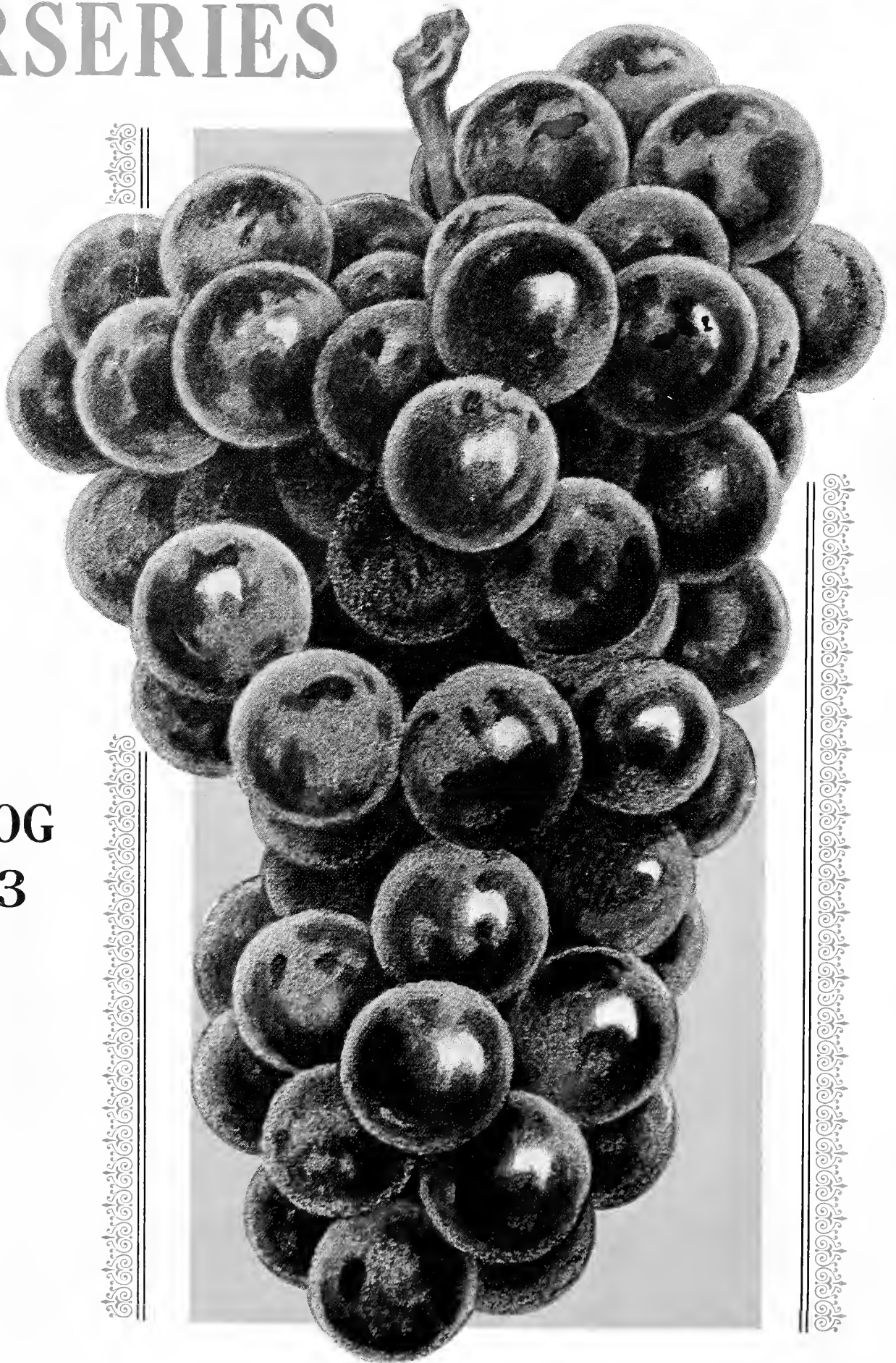


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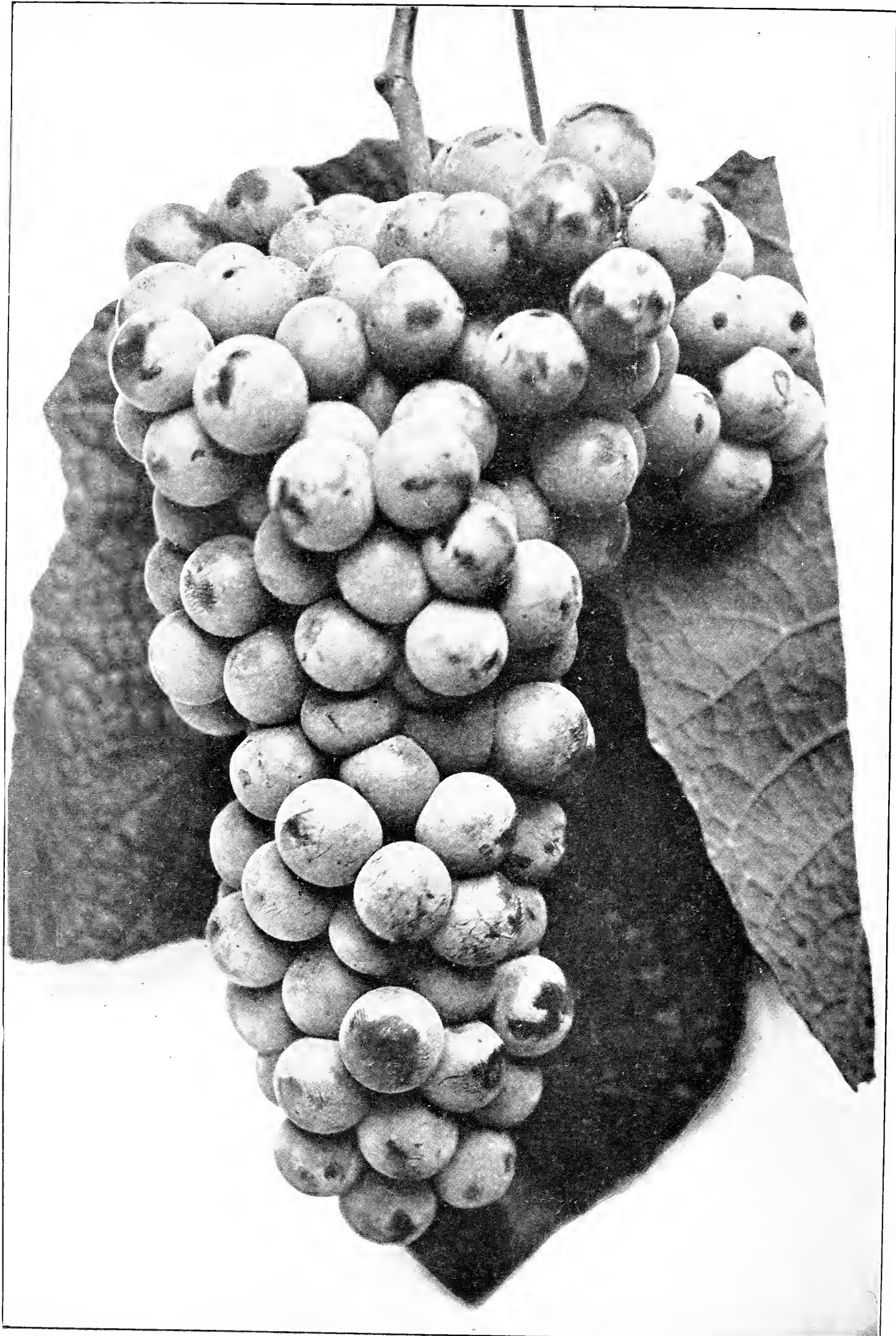
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THE
MUNSON
NURSERIES



CATALOG
No. 53

DENISON, TEXAS



CARMAN

INTRODUCTORY

We are pleased to hand you our Catalog No. 53. As its number indicates, it is our fifty-third year in business continuously at Denison.

Our continuous business has been only possible by the loyal support of our customers, many of who have been with us for from fifteen to thirty years, and whose patronage has been deeply appreciated. We feel sure that we would not have merited this patronage only that we have given full satisfaction in supplying first class stock, the best varieties and complete service.

It is our plan to continue to give this same satisfactory service not only to our many old customers, but also to those who have not favored us with their patronage. We trust that we may have the pleasure of serving you.

The descriptions given for the different varieties, are brief but true, and we have refrained from making any particular variety stand out and above its natural merits by use of flattery.

Every Home should have its beautiful and fruitful surroundings. Let us help assist in making your home more beautiful and fruitful.

Yours, with this desire to serve,
THE MUNSON NURSERIES,
WILL B. MUNSON, Proprietor.

Established in 1876 by T. V. Munson.

Our Policy, Service and Business Information

We kindly ask our patrons to read, so as to avoid any confusion, mistakes, errors or misunderstandings. (The paragraphs are numbered for easy reference in case of correspondence.)

(The paragraphs are numbered for easy reference in case of correspondence.)

1. The **ORDER BLANK** accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers, and its use will facilitate the filling of orders. Any other matter should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

2. **ALWAYS GIVE FULL ADDRESS** every time you write. This is important. Please write your name and address very plainly, so that nothing will have to be deciphered or guessed.

3. **TERMS.** Our terms are Cash with Order. The prices are Net Cash. All prices have been so figured and discounts deducted. If we extended any credit or opened accounts, it would be necessary to have higher or increased prices.

4. **REMITTANCES** should be made payable to **THE MUNSON NURSERIES**, and best way to send them is by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order. Money if sent by registered mail is all right. Checks will be accepted from responsible parties.

5. **RESERVATIONS** of stock will be made when one-half of the price accompanies the order. This is to accommodate those who are not ready to plant early in the season but wish to secure the stock before same is sold.

6. **THE PRICES** named in the catalog are for the stock at Denison and include free packing on all orders of \$4.00 or more. The prices do not include paying of express or freight charges. We have found that by pricing the stock free on board cars at Denison, secures for the purchaser a lower price than if quotations include payment of transportation charges. **ACTUAL COST OF STOCK plus ACTUAL COST OF TRANSPORTATION** is lower than **DELIVERED PRICES** of most concerns, for in making delivery prices, an extra amount must be necessarily included to pay for long distances, and those who live nearer pay more for their stock than is just.

7. **FREE PACKING** is given all orders of \$4.00 or more. But on orders of less than \$4.00, 50 cents should be added to partly pay for the packing. Our packing is the best to carry the stock in the best manner and is expensive.

8. **SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.** Customers will please state whether they wish their order to be sent by Parcel Post, Express or Freight.

OUR SUGGESTIONS

9. **PARCEL POST.** For shipments of grape vines, small shrubs, roses, and trees under three feet high, and not exceeding 50 in number, we find Parcel Post will be cheaper to points within 300 miles. If over

300 miles express will be cheaper than Parcel Post on all packages weighing 12 pounds or more. Within 150 miles, Parcel Post is cheaper than express on packages up to 40 pounds. Parcel Post is also convenient for making Rural Route deliveries, and even if cost is more, it is offset by the free Rural Delivery service.

10. The Size Limit of Parcel Post is 84 inches in combined girth and length. For this reason no tree over four feet high can be sent, unless cut back, even if it weighs only a pound or two.

11. **PARCEL POST CHARGES HAVE TO BE PRE-PAID**, and for this reason money will have to be sent to cover cost of postal charges. The exact amount cannot be determined before hand, but as an estimate remit 2 cents per vine and 3 cents per tree for first 200 miles, and 1 cent extra for each 100 miles, with minimum of 20 cents. If excess is remitted, refund will be made.

12. **EXPRESS.** For all shipments up to 300 pounds the express is the more satisfactory, and not any more costly than freight. Even in heavy shipments express may cost more but the quicker service pays.

13. **FREIGHT.** For very large and heavy shipments, and where quick delivery is not an element. All our shipments are so packed that they will carry several weeks by freight without injury to stock.

14. **EXPRESS AND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS** can be sent "Charges Collect," and such charges are no more than if "Prepaid." For this reason no money has to be sent to cover Express or Freight charges.

15. **ERRORS and COMPLAINTS.** We want every order to be satisfactorily filled, and the deal is not complete until satisfaction is given. So if there is any error or dissatisfaction we will appreciate it very much if you will let us know, and will appreciate it all the more if you will let us know as soon after receipt of stock as possible, or not later than five days to admit of adjustment. We will immediately and cheerfully correct any errors of our own.

16. **IT IS TO OUR INTEREST** to send out the very best stock possible, true to label, healthy and packed to arrive in good condition, and this we will do. But as we cannot prevent drouths, freezes, ravages of insects, rabbits, diseases, planting in unsuitable soils, or locations, careless or improper planting, indifferent or ignorant cultivation, **WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE** that arrived in good condition, after passing into other hands. Nor do we insure or replace any stock sold at the prices quoted.

17. OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee to send:

- (a) Healthy stock,
- (b) Free from insects, diseases, etc.,
- (c) TRUE to Label,
- (d) Delivered in Good Condition.

Then our responsibility ceases. If we fail in these, we will

- (a) Replace with other stock of same value, or
- (b) Refund the purchase price of stock in question.

But it is mutually understood that we will not be liable for any greater amount or damages. If stock is not accepted on these terms, we should be notified at once, not over five days after receipt, and we will refund the money remitted and advise disposition of stock in question.

18. SUBSTITUTION. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect and have found that when our supply of stock ordered is exhausted, our customers ordinarily want us to substitute to the best of our judgment. We, therefore, substitute when

necessary, unless instructed to the contrary. Please note in specified blank on our Order Sheet if you do not wish us to substitute in your order and we will gladly refund for shortages, if any. Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance to us and our services to you can often be of more value, if you will leave the selection to us.

19. NO AGENTS. We do not employ any agents or salesmen, and have no connection with any other nursery. We deal direct with all our customers and are directly responsible to them and no one else. Many nurserymen, dealers and others buy stock of us to re-sell. Such buyers re-sell the stock on their own account and responsibility. All commissions and expenses that usually go to agents have been deducted from our prices, hence our customers getting full benefit of such commissions.

20. SHIPPING SEASON opens November 1st and closes March 15th. Will accommodate late orders after March 15th if selections are still in stock and not too far advanced in new growth. Best months in which to plant are November, December and February.

DISCOUNTS

21. The discounts are already given in what is termed "Quantity Prices," that is, where a tree is priced at 40 cents each, it will be priced at \$3.50 per ten trees, which is a discount of little over 12 per cent from the single tree. And same tree is priced at \$30.00 per 100, which is a discount of 25 per cent from the single rate. So in making out your order use the "Quantity Price" according to the number of any variety ordered, thereby getting the discount as figured out in the Quantity Price.

22. SPECIAL SEASON DISCOUNT. In order to encourage early ordering of stock or placing orders early for later shipment we will allow the following special discounts upon all orders of \$10.00 or more.

On orders placed in November, deduct 4 per cent from the total of your order.

On orders placed in December, deduct 3 per cent from the total of your order.

On orders placed in January, deduct 2 per cent from the total of the order.

On orders placed in February, deduct 1 per cent from the total of the order.

On orders placed in March, there will be no discount further than that contained within the Quantity Prices.

In event you are not ready to plant in the earlier months, you can remit and take the discounts for the month in which you remit, and have the stock reserved to be sent later at your convenience, and thus get advantage of the Season Discount.

23. General Application of Quantity Prices

The prices in this price list are quoted in quantities of one, ten, hundred and thousand lots. One to four of a variety will be supplied at the "Each" rate. Five to 39 of a variety at the "Ten" rate. Forty to 299 of a class at the "Hundred rate," and 300 or more at the "Thousand rate."

Brief, But Very Important

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

MORE nursery stock is lost through NEGLECT than any other cause. It should be borne in mind that these products are perishable—that they will not live long and prosper unless they receive proper attention at planting time, and afterwards. Entirely too few people follow transplanting directions, even when these are available. We urge every customer to follow the directions herein given, if they are in the least doubt as to the correct course to pursue.

Care Upon Arrival

On arrival of the trees from the Nursery, if unable to plant immediately, and if the trees are dug without a ball of earth intact (Balled) they should be taken from the bale or box at once, counted and the individual tree examined. Should there be a shortage it should be reported at once. Bare-rooted stock should immediately be heeled in a well-drained, moist piece of sandy ground in order that the soil may thoroughly pulverize between the roots, keeping them from air-drying. The soil should be thoroughly packed around the roots. Water freely and frequently until the trees are planted.

Stock Arriving in Freezing Weather

If frozen when received, do not open the bales or boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box or bales in saw-dust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air.

Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Time of Planting. In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom

and going upward. Using surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite whenever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant. Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem 1½ to 2½ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. The trees should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

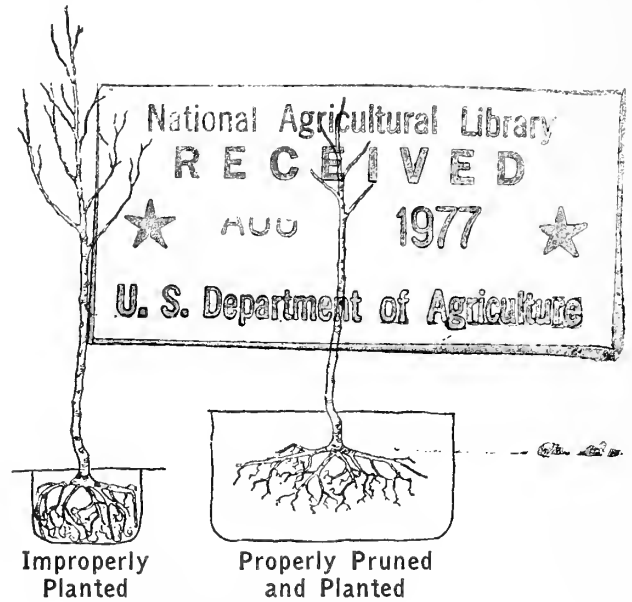
Cultivation. You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed.

Fertilizing

Do not use unrotted stable manure or compost fertilizer when trees are planted. A few pounds of bone meal or a few shovels full of well rotted stable manure can be used at the bottom of the hole with good results at the time trees are planted. When filling the hole after placing the tree, put the top soil in the bottom of the hole and that which came from the bottom of the hole at the surface. Best results with unrotted manure are attained by using it as a mulch, after the trees are planted. Commercial fertilizers should be used when trees start to bud out. It is applied by digging a trench around the tree or plant, a few inches past the end of the newly planted roots. Then fill trench to cover fertilizer. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring. When soils are deficient in lime and potash supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

VIGORO as listed on page 40 is a most excellent fertilizer. Directions are supplied with each package.



Future Care

While plants may live and thrive satisfactorily without proper attention, it is imperative for best results that planting care be followed by continued attention. Insects and diseases must frequently be combatted. Further information concerning care of plants is found in the Farmers' Series of Bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service Departments of our State Agricultural Colleges. We suggest that all interested planters write for lists of these bulletins.

See list of books on page 4.

The Proper Time and When to Plant

All of the stock listed in this catalog can be transplanted any time during the dormant period, that is from the time the leaves drop in the fall until the buds begin to grow in the spring, which season here is from November 10th to March 15th. However, if your ground is in good shape and well prepared, we would suggest fall planting as it has some advantages over spring planting, especially for all deciduous trees. Evergreens are better planted in the Spring. Strawberries in late October to December 10th, and again February and March. In the catalog, special remarks will be made concerning each class of stock.

This catalog contains all that we grow and sell, but by no means contains all that can be grown in your locality or any other section. Its purpose is to let you know what we have, and if you are in need of any of the things listed, we will be most pleased to have your order.

It is our purpose and desire to supply you with the best that can be grown, and we wish for you every success. But that success depends largely upon yourself, for no matter how good the stock, it must have proper attention in handling, planting, fertilizing and cultivating to get the best results. On the other hand if you plant poor stock, no amount of good or even extra care will bring success. It is our business to supply that GOOD stock, and we know we can, since we have been satisfactorily doing so for 45 years. To this end we offer a few suggestions as to care of the trees, but for more detailed information we refer to the list of books on page 4.

HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION

In the following pages of this catalog we give a few important facts about the fruits, shrubs, etc., listed, but it is impossible to give any limited amount of information even in a catalog many times this size.

So, in order to place at the disposal of our customers a fund of horticultural information, we have listed on the next page a select list of books bearing upon

the different classes of fruits as found in the catalog. We could name many other very valuable books, but space forbids.

We do not keep these books in stock, but will be pleased to order them for our friends and patrons without further cost than the publishers' prices, which are the prices mentioned with each book. If we kept the

books in stock here, a higher price would have to be charged to offset the extra expense of maintaining a stock.

All you have to do is to send us the money as per price listed and we will take pleasure in forwarding the order to the various publishers without further cost to you. The prices are net, postage included. No discounts.

General Fruits

AMERICAN FRUITS. Samuel Fraser. This is a standard work and an authoritative guide. It outlines what to do and tells why and when. It is of equal value to the amateur as well as commercial fruit grower. No other book covers the subject as thoroughly and practically. 900 pages 6x8 inches, illustrated. \$4.75.

BEGINNERS' GUIDE TO FRUIT GROWING. F. A. Waugh. A simple statement of the elementary practices of propagation, planting, culture, etc. \$1.25.

AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST. J. J. Thomas. Now in its 21st edition. A complete work upon the propagation, culture and spraying of all classes of fruits. Contains authentic and identifying descriptions of all leading varieties of fruits in U. S. 825 pages, well illustrated. \$3.50.

FRUIT HARVESTING, SORTING, MARKETING. F. A. Waugh. 232 pages. \$1.75.

PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT GROWING. L. H. Bailey. Up-to-date revision. \$2.50.

THE PEAR AND ITS CULTURE. By H. B. Tukey. The book discusses such subjects as the new pressure test for determining maturity, the bending of shoots to promote fruitfulness, setting of fruit, trend of the industry, pest control, cultivation, pruning, top working, picking, grading and marketing, \$1.25.

PLANT PROPAGATION, GREENHOUSE AND NURSERY PRACTICE. By M. G. Kains. Contains directions for propagation of fruits, vegetables, plants, etc. Also chapters on germination, seed testing, grafting, budding, nursery management and the laws affecting nursery stock. \$2.25.

AMERICAN APPLE ORCHARD. F. A. Waugh. A manual for the novice as well as a book reference for all those of more experience. Every detail connected with the successful cultivation of the apple is thoroughly explained. \$1.75.

Nuts

NUT GROWING. R. T. Morris. Latest up-to-date book on this subject. Detailed methods of successful propagation. Illustrated. \$2.50.

Grapes

FOUNDATION OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE. T. V. Munson. Out of print.

MANUAL OF AMERICAN GRAPE GROWING. U. P. Hedrick. Extra fine on grapes. \$3.00.

GRAPE CULTURIST. A. S. Fuller. 282 pages. \$2.00.

AMERICAN GRAPE GROWING AND WINE-MAKING. Geo. Husmann. 270 pages. \$2.50.

Small Fruits

SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST. A. S. Fuller. 298 pages. \$1.75.

THE BOOK OF THE STRAWBERRY. Edwin Becket. Also other berries. \$1.25.

BUSH FRUIT PRODUCTION. By R. A. Van Meter. The fruits considered in this book are the raspberries, the blackberries and dewberries, the gooseberries and currants, and that newcomer among cultivated fruits—the blueberry. Everything concerning these fruits treated in a convincing and practical manner. \$1.25.

