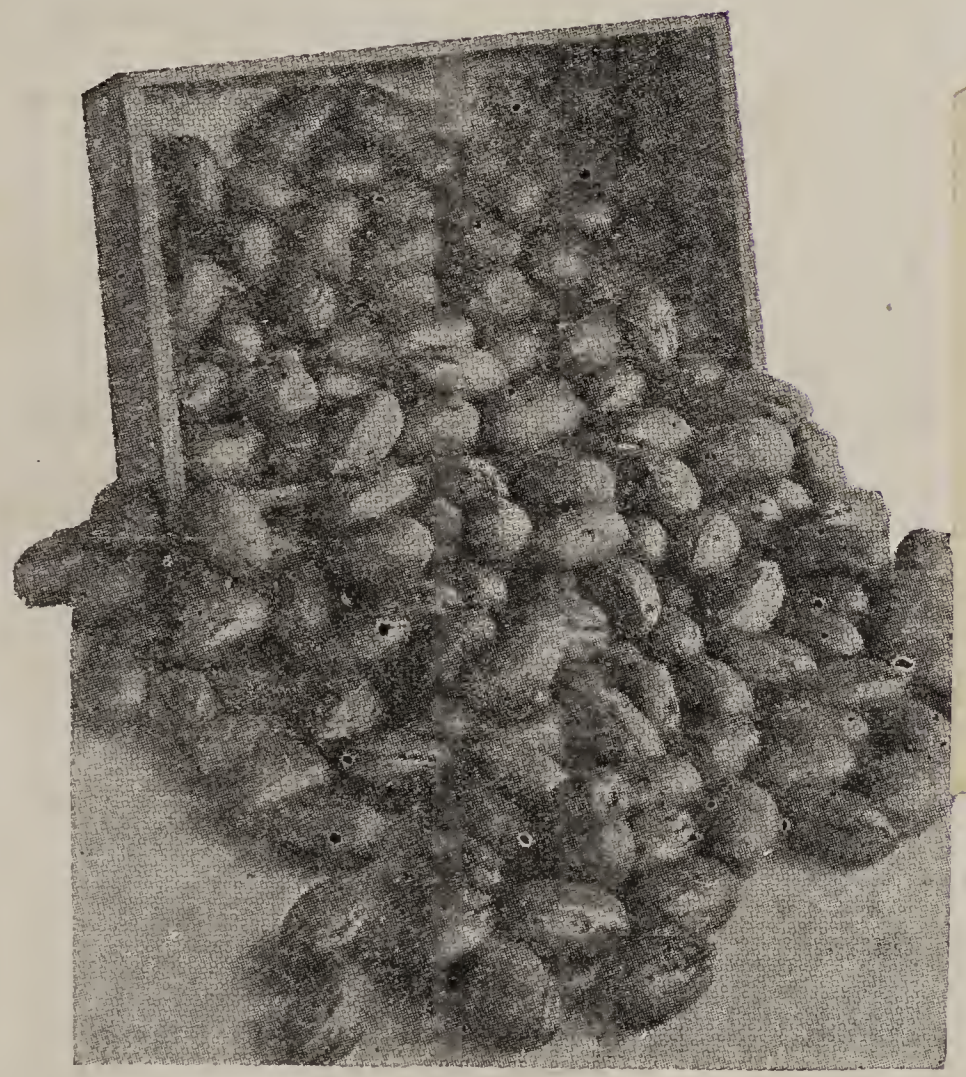
WOLFE'S PECAN NURSERY

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS. ANTHONY, NEW MEXICO

Nut Trees — Scions — Fruit Trees — Ornamentals

PLACE STAMP HERE

A home among pecan trees, life in the fresh open air, cows, turkeys, chickens, an orchard and a garden — the dream of the city man.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases GPO 8—3591

TO PROSPECTIVE PECAN PLANTERS

There is a distinct pleasure in planting and caring for trees, especially trees like the pecan which will live several hundred years blessing mankind with beauty, shade, and fruit. The government will never ask you to plow up or dig up every third pecan tree because of overproduction.

Our Office at Stephenville, made of fossils.

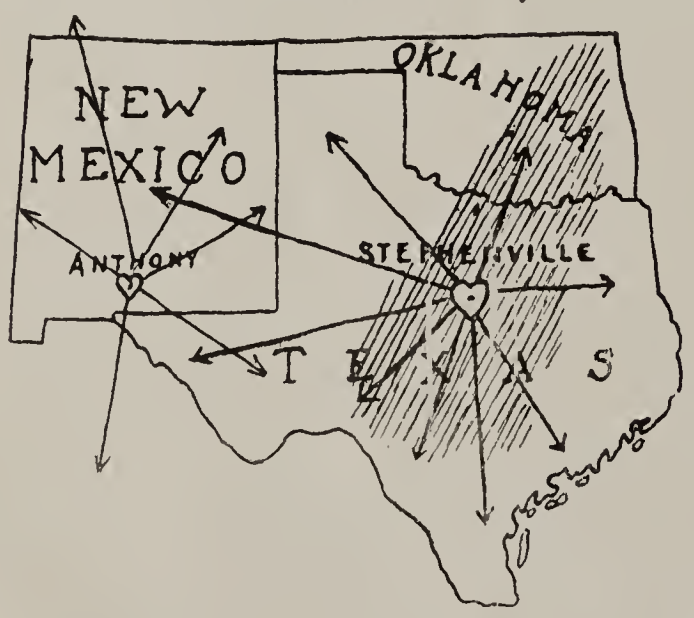
The period for pecan planting is now past its "Boosting Days," and we are entering upon a constructive, intelligent program in growing them for shade and fruit. This catalogue is written with a keen desire to be of service to prospective growers and those who already have trees growing.

The men who are operating our nursery are young men, yet seasoned with years of experience and wide observation in every phase of pecan culture. They are ready and anxious to be of service to the grower.

For fifteen years our nursery has given all its time and efforts to pecan and walnut nursery, and orchard development. We have fruited nearly 100 varieties of pecans, discarding the ones without sufficient merits. We now have 55 acres in pecan nursery, 60 acres of planted pecan orchard, and a topworked native grove of 700 trees. Visitors to our nursery and orchard always welcome. Our Stephenville Nursery is on Highway 10, two miles west of Stephenville. Our El Paso Nursery is three miles west of Anthony, New Mexico, on graveled highway, south of Valley High School. Both nurseries handle fruit trees, shade trees, and ornamental in connection with the pecan business.

Our service includes the producing of high class nut trees, buds, grafts, and nuts of all leading varieties of pecans. We handle all kinds of nursery stock and propagating supplies. We inspect soil, supervise planting, supervise care of orchards, and prune and topwork native trees. Our charges are reasonable.

We wish to thank our many customers for their patronage in the past, and we are looking for your future orders. We wish to thank all of you for the good will, confidence and boosting which you have done and which has aided materially in our success. To others who have not done business with us, we invite you to give us a thial order. We believe that your satisfaction will make you a regular customer.



Our right to exist and grow is based upon our ability to serve.

Sincerely yours,

Wolfe's Pecan Nursery

Stephenville, Texas

Ross Wolfe, President
Mervin Peters, Horticulturist
Prentice Wood, Manager of El Paso Branch Nursery.

Main Nursery, Stephenville, Texas.
Branch Nursery, Anthony, N. Mexico

65 per cent of the native pecans of the world are grown in the shaded portion of the above map. All the Western varieties advertised in this catalog originated within 100 miles of my nursery. I am located in the geographic center of this area.

Estimate Production of a Well Cared For Pecan Orchard Of Western Varieties

3rd year, a few nuts.
4th year, 3 pounds per tree.
5th year, 8 pounds per tree.
6th year, 12 pounds per tree.
7th year, 18 pounds per tree.
8th year, 30 pounds per tree.
9th year, 45 pounds per tree.
10th year, 60 pounds per tree.
15th year, 100 pounds per tree.

Six hundred turkeys raised in our 8 year pecan orchard brought us $1053.00. One acre produced us 600 pounds of nuts. We also kept a nice herd of Jersey cattle in this orchard. The shade was good for the cows and turkeys which stock in turn helped keep down vegetation, control insects and gave their droppings to enrich the soil. Can you beat it?

Nutritive Value of the Pecan

1. Protein, 11 per cent; Fats, 71.2 per cent; Carbohydrates, 13.3.
2. Contains Vitamin B.
3. Calories per pound: Meats, 810; Cereals, 1654; Pecans, 3633.
4. Fats of pecans are among the most digestible of all forms.

"Pecan production is destined to become one of the most important lines of orchard development in the United States," says the Congressional Record of the United States, page 1101, vol. 54.

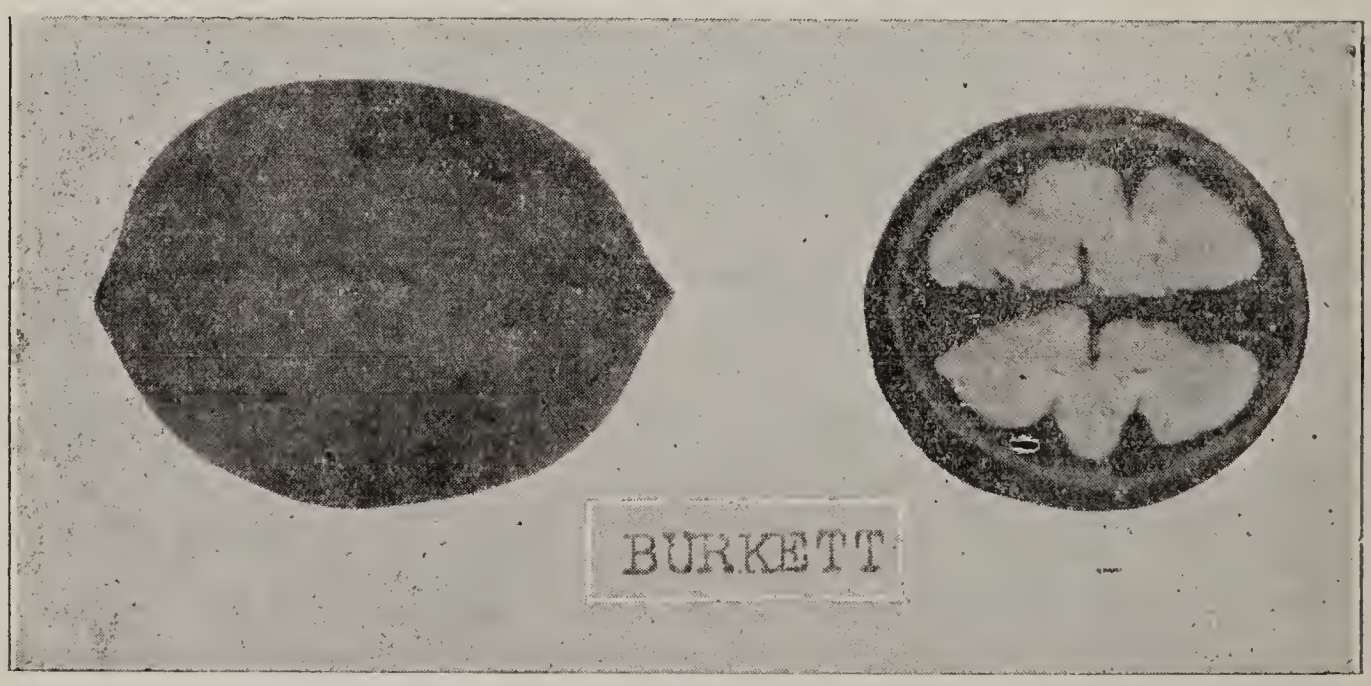
Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the world-famous food expert of Battle Creek, Michigan, says: "Meat of all sorts may be safely replaced by nuts, not only without loss, but with a decided gain." He says: "A pound of pecans is worth more in nutritive value than two pounds of pork chops, three pounds of salmon, two and a half pounds of turkey, or five pounds of veal."

Goudiss, the noted food economist, says: "We should use nuts more largely as a staple food, not alone because of their high food value, but quite as much because of health promoting qualities." "By reason of their large content of vegetable oil, they are a natural laxative and those who eat them regularly are seldom troubled with constipation."

VARIETIES

A commercial orchard should have not more than four or less than two varieties. Western varieties pay better in the West because they bear younger and produce heavier than Eastern varieties. But in the low river bottoms of the Central West, Eastern varieties grown on Western root stock do well. A great many of the Western varieties should not be planted in low lands on account of scab. In order to bring about pollination, one must interplant, as there are no standard varieties that are perfect self-pollinators. For instance, the Success, Western Schley, and Squirrel's Delight will pollinate Burkett and Schley, and the pollen from these two will pollinate Western Schley, Texas Prolific, Squirrel's Delight, and San Saba Improved.

Western Schley nuts, 1933 crop. This is our first choice in varieties.



Burkett nuts. Our second choice in varieties.

Over you will find the early and late pollen shedders listed in order, with (W) for Western varieties and (E) for Eastern varieties.

Early Pollen Shedders

WESTERN SCHLEY (W)—Resembles the Eastern Schley. Runs 59 nuts per lb. and 60 per cent meat. Thin shell, cracks and separates well. Trees are rapid growers and dark green in color. A good yard tree. Early and heavy producers. Gaining rapidly in favor over Texas. Ripens moderately early. Very resistant to scab. Extra good quality. Our first choice for the West.

TEXAS PROLIFIC (W)— Probably the next best nut for West Texas after Burkett and Western Schley. Runs 54 per cent kernel, 48 nuts per lb. Very prolific, especially in uplands. Ripens fairly early. Scabs in low river bottoms in Central Texas.

SUCCESS (E)—Probably the most popular of Eastern varieties in the Western belt Runs 37 nuts per lb. and 52 per cent kernel. Cracks and separates perfectly. Ripens late. Very resistant to scab.

HALBERT (W)—Very early and prolific bearer. Runs 60 nuts per lb. and 60 per cent kernel. Especially recommended for West Texas. Ripens early. Scabs in low river bottoms of Central belt.

SAN SABA IMPROVED (W)—Probably one of the best nuts of the Risien group. Runs 55 nuts per lb. and 61 per cent kernel. Very prolific in maturity. Ripens early. Scabs in Central belt in low lands.

SQUIRREL'S DELIGHT (W)—Runs 48 nuts per lb. and 56 per cent kernel. Very prolific. Cracks and separates fairly well. Ripens early. Very resistant to scab. Good in short season areas.

MOORE (E)—Runs 67 nuts per pound and 48 per cent kernel. Very prolific. A commercial cracker. Ripens early. Very resistant to scab.