THE STRAWBERRY. Samuel Fraser. The chapters include: The Strawberry Plant, where it came from and how it came; Soil and Planting Problems; Methods and Conditions in the Southern States; Methods and Conditions in the Northeastern States; Meth-

ods and Conditions in the Central States; Methods and Conditions in the Western States; Insects and Diseases and their control; Harvesting, how and when; Varieties and how to originate new ones. Illustrated. \$1.25.

Pruning

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PRUNING. M. G. Kains. Prepared to meet the needs of practical and amateur growers. Lavishly illustrated by 300 actual photographs of specimens showing good and bad practice. \$2.50.

PRUNING MANUAL. L. H. Bailey. \$2.50.

Roses

THE ROSE IN AMERICA. The newest work on American Roses for American Rose Lovers. J. Horace McFarland. 245 pages with 20 full page photographic plates. \$3.00.

ROSES AND THEIR CULTURE. S. C. Hubbard. A full and complete work containing ten chapters. Illustrated, 128 pages. \$1.25.

AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL. A fine book of over 200 pages issued each year and sent free to members only of The American Rose Society. Send \$3.00 with your application to us, or to Robt. Pyle, secretary, West Grove, Pa. \$3.00.

Landscape and Forestry

LANDSCAPE GARDENING. F. A. Waugh. A treatise on the general principles of governing outdoor art; with sundry suggestions for their application in the commoner problems of gardening. Every paragraph is short, terse and to the point, giving perfect clearness to the discussion at all points. In spite of the natural difficulties of presenting abstract principles, the whole matter is made entirely plain, even to the inexperienced reader. 152 pages, 5x7 illustrated. Cloth. \$2.00.

HOME FLORICULTURE. Eben E. Rexford. A practical guide to the treatment of flowering and other ornamental plants in the house and garden, intended exclusively for amateur floriculturists by one of the most successful amateur floriculturists in America. 300 pages, 5x7, illustrated. Cloth. \$1.75.

Soils and Fertilizers

SOILS. C. W. Burkett. The most complete and popular work of the kind ever published. \$1.75.

HANDBOOK OF FERTILIZERS. By A. F. Gustafson. An effort has been made to present the subject in as simple a form as possible. Treats source, character and composition of fertilizers. Also their application for different crops. Especially valuable to the amateur. \$1.25.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF SOIL FERTILITY. A. Vivian. A comprehensive treatise on the methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil. \$1.40.

The Right Use of Lime in Soil Improvement. Alva Agee. This book states the facts that have been developed by experiment stations and successful practical farmers, in simple and convincing language. 100 pages, 5½x8 inches. Illustrated. \$1.25.

FERTILIZERS AND CROPS. L. L. Van Slyke. This new book is a timely presentation of facts, not only giving practical methods for using fertilizers in crop growing, but placing special emphasis on the reasons underlying their use, etc. \$3.25.

Insects, Plant Diseases

FRUIT DISEASES. Hesler and Whetzel. 460 pages. \$3.00.

INSECT PESTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD. E. D. Sanderson. \$4.25.

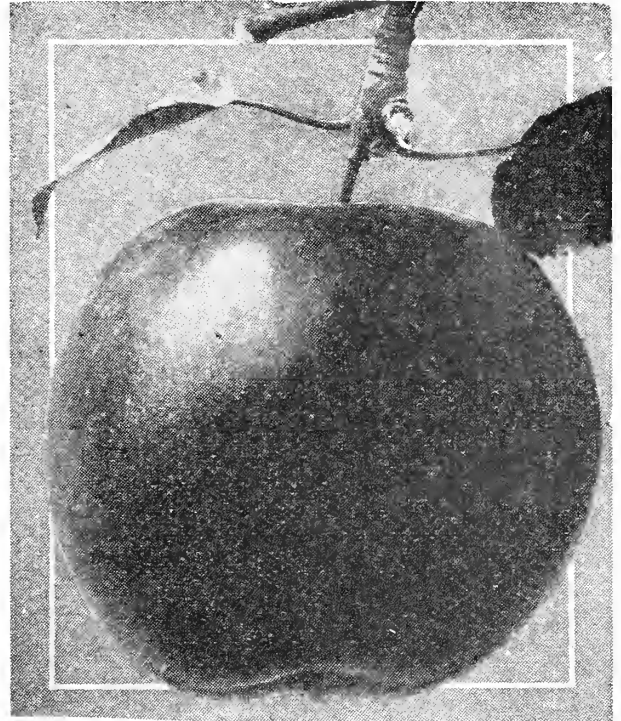
INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS. Wm. Saunders. 445 illustrations. \$2.00.

PRACTICAL TREE REPAIR. Albert Peets. \$2.50.

NOTE.—We will send free with the invoice of each order sent a small pamphlet entitled, "Care of Trees on Arrival, and How to Plant."

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

We believe and are sure that our list of Fruit Trees as found in this catalog cannot be excelled for the Southwest. In the fifty years of business we have tried out many varieties, and as any appear to be not suited, they have been discarded. True there are some kinds not found listed in this catalog that are successful. But there must be a limit to any list and it is impossible to grow all varieties that are adapted. But we have not listed any variety that generally has proved a failure. At same time it must be remembered that all varieties successful in the Southwest are not successful in other parts of the United States, and there are some that are just as good or even better in other parts than here. In compiling our list, we have tried to get a good assortment of dependable varieties without listing too many varieties. Oftentimes we receive inquiries asking that we name a list of successful varieties for the Southwest or points within that territory. In answering such questions, we will only be repeating the lists as named in our catalog. For the reason that Gooseberries, Currants and some other fruits are not successfully and generally grown in Texas and Southwest, we do not grow them. We do not grow Citrus Fruits or any sub-Tropical Fruits as our winters will not permit of such fruits; such fruits are limited to area near the Gulf Coast in the United States. We are 400 miles north of nearest point to the Gulf.



Red June

Apples

Apples will grow on any good loamy land that is well drained, and hillsides are often the best locations. Any land that produces corn successfully will grow apples. Plant from 20 to 30 feet apart. When planting two-year old apple trees permit three to five branches to remain, but shorten these to 6 to 8 inches. Cut one-year old apple trees back to 30 inches high, leaving only the single trunk.

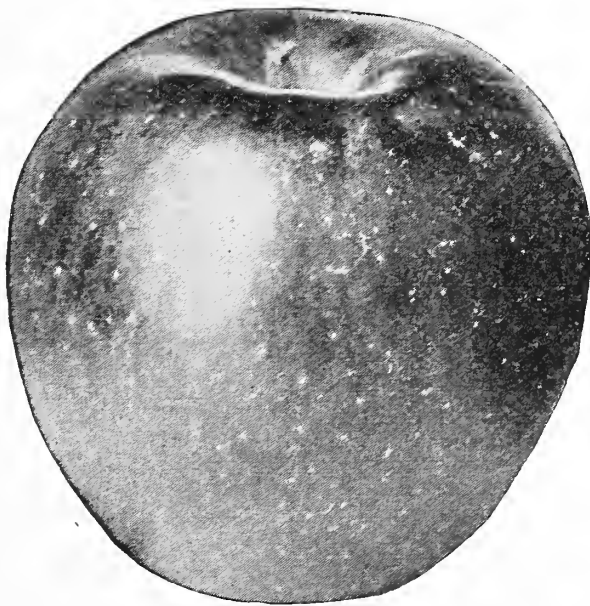
SAN JACINTO. This variety first came to notice at Pilot Point, Texas, some thirty years ago in the orchard of the late Dr. Ragland. It is like an enormously large Red June, of same shape and color. Ripens just after Red June. Of best quality and fine keeper for an early ripening variety. This variety has become very popular and is regarded as one of the best varieties in North Texas, New Mexico and Southern Kansas.

Prices

(See General Application of Quantity Prices and Season Discounts, page 2.)

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$25.00	\$225.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	3.50	32.50	300.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.50	42.50	400.00

Early Summer Varieties



Jonathan

EARLY HARVEST. Medium, bright straw-yellow. Tender flesh, sub-acid. Fine eating and cooking apple. Good for local market but rather tender for shipping.

RED JUNE. Tree slow grower but bears young. Small to medium size; bright red skin; flesh tart and quality good. Fine table and market; best shipper of extra early varieties.

FANNY. Vigorous and productive. Large, red, with flattened ends. Most excellent quality for eating and cooking. Well adapted for North Texas, where it originated.

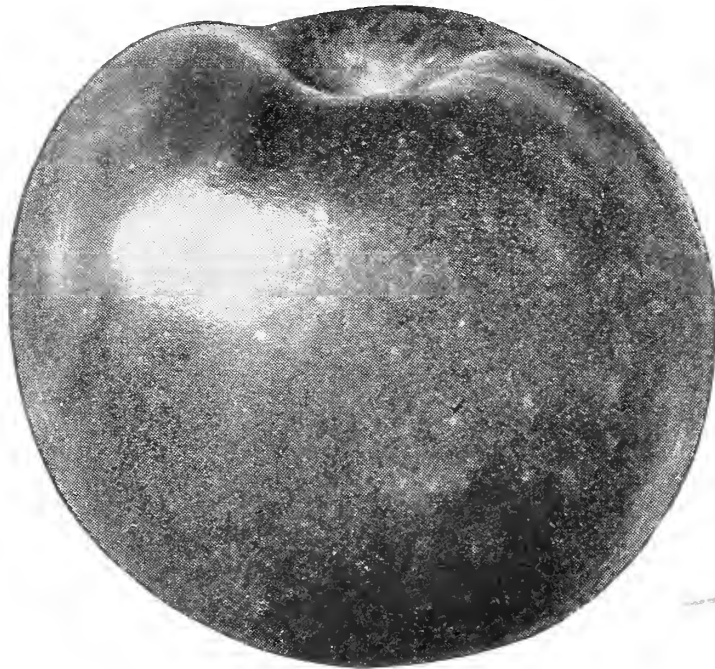
Mid-Summer Varieties

JONATHAN. Medium, if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish, conical, rich bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. Should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

BLED SOE. Large, roundish-oval, sometimes angular, greenish striped splashed with red; flesh white, sub-acid. One of the best and dependable for the Southwest, both in North Texas and the Western High Plateau sections. August and later.

PEARS

For Toothsome Preserves



Kennaird

Fall and Late Varieties

BEN DAVIS. Tree healthy, vigorous, an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

STAYMAN'S. (Stayman's Winesap.) Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish-yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper.

DELICIOUS. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Vigorous, abundant, dark red, medium; excellent market; seedling of Winesap.

KINNAIRD. Strong, spreading tree, prolific; red, large; a superb Southern winter apple; the best of all Winesap seedlings. Flesh pale yellow, crisp, fine grained; of fine quality. Tree longest lived of all varieties tested with us; originated in Tennessee.

TEXAS RED. Originated in East Texas. Large, round red, of high quality and a fine keeper.

WINESAP. Medium size, round with flattened ends. Skin red underlined with slight yellow. Flesh slightly yellow. Fine keeper and becomes mellow after being laid away. Well known and hard to excel for all around points. Tree spreading and vigorous.

YORK IMPERIAL. Striped red, fine grained flesh. Above medium in size. Flesh slightly tinged white, very crisp and firm; flattened ends; very late and fine keeper.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP. Medium in size, very bright red skin. Delicious for jelly and preserves.

WHITNEY. Large, striped, not so juicy as Hyslop but better for eating.

DOLGO. Brought from Russia in 1897 by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. A vigorous, productive, hardy, disease-resisting tree. Fruit small, long-conical in shape, of intensely solid red color. Full of juice and makes a rich ruby red jelly of excellent flavor.

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy clay, or clayey loam, that has been well-fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. Distance for planting; Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet.

BARTLETT. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

GARBER. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

KOONCE. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

SECKEL. Of exquisite flavor; the standard quality in pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. September.

PRICES

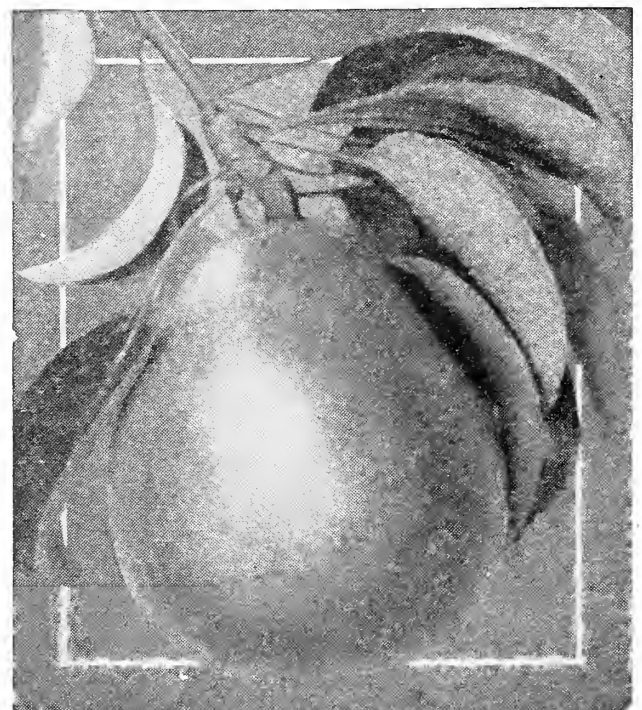
(See General Application of Quantity Prices and Season Discounts, page 2.)

Bartlett, Koonce, Seckel—

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	\$275.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00

Kieffer, Garber—

3 to 4 ft.....	.30	2.75	25.00	225.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	3.75	35.00	325.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00



Quinces

In the South Quinces are not planted for commercial purposes. They require deep rich soil and three years time to bear. Plant 12 feet apart.

We only grow one variety, **THE MEECH**, large, and fine and best of any for growth of tree and quality of fruit.

PRICES: 1 year trees—20 cents each, \$2.25 per doz.; 2 year trees 35 cents each, \$4.00 per doz.

Figs

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the State of New York.

The Fig thrives in all portions of the Cotton Belt of the South, and grows on most any soil that withstands drouth. They specially like a good rich garden soil, and as they are found growing luxuriantly near trash piles, corners of buildings, chicken runs, shows their fondness for rich soils.

As the shoots begin to grow a bloom bud is formed as each leaf is formed, the first bud will begin to ripen its fruit in June in South Texas, July in Central Texas and August in North Texas, and then continue to ripen until frost, and when frost comes the remaining unripened figs will not ripen out. This shows its everbearing feature which it is at home in the semi-tropical countries where frost does not interfere. Sometimes in North Texas the tops will winter kill more or less, but rarely the entire tree. Cut off the frozen portion of the tops, new shoots will come and bear same season though starting to ripen later than they would if not so winter killed.

PRICES

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50	30.00

BLACK ISCHIA. Medium, blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardiest varieties.

BRUNSWICK. (Madonna, Broughton, etc.) Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

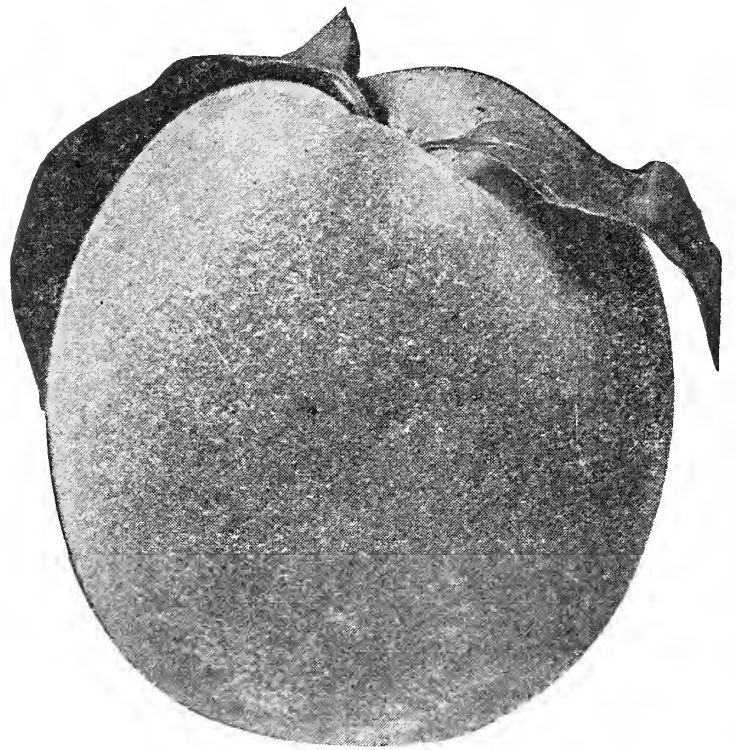
CELESTE. (Sugar, Celestial, etc.) Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardest of all Figs.

GREEN ISCHIA. (White Ischia.) Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

MAGNOLIA. Size medium to large, elongated, ovate in form, with well-set neck; skin smooth, color pale yellow, with purplish-brown flush; pulp dark red. The trees commence bearing almost as soon as growth starts, often producing 150 to 250 figs the same year they are planted. The second year a profitable crop is practically assured. Flavor and character closely resemble the famous Smyrna Fig. This variety has proven remarkably profitable under field conditions, especially in very heavy, black, sticky and hog-wallow soils.

PEACHES

Directions for Cultivating. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the tree back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove



Mamie Ross

all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air.

Borers. Go through your orchard in March and where you find gum around the surface clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them, then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

There is a preparation now made that is claimed to kill borers, and is so recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 796. It is sold under the name of "KRYSTAL GAS."

To prevent wormy peaches, spray with arsenate of lead.

To prevent brown and other rots, spray with lime-sulphur.

To eradicate San Jose and other scales, spray with lime-sulphur solution, or scalecide.

PRICES

(See General Application of Quantity Prices and Season Discounts, page 2.)

Standard Varieties

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$175.00
4 to 5 feet	.30	2.75	25.00	225.00
5 to 6 feet	.40	3.75	35.00	325.00

The varieties are named as near in order of ripening as possible. Dates mentioned are for North Texas. They will be from four to six days earlier for each 100 miles southward, and same ratio later for corresponding distances north.

(Stubenrauch varieties in separate list, see page 8.)

June 1st or Earlier

MAYFLOWER. The earliest of all peaches. Medium size, red skin all over, white flesh. Considering its extreme earliness the quality is very good; much better than the old Alexander. Originated in North Carolina.

First Part of June

EARLY WHEELER. Originated in Collin County, Texas. A large showy white cling, with red cheek. Very firm, of fair quality. It is valuable as a variety to reach distant markets as it is as good a shipper

Latter Part of June

MAMIE ROSS. Originated in Dallas County, Texas. A very successful and sure bearing variety, very prolific. Large, white with cream blush on one side. White flesh, semi-cling.

EARLY ELBERTA. Rich yellow skin, with red cheeks, giving a rich effect. The quality is of the best, in fact superior to Elberta. It does not contain blood of the Elberta, but its quality and color indicate a mixture of some Crawford or St. John blood. It is very prolific and sure. There are other early freestone varieties of yellow flesh called Early Elberta, but the type we have is superior to any, and we know will please.

CARMAN. Originated in Limestone County, Texas. Has become a nationally famed variety. White flesh, semi-cling. Very sure and prolific. Skin white, with blush over two-thirds of surface. In appearance like a highly colored Mamie Ross but later in season.

SLAPPY. Originated in Georgia. A yellow freestone of the highest quality. Rather shy in bearing but this fault is made up in the rich buttery eating quality. Skin lemon-yellow more than half covered with crimson.

First Part of July

HILEY. (Hiley Belle.) This is an extra fine peach of a true freestone type of white flesh. Skin white with red on one side. Shape slightly longer than round. Of best quality and flesh inside has a crispness much desired. Sure and prolific.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large size, white, freestone. A good mate in a white variety for the Elberta in the yellow. Of finer quality than Elberta and a good shipper.

J. H. HALE. A large yellow freestone of fine quality, coming in before Elberta. Round and not pointed like Elberta. Originated in Georgia and doing well over the South.

Late July and Early August

ELBERTA. Originated in Georgia. Well known for its regular bearing of large crops of large size peaches. The size, however, dependent upon the soil, as are all varieties. In good, well prepared soil and when thinned, you get a fine crop of extra fine show peaches, but if tree overbears and on thin soil, the size and appearance are accordingly lowered. Flesh yellow, freestone, large size and of good quality, while not the richest. A standard for shipping and canning.

September and Later

SALWAY. Brought from England many years ago. A yellow freestone of best quality, and fine for canning. Skin rich yellow covered with red.

HENRIETTA. A most attractive yellow clingstone. Skin rich yellow with red cheek. Quality of the best. Fine for eating and for sweet pickles.

THE STUBENRAUCH PEACHES

It is with a great satisfaction to us we offer several of Mr. Stubenrauch's Originations in Peaches. We know it will add to our reputation already gained for introducing varieties of only proven merit. Many know of these productions by reading of them in the Horticultural Press, especially the Farm and Ranch, which at different times during the past few years have full-page accounts to these new varieties of Mr. Stubenrauch's productions.

The proprietor of the Munson Nurseries visited the orchards of Mr. Stubenrauch in the summer of 1923, for the purpose of selecting his best varieties to propagate and introduce.

All sizes in stock

PRIC

For Season of 1929-1930 we will not have any large
We have only June Bud 18 to 24 inch size at 25 cents each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

The Varieties Are Described About in Their Order of Ripening

IMPROVED VICTOR. In appearance and color similar to Victor or Mayflower, but much larger in size. White, semi-cling. Ripens before Carman.

TENA. A week or ten days in advance of Elberta. Color a brighter red and yellow than the Elberta with quality much better. It is a cross of Mamie Ross with Elberta. It blooms late with Mamie Ross and rarely injured by cold. It is a high class yellow freestone.

LIBERTY. Is a large handsome yellow cling. A cross of a selected superior Elberta with Bell October. (Bell October is a handsome large yellow freestone ripening late in September, and contains some Indian blood.) Full of red juice of best quality. Ripens close after the Tena.

FRANK. Has already made quite a record as many have testified. It was first introduced by us in fall of 1915. Begins to ripen as Elberta is passing out, about August 10th in Central Texas and August 20th in North Texas. The past summer makes its twentieth

year it has fruited without a miss in the Stubenrauch orchard. It is a rich yellow and red cling, above medium in size, of very fine eating quality. In shape and color it resembles its mother parent, the Bell October.

LIZZIE. Closely follows the Frank in ripening, and a full sister to it, but a freestone, yellow flesh, of high quality and of large size.

EMILE CLING. A seedling of the Frank. Will average larger in size, the yellow skin almost entirely covered with red. Flesh yellow, juicy, of fine quality. Begins to ripen just as the last fruit of Frank is gone.

CARRIE. Another Frank seedling, equally productive and certain. A yellow cling. Round, and larger than Frank, with beautiful red cheek.