CLARK (W)—Very prolific. Runs 60 nuts per lb. and 56 per cent kernel. Said to be good commercial cracker. Ripens late. Scabs in river bottoms of Central Texas.

ONLIWON (W)—High class medium size nut. Runs 59 nuts per lb. and 60 per cent kernel. Scabs in low lands. Ripens late.

SUPREME (W)—Medium size nut, very thin shell, kernel plump and solid. Scabs in lowlands. 63 per cent meat.

ODOM (E)—High class individual nut. Perfect in shape. Late ripener, resistant to scab.

KINCAID ONLIWON (W)—A new Risien cross to try out.

WILLIAMSON (W)—A long nut, popular in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMAN (W)— A heavy producing Oklahoma variety.

Late Pollen Shedders

BURKETT (W)—Large round nut, thin shell, kernel plump, flavor excellent. Is one of the most popular varieties in the state. Does well in West and Central Texas and some portions of East Texas. Runs 40 nuts per lb. and 55 per cent kernel. Ripens late. Scabs in low river bottoms of East Texas.

SCHLEY (E)—Queen of Eastern varieties. Runs 50 nuts per lb. and 61 per cent meat. Long in shape, thin shell, kernel full and solid, flavor rich. Cracks and separates almost perfectly. Is well adapted to river bottoms of Central and Central West Texas. Ripens late. Scabs only in extreme humid conditions.

CHESTNUT (Mahan) (E)—Very large nut with thin shell. Resembles the Schley. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. In some cases, it does not fill. Ripens late and is resistant to scab in Texas.

JERSEY (W)—Small nut, thin shell, excellent flavor, plump kernel. Is early bearer and a vigorous grower. Scabs in low river bottoms. Late ripener.

DELMAS (E)—Large, perfectly shaped nut, thick shell. Does well in Central Texas. Late ripener. Scabs in low river bottoms. Excellent yard tree.

COMMONWEALTH (W)—Thin shell and good cracker. Promising new variety.

STUART (E)—Large nut, thick shell, a poor cracker. Heavy producers in mature trees. Very resistant to scab.

KINCAID (W)—Vigorous grower and prolific. Sheds great amount of late pollen. Late Late ripener. Scabs in low lands.

ALEXANDER (W)—One of the earliest and heaviest producers known. Does not fill in some cases. Late ripener. Scabs in low lands.

GARCIA (W)—Similar to Kincaid. Very prolific.

ENGLISH AND BLACK WALNUT

Wilson's Wonder English Walnut

This is a hardy English walnut that will stand zero weather. It can be budded on the black walnut. Twenty nuts weigh one pound and the nuts are 6 in. in circumference the long way. They ripen in September. Trees are quick growing and make beautiful shade trees for the yard. They thrive best where they can have dependable moisture. It has not failed to produce a crop of nuts for us for the past ten years.

THE GRANDE ENGLISH WALNUT is a new nut which will be for sale in the fall of 1934.

Thomas Black Walnut

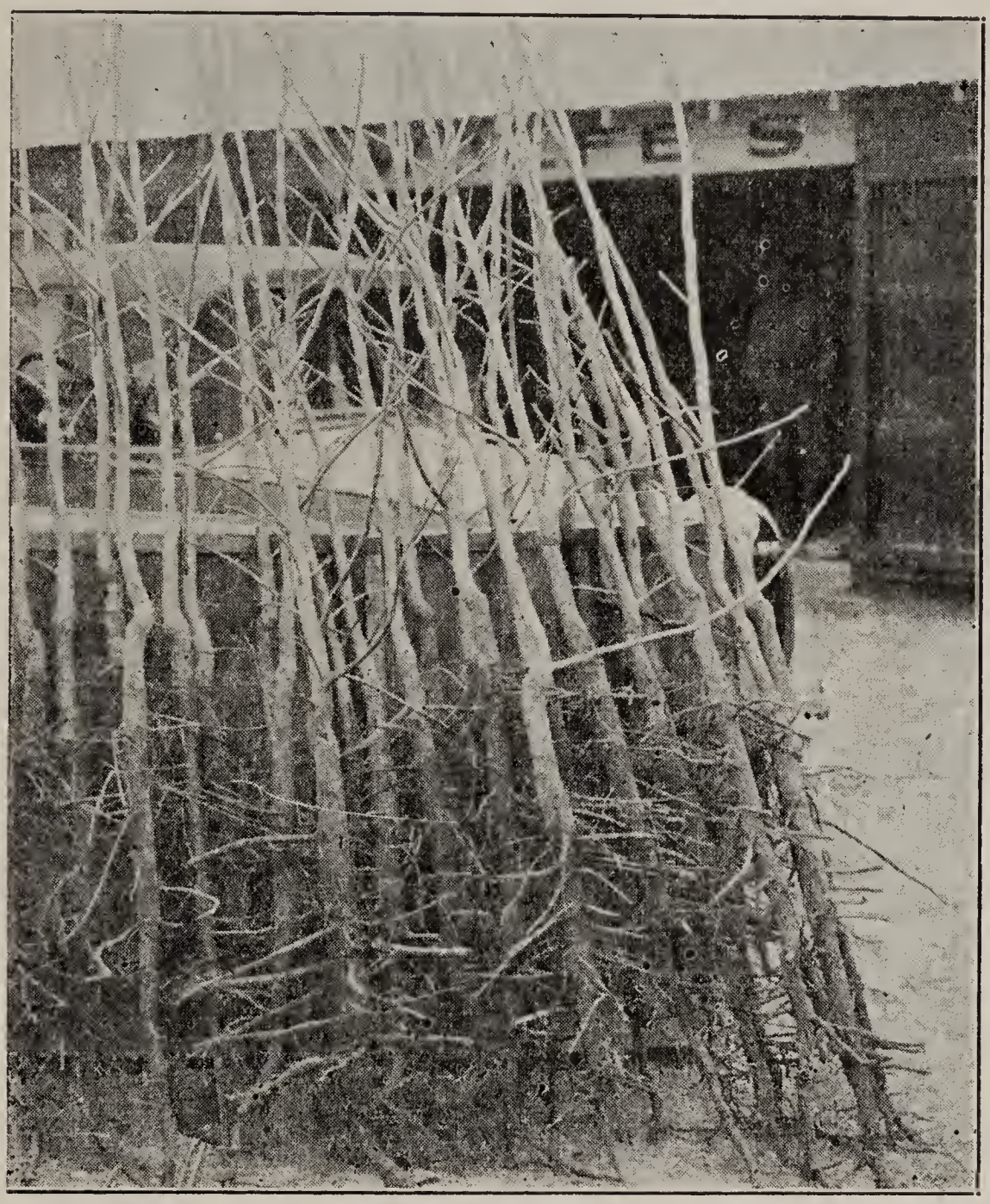
This is a large, thin shell Black Walnut, with kernels in halves, shelling 32 percent meat. It is an early and prolific bearer, being perfectly adapted to this part of the United States. The green nuts look like apples on the trees. The tree is adapted to almost any type of soil. It is giving satisfaction in the Plains country where it is very hard to grow other trees.

Black Walnuts and English Walnuts are successfully budded and grafted with any method used with pecans. They may be worked on native Black Walnut or Spanish walnut stock.

Prices of walnut trees are the same as those of pecan trees.

ROOT STOCK

It is very important that plantings in our Western belt, including the irrigated west, should be of Western seed stock and western grown roots. They stand our western conditions much better than those brought from the East.



Look at the roots and sturdy tops. Good trees are cheap at any price.

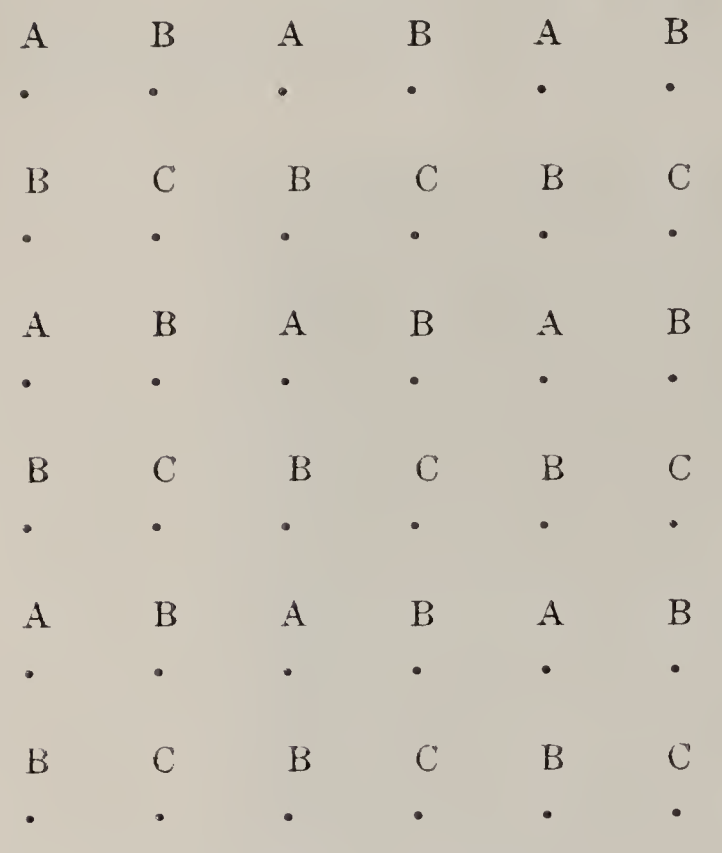
SOIL

In the part of Texas and Oklahoma west of a line running through Tulsa, Denison, Dallas, Corsicana, and Gonzales, pecan soils should be of such a texture that they will have a high water holding capacity. In the summer, which is usually dry, the trees must rely upon stored water. We have two areas in this belt suitable for pecan planting commercially besides the irrigated belt.

The first area which is very desirable, is the upland flat which has at least twelve to eighteen inches of sandy soil, underlaid by a porous clay subsoil that roots can penetrate. However, there should not be a water table closer than eight feet below the surface.

The second area which is suitable for pecan planting is that of the river and creek bottom soils which are composed of silts and sandy loams that have a depth of at least 15 ft. and which are of such a texture that water will come to the tree from adjoining areas by capillary action.

PLANTING METHODS



METHOD 1 — 35 ft. x 35 ft.

If planting by the 35 ft. square method, you have 35 trees per acre. This gives early heavy production per acre. "A" trees in diagram are the permanent trees. When these trees begin to crowd, take out all "B" trees. If these "B" trees were planted in early heavy producers, you will have gotten eight to ten years of production. In the Western belt, except in low river bottoms, the early heavy producing varieties would be Texas Prolific, Halbert, and probably Jersey. At this period, if you are not satisfied with your permanent "A" trees, you have nine "C" trees per acre that may become your permanent trees or that you can leave in full production, top-working your "A" trees. After they have gotten into full production, cut out your "C" trees. If you are planting on poor soils, you should give entire area between trees to cover crop.

METHOD 2 — 35 ft. x 70 ft.

If you plant 35 ft. in row and 70 ft. between rows, you have 18 trees per acre. This also gives you a choice of varieties and if your "A" trees are not what you want when they come into production, you can topwork and at same time be getting full production on "B" trees while they are coming into production. You can also produce as many lbs. of annual crops per acre as when planting only 9 trees. Planting by this method, you should leave 6 ft. on each side of tree row the first two years and gradually widen this out as trees get larger. Plant a winter cover crop on space left for trees. This is probably the best method for irrigation where trees make rapid growth.

METHOD 3 -- 60 ft. x 60 ft.

This method gives you 9 trees per acre or if you plant 60 ft. apart in the square, you have 12 trees. By this method you have no cutting out to do. However, you have no choice of varieties. This has been used quite extensively in the past, especially the 60x60 ft. plantings. Fruit trees, grapes, or berries may be used as fillers where soil is suitable.

"Out of 120 pecan trees we bought from you five years ago, all of them are growing and most of them bearing."

Transvaal S. Africa.

Three year root and one year top. Plant thrifty trees like these.

SIZE OF TREES

At the present time, nearly all commercial plantings are made with trees from four feet up, with those from five to six feet in the majority. Small plantings and yard plantings are generally made with trees from six feet up. It is the opinion of pecan authorities that we will in the near future plant the larger trees. When these are cut back severely, they will come out with more vigor in the spring and stand more hot, dry weather than the smaller trees. Usually the different sizes are the same age in the nursery.

SIZE OF HOLE

In ideal pecan soils, use a post-hole digger. The hole should be dug to a depth of about three feet. In hard soils, dig a hole three feet square and three feet deep so that the roots can get started before reaching the hard soil.

PLANTING TREES

Never should the nursery tree be allowed to dry out. Wet bundle as soon as it arrives, and in transferring trees from pack to holes, see that they are kept wet. Make a smooth cut on all roots just before putting the tree into the hole, cutting away all bruised or damaged parts of roots. Plant trees about same depth as they stood in nursery row. See that all soil used in filling hole is well pulverized. In many cases, a poor growth the first year can be traced to placing clods and sod in hole when filling and not allowing dirt to be firmly packed about roots when water is applied. Irrigate or water well after planting. The next day, the dirt will likely be several inches from top. In such cases, one should finish filling the holes.

SHADING

Shading by growing crops is not a success except in irrigated districts. Where we depend upon rainfall we should use an artifical shade. This can be done by taking a plank, 1 in. by 6 in., and 2 ft. longer than the tree after pruning. This should be sharpened and driven into the ground one foot, placing it 8 inches from the tree on southwest, where it will break sun rays from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon. Shading under irrigation can be done with hubam clover, planted thin on the ground on north side and west side of tree. Plant this in the spring, and this will remain green until sometime in August. It should be left standing until late fall.

Halbert six months after we sold it to W. M. Wright, producing six nuts.

PRUNING

All trees in commercial plantings should be pruned back at least eighteen inches from the ground. It is better to let the nurseryman do this at the time of packing tree for shipping.During the first growing season, no pruning needs to be done. The following winter, the tree should be pruned to the most vigorous upright limb, cutting side limbs back to three inches of main body. About one inch of the limb left should be taken out so it will not form a bad crotch. The head can be formed at any height desired if plenty of side limbs are left to protect body of tree. But in no case allow side limbs to interfere with growth of the main limb. Prune back at any time of year but not so severely as to let the sun in on trunk. A pecan head should be built from three or five scaffold limbs, coming out from the main trunk at intervals of one foot to eighteen inches and in a whorl. This is termed a modified leader. Avoid all finger crotches. Thumb crotches will stand high winds and heavy fruitage.