BARBARA. A freestone ripening with the two clingstones Emile and Carrie. Barbara was introduced by us in fall 1916. It is a Bell October and Elberta cross. Round, large. Excellent quality, extra fine for canning. A fine grower and immense producer. A

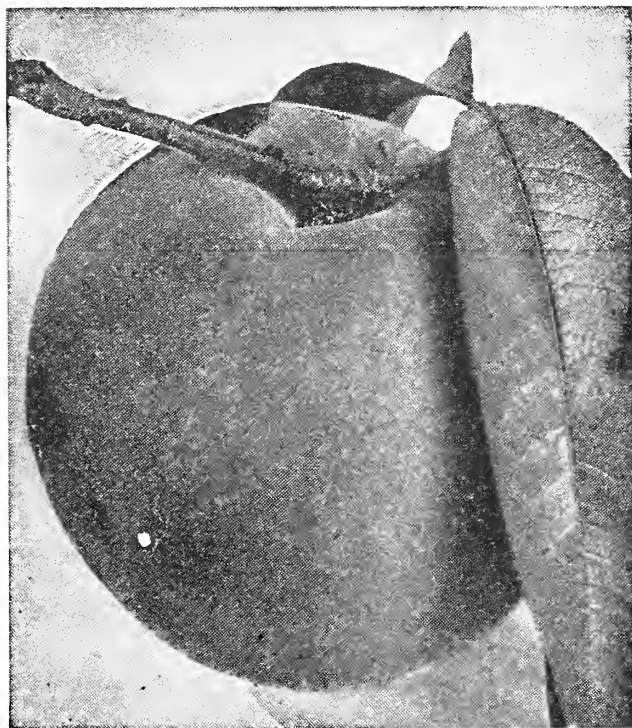
fifteen-year old tree in the Stubenrauch orchard has a spread of limbs of 37 feet, and has borne ten-bushel crops at several different times.

KATIE. Can well be called the September Elberta on account of its large size and shape similar to Elberta. It begins to start ripening as the Barbara passes out. Large size, yellow flesh, freestone, with yellow and red skin. Of best quality. Blooms late and rarely injured by frosts or winter colds. It is an Elberta and Bell October cross.

FREDERICKA. One of the young generation originations of the Stubenrauch productions. A fine companion for Katie. A large yellow freestone of very fine flavor. Skin yellow and red of high color.

GOLDEN CHINESE CLING. Seedling of Lucile, which is a full sister to Frank. Of very large size, yellow flesh, rich yellow skin covered with red. A very firm but juicy cling.

GOLDEN CHINESE FREE. A full sister to Golden Chinese Cling. Rich buttery quality. Large, handsome, with beautiful red over yellow skin. Commences to ripen as Katie is going out, a fine sort to close the season.



PLUMS

For best results Plums demand a rich soil and additional fertility given after a few years proves beneficial. While Plums like good soil they thrive on thinner soil than peach. In a combination orchard, plant the plums on the higher land if on a slope, and then follow with peach, then apple and pear. This may not do justice to the plum by giving it the thinner soil, and they would do better on the better soil, yet the method of planting just stated is best for all the fruits mentioned, thereby getting best average results. If plums are planted on the better soil, you will get better results, but this forces the peach on the thinner soil, which will not respond as readily to the thinner soil as will the plum.

Prune Plum trees in same way as peach (which see.)

Plant same distances as peach.

Curculio and Brown Rot are worst enemies of plum. To prevent curculio, spray Arsenate of Lead just as petals are falling, and repeat twice, 15 days apart. Brown Rot is prevented by spraying with summer strength of lime-sulphur when fruit is one-third grown, and again two weeks later.

PRICES

(See General Application of Quantity Prices and Season Discounts, page 2.)

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$180.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50	35.00	340.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	40.00	385.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	5.50	50.00	475.00

MAY BEAUTY. A hybrid of Abundance with some Chickasaw variety. Tree spreading, heavy cropper. Fruit bright red, medium size, ripening and coloring uniformly all over. Ripe here May 20th. While it ripens early, it blooms late thus escaping freezes that kill the earlier blooming varieties. In quality it is of the best.

ABUNDANCE. Medium if allowed to mature as the fruit sets on tree, but large when fruit is properly thinned. As this variety is inclined to overbear, it is best that the fruit be thinned by taking at least one-half to two-thirds the fruit off when size of small marbles; the remaining fruit will be of extra size to more than make the same yield. Roundish, skin yellow, washed with purple with a bloom, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor, quality superb.

"YELLOW IOWA" or "TRY ME." An unknown variety, possibly a seedling that came in a lot of trees received by a neighbor as a subscription premium. Large, slightly heart-shaped, yellow skin and flesh of best quality.

AMERICA. A hybrid of Robinson with Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium to large, cling.

BURBANK. Large, clear purplish red, flesh deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Very prolific.

SATSUMA. A Japan variety. Tree upright. Fruit large, round, dark purple skin, with intense blood red flesh. Fine for fancy preserves.

GOLD. A variety that is becoming quite popular in the Southwest owing to its good tree and reliable bearing qualities. Large, yellow skin with light yellow flesh, round.

MINCO. Seedling of Wayland pollinated by Miner. Tree very vigorous, free from disease. Fruit large, red, very late. This is one of the best late plums, fine for jellies, preserves, etc. Very rarely injured by late frosts.

OMAHA (Hybrid). This is another very promising variety being vigorous in growth and free from disease. Being an American-Japanese hybrid, it inherits the hardiness and productiveness from each parent and produces great crops of coral fruit that is yellow fleshed and of good quality.

Cherry-Plum Hybrids

Price same as for Plum.

COMPASS. This is a hybrid of a plum and cherry. In size larger than the largest cherry but rather a small plum. Shape of plum with cherry quality. It will succeed where the true cherries will not and thus afford one with the best possible substitutes for the cherry. The tree is vigorous, bears young. The fruit is red, rather tart. Fine for jellies and preserves. Ripens early in June.

Hansen Originations

OPATA PLUM. A hybrid of the Sand Cherry of South Dakota and a Japanese Plum. Flesh greenish-yellow, with deep red skin. Medium size. Sweet and

pleasantly flavored. Acid until good ripe. Best to head low and allow it to bush up from the ground. Ripens with Abundance.

WANETA PLUM. Largest in size of all the Hansen hybrids. Cross of America with a Japanese variety. Flesh dark yellow, covered with rich dark red skin. Very attractive. Ripens after Burbank.

APRICOTS

Apricots are not a successful commercial fruit in North or Central Texas on account of their tendency to early blooming; but when they do set a crop, there is no nicer fruit. In West Texas, New Mexico, and on high grounds they are more successful in setting crops. While the fruit is smaller in the Cluster and Nellie they are more hardy in flower here than the Moorpark or Royal which have larger and more showy fruit. Apricots succeed best in semi-lime soils, and good rich sandy loam with clay subsoil. Cultural methods the same as for peach. Apricots ripen here in May and Early June.

Prices same as for Plum trees.

CLUSTER. This variety originated in Texas several years ago from seed of the Russian apricot. Medium size, good quality. In Central West Texas it is claimed it never misses setting a crop. Here it sets better than the average apricot though it misses some seasons.

SUPERB. A variety better adapted in Ozark section of the United States. Large, best quality, late season.

MOORPARK. Large, yellowish green with brownish red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed; grown largely for commercial purposes, in those sections adapted for apricots, especially for canning and evaporating.

ROYAL. European, large, slightly oval, dull yellow with red next the sun, flesh orange yellow with rich, vinous flavor. An important commercial variety.

Cherries

Require very best drouth-resisting soil. Peculiarly adapted in the South for planting in back yard of town lots, as they succeed better in such situations than in orchard planting. In Oklahoma and north-



ward they are successful for orchard planting. They like the slightly limy soils better than the sandy soils, and do quite well on mixed soils. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart.

We grow only varieties of the Duke and Morello class (Sour Cherries), as they are the only classes that will succeed in this part of the South. The Sweet Cherries (Hearts and Bigarreaus) are not successful here.

Prices: 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each, \$7.00 per dozen.

EARLY RICHMOND. Light pinkish red, medium size, round. Successful over a greater range of country than almost any other variety.

NEW CENTURY. Thought to be a combination of the Duke and Morello types. Originated in Grayson County, Texas. Fruit medium to large, light red, of fair quality. Tree strong, upright, foliage rather broad, and free from mildew.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Latest to ripen of the sour cherries. Very dark red, size small. Hangs on tree well after ripening. Tree dwarfish.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. The best cherry for general use. Large size; rich red. Very productive; follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

Japan Persimmons for the Fall Market

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in Southern New Jersey.

The tree is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer. In fact, the tree is apt to overbear, and, therefore, the fruit must be properly thinned. The persimmons will succeed with little care or attention, but to get the best results it should receive the proper care and attention as to fertilization and cultivation.

A careful selection of varieties will give fruit from August until frost. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

PRICES

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.40	\$3.75	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.60	5.00	47.50
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	7.00	65.00

AMONG. (Yemon.) Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark, orange-red; two and one-half to three inches in diameter; average weight six ounces; flesh red; very sweet and sometimes edible while still solid.

COSTATA. (Medium.) Conical pointed; two and one-eighth inches long by two and five-eighth inches in diameter. Skin salmon yellow; flesh light-yellow; astringent while solid, excellent when ripe. Ripens late; fine keeper; tree a rapid and upright grower. Luxuriant foliage.

GAILEY. This variety is mainly sold for pollination of other persimmons and for the flowers. Fruit small, pointed end, flesh firm and juicy. Dull red color. One should be planted for every ten trees of other varieties.

HYAKUME. This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging three inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

TAMOPAN. (Big Grindstone.) In Japan this is considered the best of all Persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

TRIUMPH. Originated in Florida, but grown from seed imported from Japan. Tomato shaped; medium size, two and three-quarters to three inches; skin smooth and bright red; flesh yellow, firm and of fine quality. Very few seeds. Tree a strong and upright grower. Very productive.



Japan Persimmon

NATIVE PERSIMMONS

The Native Persimmon, though not as large and showy as the Japanese varieties, have a flavor not to be found in the latter. We have selected the very best native, and a hybrid of a native and Japanese.

JOSEPHINE. A native found growing in Missouri some thirty years ago. Medium in size (American or native), but none finer in quality to be found.

KAWAKAMI. A hybrid of the Josephine with the Yemon Japanese. Shape of fruit like the native but much larger. Has much of the Native quality, and a fine persimmon.

Prices: Nice one-year trees, 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Mulberries

Mulberries will flourish in any soil or situation. Where ample space is given, they will make fine individual specimens. The fruiting varieties make fine trees for the poultry yard, as fowls will eat all fruit as it falls from the trees so none will go to waste.

PRICES

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$27.00
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00	37.50
5 to 7 feet	.75	7.50	55.00

HICKS' EVERBEARING. Profuse bearer of fruit for three months; black in color and fruit one to one and one-half inches long. Mild in acid.

MUNSON. An extra fine specimen found among a lot of Russian Mulberry years ago. It has thicker but shorter fruit than the Hicks. Bears very full and lasts two months. More acid than Hicks thus making good pies.

MALE RUSSIAN. A non-bearing or stamite specimen found several years ago among a lot of Russian Mulberries, and we have kept this type pure by grafting from the original tree. Makes a most excellent shade, and especially so where one desires the mulberry for shade without annoyance of fruit falling to sidewalks. The foliage is dense and beautiful. The tree makes a shapely, compact head. Has been found to give most excellent satisfaction in West Texas and in New Mexico where most other shade trees fail.

RASPBERRIES

All varieties of Raspberries are not successful in the Southwest. The finest varieties of the North and East are failures here as they will not endure the long, drouthy summers that we sometimes have. But those varieties named below after testing over many years are found to be quite successful in the Southwest, especially so on favored locations and soils. Raspberries require the best drouth resisting soil, and if possible in a location where the soil is kept cool. They suffer more during the hot drouthy days of August than any other period of the season. For this reason it will be beneficial to mulch the ground about the plants with straw after the crop is off to keep the soil moist and cool.

VARIETIES AND PRICES

KANSAS. This is one of the best blackcaps that we have grown, being the largest and very prolific.

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$10.00
				\$30.00

CARDINAL. A very large, dark red, prolific variety of best quality of the successful Southwestern varieties.

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
	\$0.60	\$2.40	\$4.50	\$13.00
				\$35.00

ST. REGIS. Large, firm, red sort. Bears from April on to hot weather in the South, and it is claimed it will bear on to frost in the North.

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
	\$0.60	\$2.40	\$4.50	\$13.00
				\$35.00

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

These fruits are easily grown and very valuable. The vines bear the second year after planting and yield fruit that is profitable for both home and market.

Blackberries thrive almost in any soil, but give far better results on good rich ground and good cultivation. The ground should be manured each season. Blackberries (and Raspberries) bear their fruit upon the canes grown the prior summer. Then the canes that bore their fruit will die that fall, while new canes that come up during the spring and summer are the ones to bear next spring. In pruning in the fall the old canes that bore the fruit should be removed by cutting off at the ground, and the new canes cut back at the point where they want to bend downwards, so that the canes after pruning, will stand erect and firm.

Varieties and Prices

MAYES DEWBERRY. (Austin's Improved. Austin-Mayes.) This is about the only Dewberry grown commercially in North Texas. Very large, fine flavor, early and prolific. Fine for home use and local market. Makes preserves and jelly of a different flavor than blackberries. (The dewberries found in South Texas are not suited in North Texas.)

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
\$0.40	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	\$12.00

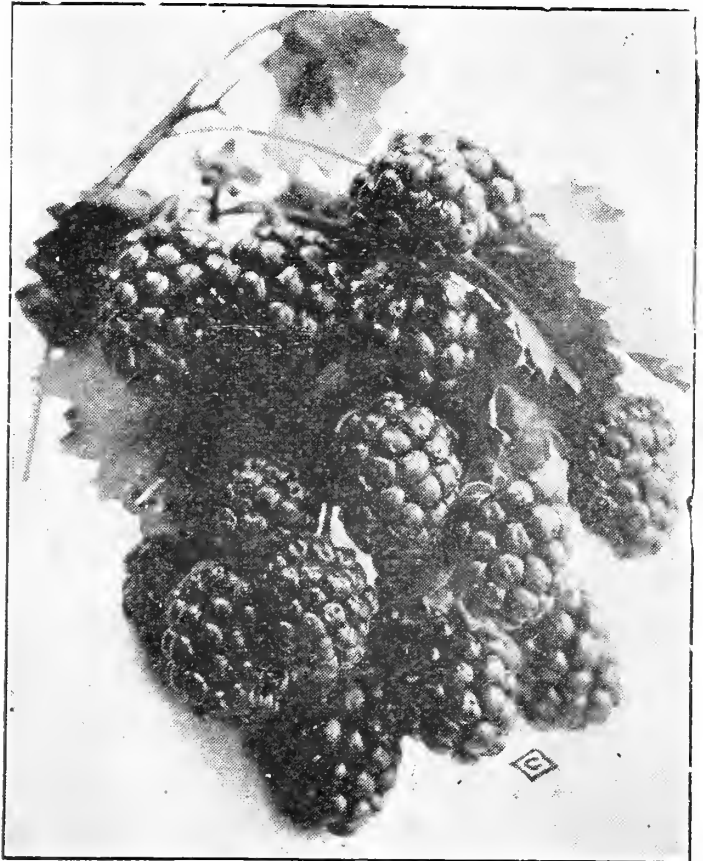
THORNLESS DEWBERRY. This is a sport of the Mayes Dewberry, bearing berries as large in size and in a great quantity, with quality of flavor about the same. Otherwise like the Mayes except as the name indicates it is without thorns, which makes it quite desirable.

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$12.00	\$35.00

EARLY HARVEST. This is one of the best early blackberries grown in the Southwest. It has a perfect flower. In order to get best results it should be pruned close as it is inclined to set more fruit than it can ripen in case season is drouthy. Does best upon rich, well manured land.

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
\$0.75	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$25.00

MCDONALD BLACKBERRY. This appears to be a hybrid of a blackberry and dewberry. Large and of good quality. Earliest of all blackberries and begins a very few days after the Mayes dewberry. Having a pistillate or purely female flower, it will not set fruit alone as it must get its pollen from a staminate or perfect flowering kind growing near and blooming at same time. The Mayes Dewberry, Sorsby or Early Harvest Blackberry are good.



Early Harvest Blackberry

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
\$0.50	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$7.00	\$18.00

DALLAS. This is one of the most sure of all blackberries and endures Texas climate well. Ripens after McDonald and before the Robison. Has rather drooping vine, thorny, very productive, medium size berry of fine quality.

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
\$0.50	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$7.00	\$18.00

ROBISON. This is the best of all blackberries and the very best of late ripening varieties for the Southwest. On good soil produces heavy crop of large berries almost as large though not so juicy as the old Kittatinney (which we dropped years ago on account of its poor resistance to rust). Best canning variety.

Doz.	50	100	300	1000
\$0.75	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$12.00	\$35.00

The Texas Wonder Blackberry

(The statements below are made by Mr. C. P. Orr, the originator and introducer of the variety. Reports we have received from plants sent out two years ago, are quite favorable from a large range of territory.)

This berry ripens with the Klondike strawberry (slightly later), excellent flavor, has large tender core, and many of the berries measure one and one-fourth inches long, three-fourths inch in diameter (no, this is not the smallest, but a little above the average). Best shipper of any. Carries well 48 hours by express. Extremely hardy. Texas winters do not kill the leaves. A good canner (heavy, they sink in water). Ripening period three weeks. It's long blooming period will give reasonable crop, if first blooms are killed by frost. They are propagated from tips, hence the price of plants will always be high. Good feeder for other berries, will thrive on large

variety of soils, bears nice crop first spring after setting, reaches its best about six years old. A normal crop is 125 to 150 crates per acre if vines are cut off at ground each year after crop is gathered.

This berry can not be grown one year in nursery row, and then sold as others. It is such a strong grower and has such deep roots, that it makes a profitable crop the first year from tips. Yes, this is hard to believe, but true. It can only be used in the spring nursery trade. Plants should be set as potato or cabbage plants are set. Rows should be 10 feet wide, and sandy or red clay land is best. Put 200 to 400 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre (first year—nothing afterwards). Cultivate clean like cotton. They run the first year, then grow similar to McDonald (half-bush). All vines, new and old, should be cut off at the ground each year as soon as crop

is off. Vines should not be allowed to get over 3 feet. Cut off tips of vines; this causes them to thicken.

The young plants will not be mature enough to dig until about March 1. You can order with your other stock and we will book and reserve your plants until ready to dig.

PRICES

\$1.00 per dozen, \$3.50 per 50, \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000, \$40.00 per 1000, in lots of 3000 or more.

Strawberries

Set the plants as you would tomato or potato plants, one foot by two or two and a half feet apart. Give each plant a pint or quart of water. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as a mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely the plants through the winter. During warm spells, rake the mulch of straw or leaves away from the plants. This can easily be done with a small home patch, and the mulch raked back to the plants during freezing weather.

Plant in rows 3½ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, which will require in round numbers 8,000 plants per acre. Or if in rows 3½ feet by 2 feet apart in row, 6,000 plants per acre. In garden plat where cultivating is to be done entirely by hoe, plant 2 feet by 2 feet each way, at this distance a plat of ground 50 by 50 feet will take 600 plants. A good loamy sandy soil about 10 to 12 inches deep over clay subsoil is best. They respond wonderfully to fertilizing. See books on Strawberry Culture as listed on page 4.

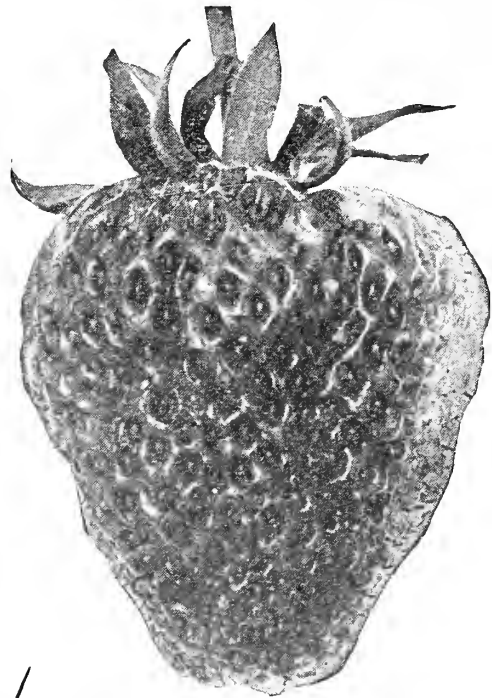
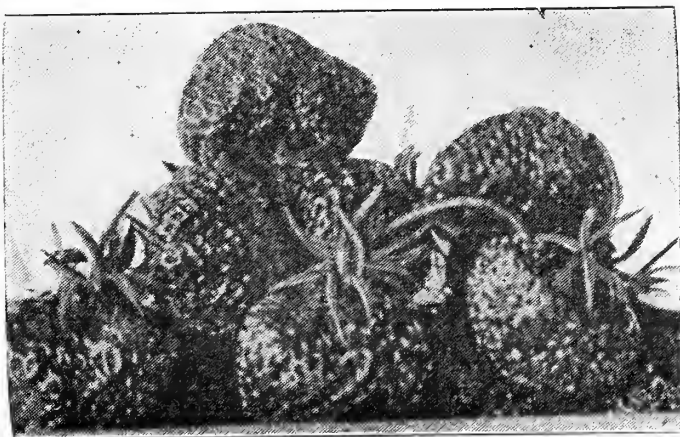
Applying Fertilizers

In applying commercial fertilizers, it is best to scatter them broadcast or drill them into the soil after plowing or spading. If applied before plowing or spading, they are almost certain to be covered too deeply for best results. When applied to the plowed surface, the fertilizers can be thoroughly mixed with the soil by means of the rake or harrow, and they will then be within easy reach of the plant roots.

Limestone is believed by many persons to injure strawberries, and it is considered inadvisable to apply it to strawberry land.

Missionary (S) Early

The Missionary is practically the only variety grown in Florida. It is the berry which attracts so much attention in northern markets during the winter and early spring. The Missionary gives excellent success in all the southern states. The plants are tall, healthy, vigorous, productive, and good runner producers. The berries are of fine color, excellent flavor, medium to large in size, well-colored to the center, juicy and firm. They are good shippers and ripen much earlier than the fruit of the Klondike. We recommend the Missionary particularly for planting by southern growers from Florida to California.



Lady Thompson (S) Medium

The Lady Thompson is another great southern strawberry. It originated in North Carolina and has been very popular in the Southeast. The fruit is of medium size and somewhat light in color. The berries are particularly good shippers. The plants are particularly good drouth resisters and are very productive. The variety is grown extensively in the South and in southern California.

Klondike (S) Medium

The Klondike is still a popular variety in the South because of its ability to return profits. Its strong points are its great productivity, its adaptability to a great variety of soils, its freedom from disease, the firm flesh and deep, rich color of its fruit, and its market, shipping and canning qualities. Any berry that possesses so many good characteristics is bound to be popular.

The heavy, dark green leaves and long rank stems are a big help in protecting the blossoms from frost, which is of great importance to both home and commercial growers. We have more than once seen the Klondike escape frost injury when other varieties growing beside it suffered badly.

Lady Corneille (S) Medium

This wonderful strawberry represents a rare combination of qualities. The plants are unusually healthy, thrifty, large, strong and robust. The variety is remarkably resistant to rust and leaf spot, and the roots strike deeply into the soil, thus insuring plenty of moisture and fertility for good growth and productivity. The variety produces runners freely and succeeds under both the single hill and matted row system.

The fruit is of large size, rich glossy color, slightly elongated and sometimes wedge-shaped, with bright golden seeds that give the berries a wonderful appearance. The quality for both home use and market is unsurpassed. The fruit starts to ripen at about the same time as that of the Dunlap and Klondike, but its season is longer than that of either. The berries are produced on heavy, thick stems, and are quite uniform in shape and size. The flowers bear pollen profusely, thus insuring good pollination. The plants are staminate and can be grown alone with entire success.