FERTILIZATION

If one fertilizes the recently set tree, he should apply one and one half buckets of well rotted barnyard manure. This can be put into a shallow circular trench around the crown of the tree but not in contact with the tree. The inside edge of this circular trench should not be closer than six inhes or more than a foot from tree. The trench should be made large and deep enough to cover with two or three inches of dirt. This will wash down with each rain or irrigation. Fertilizer should not be piled around the root of a tree. Begin well away from root and spread in a circle, making the drip of the branches the center of application. In most of the soils of the West, which have deteriorated with annual crops, barnyard manure is better than commercial fertilizer. Use commercial fertilizer only on soils that have plenty of humus or on cover crops in orchards.

STRAW MULCH

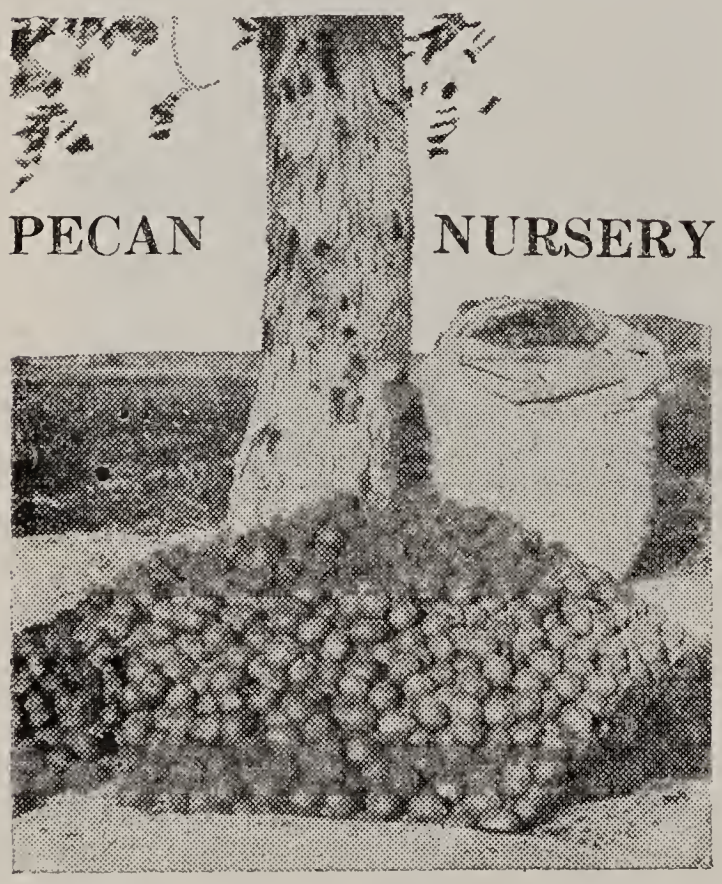
Straw mulch has many advantages in the handling of young trees. It is more especially to be desired in river bottoms and in poor upland soils where there is no irrigation. It has some good points even under irrigation, especially where there is excessive heat in summer. A cover crop or weeds, which have been mowed and placed around the tree, make an excellent mulch which helps to conserve moisture, keep down weeds, thereby eliminating the cost of cultivation, supply humus, and lower soil temperature making it more favorable for root growth. This mulch should be about eight inches thick and in a circle around tree five feet in diameter.

COVER CROPS AND CULTIVATION

Probably the most important orcharding practice is the growing of nitrogen cover crops. The fertility of no orchard can be maintained by clean cultivation except where humus is brought from other sources, which in most cases is economically unsound as a permanent orchard practice. Most soils, especially the upland soils, should have an application of barnyard manure around tree each winter for the first few years. Perhaps the next most important practice is the breaking of the soil to a depth of six to eight inches and disking up well before planting. In a bearing orchard and in space left for the young orchard (which should be six feet on each side of tree row for first two years and widened as tree gets larger) cover crops should be planted in October or November or the first warm spell in February and disked into the soil the latter part of May before rainy season is over. Under irrigation, this can be done at any period desired. Disk or plow real shallow every 14 to 21 days during summer. It is not best to plow land more than three inches deep during growing season, for roots are growing near the surface during this season and only the top layer of soil should be disturbed. The land can be turned during the late fall.

WOLFE'S

PECAN NURSERY



BURKETT NUTS

Winter Cover Crops

1. Sour Clover (Mellilotus indica)

2. Austrian Winter Peas

Summer Cover Crops

1. Sweet Clover (Melilotus alba)

2. Alfalfa. This is recommended only when it is disked into soil each fall.

Only winter cover crops are recommended for belts depending upon rainfall.

Send for Bulletin 111, Texas Dept. of Agriculture, Austin, Texas.

OVERPRODUCTION

If all the pecans grown in the U. S. (and there is no other place on earth where pecans grow except in a small part of Old Mexico) were divided among the people of the U. S., they would have about 1-3 lb. of pecans each. The average annual production from 1924 to 1929 was only 43,000,000 pounds. Importation of nuts into the U. S. of different kinds has doubled since 1914. For the past five years, annual importations of English walnuts, almonds, Brazilian nuts, and filberts have totaled 165,000,000 pounds per year.

These figures indicate that it will be many years before pecan growers can supply even the domestic demand for nut meats. The American people are learning that nuts are more wholesome than meats, hence the demand for nuts has increased more than twenty times in the last twenty five years. Meat consumption in the United States has decreased during the same period despite the increase in population.

The pecan industry in the southeastern states is threatened with destruction from fungus diseases. Should this unfortunate thing happen, it will increase the demand for western pecans.

The pecan will go on the American table as a staple article of diet to be used twelve months in the year, and an overproduction is not anticipated within the next half century.

A Successful Pecan Growers' Testimony

Emmett Brown, Superintendent of Schools

Cleburne, Texas

October 16, 1933.

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

For at least fifteen years it has been my sincere conviction that no phase of agriculture or horticulture in our section of Texas offered so sure or so large returns from the investment as does the planting of a pecan orchard on land suitable for that purpose. Every prospective orchardist should acquire the best possible trees, grown in the same or nearby region and of varieties suited to his section. My experience justifies the expectation that all of these trees, if well cared for, will have nuts on them the third year and that under normal seasons the crops produced from the third to seventh years inclusive will pay all cost of planting and tillage to that date and will in addition thereto probably give a fair return on the original investment. Who knows of anything that the farmer may do that will equal this?

Cordially yours,

Emmett Brown.

PECANS AND WALNUTS — TREES FOR THE YARD

A pecan or walnut will grow and do well in most any yard. Every year I hear hundreds say "I wish I had planted pecans instead of non-bearing trees." Pecans will bear in three years and live several hundred years. Single pecan trees frequently pay the taxes on a home or farm. They are healthy and beautiful.

J. B. Ely planted this tree when Mr. Ely was 76 years old. It began bearing at 4 years, increased production to over 100 pounds. This tree is 18 years old. Mr. Ely is still living.

PECAN UNDER IRRIGATION

That the pecan responds to irrigation has been proven by many examples in Central West Texas and at El Paso, Texas, and the adjoining district of Las Cruces, N. M. One large native tree near Clint, in the El Paso district, is producing every year crops from 400 lbs. to 500 lbs. Trees on the A. & M College farm at Las Cruces, N. M. are making an excellent showing. The best 16 year old tree produced 180 lbs. of nuts. Trees in a number of small irrigation sections around San Angelo and other parts of West Texas are doing well. Young orchards in the El Paso district are making a wonderful showing. From observations made in this Vailey of the young orchards and old trees scattered around, one will draw the conclusion that the success of any planting under irrigation depends upon good drainage. An impervious layer of hard pan should not be closer than 10 to 12 ft. below surface. Coarse, sandy soils are to be avoided as they will not produce a satisfactory mature orchard.