Aroma (S) Late

The Aroma is one of the best late varieties for both northern and southern sections. It is the one variety

that comes nearest to being fitted for both the North and South. It is especially well adapted for the belt of territory several hundred miles north and south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Mastodon

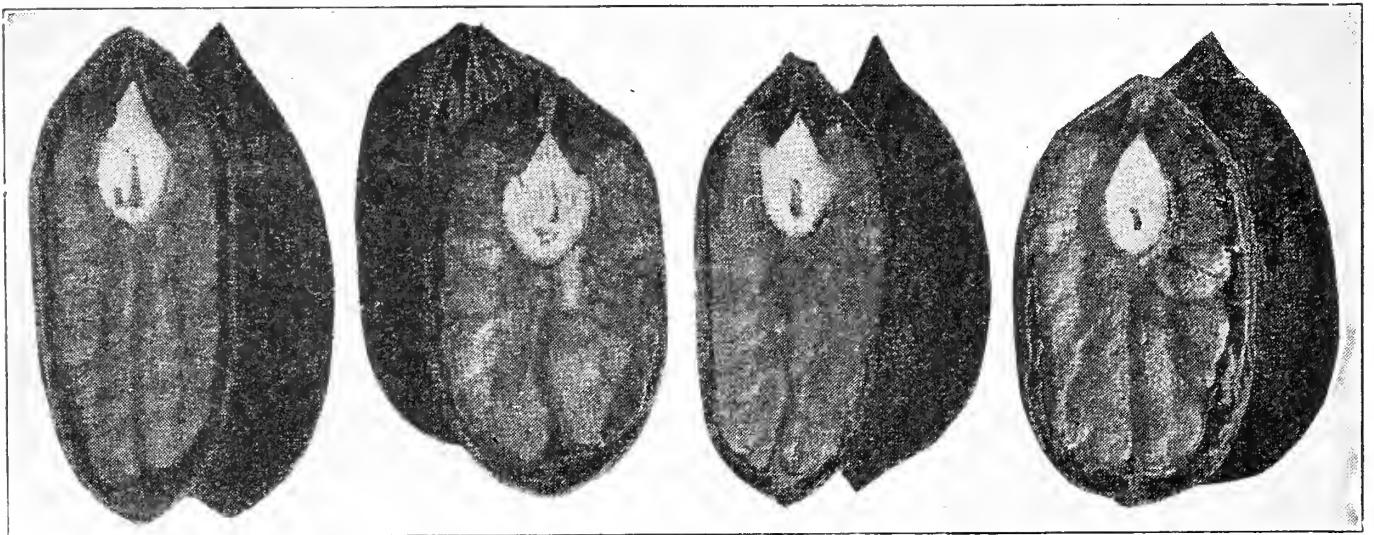
The Mastodon, which was just recently introduced, is a fall bearing variety of great promise. Wonderful things are claimed for this new variety. It may be the fall bearing variety that the horticultural world

has been waiting for. If you are interested in the fall bearing varieties, we recommend that you try out this variety, in addition to growing also the Progressive or the Champion, for it may prove particularly well adapted to your conditions and you will then have a lead on your competitors. This variety should give excellent results throughout the northern half of the country, especially where water can be applied during dry weather and where special attention can be given to the plants.

PRICES

Varieties	Postpaid				Express		
	12	25	50	100	500	1,000	5,000
Missionary	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$30.00
Lady Thompson .....	.30	.50	.75	1.25	4.00	7.00	30.00
Klondike .....	.25	.40	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00	20.00
Lady Corneille .....	.35	.60	.90	1.50	5.00	8.00	35.00
Aroma .....	.30	.50	.75	1.25	4.00	7.00	30.00
Mastodon .....	.75	1.25	2.00	3.00	12.00	20.00	96.00

PECANS



Pecans are a paying investment when the proper stock is used and given the right soil and climate. We offer the best varieties, having large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities, all of which are propagated from grafts or buds on three year seedlings. They are hardy and satisfactory.

Plant Pecans 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil which should be good. Pecans grow well on rich bottom soils, on high land of the sandy pine levels, on sandy soil where there is a clay subsoil, but not in deep sand and never in pipe clay or undrained land. A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be satisfactory. To get crops, you must cultivate, fertilize and properly prune the trees. The Pecan is long lived. Our trees, if properly cared for, should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years and should produce 16 to 20 lbs. of nuts per tree at 10 years.

Planting and Cultivating. After Pecans reach maturity in fall, transplant any time until March. Keep roots covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting. The roots must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree trifle lower than it stood in nursery. When hole is dug, take one tree and cut off ends of broken roots with sharp knife. Cut off part of tap root so the tree will force lateral roots. Fill hole half full around roots with well pulverized top soil enriched with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bone meal, or high grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave two inches of loose soil on top. When soil is very dry, pour water in hole when partly filled. Trees over

four feet should be cut back to four feet high after planting. Be careful not to break eyes of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows, you may plant cotton, potatoes, melons, or any cover crop for several years, but never small grain. When trees go into bearing, plant and turn under a cover crop of soy beans, vetch or clover.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed two feet below level is ample.

We list a few varieties of two general classes of the thin-shelled high quality Pecans—the Eastern and the Western.

The "Eastern Varieties" were originally found in Louisiana, Mississippi, and adjoining states in the Southeast. The Western Varieties were found in the Central West Texas. For the bottom lands of North and Central Texas, East Texas, and states east thereof we suggest the Eastern Varieties as the best. For upland elevations in North and Central Texas, and all of West Texas, and West and Central Oklahoma we suggest the Western Varieties. The Western Varieties will not do so well in bottom lands, while they are the best for uplands of North Texas, and the Eastern Varieties are better for bottom lands and not so well adapted for uplands in same sections.

Eastern

DELMAS. Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel plump; quality good to very good; flavor excellent. Tree vigorous, productive. The most beautiful shade tree.

SCHLEY. One of the best. Size medium to large. Shell very thin; kernel plump; quality very rich; flavor excellent; moderately productive, but a regular bearer. Subject to scab near the coast. Recommended for humid belt or where irrigated.

STUART. More extensively planted in the East than any other variety. Size medium to large; shell of average thickness, kernel plump; quality good; flavor sweet. Moderately productive. Has succeeded east of Central Texas. Should be discarded in Central and West Texas.

SUCCESS. Rather recent introduction. Size large to very large; shell of average thickness, kernel plump; quality rich; flavor very good. Generally reported to be highly prolific. Gaining in favor in South and Southeast Texas.

Western

SOVEREIGN. (Texas Prolific.) San Saba, Texas: Number per pound, 52; per cent meat, 56. Nut very beautiful and attractive. In richness and flavor it is one of the best that ever came out of a shell, good enough for the Queen of England. The tree is beautiful, healthy and is in the heavy bearing class; often producing nuts in the nursery row. You can recognize its breeding by its silky foliage.

BURKETT. Callahan County, Texas: Burkett is our most popular pecan. It is a favorite most all over the state. The cut used in this folder is an exact reproduction of a nut sent us by R. B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas, which weighed 37 nuts to the pound, and tested 58 per cent meat. Tree very healthy, and regular bearer. Burkett should have another variety with it for perfect pollination.

HALBERT. Coleman, Texas: Halbert is the most prolific of all varieties I have seen except Alexander. It begins bearing in the nursery row. Nut is medium size, shell very thin, kernel unusually plump, quality rich, flavor excellent. Should be planted in West Texas and places of similar climatic conditions. Should be one of the best varieties for the Plains and Western Oklahoma, being early to ripen.

Eastern Varieties

Delmas, Stuart, Success, Schley—

	Each	Doz.	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0.60	\$6.00	\$45.00
2 to 3 feet	.90	9.00	65.00
3 to 4 feet	1.25	12.00	90.00
4 to 5 feet	1.75	17.50	150.00

Western Varieties

Sovereign (Texas Prolific), Burkett, Halbert—

	Each	Doz.	100
1 to 2 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$90.00
2 to 3 feet	1.25	12.50	100.00
3 to 4 feet	1.60	16.00	140.00

EXTRA LARGE SIZES FOR SHADE OR MORE IMMEDIATE RESULTS

Eastern Varieties—

6 to 7 feet	\$2.00
7 to 8 feet	2.35
8 to 10 feet	2.60

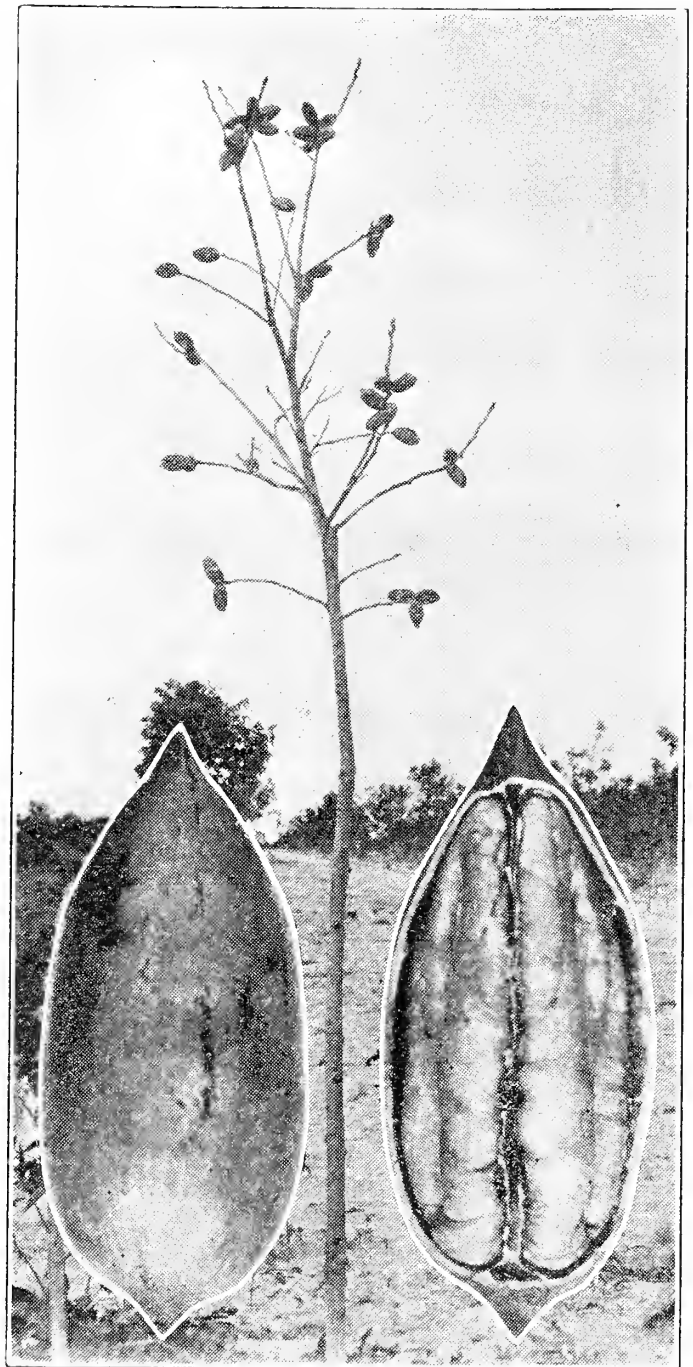
Western Varieties—

4 to 5 feet	\$2.00
5 to 6 feet	2.25

The Mahan Pecan

We take great pleasure in offering our customers the opportunity of securing trees of the Mahan Pecan, as a real horticultural sensation that is sweeping the country. We show a picture of a tree only 19 months old bearing over a pound of nuts. So far the nuts have brought wholesale over \$1.00 per pound.

While we have not fruited this variety on our place, we find from investigation that it can be relied upon



MAHAN PECAN NUTS AND TREE 19 MONTHS OLD. ALREADY BEARING.

to succeed anywhere the Stuart, Success and those Eastern varieties will grow. This will include almost the entire Southeast of the 98th meridian and South of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee, includes these states.

The Nut—A giant in size, supreme in quality. Thin of shell, attractive to the eye.

The Tree—A vigorous grower, unusually large, beautiful foliage, prolific early bearer, annual producer, very ornamental.

Years of closest observation fail to disclose a particle of Scab, or any disease either of tree or nut, or the parent tree or any of the nursery trees.

Size of Nut—33 make a pound.

The trees we offer are grown by the Monticello Nursery, and will be labeled "MAHAN" with an aluminum label, and copyright.

Origin of the Mahan Pecan

Eighteen years ago, J. M. Chestnut of Kosciusko, Miss., was visiting the State Fair at Jackson, and persuaded a man roaming around with a glass jar of fine pecans to sell five of the nuts for \$1.00. Mr.

When you clip out this order blank, you will mutilate this leaf in the catalog, however, we will send you another copy of catalog on receipt of this blank containing your order for Mahan Pecan Trees.

ORDER BLANK FOR MAHAN PECAN TREES

Place

Date

Munson Nurseries,
Denison, Texas.
Gentlemen:

You may enter my order for.....Mahan (trade-mark registered)

Pecan Trees....., at \$.....each,

to be shipped about.....

to
via express collect unless otherwise stated. Terms of payment not less than 20% with order and balance before trees are shipped, or trees to be shipped C. O. D. for unpaid balance.

Realizing the advantages of having all propagating of the Mahan variety done by one nursery so as to keep the strain clear and true to type, and realizing the great expense of the widespread testing and investigation of the Mahan variety and the great cost of its introduction, it is a protection to the general public as well as the Monticello Nursery Company from the imposition of substitution and misbranding often practiced by unscrupulous dealers. This is intended to prevent fakirs from misbranding and marketing inferior varieties of pecans and pecan trees as genuine Mahan. Furthermore this will enable nut growers who purchase genuine Mahan pecan trees to reap the rewards of the high prices on the nut markets for the Mahan nuts without having the damaging influence of bogus and inferior sorts which may be substituted as genuine. Thus the reputation of the Mahan for being the finest quality pecan in the world, with thin shell, large size, early bearer, luxuriant grower, and most profitable to raise will be maintained and protected by the co-operation of the Monticello Nursery Company and the purchasers of all Mahan trees, for the general good of all purchasers. Therefore, in addition to the money consideration I will also agree not to allow anyone either directly or indirectly to use the Mahan trees purchased from you or any wood or buds from the trees for propagating purposes nor will I myself use the Mahan trees or buds or wood from the trees for propagating purposes, before 1937. In the event that any part of this covenant is breached or violated, you or your assigns are to have the right to apply for and obtain injunction or other legal remedy from court of proper jurisdiction.

(Signed)

Mail address

Chestnut took them home to Kosciusko and planted them. One of the young trees that came up showed EXCEPTIONAL VIGOR and when it started bearing the nuts were much finer quality and larger size than the original nuts planted. The tree continued to bear good crops and when it was 14 years old bore about 80 pounds.

Price of the Mahan Trees

All size trees are of the same price, first orders being given preference on the larger trees.

This tree is sold under a special Non-propagating agreement, which must be assented to by signing the agreement, which is published in this catalog for your information, and is a part of the consideration in addition to the money price. Copy the agreement as published, or clip it from the catalog, or send to us for extra blank.

- Price of a single tree.....\$ 6.50
- Price of two trees..... 12.00
- Price of three to eleven trees, each..... 5.50
- Price of 12 or more trees, each..... 5.00

Asparagus

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the earliest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for many years if it is properly attended to and is well manured.

See that the ground is well manured and well drained; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants 8 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with 3 to 4 inches of mellow dirt. Give bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals.

Set the Plants Fairly Deep

Asparagus plants should be set 10 to 12 inches deep. In the home garden, they can be set in a trench dug with a spade. For commercial plantations, the rows should be opened with a 12 to 14-inch plow, throwing the soil out on both sides. The loose dirt should then be removed with a shovel or pulled aside in the furrow with a hoe. The rows should be made 4 to 5 feet apart.

The plants should be set about 2 feet apart in the bottom of the furrow or trench. Spread the roots out in their natural position and cover them with 1 to 2 inches of fine moist soil. As the young shoots begin to grow, work the soil gradually to them until the trench is level. Following this, practice level cultivating throughout the season.

We list the best variety, the MARTHA WASHINGTON. One year, 40 cents per dozen, \$1.75 per 50, \$3.00 per 100, \$17.50 per 1000.



GRAPES

The Universal Fruit

The paragraphs are lettered for easy reference in case of correspondence.

A. This ancient fruit is at home on any character of soil and there is not a place that should be without it. Whether in the vineyard or arbors, backyards, or trained on fences, porches or buildings, the grape bears with astonishing regularity.

B. All bearing grapes have one of two kinds of flowers—both kinds are pistillate, but one has perfect stamens and will bear alone; the other has imperfect stamens and will require a perfect stamen variety blooming at the same time planted near to render the imperfect stamen variety fruitful. Some of the best varieties are those having imperfect stamens. In the following descriptions characters are given after the name of the variety, which will indicate to the reader the kind of flower and date of flowering. So in selecting mates for the imperfect stamen kinds, select those varieties with perfect stamens, blooming within three days earlier or at same time. The perfect flowering kinds are indicated with (†) and the imperfect flowering with (*). In respect to date of blooming, A is for April and M is for May, and the figure following is the date as A9 means April 9th. The dates mentioned are for Denison for the average period of years. They will vary in other sections and vary from year to year in any place.

C. All the varieties possessing Post-Oak blood, in order to get best results in cropping, should be treated the same as Herbeumont, that is, plant wide apart, as much as 12 to 16 feet in the rows, and have long arm pruning. They do especially well upon the Munson Canopy Trellis mentioned in Foundations of Amer-

ican Grape Culture. Distance apart to plant are mentioned with each variety, just by mentioning the number of feet, as "8 feet." Those mentioned to be planted 8 feet should have SHORT ARM pruning, say 3 to 4 feet. Those mentioned to be planted 12 feet should have MEDIUM ARM pruning, say arms 4 to 6 feet long; and those mentioned to be planted 16 feet apart should have LONG ARM pruning, say with arms 6 to 8 feet long. The distances mentioned are for the vines in the row. All rows can be uniformly 10 feet apart regardless of distance in the row. What is meant by Short, Medium and Long Arm Pruning is fully described in FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN CULTURE.

D. Regret to state that "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE" is now out of print, and unable to supply any more. The two best books on grapes, though not written for the South, are "MANUAL OF AMERICAN GRAPE GROWING," by U. P. Hedrick, and "GRAPE CULTURE," by Andrew Fuller. Some of the Experiment Stations have issued valuable bulletins on the grape, as well as the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Write to them for lists of such bulletins.

Suggestions

F. While all of the varieties listed in the catalog are well adapted and successful in most parts of the South and Southwest, still there may be those who wish a selected list for a restricted or certain purposes. To help making such selections, we offer the following suggestions:

G. For marketing and long distance shipments, which like large berry and large cluster grapes, good quality and skin tough enough to carry well: Lomanto, Concord, R. W. Munson, Niagara, Bailey, Armalaga, Carman, Muench, Fern, Last Rose.

H. For local marketing, where high quality grapes of good appearance, but not so well adapted for long distance shipment: Headlight, Brilliant, Captivator, Rommel, Mericadel, Ellen Scott, Edna, RONALDA, and all those named in paragraph G.

J. For home use where extra high quality is wanted, but varieties otherwise may have too small berry for market or too tender skin for shipping long distances: Bell, Wapanuka, Albania, Manito. All those mentioned in paragraphs G and H are also fine home use varieties.

K. For red juice or for making red wine: America, Cloeta, R. W. Munson, Concord, Jacquez.

L. For light amber colored juice or wine: Marguerite, Ellen Scott, Herbemont, Blondin.

M. For very limy soils where the Post-Oak Grape hybrids will not succeed, the following are most successful: Lomanto, Ladano, Bell, Salamander, Lukfata, Champanel, Elvicand and Valhallah.

N. For Coastal Plain or near the Coast: Carman, R. W. Munson, Bailey, Ellen Scott, Edna, Niagara, Beacon, Extra. In places where Phyloxera is present or Root Rot, then varieties will have to be grafted upon resistant stocks. The varieties named in paragraphs M have nearly resistant roots of their own.

Prices on Grape Vines

These prices are for Number 1, one-year vines. In some varieties we have two-year vines at same price. Number 2 vines at 60 per cent the price of Number 1 vines. The prices are made on basis of supply in stock and not on merits of the variety.

1 to 4 at "Each" rate; 5 to 39 at "Ten" rate; 40 to 299 at "Hundred" rate; 300 or more at "Thousand" rate.

VARIETIES (NAMED IN THE ORDER OF RIPENING AS PER RECORD OF SUMMER, 1928)

Size refers to berry.	Each	10	100	1,000
Headlight. Medium, red.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
Manito. Medium, black.....	.15	1.40	12.00	-----
President. Large, black.....	.25	2.25	20.00	-----
Bachman Early. Large, black.....	.35	3.00	27.50	-----
Campbell Early. Large, black.....	.25	2.25	20.00	-----
Lomanto. Medium, black.....	.20	1.75	15.00	-----
Brilliant. Large, red.....	.15	1.25	12.00	110.00
Captivator. Large, pink.....	.20	1.80	17.00	150.00
Rommel. Large, white.....	.20	1.60	15.00	135.00
Hernito. Large, black.....	.25	2.25	20.00	-----
Delaware. Medium, red.....	.15	1.00	10.00	-----
Caco.....	.40	3.50	32.00	-----
Wapanucka. Large, yellow.....	.30	2.50	22.50	-----
Concord. Large, black.....	.15	1.00	8.00	65.00
Lukfata. Large, black.....	.20	1.75	15.00	-----
Cloeta. Medium, black.....	.20	1.60	14.00	-----
Salamander. Medium, red.....	.35	3.25	30.00	-----
Mathilda. Large, red.....	.35	3.25	30.00	-----
Niagara. Large, white.....	.20	1.60	14.00	-----
Bell. Small, white, best.....	.20	1.60	14.00	-----
Ellen Scott. Large, purple.....	.20	1.50	12.00	110.00
Ladano. Medium, red.....	.30	2.50	22.50	-----
R. W. Munson. Large, black.....	.15	1.25	11.00	100.00
Bailey. Large, black.....	.30	2.50	22.50	200.00
Champanel. Large, black.....	.20	1.80	17.50	-----
Mericadel. Large, red.....	.25	2.25	20.00	-----
Blondin. Medium, white.....	.20	1.75	15.00	-----
Salem. Large, red.....	.20	1.75	15.00	-----
Beacon. Extra large, black.....	.30	2.50	22.50	-----
Armalaga. Large, white.....	.25	2.25	20.00	-----
Extra. Large, black.....	.25	2.25	20.00	-----
Catawba. Above medium, red.....	.15	1.40	12.00	-----
America. Medium, black.....	.15	1.25	11.00	100.00
Valhallah. Large, red.....	.30	2.50	22.50	-----
Edna. Large, white.....	.20	1.60	15.00	130.00
Volney. Large, red.....	.40	3.60	35.00	-----
Wine King. Medium, black.....	.25	2.25	20.00	-----
Carman. Medium, black.....	.15	1.25	11.00	100.00
RONALDA. Large, white.....	.15	1.40	12.00	-----
Muench. Medium, black.....	.25	2.25	20.00	175.00
Minnie. Large, white.....	.40	3.50	32.50	-----
Elvicand. Medium, red.....	.20	1.75	16.00	-----
Albania. Medium, white.....	.20	1.75	16.00	-----
Jacquez. (Black Spanish).....	.20	1.80	17.50	-----
Herbemont. Small, purple.....	.20	1.80	17.50	-----
Fern. Large, black.....	.15	1.25	12.00	100.00
Goethe. Late, light pink.....	.15	1.25	12.00	100.00
Columbian. Extra large, purple.....	.30	2.50	22.50	-----
Marguerite. Small, black.....	.30	2.75	25.00	-----
Last Rose. Large, clear red.....	.20	1.80	17.00	-----
Longfellow.....	.30	-----	-----	-----

European or Vinifera Varieties

	Each	10	100	1,000
Violet Chasselas.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	-----	-----
Fresno Beauty.....	.25	2.00	17.50	-----
Muscat Rose.....	.30	2.50	-----	-----
Red Malaga.....	.40	4.00	-----	-----
Ollivette de Vandemain.....	.40	4.00	-----	-----
Thompson Seedless.....	.25	2.25	20.00	-----
Escol.....	.30	2.50	-----	-----
Ribier.....	.50	4.50	-----	-----
SOUTHERN MUSCADINES—				
James. Large, black.....	.40	3.50	32.50	-----
Thomas. Large, black.....	.40	3.50	32.50	-----
LaSalle. Medium, black.....	.40	3.50	34.50	-----
San Jacinto.....	.40	3.50	34.50	-----
Scuppernong. Large, bronze.....	.50	4.00	37.50	-----
San Rubra. Medium, bronze.....	.60	5.00	-----	-----
San Alba. Medium, white.....	.60	5.00	-----	-----
Male Muscadine. (Pollenator).....	.50	4.50	-----	-----
STOCK GRAPES—				
Vitis Champini. Dog Ridge variety.....	.10	.90	8.00	70.00
Cuttings, 10-inch.....	.03	.25	2.00	15.00

Descriptions

The varieties of grapes are described about in their order for ripening as is possible to give. There is variation from season to season.

PRICES will be found on page 18.

See Key on page 17 for explanation of letters and figures immediately following the name of the variety.

Period I—Last of June

HEADLIGHT. (*A19. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early.

Period II—July 1 to 10

BRILLIANT. (†A17. 8 feet.) (Lindley x Delaware.) Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting and delicious, usually preferred for table and eating fresh to Delaware. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord.

MANITO. (†A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth very similar to America, endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle; flowers perfect, bears well alone, but better among other kinds blooming with it, very prolific, berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable, parting from the seeds with ease. Ripens very early, about with Moore Early.

LOMANTO. (†A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot nor mildew; leaf medium, having little pubescence; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact berry, very persistent, medium to large; spherical, dark purple or black, skin thin, tough, pulp melting, excellent quality; juice, claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate.

BACHMAN'S EARLY. This grape originated in 1903 from seed of the Brighton, fertilized with pollen of the Campbell's Early (which is a Moore Early-Black Hamburg Combination). Cluster uniformly large, long, often shouldered. Berries large to very large, black, ripens very evenly. Skin thin but tough. It ripens very early, with Moore Early, or two weeks or more ahead of Concord. Quality of the very best. Seeds very small and few. Pulp juicy and melting. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. The flowers are self fertile. It is the finest market grape on account of its nice uniform size, and ripeness, unexcelled eating qualities and fine flavor. A rightly much admired grape.

PRESIDENT. (†A18. 12 feet.) Pure seedling of Herbert. Has a much better vine, which is strong, healthy and prolific. Flower perfect. Cluster, medium, compact; berry large, black, persistent, does not crack. Ripens with Moore's Early and of far more value in the South than that variety. Quality excellent, much better than Concord. Recommended for the latitude from Texas to 40 degrees north.

CAMPBELL EARLY. (†A15. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Concord, Moore's Early, and Muscat-Hamburg. Cluster large, shouldered, berry very large, black, slightly ovoid. Better in quality than Concord.

CAPTIVATOR. (†A18. 12 feet.) A cross of Herbert with Meladel, that is a combination of Rogers No. 44, his best black grape, Delaware, Goethe, and Lindley. The growth is fairly vigorous. Very prolific. Cluster above medium, cylindrical. Berry large, round, very persistent of a beautiful bright translucent pinkish red. Skin thin, tough, without cracking. Pulp melting, of exceedingly delicious flavor, nothing superior.

Period III—July 10 to 20

DELAWARE. (†A20. 8 feet.) Originated in Ohio. Full historic description, page 143, Foundation of American Grape Culture, and illustrated on page 145, same book. Cluster medium, berry medium, bright red, juicy and of high quality. Succeeds well in the South.

LADANO. (*M4. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Headlight. Vine vigorous, healthy, foliage similar to that of Headlight; cluster medium, compact; berry medium or above dark, clear purplish-red, translucent, round; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, rich, pure and sweet; seeds few. Fine for hot climate and limy soils.

ROMMEL. (†18. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, endures climate better than Concord. Prolific. Clusters medium to small, ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, pe-



Beacon—as Grown in Mississippi

duncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe, skin very thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment, carries well 50 to 100 miles; very profitable for a home market grape, as it is always in demand on account of its most agreeable and fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened, but acid when under-ripe.

BELL. (†A15. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a good sure producer; cluster medium, cylindrical, often with a shoulder; fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish-yellow, rarely attacked with Black Rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored; ripens just before Concord.

WAPANUKA. (†A22. 8 feet.) Rommel x Brilliant.) Growth medium to strong, equal with Concord, less attacked by mildew than Brilliant. Cluster medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, properly compact; peduncle short to medium. Berries large, five-eighths to seven-eighths inch in diameter, globular, persistent, rich yellowish-white, translucent; skin very thin and delicate.

HERNITO. (†A26. 8 feet.) A seedling of Roger's No. 44, Herbert. Vine very vigorous, healthy, with foliage similar to that of Concord, endures the climate of Texas better than Concord, but more specially recommended for Northern States where something much better than Concord is desired. Flowers perfect, cluster of medium size, compact; berry very large, black.

CACO. A cross of the Concord and Catawba, originated in the North. Very handsome pink, large berry, medium cluster. Of high quality and flavor. Has done well here the short time we have had the variety. Vine seemingly as vigorous as Catawba.

Period IV—July 20 to August 1

SALAMANDER. (†M3. 12 feet.) A combination of Salado, Delaware and Lindley. Vine very vigorous and healthy, enduring drouth perfectly and 15 degrees below zero of cold. Prolific, of medium, handsome, compact clusters of good, medium translucent red berries, having thin tough skin, melting pulp of quality about equaling Delaware, seeds small. A variety adapted to all soils and to a wide range of climate.

LUKFATA. (*A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Moore's Early.) Growth strong. Endures heat, drouth and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew. Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp about same as Moore's Early, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable.

CONCORD. (†A18. 12 feet.) This is the standard variety of the North where it does well and ripens up evenly. In the South it does not ripen up so evenly, especially after the vines get old. It ships well and is a good market grape. Fine for jellies. Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with foxy flavor. Pulp not as tender as many other varieties. It is a good variety to use for pollenating R. W. Munson, and some other of the extra fine but imperfect flowering varieties.

R. W. MUNSON. (*A3. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered, peduncle medium. Berries when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent, black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollenated by other erect stamened varieties



Carman—as Grown in Oklahoma

flowering at some time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and Brilliant good pollinators for it.

NIAGARA. (*A18. 12 feet.) Originated in the North but does quite well over most of the South, and better near the Coast than Concord. A good white mate for the Concord. Cluster very large, berry very large, skin thick and tough making it an excellent shipping variety, and opens up well and makes good appearance. Quality same as Concord.

SALEM. (*A17. 12 feet.) Niagara a good pollinator. Cluster medium to large with pretty red, large berries, of pleasant flavor. One of Rogers Hybrids of Labrusca and Vinifera. Quality of the best.

CLOETA. (*A25. 16 feet.) Though having imperfect stamen, it seems to set full without assistance of other varieties. American x R. W. Munson cross. Vine very vigorous and healthy, and heavy bearer. Fruit quite handsome with its medium size conical clusters, with rich black medium size berries. Very juicy, and fine for red juice or wine.

Period V—August 1 to 10

MERICADEL. (†A26. 12 feet.) A hybrid of America with Delaware. Vine very vigorous and very productive; clusters large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to cluster; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and meaty, of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, just after Concord.

CHAMPANEL. (†A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Worden.) Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drouth, growing well in limy black soils. Clusters large, conical, with long peduncle, rather open. Berries globular, large, black, with white bloom, persistent. Does well in any soil, but especially valuable for very limy soils of the South.

EXTRA. (†M1. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, moderately compact. Berries persistent, globular, medium to large, dark purple to black, with moderate bloom; skin tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet. No vines—all sold this season.

BAILEY. (†A26. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters large to very large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, sprightly, of pure very good quality, considerably above Concord; seeds readily parting from pulp. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in South-Central and Southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well. The Bailey is taking a lead in Oklahoma and seems destined to become the "Oklahoma State Grape" just as "Carman" has become the "Florida State Grape." See the bulletin issued by the Oklahoma Experiment Station entitled the "Grape in Oklahoma." We will supply a copy with any order for grape vines of \$2.00 or more.

BEACON. (*A22.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Concord.) Growth medium in South Texas, becoming stronger in north Texas, to very strong in Missouri. Very prolific, of large cylindrical clusters, often shouldered, moderately compact. Berries as large or larger than Concord, black, with rather heavy white bloom, hang to cluster about equally well with Concord, but not so well as Bailey; skin a little tougher than Concord, never cracks; pulp rather more tender than Concord, very juicy, sprightly and of a very similar flavor to Concord; rather more agreeable; seeds readily leave the pulp.

Period VI—August 10 to 20

AMERICA. (*A23. 16 feet.) (Seedling of Jaeger, No. 70.) Growth very strong. Cluster conical, sufficiently compact. Berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom, and scattering dotted jet black, with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds, when fully ripe very rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "foxy," making a good combination market and wine grape. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Very



Cloeta

prolific with long arm pruning and when pollenized by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollinize itself.

CATAWBA. (†A18. 12 feet.) Cluster medium, conical. Berries above medium, clear dark red. Skin thin but tough to make good shipper. Pulp rather tender, juicy and sprightly with fine flavor. Fine for table, market and wine. A good variety to plant among America, R. W. Munson and Fern to pollenate them.

BLONDIN. (†A30. 16 feet.) Combination of Ten-Dollar-Prize-Post-Oak, Norton Virginia and Herbemont. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Very vigorous, prolific. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine grape.

VALHALLAH. (†A20. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Elvicand and Brilliant; that is, one-fourth Mustang, one-fourth Elvira, one-fourth Lindley, and one-fourth Delaware. A very vigorous drouth-resisting prolific vine, well suited for black lands and will endure Missouri winters. Cluster medium; berry large, bright clear red; thin, tough skin; tender, juicy pulp of quality nearly equalling Brilliant.

WINE KING. (†A26. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Winona and America. Winona is a pure seedling of Norton Virginia and quite an improvement on that celebrated variety, hence Wine King is a thoroughbred pure American blood of the finest wine properties. Cluster large, berry medium, black, very persistent. Skin thin, never cracks, pulp tender and juicy, rich and sprightly, intensely red juice.

ARMALAGA. (†M2. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong (which is a hybrid of native Post-Oak grape with Black Eagle) and Malaga. The vine is vigorous and healthy. Flower perfect. Cluster large and compact. Berry large, yellowish-green, translucent, persistent to cluster. The skin is thin, tough, yet pleasant to taste, without astringency. It endures shipping as well as Tokay. In quality equal to the best foreign grapes. This promises to be very valuable in all of

the drier portions of the Southwest, as it is much hardier than pure Vinifera kinds.

Period VII—August 20 to 30

ELLEN SCOTT. (†M3. 12 feet.) Armlong hybridized with Herbemont. Vine beautiful, healthy, vigorous, prolific. Cluster large to very large, conical. Berry large, translucent, violet covered with a delicate bloom. Skin thin and tough. Pulp tender, very juicy and sprightly, of pure high quality, reminding one of the best foreign grapes. A very handsome table and market grape. Ripen after Catawba. This grape is especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas where the European varieties will grow, and we believe will become a valuable commercial variety for those regions.

EDNA. (*M3. 16 feet.) This is one of the handsomest grapes that we have. Large clusters of white berries. Of best quality. A hybrid of Armlong with Malaga. Has that flavor of the Muscat that is so good, but in this variety is superior owing to the peculiar combinations. It sets its fruit well though has recurved stamens. Ronaldal, Ellen Scott and Armalaga are good pollenators for it.

CARMAN. (†A26. 12 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Triumph.) Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew, very prolific. Cluster large to very large, have reached two pounds in rare instances, shouldered or branches, conical, very compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender when fully ripe, of pure, rich quality, much superior to Concord; seeds easily leaving the pulp. This variety has become popular and is a standard along the Coast from Corpus Christi to Florida.

Period VIII—September

Grapes in this period, while ripening here the last week of August, and first week in September will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as the nights are cool and birds have left.

MINNIE. (†M4. 12 feet.) Minnie is a seedling of Edna, probably crossed with Longfellow. The cluster is large, conical and handsome. The berry is white covered with a peculiar bloom that makes the fruit look as though it were frosted, which adds much to its attractiveness. The berry is large. The pulp is tender and the quality of the very best.

COLUMBIAN. (†M10. 12 feet.) Seedling of Isabelle, and first introduced as Union Village. Cluster small; berries immensely large, purple. Quality fair. Ripens unevenly. Its extreme large berries make it a novelty for those who wish large berries to be the prime object. Fine for jelly.

RONALDA. (†M4. 16 feet.) Armlong-Malaga hybrid. Long, large clusters of white berries. As handsome as the Edna. The berries are round while slightly elongated in Edna. The Edna and Ronaldal are full sisters.

ELVICAND. (†M4. 16 feet.) Elvira-Mustang hybrid. Clusters small, berries medium, red. A fine vine for grafting stock, and also a fine variety to use as basis for breeding. A very interesting historical account is given on page 173 Foundations of American Grape Culture.

MUENCH. (†M2. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; cluster large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market, also fine for table. Well adapted to the South.

JACQUEZ. (†M2. 16 feet.) (Le Noir, Black Spanish.) Very prolific. Cluster rather open, but long and large. Berries small, very juicy and sprightly. Fine for red wine. Does well in Southwest Texas in semi-arid regions. In moister regions requires spraying to keep off mildew and black rot, to which it is subject.

HERBEMONT. (†M5. 16 feet.) Vine very vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish-red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine. Much subject to black rot, which will have to be kept in check by spraying. Well adapted for the South and only as far north as Kansas, as winters with 15 degrees below zero and colder will damage it.

ALBANIA. (†M2. 12 feet.) Parentage: Post-Oak x Norton x Herbemont. Cluster large to very large, shouldered; berry medium, translucent white; skin thin and tough; pulp very tender and juicy; sprightly, with Herbemont character, but sweeter; very vigorous and prolific; uses, late market, table and white wine.

MARGUERITE. (†M18. 16 feet.) A Post-Oak grape and Herbemont hybrid. Clusters medium, berry medium. Pulp very tender and juicy, of best flavor. Dark purple in color. Very late to ripen. Most excellent wine variety.

FERN MUNSON. (*M4. 16 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba.) Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large with long peduncles. Berries globular, medium to large, very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; seeds leave the pulp readily. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the following season. It endures drouth excellently. This is one of our very best varieties for general market when grapes are in greatest demand. It shows up well, ships well, and the vines are so vigorous, long-lived, and very prolific when well pollinated. Catawba, Muench, Herbemont, are good pollinators.

LAST ROSE. (*M. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Arm-long and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long, peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of very good quality. Ripening very late with or later than the Fern Munson, probably the latest grape in the list. Adapted to the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape.

Vinifera or European Grapes

As we find most varieties of this class not generally successful in the more humid regions east of the Rocky Mountains, we are not growing any vines of them, except that we have a few vines of the most hardy here, namely, the Muscat Rose, Violet Chaselas, Fresna Beauty, Red Malaga, Ribier and Escol. See list in Price List, page 19.

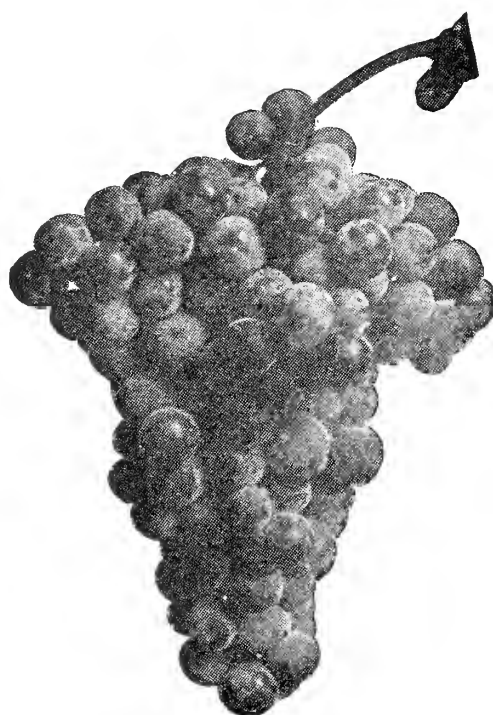
BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

(Vitus Rotundifolia)

This type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western States. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Succeed in deep rich soil throughout the South. Requires much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollenate them.

Prices on page 19.



A most excellent work on the Muscadine Grape has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled *THE MUSCADINE GRAPES* by Geo. C. Husmann and Chas. Dearing. It is a bulletin of 60 pages with numerous high grade halftones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin for distribution, but if you send 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 273, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print. Also *Farmers' Bulletin*, April, 1916, No. 709.

JAMES. Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure muscadines. Skin thick but flavor good.

THOMAS. Very large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black muscadines. Good wine.

SCUPPERNONG. Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

The following are hybrids of the Scuppernong made by us. The LaSalle and San Jacinto being of the first generation and the others of the second generation from the Scuppernong.

LA SALLE. Hybrid of Muscadine and Post-Oak. Large, black berry with 6 to 15 to cluster and more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender and better quality than Scuppernong. Earliest to ripen of this class.

SAN JACINTO. Berry above medium. Cluster a little more filled than LaSalle, about three times the size of Scuppernong. Quality a little better than LaSalle and follows it in ripening. Very prolific. Same blood as LaSalle.

SANRUBRA. Hybrid of San Jacinto and Brilliant; about the same size as in San Jacinto; berry not quite so large as Scuppernong; much more persistent to cluster; skin quite thin, but never cracking; pulp melting and of best quality. Nearly as sweet as Sanalba; a great acquisition. Very vigorous and productive.

MALE MUSCADINE. To pollenate the bearing varieties to render them fruitful. One male for each six or less bearing vines will answer if all are in the same plat. At least one male should be in each plat, and one male for each six bearing vines when there are many bearing vines in the row.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Many fine shade trees die the first season, after being carefully planted, from neglect of cultivation during the summer. Dig extra large holes, 4 feet across and 2½ feet deep. It would benefit to dynamite the bottom of the hole. In filling up roots use only good loamy moist soil. Then every two weeks during the summer cultivate the ground whether weedy or not, whether wet or dry, by digging up the soil two inches deep for a radius of 4 feet. Allow no Bermuda or other grass closer to the tree than 4 feet for two years. It will be well to mulch the trees with rakings of grass or old leaves. All these points are important. Many start to cultivate during the cool days of spring, but neglect during July and August, just the very time young set trees should have attention.

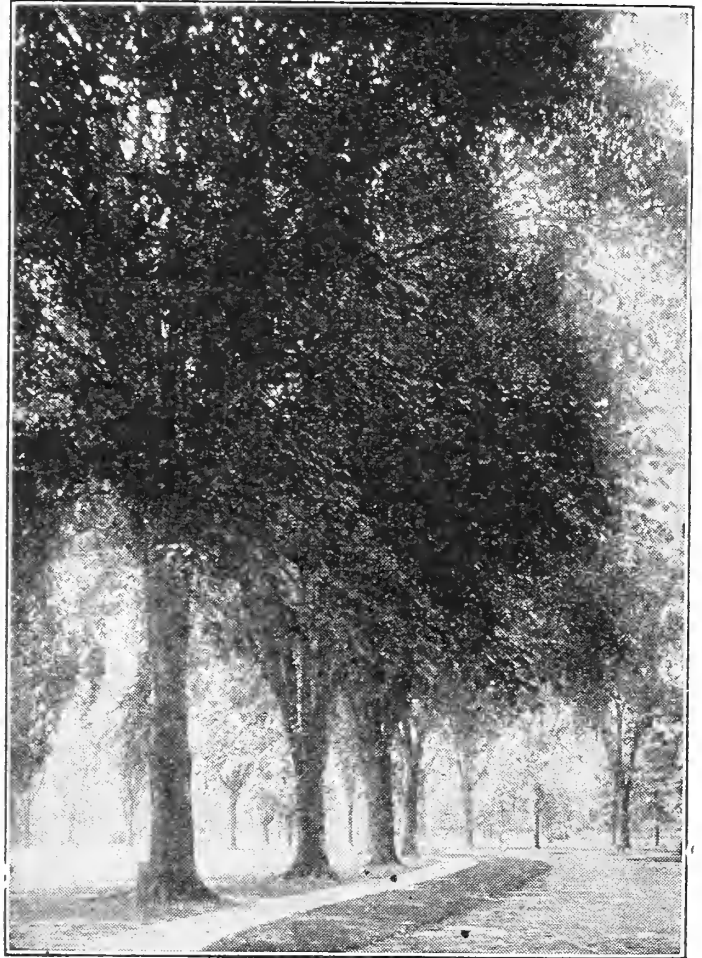
Directions for Planting and Pruning. Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but, when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about 2 inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water, so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with 5 to 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure, or rotted leaves; this should extend over the circumference of the hole. Keep free from grass and weeds, and loosen up the soil every 15 days.

We do not advocate planting extra large shade trees, say about 2 inches in caliper measuring at top of ground. While larger trees can be planted and seemingly give a quicker effect, in reality they do not after five years' time. The larger trees are slower to start off and often remain stationary, if they do not die, so a younger, thrifty tree will be growing all the while and at end of five years will overtake the oversized tree, and also be a far better tree. The 6 to 8 ft. tree up to the 2-inch caliper tree is the ideal size, and for this reason we do not quote larger, although we have many much larger.

ARIZONA ASH. (*Fraxinus velutina*.) Also known as Evergreen Ash, Rio Grande Ash. Each year the popularity of this tree increases remarkably. Not entirely evergreen, it is the first to come into full leaf in spring. Several weeks ahead of most trees. The foliage falls after all other deciduous trees are bare. Makes nice lawn or shade tree in two or three seasons. The foliage is very light, bright green. Later in the season the foliage is darker, the upper surface of the leaves being quite glossy. The bark is gray.

ELM, AMERICAN. (*Ulmus Americana*.) One of our most satisfactory shade trees where beauty in shape is desired. They grow tall with the new growth switchy and pendant at ends making a very graceful tree. It is a little slower in developing than the Locust or Sycamore, but is long-lived. The leaves are broad.