The pecan under irrigation has the advantage of having a uniform moisture during all seasons of the year. Rapid growth and heavy annual production are reached early in the life of the orchard. Probably a more uniform nut can be produced as to size and quality by having an even distribution of moisture.

Bulletin 140 Free. Write to University of Arizona, Tuscon, Ariz.

PRICE LIST

New Extra Low Prices, on pecan, English Walnut and black walnut trees. F. O. B. Stephenville, Texas. Prices 10 per cent higher at Anthony, New Mexico.

Varieties: Burkett, Western Schley, Texas Prolific, Halbert, Success, Schley, Delmas, Stuart, Moore, Williamson Alexander, Odom, Supreme, Clark, Kincaid, Garcia, Kincaid-Onliwon, Onliwon. Regular price.

Wilson's Wonder English walnut and Thomas Black Walnut budded on native walnut are the same price as pecan.

San Saba Improved, Commonwealth, Squirrel's Delight, and Jersey 20 cents per tree higher than regular price. .llrid1rthea

Chestnut (Mahan) $2.50 per tree in any quantity. Trees 4-7 ft.

	lots of 1-14	lots of 15-49	lots of 50-199	lots of 200-499	lots of 500 up
2-3 ft.	.80	.70	.65	.60	.55
3-4 ft.	.85	.75	.70	.65	.60
4-5 ft.	1.00	.85	.75	.70	..65
5-6 ft.	1.40	1.25	.90	.85	.80
6-7 ft.	1.90	1.40	1.00	.90	.85
7-8 ft.	2.25	1.70	1.20	1.00	1.00
8-9 ft.	2.75	2.25	1.70		

JOHN GARNER PECAN trees will be ready for market fall 1934.

The above prices are for A-1 trees. Some trees that will not qualify are sold for 40 per cent discount from these prices.

Peaches and Pecans can be Profitably grown together

"I am enclosing a kodak picture taken in our grove that I believe will produce 3,000 pounds per acre," says E. C. Butterfield, Winona, Texas. Mr. Butterfield in manager of a 1,000 acre pecan orchard.

There is a pride in growing and owning a pecan orchard that cannot be expressed in words. To my best friends I say, "Plant a pecan orchard. It will grow while you sleep, and the older the trees, the heavier the yield. The years pass swiftly by in a busy life, and opportunities pass with the years. Today will soon be ten years ago. Look ahead. Provide an income for yourself that will support you in old age."

Replacements

Of course we cannot say that every tree will grow, for all trees don't grow, just as all baby chicks you buy don't grow; and, in fact, all babies don't grow (most do!) But should any of our pecan trees fail to grow, we are willing to share the loss, and will replace within one year, at half price, any pecan trees that die, where properly planted and cared for. The average nursery doesn't replace any at all, but this shows our confidence, and our willingness to aid even after the sale has been made.

PECAN BUDS AND GRAFTS

(FOR SALE)

VARIETIES

From the 100 varieties we are growing we have selected the following varieties from which we will have buds and grafts in cold storage.

Western Schley	Delmas	Odom
Burkett	Moore	San Saba Improved
Success	Kincaid	Halbert
Schley	Onliwon	Alexander
Stuart	Moneymaker	Clark
Texas Prolific	Altman	Squirrel's Delight
Jersey		

Eureka Persimmon

Prices Delivered by Parcel Post

25	50	100	500	1000	5000
75c	$1.00	$1.75	$7.50	$12.50	$50

Note: 5c per bud will be charged when the order includes less than 25 of any one variety.

In orders including several varieties, a straight charge for each variety will be made. For example, if an order of 100 buds includes 25 buds of four different varieties, the price of 75c will be charged for each variety, making the amount $3.00 for the 100 buds instead of $1.75 as listed above.

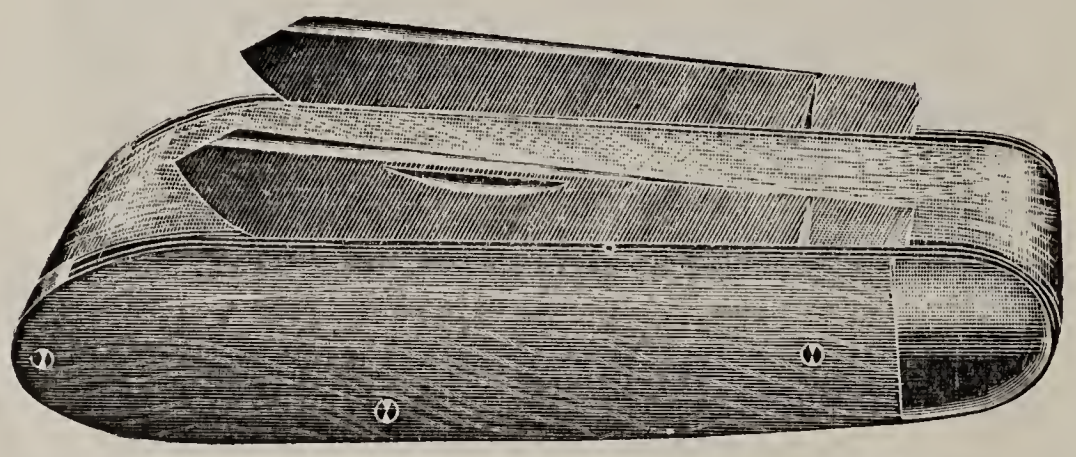
Special Varieties

Chestnut (Mahan), Wilson Wonder, and Thomas Walnut.

Buds and Grafts Prepaid.

doz.	50	100
75c	$2.25	$4.00

Note: Not less than 12 Chestnut or walnut buds sold. Please make bud orders total $1.00.



Maher & Grosh Texas Pecan Patch Budder

With this knife the patches can be cut and removed without the aid of any other knife. We guarantee these knives. Prepaid—each $1.50.

Wax cloths—25c per 100
Budding strings cut into lengths—15c per 100
Patch budding knife made with safety razor blades—50c
Budding Bulletin Free.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. We prefer that all money sent us through the mail be in Post Office Money Orders.

HIGH GRADE FRUIT TREES

To satisfy an increasing demand for high grade fruit trees free from disease and true to label, we are glad to offer the following; You can buy cheaper trees, but you can't buy better trees cheaper.

We guarantee every tree we sell to be true to label, to be free from disease and to give complete satisfaction on delivery.

SIZE TO BUY. It pays to buy the larger size trees as they will come into bearing much earlier. We will give 100 rates on fruit trees where the order totals 50 fruit trees of all varieties.

Raise your own fruit. It's healthy and saves you grocery and doctor bills.

PRICES ON APPLE TREES

	1	3	12	25	100
1 to 2 ft.		.50	1.50	3.00	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	.25	.70	2.10	4.20	14.00
3 to 4 ft.	.35	.90	2.70	5.40	21.50
4 to 5 ft.	.45	1.20	3.60	7 20	28.00
5 to 6 ft.	.69	1.95	5.85	11.70	44.00

GOLDEN DELICIOUS—Yellow Delicious
ARKANSAS BLACK—Late. Dark Red
DELICIOUS—Fall, Splashed Red.
EARLY HARVEST—June, Yellow.
GANO—Fall, Deep Red.
GRIMES GOLDEN—Fall, Yellow.
JONATHAN—Fall, red over yellow.
RED JUNE—June, red.
STAYMANS WINESAP—Late, red flash yellow.
TRANSCENDENT CRAB — Summer yellow.
WINESAP—Late, red, flesh yellow.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT—June, Yellow.