Elm

ELM, CHINESE. (*Ulmus Pumila*.) This comes from China and has now been tried out in the drier sections of Western Oklahoma and Texas and endures the dry and hot extremes of those sections well. It promises to fill a want where other Elms have failed. However it grows well where moisture is plentiful. The Experimental Stations at Lubbock, Texas, and Woodward, Okla., have found it the best shade tree of any for their semi-arid conditions. The foliage of the Chinese Elm is dense, of a rich green color, leaves out early in spring and remains on long after others have shed their leaves, almost of an evergreen nature. The tree is very rapid in growth.

ELM, MOLINE. This is a new type of the American Elm that was found to be growing without any crotch and hence would not split and break. The tree grows tall and well shaped. To keep the type true to form the trees we offer are grafted instead of being grown from seed.

HACKBERRY. (*Celtis Occidentalis*.) Although of slow growth at first and slow to establish itself, it becomes soon a vigorous tree, durable and long-lived. The tree is well filled with many branches of small green leaves which makes a dense shade. It is peculiarly well adapted to very limy soils, though it thrives in most any situation. It has one peculiarity in transplanting that often the trees will remain alive for several months after transplanting and then start off. Once in growth it very seldom dies. Make fine street trees, as well as single specimen trees.

LOCUST, BLACK. (*Robinia Pseudacacia*.) A well known species, largely planted throughout our country as shade and street trees, windbreaks and timber belts. Very popular in the treeless prairies, especially west of the 100th meridian. Of rapid growth, reproducing itself quickly after cutting, and the timber is very durable.



A Foundation Planting of Shrubs

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

Largely in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscape parks or other ornamental plantings and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid.

We have grown a large stock of shrubs to meet the growing demand which is increasing. As the Southwestern country is getting older, more attention is being paid to ornamentation of Homes, Yards, Parks, etc. To be successful, plant only those shrubs that are adapted. Do not make a mistake of planting some shrub that makes a fine show 1,000 miles away, for it may not endure the conditions here. All those listed by us are fully successful in the Southwest.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING SHRUBS

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequently stirring, after being planted.

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. All tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous years' growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaeas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spirea, etc., but such varieties as Ceanothus, Hydrangea, Lonicera, Lilac, etc., which produce flowers upon the young growth, should be pruned during winter. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

FOR YOUR BENEFIT

We have bought several copies of "THE AMATEUR'S GUIDE TO LANDSCAPE GARDENING," by E. G. Hilburn of North Dakota. This is an attractive book of 48 pages, printed upon the best of paper and well illustrated, and gives the best ideas of how to plan your home grounds, planting to get best results both from viewpoint of effect as well as to growth of the shrubs, evergreens, and trees that are planted.

WE GIVE THIS BOOKLET FREE ON ALL SHRUB ORDERS OF \$6.00 OR MORE, Provided you make request for same, at time of sending order.

STILL BETTER

Get This Book Before You Order.

In order that you may have the opportunity to read this booklet before you make out your order, and thereby get the helpful knowledge it contains and which will assist you in making proper selections, and get valuable suggestions, we will send you the book first. This is how you can get it before making an order. The price of the Booklet is 75 cents. Just send us 20 cents, and we will send you the Booklet. Then when you send us an order for Shrubs, Evergreens, or Roses, amounting to \$6.00 or more, deduct the 20 cents you first sent, and this makes the book free to you. In case you do not order, we will not redeem the book, but you retain it, and you get a mighty fine little work on Landscaping costing only 20 cents.

Prices on Shrubs

After the description of each kind of shrub we give the single price. No other quantity prices are mentioned, but in quantity of six or more we make the following prices:

- 6 to 19 of any one kind, deduct 10 per cent.
- 20 to 39 of any one kind, deduct 12 per cent.
- 40 to 59 of any one kind, deduct 15 per cent.
- 60 to 99 of any one kind, deduct 18 per cent.
- 100 or more of any one kind, deduct 20 per cent.

This does not apply to aggregate number of assorted kinds. In some instances special quantity prices are mentioned.



Bush Honeysuckle
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

A hardy, free blooming shrub with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves; bears a profusion of clusters of tubular shaped flowers about 1 inch long, white inside, delicate pink outside. Fragrant. Very desirable. For best results in transplanting, it is best to cut tops off to within 4 inches of crown. 6 to 8 inch, 25c each; 8 to 12 inch, 40c each; 12 to 18 inch, 60c each.

ALMOND (Amygdalus)

Bloom very early before they leaf out. Growth dwarf, bushy, compact. When in bloom completely hidden by beautiful double globular flowers snuggling tight to the twigs.

White Double Flowered Almond. 60c each.

Pink Double Flowered Almond. 60c each.

ALTHEA

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus). Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drouth; blooms July till frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors:

Double White.

Banner (Light Double Pink).

Brabandt (Reddish Lilac).

One year, 25c each; two-year, 40c each; 4 to 5 feet, 75c each.

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Barberry Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). There is no shrub in existence so generally planted or more practical for all purposes where beautiful foliage effect is desired than this. It is dwarf growing, uniformly bushy and rounded in form, numerous leaves densely covering the thorny twigs. These give a paramount importance for us as a filler and edging for shrubbery groups; as a foundation screen in front of porches and above all, as a compact, impassible, hardy, low hedge for confining lawns or dividing properties. 6 to 8 inch, 20c each; 8 to 10 inch, 25c each; 12 to 18 inch, 40c each; extra large, 60c each.

BUDDLEIA

Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac). One of the most admired and sought-after shrubs in the trade. Of

quick, bushy growth. The lovely bloom spikes appear in July and bloom profusely until cold weather. The blossoms have the tint and the shape of the Spring Lilac and their delightful perfume attracts numerous large and gorgeously colored butterflies that swarm about it as though vieing with it in brilliancy of color. Flower spikes 10 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter are not unusual. The bushes grow from the roots each season to height of 3 to 6 feet, and here and northward the tops die back with first frost, only to renew themselves with a greater growth next season. In digging the bushes, we cut tops off to near the ground. 1 year, 30c each; 2 year, 40c each.

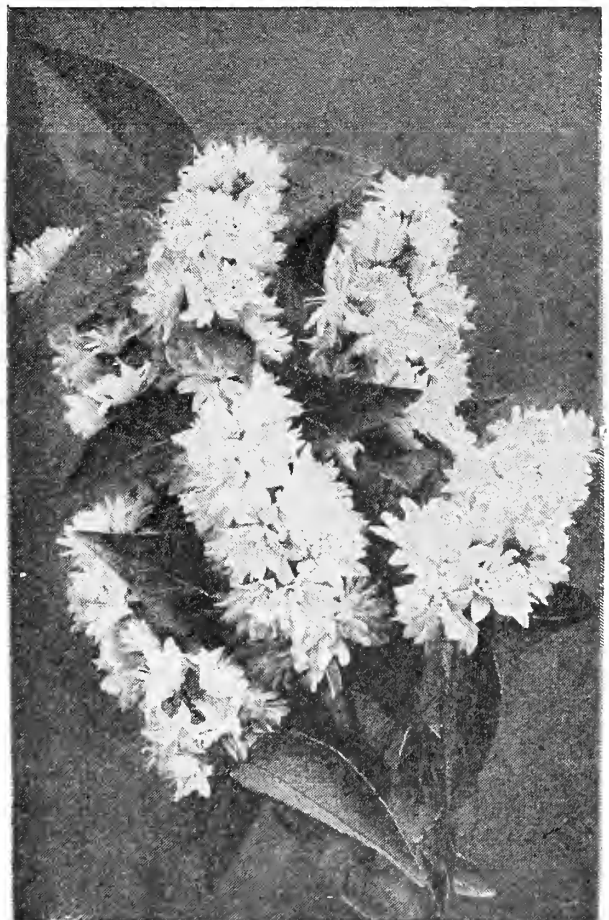
BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle. (L. Fragrantissima). A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small white flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth. 1 year, 25c each; 2 year, 40c each.

Lonicera Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Wide-spreading branches, growing from 4 to 6 feet tall. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Fruit bright-red and attracts desirable birds. Very useful for foundation planting and border. Each, 50c.

Lonicera Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Tall, bushy shrubs with pink flowers, followed by red or orange berries, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Its dense foliage makes it one of the best for screen planting. Each, 40c.

WHERE size is mentioned immediately after the name, indicates the size the shrub attains at maturity. Where size is mentioned with price indicates the nursery size sold for such price.



Deutzia

CREPE MYRTLE

This is typically a Southern shrub, attaining 20 feet high at ten or so years old. Blooms from June to September in hottest summers. Has plume-like clusters of crape flowerlets. Can be planted singly, in groups or in hedge formation. The Crape Myrtle blooms in several shades of pink, crimson and white. Formerly we grew some of the several colors. But as the demand has almost settled upon one particular shade of pink, known as the Watermelon or Imperial Pink, we have ceased to grow any other color, and can supply nice bushes of the Imperial Pink only. 12 to 18 inch size, 25c each; 18 to 24 inch size, 40c each; nice large heavy 2 to 3 ft. size at 75c each; and 3 to 4 ft. size at \$1.00 each.

CYNDONIA JAPONICA

Scarlet Japan Quince. One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, size of plum blooms, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. 1 year, 20c; 2 year, 35c; 3 year, 60c.

DEUTZIA

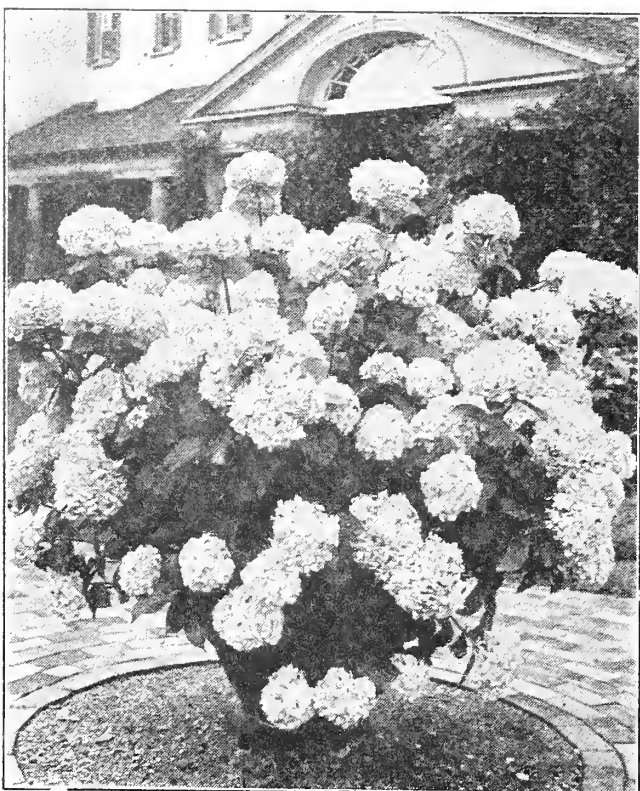
Valuable self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarf, for borders or for planting near the house.

Deutzia Crenata. Tall light pink. 1 year, 25c; 2 year, 40c.

Deutzia Watsonii (Pride of Rochester). Tall, pure white. 1 year, 25c; 2 year, 40c.

Deutzia Lemoinei. Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing. 1 year, 40c; 2 year, 60c.

Deutzia Gracillis. Pretty, small white flowers; dwarf growing; very dense. 2 year, 1 foot, 60c.



Hydrangea Aborecens



Philadelphus

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

A valuable genus of shrubs from China and Japan, blooming very early in spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, borne in great profusion. Entirely hardy here and of the easiest culture. These splendid old shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before leaves appear. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and are bright-hued fillers for massed shrub groups. 1 year, 35c each; 2 year, 50c each.

HYDRANGEA

When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. In the South most Hydrangeas will not grow well in the open and for this reason we list the most hardy, and even it will not stand the direct hot rays of the afternoon sun of July and August. We list it for those who wish to try it out.

Hydrangea Arborescens. Hills of Snow. Blooms very large and snowy white, and continuous throughout summer under favorable conditions. 50c each.

JASMINIUM

Semi-climbing or vine-like shrubs.

Jasmine Humile. The Italian Jasmine. Nearly evergreen in the South. Has yellow flowers in terminal peduncles. Can be grown as a shrub among a group or trained up on side of porch, or under window. 40c each.

Jasminium Nudiflorum. Glossy green leaves until late in fall. After stems have become naked the shrubs will bloom nearly all winter, having small yellow flowers. 40c each.

KERRIA JAPONICA

Kerria Japonica (Japan Corchorus). A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer. Does better in partial shade out of hot sun. 1 year, 50c each.

LESPEDEZA (Desmodium)

Half-shrubs, the long canes of each season's growth usually winter-killed. The stools become stronger, throwing up more shoots and forming a thick shrub 3 to 5 feet high, in showy late summer bloom.

Desmodium Penduliflorum. Arched branches and long, close, drooping racemes of purple-magenta flow-



Purple Common Lilac

ers. As it starts to bloom late in the summer and continues until frost, it makes a fine plant to use in foundation and mass planting, thus giving a succession of bloom after other shrubs have passed out of bloom. Like the Butterfly Bush, the canes die down each winter only to grow up stronger next season. 1 year, 35c each; 2 year, 50c each.

LILACS—SYRINGA

Popular old-time garden shrubs, that fill the early spring with their fragrant, beautiful, conical, terminal cluster blossoms. They begin blooming in the second or third year, when 2 to 3 feet high, and will reach a height of ten feet at end of eight to ten years, the whole shrub being covered at blooming time with flowers.

We have the two classes, the common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) and some of the budded French varieties as listed below.

In the Common Lilac, we have two colors, namely:

White Common Lilac.

Purple Common Lilac.

12 to 15-inch plants, 15c each; 15 to 20-inch plants, 30c each; 2 to 3 ft. size at 50c each.

Lilac, French. These are the very much improved variety sold to name and color. They bloom unusually soon after planting and their large trusses of blossoms are very attractive. They are more expensive than the common variety but where space is limited are certainly worth planting.

We have the following named varieties at 75c each:

President Grevy. Large; handsome; double; soft blue.

Single White No. 1. This is one of the best of the single white varieties and is no doubt a named variety but we do not know what it is.

Marie Legrade. An excellent single white that blooms freely.

Michel Buchner. Double; pale lilac-blue; a good grower.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. Large; double white.

Madame Lemoine. Fine double white.

William Robinson. Double; violet shaded pink; rather dwarf; excellent.

PHILADELPHUS

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrubs with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early

May in North Texas. Often called *Syringa* or Mock Orange.

Philadelphus Coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance. 1 year, 25c each; 2 year, 40c each.

Philadelphus Grandiflorus. The big scentless Mockorange. Larger white flowers than *Coronarius*, but not so sweet scented. 35c each.

Philadelphus Virginialis. A magnificent new variety. Moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season. Stem completely covered with bloom before foliage develops to any extent. 1 to 2 feet, 50c each; 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

POMEGRANATE (Flowering)

Punica Granatum. Shrubs with glossy green leaves with large, waxy-like, beautiful flowers about 2 inches across. Generally hardy in North Texas, but fully hardy from Waco, Tyler and south. One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs in the South. When pruned becomes spiny and makes a defensive hedge.

Double Salmon. 1 year, 20c each; 2 year, 35c each.

Double Scarlet. 1 year, 25c each.

THE PRIVETS—Ligustrum

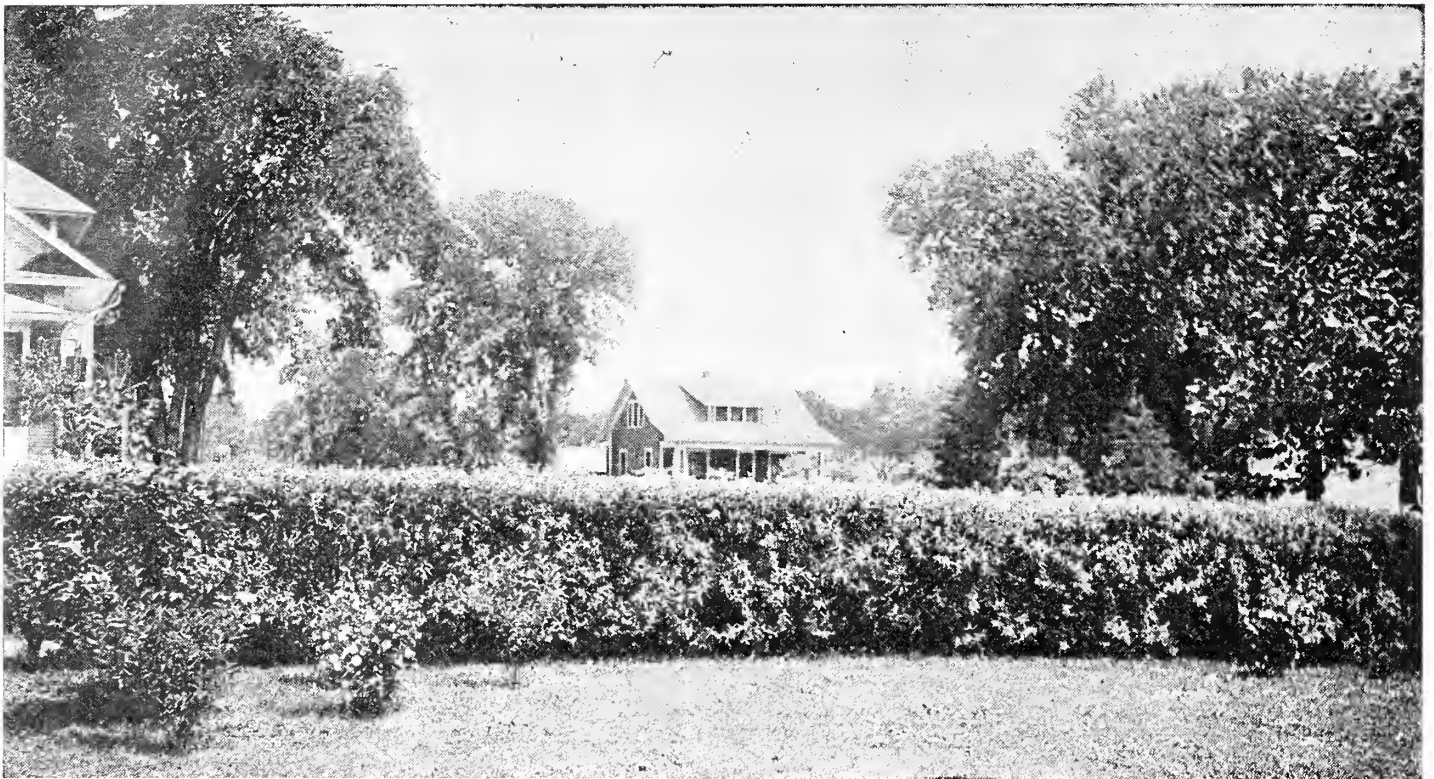
Besides being one of our best hedge plants, the various species of Privet form interesting groups on the lawn, and make richly green foliage backgrounds against foundation walls. They are almost evergreen, of dense compact habit; useful in shaded places. To plant a single row, set them about 12 inches apart; for a double row, about 18 inches apart each way and alternately.

Amur Privet (South) (*Ligustrum sinense*). Leaves smaller than the Amur North, plant more bushy and spreading than the North. In all other respects will fill same purposes as the North. Prices given under Hedge Plants, page 30.

Shaped Privets. We have taken specimen plants of the Amur South and by trimming several times through two seasons have shaped them into spherical, pyramidal and conical forms. Prices: 12 to 18 inch, 75c each; 18 to 24 inch, \$1.50 each.



White Common Lilac



California (*L. Ovalifolium*). Quick growing, straight, densely clothed shoots; the foliage in precise arrangement, a dark shiny green. The handsomest and most generally used of the entire group for hedging. Prices given under Hedge Plants, page 31.

Lodense. Another outstanding new development in Privets, which converts the beautiful foliage and twig formation of *Ovalifolium*, onto a slow-growing densely compact dwarf bush which can be used without shearing, for very low hedges and borders. It can be planted close and kept clipped down like *Boxwood* (which it resembles), but is even more attractive and useful spaced for individual rounded clumps. Although widely distributed for testing, supply is still comparatively limited.

	Each	Dozen
6 to 8 inch size.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
8 to 12 inch size.....	.40	4.00

Privet, Japan (*Ligustrum Japonica*). Has large leaves, beautiful and glossy. Will grow to very large trees in South Texas. In North Texas hardy when temperature does not go below 5 degrees above zero, when younger plants will be partly killed to ground but older established specimens will only have branches killed back. Fine for massing, grouping, foundation planting, as well as hedging and specimen plants.

	Each	Dozen
8 to 12 inch.....	\$0.20	\$1.75
12 to 15 inch.....	.25	2.25
18 to 24 inch.....	.40	4.00

Glossy Leaved Privet (*Ligustrum Lucidum*). One of the finest broad-leaved evergreen privets. Large glossy leaves that remain on the plant the year round. The leaves are thick and waxy, the upper surface being highly glossed of black green color, the under side a lighter shade. Very compact and heavily branched, and can be sheared into perfect forms if desired.

	Each	Dozen
12 to 15 inch specimens.....	\$1.00	\$9.00

PYRACANTHIA

Pyracantha coccinea (California Hawthorn, Burning Bush). Originally from Europe. Large thorny shrub, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet in ten years' time, and spreading. With small ovate leaves. Bears a great profusion of pinkish-white flowers in flat corymbs,

followed by a mass of orange-red berries in fall and hanging on for several weeks. A very attractive shrub especially for fall effects. 1 year plants, 6 to 8 inch, 35c each; 2 year, 12 to 15 inches, 60c each; 3 year, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each.

SALVIA

Red Salvia Gregii. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well. 8 to 10 inch, 35c; 10 to 12 inch, 50c each.

WHITE Salvia Gregii. Of same size as the red, that is, makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, but spreads out as it grows instead of growing taller. Has white flowers, blooming at same time as the red. 8 to 10 inch, 35c each; 10 to 12 inch, 50c each.

SYMPHORICARPOS

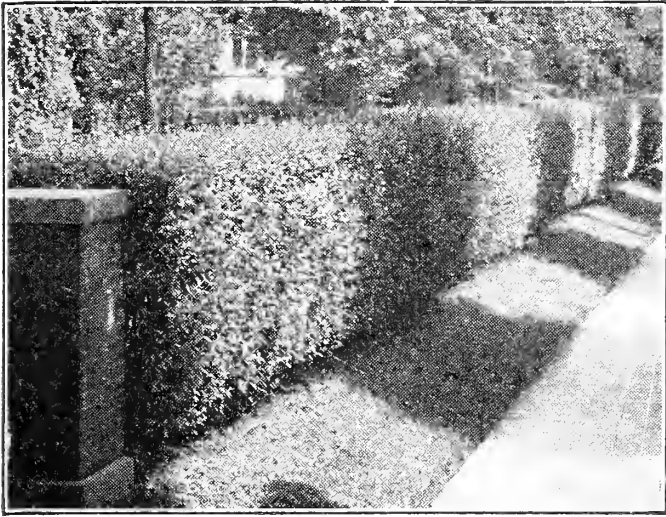
S. Vulgaris (Red Snowberry). (Coralberry, Buck Bush, Indian Currant), 4-5 feet. A very hardy, tough shrub that can be established where others fail. Its wealth of coral-like berries are quite showy during winter. 25c each.

HEDGE PLANTS

Where boundary markers are necessary, hedges are most attractive. Many of the deciduous shrubs are suitable for hedges; also the coniferous evergreens are frequently used. For an informal hedge use the deciduous shrubs, conifers, or any of the following, but where a close-clipped hedge is desired the ones listed will give best results.

The hedge is more than its own excuse for being; it justifies its existence in various ways. Around the small yard of a cottage or the formal terrace of a city house, the Amur Privet or *Arborvitae* can be trimmed and kept in scale with the size of the lawn. If there is an ill-kept vacant lot adjoining, or the sun room is near the street, then let your Amur hedge grow rankly.

A hedge may serve to shield from view the chicken yard or the family wash, or suggest to the children that the playhouse yard must end where a neighbor's lawn begins.



Amur Privet (South) (*L. amurense*). Fine leaf type. Fine large shrub for specimen or screen planting, the horizontal, feathery, fern-like method of branching being exceedingly beautiful. Foliage is light green, small leaves, practically evergreen in this country. Groups of three to five in backgrounds give very pleasing effect. Economical, quick-growing, attaining a height of 20 feet in remarkably short time.

For sheared hedges, Amur River Privet is by far the best and most practical for the South. We can suggest and supply many other varieties for special kinds of hedges, such as informal and flowering. Plants should be placed in loose, very rich soil at intervals of 10 to 12 inches. To give more density to the hedge, plant in two rows 15 inches apart, zig-zagging from one row to the other. Cut plants back to within 8 or 10 inches of the ground so they will branch out thick at the bottom. Shear hedge often, not allowing new growth more than 4 to 6 inches between shearings. This practice will give you a very beautiful, solid wall of green.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 8 to 15 inches	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$ 8.00
1 year, 15 to 24 inches	.20	2.00	10.00
2 year, 2 to 3 feet	.30	3.00	16.00

For Sheared or Shaped Specimens, see under Shrubs, page 29.

Privet, California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). Of upright growth, rapid. Foliage of lighter green than the Amur. Most popular for hedging purposes, as well as single specimen plants. Holds its foliage through to spring in mild winters, but a severe freeze will cause its leaves to drop.

	Each	Dozen
1 year, 6 to 12 inches	\$0.10	\$0.75 \$ 4.00
1 year, 12 to 18 inches	.15	1.25 6.00
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	.20	2.00 9.00
2 year, 2 to 4 feet	.25	2.25 12.00

Lodense Privet (*Ligustrum Nanum Compactum*). This is a new dwarf and distinct form of Privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. It has been under observation for the last four years and its habits of growth are unquestionably fixed. The foliage is rich dark green and of extreme hardiness. It is particularly useful for low hedges and borders as it stands shearing very well and can be kept low and compact very easily.

	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 8 inch	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
8 to 12 inch	.40	4.00	30.00

Hardy Orange (*Citrus Trifoliata*). This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring

is full of beautiful white flowers, and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

	100	1000
3 to 4 inch seedlings	\$2.50	\$20.00

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

See under evergreens for prices.

Tamarix Plumosa. A very pretty feathery foliage tree. Used for making windbreaks as well as for ornamental hedging.

(See also under Tree-Like Shrubs.)

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$ 7.00
3 to 4 feet	.20	1.75	12.00
4 to 6 feet	.25	2.50	16.00

The Barberry, Japan Privet, Althea, Spirea, also make effective hedges. See descriptions and prices of these under Shrubs.

Spirea

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance; style, color and habits of growth differing so markedly that a collection of varieties will ensure bloom the entire season and still evade repetition.

This family contains more attractive varieties than any. They range in height from very dwarf to tall, color of bloom from white to red, and period of bloom from early April to August. It contains a large number of species and those we catalog are really the choicest. All are very attractive and they are not particular as to soil.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. Bright rose pink. June and July. A compact low growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge. 1 year, 40c each.

Spirea Arguta Multiflora (Snow Garland). A slender, upright shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May. 1½ to 2 feet, 50c each; 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

Spirea Billiardii rosea (Billiard's Spirea). Bright pink. July and August. Erect in habit of growth, red-brown branches and dull green foliage. The terminals always crowded with dense spikes 6 inches long;



Spirea Van Houettei



bright pink. Grows anywhere and is found especially serviceable on hill sides and dry places. 1 year, 15c each; 2 year, 25c each; 3 year, 40c each.

Spirea Callosa alba. In habit and shape of flower cluster very similar to *Spirea Anthony Waterer*, except the color of flowers are white. 1 year, 35c each.

Spirea Douglasi. Deep pink, July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than *Spirea Billiardii*. Flowers a shade deeper, otherwise in character of growth, habitat and general characteristics like *Billiardii*. 1 year, 25c each; 2 year, 35c each.

Spirea prunifolia. (Plum-leaved Spirea). White. April-May. This is an old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red. 1 year, 25c each; 2 year, 35c each.

Spirea Froebeli. Same shape and color flowers as in *Spirea Anthony Waterer*, but the shrub is upright growing 4 to 5 feet tall. Matches the *Billiardii* in color and size, except flowers are flat instead of long spikes as in *Billiardii*. 2 year, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Spirea Richmensis. A new variety of the upright forms. Flowers are of a beautiful rose-pink borne on terminal panicles. Makes a good vase flower. 2 year, 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Bower or Bridal Wreath) White. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading, pendulant branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. 1 year, 20c each; 2 year, 35c each; 3 year, 60c each.

Spirea Thunbergi. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage, which is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish-green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. 1 year, 25c each; 2 year, 35c each.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigelia Rosea. Rose-pink flowers, green foliage. 35c each.

Weigelia Variegata. Variegated green and white foliage, bright pink flowers. 40c each.

Weigelia Eva Rathke. A gorgeous sight when filled in early summer with its blood crimson flowers. 12 to 18 inch, 50c each; 18 to 24 inch, 75c each.

Tree-Like Shrubs

TREE-LIKE SHRUBS

While these do not grow with tall straight trunks to make suitable sidewalk or large shade trees, they are fine to plant in groups covering large space, or as single specimens in any part of the yard.

Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*). Bears large clusters of pink flowers in early spring, before tree leaves out. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Mint Tree (Chaste Tree) (*Vitex Agnus Castus*). Will grow to height of 20 feet in five or six years, but has shrub-like shape, globular in form. Leaves are deeply five-fingered. Has spikes of blue flowers all



Buddleia

summer. Foliage has mint-like fragrance. Attractive to bees and fine for honey. Very valuable in hot dry sections, and blooms all through the hot summer. 1 to 2 ft. size, 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; heavy 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Flowering Willow (So-called) (*Chilopsis linearis*). A tall tree-like shrub, with narrow leaves resembling willow, also the branches have the willow drooping effect. Blooms all summer in hottest of weather, and fine for arid regions as well as moist. Has tubular flowers, 1½ inches long. We have two colors.

White Flowering Willow. 40c.

Purple Flowering Willow. 40c.

TAMARIX

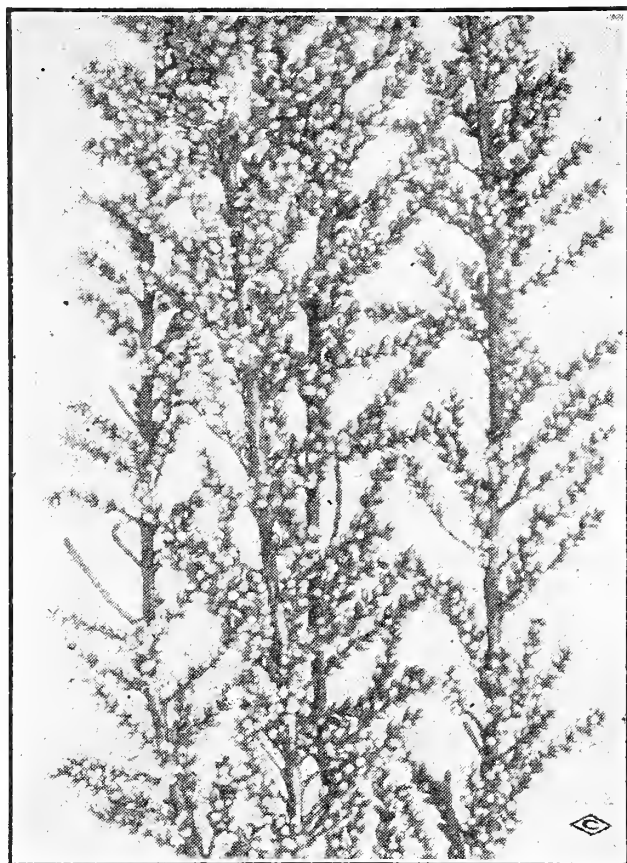
Tamarix Plumosa (Salt Cedar). Fine willowy foliage. Foliage resembles cypress. Flowers red, small flowerlets in large terminal spike. Blooms March and April, over short season. This variety blooms ten days earlier than next Japon. To get graceful effects, trim severe yearly. Fine for hedging. While it will grow most anywhere, it is used along the seacoast where but few other trees will grow, as the salt atmosphere does not injure it. 2 to 3 feet, 15c each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.

Tamarix Japonica. Like the Plumosa except that the flowers are pink instead of red. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

ROSES

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING

Soil and Preparation of Same. The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy it is advisable to add a good portion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it



Flowering Willow in Bud

is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well rotted cow manure or liquid manure; apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. So soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in rose beds, but use a digging fork, as this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Planting. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

The best time to plant Field Grown Roses in the South is in the fall, from November 10th to December 20th. They will then have opportunity for roots to get hold of soil and thus make earlier and larger blooms in spring. Next best time is in February. They can be planted up to March 15th, but the late planting will not give as satisfactory results. It is too late after March 25th, as they are in new growth which will wilt and weaken plants on moving. If roses are wanted later, then secure the potted plants which can be found in Greenhouses. The potted plants, of course, will not bloom as soon as the two-year field grown plants.

PRICES

Two-year-old Rose Bushes

Each, 40c; 6 for \$2.25; per dozen, \$4.00; 30 for \$9.00; 100 for \$30.00.

Special on Baltimore Belle. Each, 35c; per dozen, \$3.50.

FREE. On all orders containing one dozen or more rose plants we will send a valuable booklet entitled "Garden Roses. How to Make Them Grow and Bloom." If you wish this booklet, please make request when you send in the order.

Varieties and Descriptions

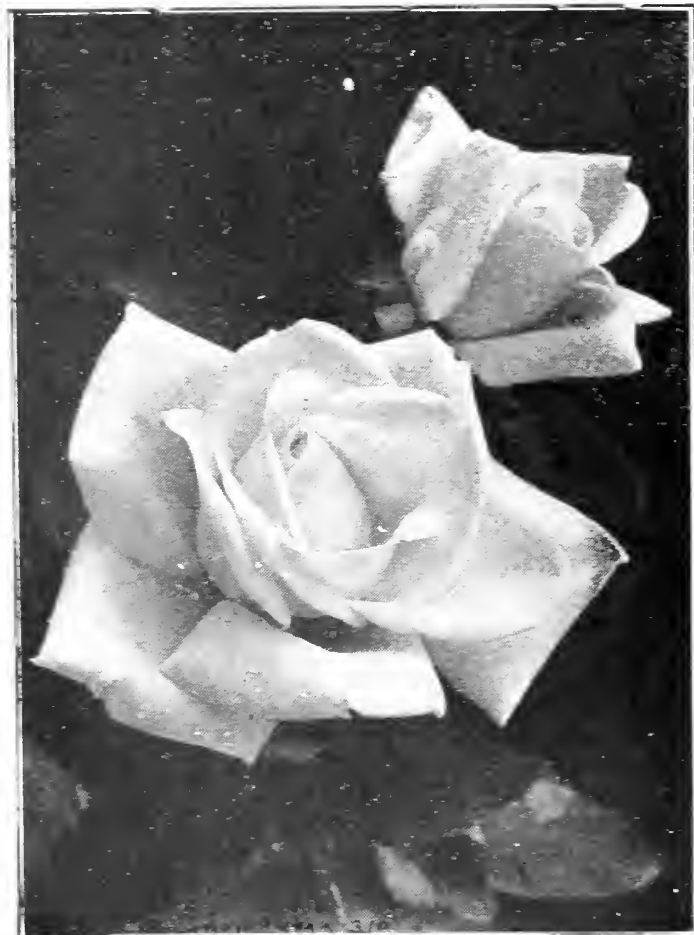
The Tea and Hybrid Tea (H-T) Roses are nearly everblooming from early spring until fall, except when checked by drouth or adverse conditions. The bushes are spreading rather than upright. The Hybrid Perpetual (H-P) are stronger and more upright in growth. They do not bloom constantly but have a good crop in spring, and again in fall if season is favorable. They generally are more fragrant than the Hybrid Teas (H-T).

WHITE AND BUSH

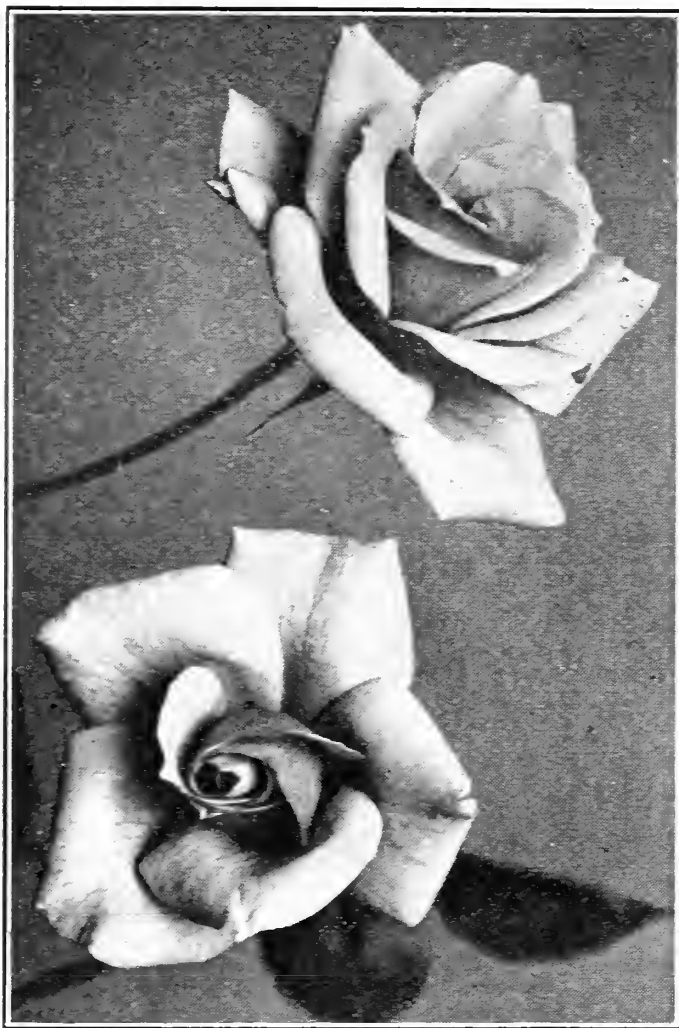
Bessie Brown (H-T). Pure white flushed with pink; petals large and of fine form. Free and profuse bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki (H-T). Sometime scalled White American Beauty. Strong grower, branching freely, vigorous and hardy. Upright canes having large bright green leaves. Marvelously white large flowers on stiff stems.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H-T). Probably one of the most satisfactory White Hybrid Tea Roses grown. Has pure white buds, pointed, borne on good stems, opening into a fine double flower; quite fragrant. Blooms continuously from spring until fall unless checked by adverse conditions.



K. A. Victoria



Sunburst

White Cochet (Tea). Very robust bush, very free bloomer. The buds are large and rather long. Inner petals pure white, but outside petals are a pink. On opening the white shows well in contrast with the pink. Identical in habit and growth to the Pink Maman Cochet.

BUFF AND YELLOW

Mrs. Aaron Ward (Tea). Coppery orange in the opening bud, changing to a golden orange, when the flower is fully open it is a lovely shade of pinkish-fawn.

Golden Ophelia (H-T). Buds and flowers of a medium size, beautifully formed of a bright golden yellow.

Jennie Guillimot (H-T). Deep saffron yellow, opening canary, with dark shadings. Long bud.

Lady Hillingdon (Tea). Buds of remarkable quality and elegance, of good size, opening into handsome flowers of clear apricot-yellow. Plant relatively hardy, of much vigor, and with an autumn-blooming habit.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (H-T). Well shaped buds of deep apricot which open to graceful, loose-petaled flowers of the utmost elegance, the color paling to orange-salmon.

Sunburst (Tea). Long and lovely buds, which open to large and full flowers of distinct and beautiful sulphur-yellow, which stands the sun reasonably well.

PINK

President Taft (H-T). Shell pink of shining, intense distinctive color. Fine stem; glossy foliage.

Pink Maman Cochet (Tea). Rich rosy pink, shaded with silvery rose on outer petals. A most satisfactory grower and bloomer for the South.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H-T). Clear Imperial pink, large fine buds on stiff stems. One of our best for cut flowers. This disappoints no one. A highly satisfactory variety.

Pink Radiance (H-T). Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with opaline-pink tints in the open flower. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Caroline Testout (H-T). Brilliant satiny-rose, deepening at center; broad petals, large flowers. The famous rose of Portland, Oregon.

Paul Neyron (H-T). Largest of all rose blooms. Bright shining pink, clear and beautiful. Strong upright growth. Flowers on long stems, almost thornless.

Premier (H-T). The blooms are immense, buds long, full and pointed, borne on very heavy, almost thornless canes. Deep rose-pink without any shadings. Highly fragrant.

Ophelia (H-T). Salmon-flesh shaded with rose, of superb beauty. Buds of unusual attractiveness.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (Tea). Strong growing variety, producing heavy stems. Deep rose with silvery rose center. Style of Helen Gould.

Columbia (H-T). Deep peach pink, deepening into a glowing pink of perfect color. Borne on strong shoots. The open flower is quite large.

Commonwealth (H-T). Bud large, long, pointed; flower large, open, double. Deep solid pink. Plant vigorous, upright with few thorns.

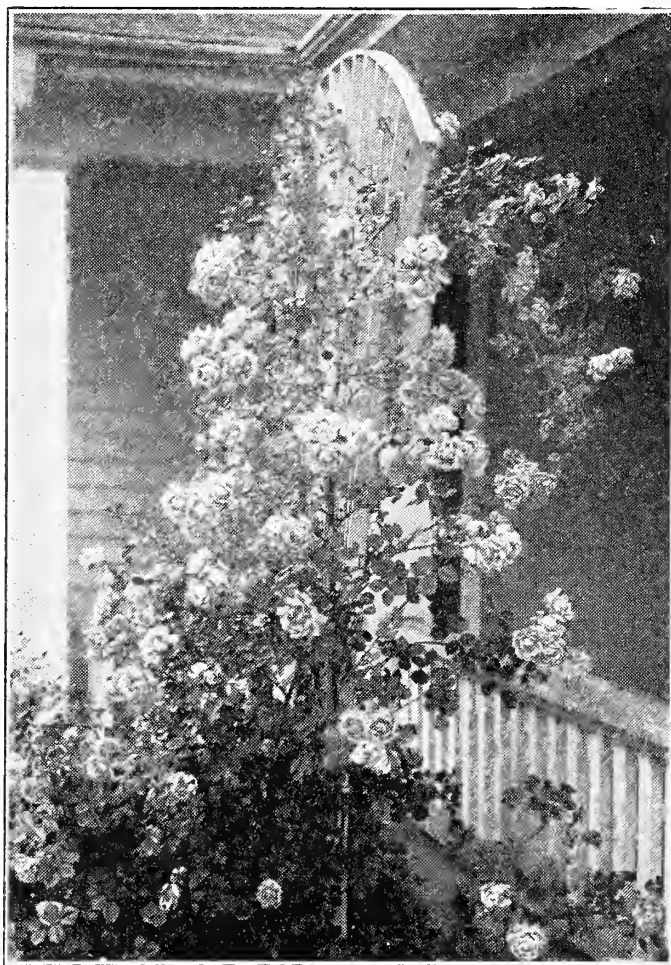
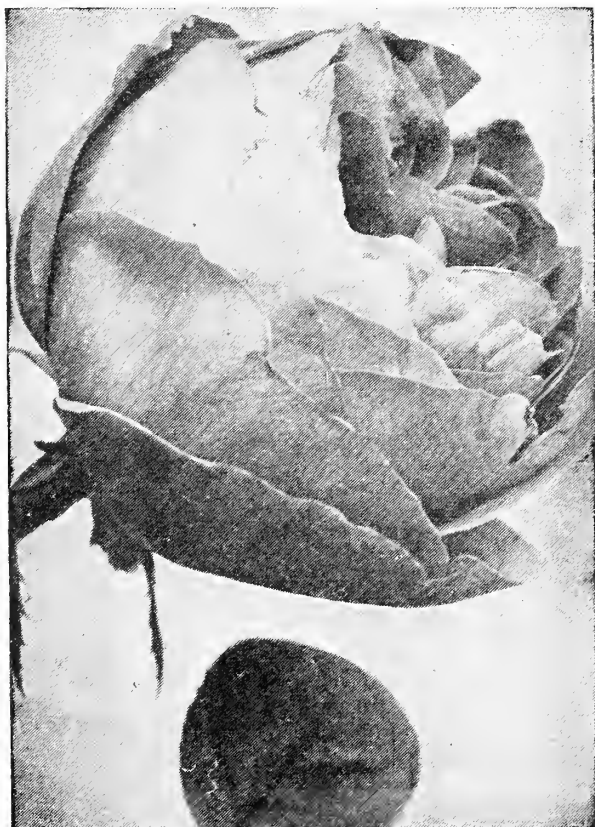
CRIMSON AND RED

American Beauty (H-P). Of deep rose. Large flower, flat opening out from a large bud without remaining in bud formation but short while. Vigorous bush and upright.

Red Radiance (H-T). This has proven one of our very best red roses. Clear red without any other shadings or color, and retains its vividness an unusually long time after being cut. A remarkable bloomer.

Etoile de France (H-T). Brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet. Large flowers on long stems, remarkably free blooming and vigorous.

Francis Scott Key (H-T). An American rose that differs from any other Hybrid-Tea in its immense size, the regular arrangement of its petals, and its rich crimson-red color. The plant is sturdy and a good bloomer, both in spring and fall.



General McArthur. Of strong, vigorous, healthy growth, branching freely, it produces its wonderful blooms profusely from May until October, of full scarlet crimson. Every shoot carries a large double, well-formed flower of exquisite fragrance and lasting quality.

Climbing Roses

Climbing Lady Ashtown. Strong rapid grower, producing large delicate pink flowers.

Climbing American Beauty. A crimson red, and not the rose color of the Bush American Beauty. Healthy leathery foliage which makes it most desirable for climbing. The flowers are large and are borne on single stems and not in clusters.

Dr. Van Fleet. Remarkable shade of flesh pink on outer surface, deepening to a rosy-flesh in the center. Center high, petals undulated and cupped.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet shaded a slightly crimson. Retains its almost flaming scarlet for a long time. Remains in blooming for two to three weeks in spring.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush passing to white, double flowers in beautiful clusters, loaded for two weeks in early spring. Vine very vigorous making a good screen, and most desirable where quick effect in covering is wanted.

Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Crimson Rambler in forming mass of bloom. Flowers are borne in large clusters, are very double, with prettily crinkled petals; remarkably pretty pointed buds, beautiful clear shell-pink in color, lasting a long time without fading. The bush is perfectly hardy in all localities, a rapid and thrifty grower, bearing its wondrous flowers in great clusters.