PEACHES

PRICE STANDARD VARIETIES PEACHES

	1	2	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft.	.15	.40	1.32	2.60	4.35	9.00
1 to 3 ft.	.20	.55	1.97	3.40	6.50	12.75
3 to 4 ft.	.30	.85	3.10	5.95	11.00	21.00
4 to 5 ft.	.50	1.35	5 25	10.00	18.00	31.00
5 to 6 ft.	.60	1.75	6.50	10.75	20.25	38.75

MAY PEACHES. MAYFLOWER. F. May 24th. A delicious and sure early peach.
BESTMAY F. May 20th. Large red peach that is a good shipper.
EARLY WHEELER, C May 30. Large and beautiful. Good shipper.

JUNE PEACHES

SLAPPY. F. June 15. The earliest of the Elberta type. Sure. BEST JUNE S. C. June 28th. Regular and prolific, large and delicious.

JULY PEACHES

CHILOW C. July 10. High quality yellow cling.
HOBSON. C. July 1. Improved Mamie Ross a good shipper.
MAMIE ROSS S. C. July 4. A good old standard white peach with red cheek.

CARMAN F. July 8. A cross between Elberta and Mamie Ross.
ELBERTA. F. July 15. A standard canner and shipper.
LEONA. F. July 10. Like Elberta in color and size, better flavor.
ANNABELL. F. July 15. Like Elberta but much larger.
GOV. LANHAM. C. July 15. A beautiful, delicious Elberta cling.
MINNIE STANFORD. C. July 15. Sure bearing Elberta cling.
INDIAN C. Aug. 1. The genuine old fashioned, sure bearer.
AUGBERTA. F. Aug. 1. An Elberta ripening two weeks late.
SALWAY. F. Sept. 1. A large yellow freestone. Good for market.
STINSON. C. Oct. 10. Fine for preserving.
J. H. HALE F. Larger than Elberta.

PLUMS

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft.	.15	.35	1.20	2.30	4.15	8.10
2 to 3 ft.	.25	.70	2.44	4.48	8.50	15.75
3 to 4 ft.	.35	1.00	3.26	6.50	12.50	24.50
4 to 5 ft.	.45	1.20	4.30	8.50	16.00	31.00

Plums should be planted from 18 to 25 feet apart

METHLEY. May 25th. Claimed to be the most perfect and profitable plum. Red meat makes it sell.
BRUCE. June 1. A hardy red plum that is a moneymaker.
BOTAN. June 10. A fine eating plum.
AMERICA. Large yellow fruit, good for canning, preserving and jellies. Tree is long lived. Very prolific.
BURBANK. July 10. A spreading tree that bears heavy crops of large canning plums.
SANTA ROSA. June 30. Large dark red fruit. Sure bearer. A prize in the market.
POOLS PRIDE. Long lived regular bearing tree. Fruit similar to Wild Goose, but firm and a good shipper. July 5.
GOLDEN BEAUTY. The thing for jelly and preserves. September.
OPATA. June 20. A cross between plum and cherry. Early and regular bearer.
HANSKA. June 20. Another cross between a cherry and plum. Has the apricot flavor. Bears the second year. Popular.
COMPASS. A cross between plum and cherry with wine colored fruit.

APRICOTS

	1	3	12	25	50
2 to 3 ft.	.25	.70	2.32	4.20	8.35
3 to 4 ft.	.40	1.15	4.30	8.00	15.50
4 to 5 ft.	.50	1.45	5.15	9.00	17.50

CLUSTER. A sure bearing small apricot. Frost resistant.
MOORPARK. June 10. Large, orange with red cheek. Productive.
EARLY GOLDEN. Large golden fruit. Fine trees for yards.

PEARS

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft.	.15	.40	1.50	2.75	5.25	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	.50	1.75	3.25	6.25	12.00
3 to 4 ft.	.30	.75	2.90	5.80	11.50	22.00
4 to 5 ft.	.40	1.05	4.20	8.40	16.00	30.00

GARBER. Aug. 10 The fruit is almost round. Delicious right off the tree. A regular and heavy bearer. Resistant to blight.

KEIFFER. Fall. Trees live 50-100 years. Heavy bearer. Gather when seed are black and lay up to mellow. Good for preserves, eating and canning. Resistant to blight.

BARLETT. Aug. 1. The most delicious pear. Very popular in the irrigated belts of West Texas and New Mexico.

CHERRIES

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft.	.20	.55	2.00	4.00	7.50	14.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	.90	3.00	5.00	9.50	18.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	1.20	4.00	6.00	11.50	22.00

Early Richmond. Dark red, medium size. One of the best cherries for the plains and where cherries do well.

Montmorency. Larger and later than Richmond.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft.	.30	.75	2.90	5.80	11.00	21.50
2 to 3 ft.	.40	1.05	4.00	8.00	15.50	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	1.25	4.75	9.50	18.00	33.00
4 to 5 ft.	.55	1.50	6.00	12.00	23.00	45.00

Eureka. This persimmon is sold under several names. It is the hardiest and best Japanese persimmon, so much so that I grow nothing else. The tree is slow growing and bears the second or third year. It bears every year. The fruit is large tomato shaped, and turns deep red a month before it is ripe. I have seen this variety bear 10-15 bushels per tree and make 1,000 bushels per acre. The fruit sell like hot cakes. We will prune the tops before leaving the nursery like they should be for planting, unless we are instructed otherwise. They will live. Plant persimmons 20x20 ft., 109 trees per acre.

FIGS

Magnolia. Large straw color, bears the first year.
Brown Turkey. Very sweet. Plant stands cold weather.
Harrison. Very similar to Magnolia, said to be better.
Each 50c: $4.00 for 10. Extra large plants 75c.

MULBERRY

Hicks Everbearing. Profuse bearer. Fine for the chicken yard.
English. Earlier than Hicks.
3-4 ft. 40c 4-6 ft. 60c.

GRAPES

Carman. July 25. This is the best all 'round grape for the middle west. It is resistant to insects and diseases, hardy to heat and cold and stands the drouths well. The grape is blue black, clusters large and firm, delicious to eat, and fine for grape juice and wine. Single vines bear 1-2 bushels. They will hang on the vine 30 days after they are ripe in fine shape getting better each day.

Niagra. July 5. The best white grape. Very delicious. We also have: **Delaware, Concord, Mission, Thompson Seedless, Muscat** and **Black Hamburg.** The last four should be planted only in the irrigated sections of the west.

Prices. 25c each, $2.50 per dozen, $12.50 per 100. Prepaid.

BERRIES

YOUNG BERRY. A REAL MONEY MAKER

YOUNG BERRY. A cross between a Logan and some other berry. Berries twice as large as blackberries, purplish black in color, heavy bearers of the most delicious berry grown. A customer writes from Oklahoma he is making $600 per acre from Young berries. They are a wonder.

Prices of plants: 10c each, 95c per dozen; $5.00 per 100.