Silver Moon. Blooms very large, four or more inches in diameter, pure white in color and of good substance, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center makes it very attractive.



EVERGREENS

Are Important in Any Planting

Much care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are specially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success while neglect will mean failure.

Coniferous Evergreens

Arborvitae

We have an unusually fine stock in well developed specimens from 15 to 30 inches in the following varieties:

Prices

	Each
12 to 15 inch.....	\$1.00
15 to 18 inch.....	1.25
18 to 21 inch.....	1.50
21 to 24 inch.....	2.00
24 to 30 inch.....	3.00

Twelve for price of ten.

Baker's Pyramid (*Thuja orientalis*). Grown from cuttings. A fine pyramidal type which is unexcelled for its tall, columnar growth filling a place in ornamental planting for which there has been a great need. A hybrid product, it has all the good qualities of the Oriental class, vigorous growth, intense coloring and distinctive appearance.

Berckman's Golden (*Thuja orientalis*). (Cutting Grown). Formerly called Dwarf Golden and Aurea Nana. Compact and bushy; rich golden-tipped foliage. Always beautiful from the little plant until maturity. Slow growth permits many uses. Foliage flattened perpendicularly and each branch close against the others, giving an unusually beautiful appearance and making the plant very compact. You will like the Dwarf Golden as a specimen or in a coniferous group. It adds quality to plantings of broad leaf plants. No pruning required.

ROSEDALE. This Arbor-Vitae is different from any other Arbor-Vitae in the fineness of its foliage. It can almost be described as feathery. On account of its perfect symmetry it is most often used for urns. Bluish-gray foliage; making a very striking plant. Perfect uniform shape. Small sizes admired by all observers.

TEXAS BLUE (*Thuja orientalis*). Grown from cuttings. Texas Glauca. The blue color of this variety is its distinctive quality. A beautiful new variety with soft blue foliage, strong open growing, upright, pyramidal. This is the only member of the *Thuja* family with such form and delightful color.

Cedrus Atlantica. A fine pyramidal evergreen with its open pendant branches of dark gray-green. Even more effective than *Cedrus Deodora*. 15 to 18 inch, 40c each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

Italian Cypress. Tall erect growth, making a columnar effect. Very fine for special places as in front of tall columns of posts, or places where special effect is desired. 12 to 18 inch, \$1.50 each; 2 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$4.00 each.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

The same precautions must be observed in transplanting as with Conifers, and it is far safer and better in addition to these precautions to have the leaves removed, from most kinds, when taken up, and let them put out a new set of leaves. After being carefully planted and properly watered, it is well to mulch with coarse material to prevent rapid drying out.

Abelia Grandiflora. See first item in Shrub list on page 27.

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 6 inch.....	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$16.00
6 to 8 inch.....	.35	4.00	30.00
8 to 12 inch.....	.50	5.00	40.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.60	6.00	-----
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	10.00	-----

Euonymus Japonica Compacta. A special form originated by J. B. Baker, which grows and forms without shearing, a perfectly formed conical specimen.

	Each	Doz.	100
8 to 10 inch.....	\$0.75	\$8.00	\$60.00

Dwarf Evergreen Box. Small green glossy leaves. Perfectly hardy. Excellent for cemetery planting and to edge walks and beds.

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 inch.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
6 to 8 inch.....	.50	5.00	40.00

Magnolia Grandiflora. The grandest of all evergreen and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern states. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up, and treated as in our handling, they are readily transplanted.

	Each
10 to 12 inch.....	\$1.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00
24 to 30 inch.....	3.00
30 to 36 inch.....	4.00



Golden Nona Arborvitae

Mahonia (Berberis aquifolia (Oregon Grape)). Dense, low, spreading shrub, beautiful holly-like foliage, glossy green, bluish-purple and bronze, moderate growth, 3 to 5 feet, exceedingly hardy; blossoms yellow racemes, March to May, followed by blue grape-like berries. Fine for low shrubberies, mass planting, individual specimens or groups, equally good in shade or sun.

	Each
6 to 8 inch.....	\$0.50
8 to 12 inch.....	.75
12 to 15 inches, bushy.....	1.00

Like Magnolia Grandiflora they transplant with better success by clipping away a portion of the leaves to check evaporation until roots become established.

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING AND CLINGING VINES

With their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, these vines frequently provide the finishing touches of any planting. Some adhere to the masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis and others with their tendrils will cling tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper or American Ivy.) An attractive(self-clinging vine; very quick of growth and foliage changing from dark green to autumnal colors in fall.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.) Very popular cover for brick, stone or wooden walls; very rapid growth; foliage smaller than Quinquefolia; clings to smooth surfaces.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. Foliage light green, dense, rapid grower; flowers white and buff. 15c each.

Honeysuckle, Fuschia Leaved. Of the coral type, vine upright, flowers red on outside of corolla, with yellow inside, perpetual bloomer, very fragrant, generally evergreen, one of the best climbers. Foliage dark green. 25c each.

Honeysuckle, Halls. Flowers very fragrant, white in opening, becoming buff. Very profuse, perpetual from early spring until fall; evergreen. 20c each.

Trumpet Creeper. A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine to ornament outhouses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots. 10c each.

Wisteria. American purple. Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring. 20c each.



Wistaria

Perennials

These are so classed because the roots will live for an indefinite number of years. The tops grow up each spring from the crown of the roots, bloom, and at close of the season the tops die, to be regrown from the live root again next season.

Generally they want to be planted in well drained but drouth-resisting soil, so that water will not stand on the unseen roots over the resting season.

HYBRID HARDY PERENNIAL HIBISCUS

Of all the wonders produced by hybridization, none is more remarkable or strikingly beautiful for bedding in borders or in the garden than these.

The flowers are not double, but though single, are gorgeous. They bloom out full in early morning and fold up during heat of afternoon.

In sending plants, we leave a part of the last season's (dead) top as a handle by which to lift and otherwise handle the roots. The roots should never get dry, and plant so the crown is covered up. New top will come out from same crown as indicated by the dead top.

The plants do not come true to color from seed, but in an assortment of few or many, there will be all colors, either white, pink or scarlet.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year roots, colors not marked	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
2 year roots, colors not marked	.20	2.00	15.00

Seed saved from all colors, 25c per packet.

PEONIES

In the Southwest the Peony has not been given the attention it has received in the North, perhaps that it was not given proper attention in selection of site

and richness of soil. The best situation is on North or East side of building so as to protect roots throughout the summer from excessive heat of afternoon sun. Also a partially shaded situation among higher shrubs, is good. They are easily grown and once planted do not have to be replanted each season.

Prices given for 3 to 5 eyed divisions from blooming plants.

Edulis Superba. Beautiful deep rose pink; large, of good form. One of the earliest and blooms over a long season. Vigorous and blooms profusely. 35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.

Duchess d'Orleans. Large carmine pink guards, center soft pink, interspersed with salmon. Large. Mid-season. 35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.

Festima Maxima. Of enormous size and wondrous beauty; pure paper white, some center petals flecked carmine. Early, very long heavy stems. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Duchess de Nemours. Superb Ivory white becoming pure white, finest midseason white. 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Red. Unnamed variety. 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Mixed. A good selection of mixed named but unlabeled varieties and grown mixed. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

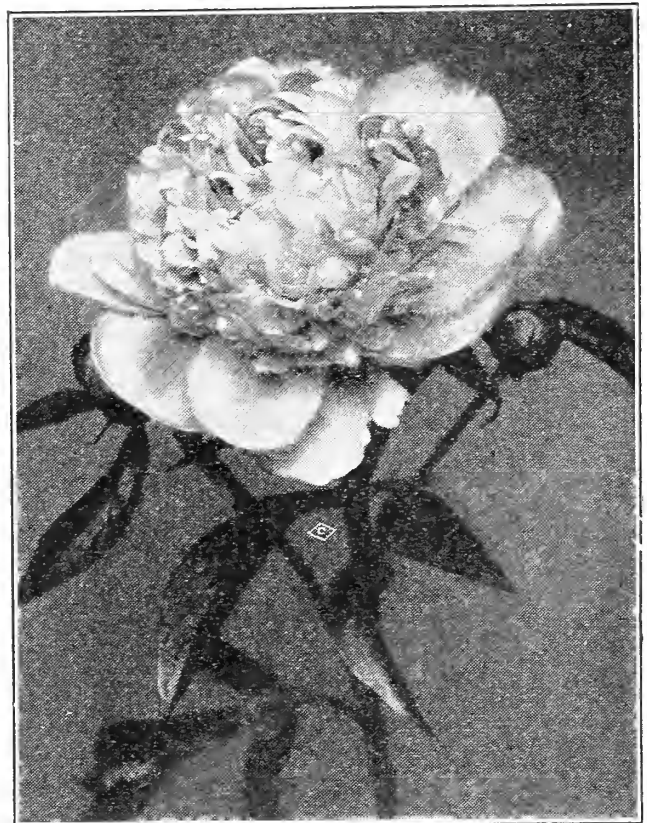
Peony Roots do much better if planted in the fall, from October 15th to December 15th. If you are not ready for any other stock, send in your peony order at once. We may not have any roots left late in the season.

IRIS GERMANICA

(Liberty Iris.) The most popular of the Iris family. Besides their usefulness in landscape, they are becoming very popular for cut flowers and floral work. We have a mixed assortment of varying hues of blue and purple. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

PHLOX

(Hardy, Strong, 1 Year Field Grown.) Beauty and usefulness bring these hardy border plants among those of greatest importance. For massing they are very effective and their great variety of colors add



Peony

a brilliancy to the landscape. Their flowering season begins in July and then the past bloom spikes are removed, the blooming period may be prolonged until fall.

Should you not be ready to plant Phlox when you are ready for other items, you can include in your order, but we will not send until March, if you so desire. By remitting with your fall orders, or winter orders, we will reserve good roots for you.

Price: 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100, for all named varieties listed. Mixed and unnamed colors: 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

- Anna Cook. Soft lilac pink. 30 inches.
- Bridesmaid. Pure white with crimson eye; extra tall, 40 inches.
- Champs Elysse. Fine dark purple. 24 inches.
- Eclareur. Brilliant rosy-magenta, with lighter halo. 32 inches.
- Frau A. Buchner. Pure white, very large. 32 inches.
- Jeanne D'Arc. Pure white, late flowering. 48 inches.
- Mad. P. Duthrie. Pale pink; large trusses. 32 inches.
- Mrs. Chas. Dorr. A beautiful shade of lavender. 48 inches.
- Richard Wallace. Pure white with maroon center. 36 inches.
- Rynstrom. Deep pink; large flowers. 48 inches.
- Sir E. Landser. Bright crimson. 32 inches.
- Mrs. R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy-red with crimson eye. 24 inches.



Hardy Phlox

- Pantheon. Clear, deep, crimson pink. 30 inches.
- Rheinlander. A most beautiful salmon, immense flowers. 32 inches.

Insecticides and Fungicides

Prices f. o. b. Denison. Postage extra.

- Scalecide.** The complete dormant spray for San Jose and all kinds of scale, insects and winterspores of all fungus diseases.
- 1-quart cans\$0.60
 - 1-gallon cans 1.45
 - 5-gallon cans 6.50
- Prices on barrel lots on application.

- Sulfocide.** For prevention of all fungus diseases such as rots, mildew, leaf spot, canker, etc.
- 1-pint cans\$0.50
 - 1-quart cans75
 - 1-gallon cans 2.25
 - 5-gallon cans 9.00

- Dry Lime-Sulphur.** For eradicating all kinds of scale, preventing apple scab, peach leaf curl, brown rot of peach and plum, and other fungus trouble.
- 1-pound cans\$0.40
 - 5-pound cans 1.75

- Bordo-Fungi.** (A dry form of Bordeaux Mixture and ready when diluted in water. Fresh Bordeaux Mixture can be made at home from many of the formulas published.)
- 1-pound cans\$0.50
 - 5-pound cans 2.00

- Krystal Gas.** For killing peach tree borers.
- 1-pound tins\$1.00

VOLCK is a spray for Scale Insects, Mealy Bugs, White Flies, Red Spiders, Rust Mites, and similar insects. It is a distinct improvement over former sprays sold to kill these insects and will kill some insects that were previously uncontrollable.

- Pint cans, makes four gallons of spray.....\$0.50
 - Quart cans, makes eight gallons..... .90
 - Gallon cans, makes 32 gallons..... 2.60
 - 5-gallon cans10.00
- Arsenate of Lead.** For killing Curculio, Canker Worm, Codling Moth, Tent Caterpillar, Slug, Leaf Roller, Fruit Worms, Berry Moth, and other Eating Insects.
- 1/2-pound package\$0.30
 - 1-pound50
 - 5-pounds 2.00

Black-Leaf 40. A concentrated sulphate of Nicotine for killing all forms of aphid and all SUCKING INSECTS. A contact spray.

\$1.60 per 12-ounce can. Will dilute for 50 gallons spray. 1 ounce will make 4 gallons spray.

For solving your fertilizer problems, we suggest you write your Experiment Station and get direct information for your particular needs or case.

Remedies for Chewing Insects

Leaf-eating insects, such as beetles, weevils, grubs, worms, etc., are controlled by poison applied to the leaf.

Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, Hellebore, etc., are most commonly used.

Remedies for Sucking Insects

Sap-sucking insects, such as aphid or plant lice which suck the juice from the green leaves are best controlled by some tobacco solution as Black Leaf 40. Nicotine Solution, Volck, etc.

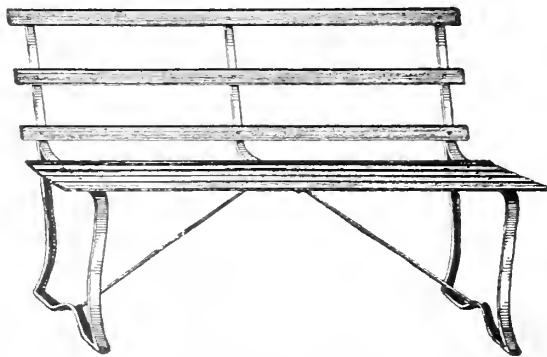
Sap-sucking insects like scale, which suck the juice from the twigs or branches and even from the trunk itself, are best controlled by some dormant spray such as Lime Sulphur solution, Scalecide, etc.

Sprayers

	Each		Each
Auto-Spray No. 1. Brass Tank. Auto-Pop	\$ 9.50	A 3½-gal. knapsack for No. 5 Or a brass knapsack for above	3.50 6.00
Auto-Spray No. 1. Galvanized. Auto-Pop	6.50	Auto, Wheelbarrow Spray No. 3. 8-gallon brass tank.....	19.00
Auto-Spray No. 26. Quart size, all tin .....	.85	Larger tank sizes can be or- dered.	
Auto-Spray No. 26. Quart size, brass tank	1.10	Barrel Spray Pump. Brass lines, 20 feet of hose, connections and nozzles	16.00
Brown Duster No. 2. B. Pint size	1.00	Other styles and sizes of barrel pumps, as well as large power spray- ers, from \$35.00 to \$400.00.	
Brown Duster No. 2. C. Quart size	1.20		
Auto-Spray No. 5. Pump, noz- zle, hose, strainer, but not any container	4.50		

Sprayer Catalog on Request

Garden Settee



Just the thing for the lawn, the garden, or porch. It is convenient to move about, weighs only 18 pounds. This new "Lite-Wate" Settee is sturdily built, has all channel iron legs and braces, sheridized bolts and oak slats. All the qualities of a high-grade bench at a low price.

The bench is 42 inches long (ample room for two people) 30 inches high to top of back, seat is 13 inches from front to back. Iron parts painted moss green and slats finished in tinted green. Ship-

ped knocked-down, packed in carton, weight, 20 pounds.

PRICE \$3.00, F. O. B. DENISON

Avoid Gardening Failures Use VIGORO

Successful gardening is dependent upon proper feeding! Not the old makeshift methods, but with a complete plant food containing all the elements that plant life requires for healthy growth.

Such a food is Vigoro. Complete and

properly balanced. Clean, odorless, it can be sown by hand like grass seed.

For a thick growth of healthy grass, beautiful flowers, leafy shrubs and trees, and crisp vegetables use Vigoro.

Full directions in every bag—get enough now for everything you grow.

A Swift & Company product.

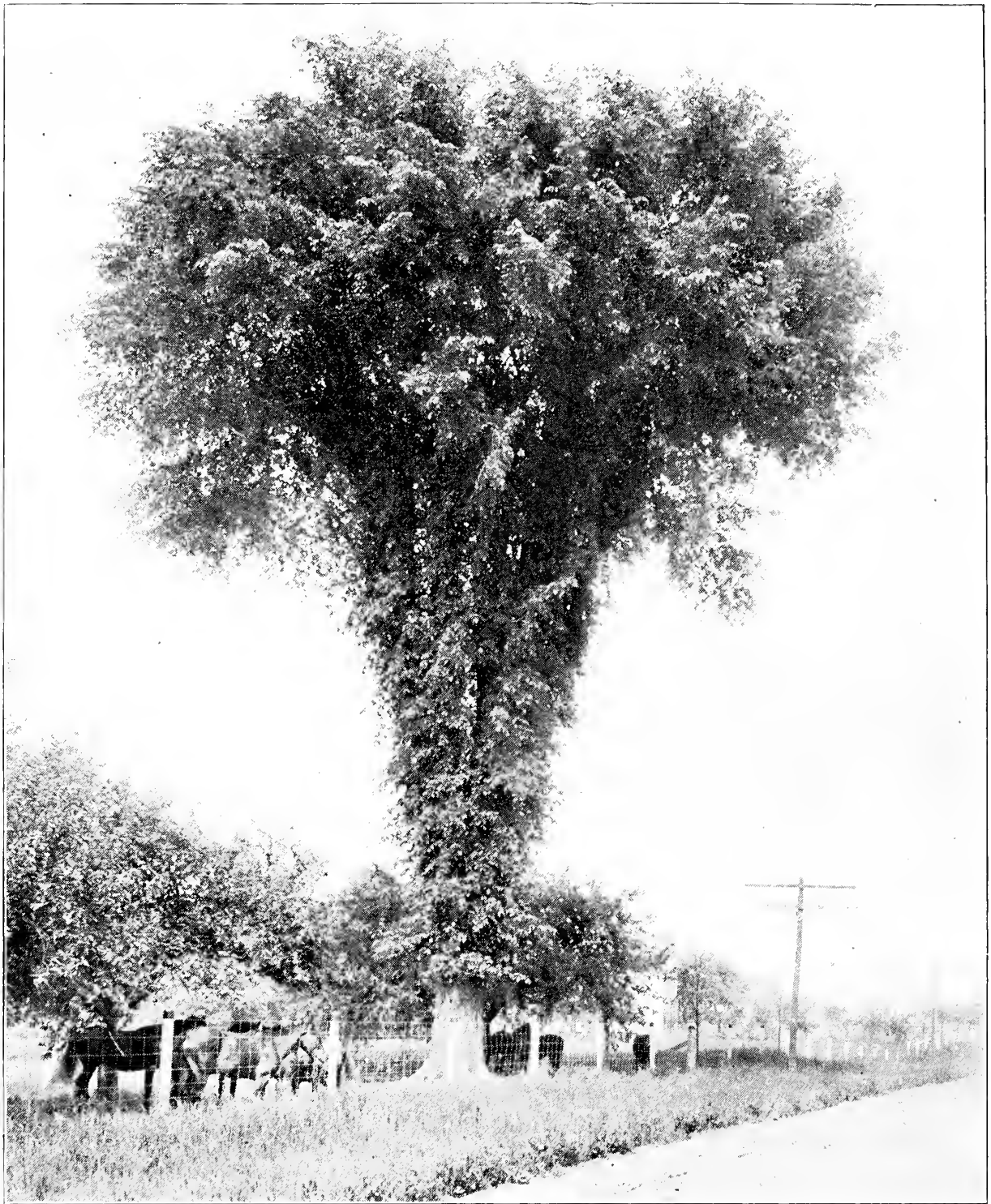


"for everything you grow"

VIGORO

Specially prepared plant food

100-lb. bag.....	\$5.00
50-lb. bag.....	3.00
25-lb. bag.....	1.75
5-lb. pkg.....	.50



For over one hundred years this American Elm has continued to grow and increase in its slender beauty. This tree is still growing upon a highway in the State of Indiana.

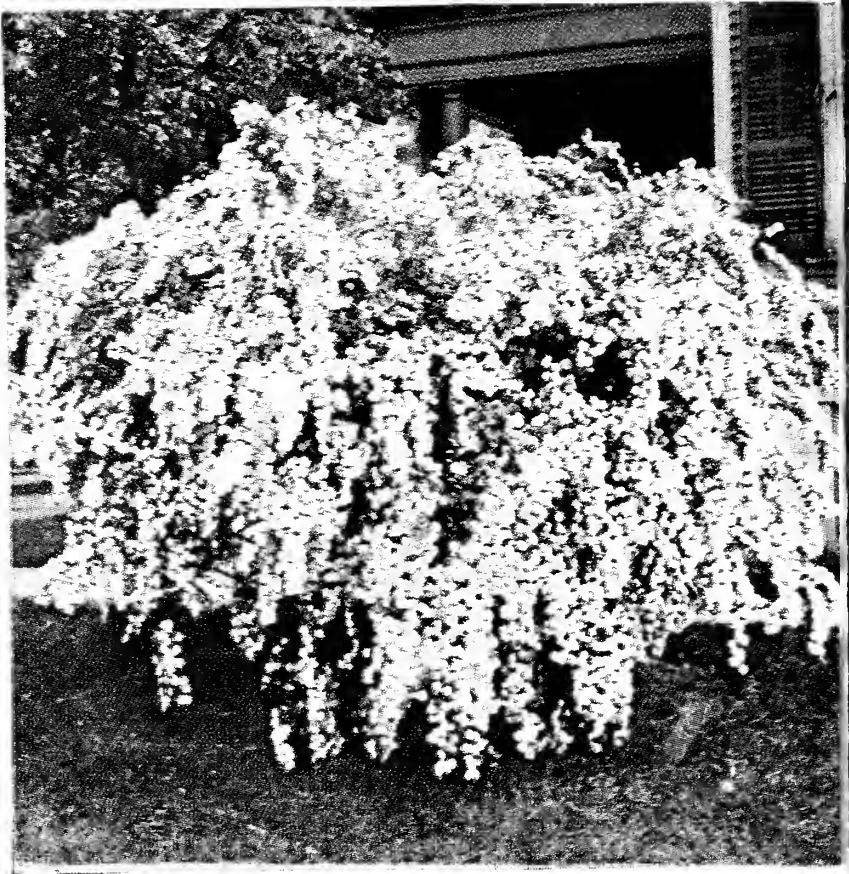
The American Elm also can be developed into a most charming and beautiful spreading tree, as we have one such now fifty years old, with spread of 80 feet, as was shown in a photograph published on page 28 of our 1926-1927 (Golden Anniversary catalog).

Price of trees from 50 cents to \$4.00 each, according to size. See page 24 under Shade Trees.

MUNSON NURSERIES

Established 1876
by T. V. Munson

Now Owned by
Will B. Munson



Left Top—*Abelia Grandiflora*
Right Top—*Spirea Van Houttei*
Left Center—*Spirea Anthony Waterer*
Lower Left—*Philadelphus*
Lower Center—*Deutzia Watsonia*
Lower Right—*Buddleia*