DEW-BLACK. This is a berry of our own introduction and sold by no other Nursery. Brought to this country from Old Mexico. It is a cross between a black

berry and a dew berry as the name signifies. The tips will root the first year, after that it stands up and is handled like a black berry. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is easily picked. Much fewer thorns than blackberries. Here are some more good points: self fertile, small seeds, no bitter whang like Dallas, commences to ripen May 20th and ripens for 5 weeks, is drouth resistant and never misses a crop from freezes. Price of plants, 95c per dozen; $5.00 per 100. Berry plants, grapes and fruit trees are Prepaid.

AUSTIN. The best of all dewberries. Large fruit, good bearer, fine for all uses, especially jellies. Price: 10c each. 75c per dozen. $2.00 per 100. $12.50 per 1000.

AUSTIN THORNLESS. Like Austin but no thorns. Price: 10c each; 75c per dozen; $3.85 per 100.

EARLY WONDER. A good blackberry. Price: 10c each; $2.25 per 100; $21.00 per 1,000.

All fruit trees and berries prepaid.

SHADE TREES

Weeping Willow, Sycamore, Chinese Elm, Elm, Black Locust, Poplars and Maples. Price: 10c per foot. Not prepaid.

VINES

Queens Wreath, Honeysuckle (red and yellow), Clematis, Virginia Creeper, Boston Ivy, Wisteria (purple and white), 2 year plants 35c, extra strong 50c Prepaid.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Crepe Myrtles, red or pink, Bridal Wreath, Red Salvia, Coral Berry, Lilacs, purple or white, and other shrubs. 25c each. Extra strong 50c each.
Good Cannas. 15c each; $1.00 per dozen. Prepaid.

EVERGREENS

To handle evergreens successfully it is better to ball and burlap them. We have more than 60 varieties of the leading varieties of evergreens, most of which are kinds that will not freeze. Come to the Nursery and select your evergreens in the field. We can ball them and pack them in and on your car. We can also help you plan the planting. Please bring a picture of the place you want to landscape. Our prices are right. Not Prepaid.

California and Amoor River Privet. 2-3 ft. 10c each, 3-4 ft. 15c each. Not Prepaid.

ROSES

Monthly Roses,

Strong plants. No. 1 each 35c, 12 for $3.00.
No. 2 each 25c, 12 for $2.35.
Extra large plants 45c each; 12 for $4.50.

Pink Roses.

COLUMBIA. Semi-thornless, long stems with long pointed buds. Fragrant.
PINK RADIANCE. Hardy, free blooming, beautiful flower with long stems.
WILLOWMERE. Superb buds of pink with yellow glow in the heart of the flower.
LOS ANGELES. Flaming pink shading into apricot yellow down deep in the bud.
ILLCHESTER. Beautiful double pink. Free bloomer. Very hardy. 52 petals.
CAROLINE TESTOUT. Large double flowers of pink fading to lighter shade on outer edge.

Red Roses.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. This variety is one of the popular red roses.
F. S. KEY. Dazzling crimson, fragrant and vigorous rose named for the author of Star Spangled Banner.
HADLEY. Dark red rose of lasting beauty. Hardy.
RED RADIANCE. The most profitable red rose for cut flowers.
SENSATION. Free blooming rose throughout the season. Long pointed buds.

Yellow Roses.

LUXEMBOURG. Grand golden yellow rose shading into pink.
LADY HILLINGDON. Very popular apricot yellow. Gorgeous buds.
SUNBURST. A glowing large yellow rose. Popular.
AARON WARD. Long pointed buds. Copper with golden orange.

White Roses.

K. A. V. The grandest of the white roses. Profuse bloomer. Ivory white.
WHITE COCHET. Healthy, free bloomer. Fine buds of white with pink flecks.
WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. Snow white, larger than American Beauty.

Climbing Roses.

MARECHAL NEIL, PAUL SCARLET, CLIMBING K. A. V. CLIMBING METEOR, CLIMBING COLUMBIA, CLIMBING PINK RADIANCE.

Special Roses.

2 year, No. 1 plants 50c each, No. 2 plants 35c each.
E. G. HILL. The finest of all red roses. Does well here.
PRISCILLA. Pink rose with buds over two inches long. Unequalled.
TALISMAN. Beautiful pink buds with orange throats.
PRES. HOOVER. A pink, yellow, gold and orange that cannot be described.

Roses Prepaid.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. We prefer that all money sent us through the mail be in Post Office Money Orders.

DATE SOLD

TERMS

ORDER — INVOICE

WOLFE NURSERY

Stephenville, Texas

No.....

Date Filled

SOLD TO.....

TOWN..... STATE.....

Route No..... Box No..... P. O. Box..... Street.....

Time To Ship..... Via.....

Pecan, Walnut, Persimmon Trees, Buds, Grafts, Supplies, Cacti

Quantity	Variety	Grade	Price	Amount	
					Total

Fruit Trees, Berries

					Total

Ornamentals, Shade Trees, Garden Plants

					Total
				Grand Total	

Salesman _____

I Guarantee To Take This Order And Pay For It.

Signed _____

Address _____

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR ORCHARDISTS

The best time to plant trees is from Nov. 15th to April 1st. They make better growth if planted before Christmas.

Black-Berries should be 7 ft. Dewberries 5 ft. apart, persimmons 20 feet, plums 25 feet, peaches, apricots, cherries, apples and pears at least 30 feet. Grapes 10 ft.

The best crops to plant in orchards are legumes. The next best is a crop that will not take too much moisture. Don't plant corn, sorghum or grain in the orchard unless you have irrigation.

Prune all newly set trees, cutting tops back half way to the ground. They will live and grow better.

Manure is one of the best fertilizers, but it should be applied only in fall or winter, spreading it evenly over the ground. It should not be put in the hole in planting. IT WILL BURN YOUR TREE.

Most trees will die where cotton dies from root rot.

Pecan trees only are resistant.

Terraces make a good place to plant trees, grapes or berries.

Most set out pecan trees which have been worked on Eastern root stock have been a failure in the west. They root too shallow.

To find the number of trees to plant to an acre, divide the distance in feet you are planting into 210 and multiply the result (quotient) by itself.

Example. Berry planted 7 ft. apart. 7 into 210 goes 30 times. 30 times 30 gives 900 the number of plants per acre.

Leaf mold is the best fertilizer to use in planting. Mix it with the soil that goes in the hole. If you don't have leaf mold, use a 10-quart bucket of manure on top of the ground after you have finished planting. It will leach down into the soil.

You can easily overwater trees planted in yards, especially if you have dug a hole in clay. Too much water sours the roots. Water moderately and every two weeks, if you have no rain.

The best place to grow pecans is where the trees can have their roots in constant but moderate moisture, and with their tops in dry atmosphere and sunshine. This is why the Western half of the native pecan belt in Texas produces thirteen times as many pounds of nuts as the Eastern half, although the Eastern half has more pecan trees.

A pecan orchard is a better investment than stocks or bonds.

Our trees are sold by height. They are measured from the ground up, instead of from the tip of the tap root to the top of the tree.

Pecan trees will bear in three years, come into commercial bearing from six to seven years, will live several hundred years and increase the value of land from $50 to $100 per acre each year.

A pecan orchard will provide for the education of the children, a support for the family, an insurance for old age, and a legacy to posterity.

A pecan nut is the most delicious, nutritious and highest priced nut in the world.

FREE PRESS PRINT---DE LEON, TEXAS