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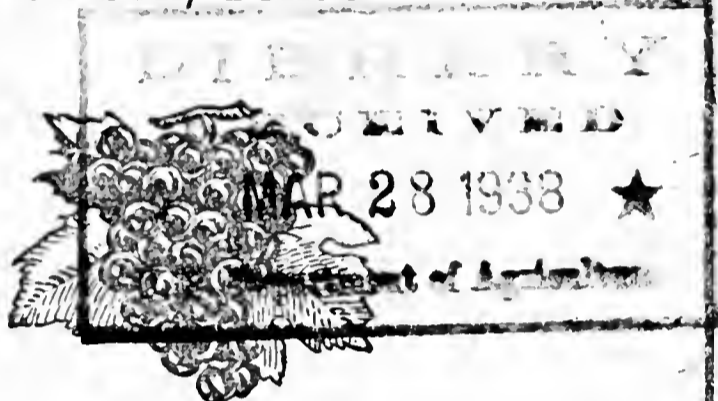
CATALOGUE

of

The Denison Nurseries

Successors to Munson

Denison, Texas



Munson's Celebrated

GRAPE VINES

Our Specialty

—ALSO—

FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, EVERGREENS

PLANT MUNSON'S CELEBRATED

GRAPE VINES,
FAMOUS STUBENRAUCH PEACHES,

Planting Instructions at back.

Your Business Appreciated.

Mail Your Order Today

Foreword

We practice the most rigid economy in all Departments, and pass the savings on to you in lower prices. Therefore, our catalogue is not elaborate but it does give all essential information. We trust you will consider our offerings carefully.

NOTICE: The demand for Fruit trees and Grape vines has been heavy, and some varieties are sold out; therefore, we are mailing this catalogue which shows the stock available now. Order at once and avoid disappointment.

OUR POLICIES, SERVICE AND INFORMATION

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 replace with other stock of same value.

Terms. Our terms are cash with order. The prices net cash. Prices subject to change without notice, stock offered subject to prior sale. If we extended any credit or opened accounts, it would be necessary to have higher prices.

We do not accept order for less than \$1.00.

Shipping Charges. All postage, express or freight will be paid on all nursery stock listed in this catalog to any point in Texas or States in the United States joining Texas.

Reservations of stock will be made when one-third 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.

Errors and Complaints. We want every order to be satisfactorily filled. If there is any error or dissatisfaction, we will appreciate it if you will let us know not later than five days to admit of adjustment. We cheerfully correct any errors.

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 arrives in good condition.

Please note Order sheet and envelope at back and use them. Time to plant NOW. **Send order today.**

To those of you who are interested in the growing of grapes, we ask that you read carefully the cultural information below. It is authentic in every respect being excerpts from the great works of the late T. V. Munson "The Foundation of American Grape Culture."

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 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 the 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 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 Herbemont; 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.

D. For marketing and long distance shipments, large berry, large cluster, good quality, skin tough. Lomanto, Concord, R. W. Munson, Niagara, Bailey, Armalaga, Carman, Muench, Fern, Last Rose.

E. For local marketing, quality grapes, good appearance, not well adapted for distance shipment; Headlight, Brilliant, Captivator, Rommel, Mericadel, Ellen Scott, Edna, Ronalda, and all paragraph D.

F. 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 paragraph D and F are also fine home use varieties.

G. While all varieties in the catalog are adapted and successful in most parts of the South and Southwest, some wish a selected list for certain purposes. To help make such selections, we offer the following suggestions:

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

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

J. For limy soils where Post-Oak Grape hybrids will not succeed: Lomanto, Ladano, Bell, Salamander, Lukfata, Champanel, Elvicand and Valhallah.

K. For Coastal Plain or near the coast: Carman, R. W. Munson, Bailey, Ellen Scott, Edna, Niagara,

Beacon, Extra. Where Phyloxera is present or Root Rot varieties will have to be grafted upon resistant stocks. Varieties named in paragraph J have nearly resistant roots.

Distance apart to plant is 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. Distances mentioned are for vines in row. All rows can be 10 feet apart regardless of distance in the row.

The Munson grapes listed in this catalog are the best grapes, developed from many thousands of tests, which included the world's best known varieties.

GRAPES ARE DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

July 1 to 10

Bachman's Early. † Cluster large, berries large, black, ripens evenly. Skin thin, but tough. Quality of the best. Seeds small and few. Pulp juicy and melting. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. The flowers are self fertile. It is a fine market grape.

Lomanto. (†A20. 12 feet). Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, no rot nor mildew; cluster above medium; medium to large; dark purple or black, skin thin, tough; pulp melting, excellent quality; juice claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climates. Resistant to root rot.

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

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.

July 10 to 20

Rommel. (†A18. 8 feet). Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, prolific. Clusters medium to small, compact, peduncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish-yellow when fully ripe, skin thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment. Profitable for home market, is always in demand on account of its fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened.

Wapanuka. (†A22. 8 feet.) (Rommel x Brilliant). Growth medium to strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, properly compact. Berries large, globular, persistent, rich yellowish white, translucent; skin very thin and delicate.

July 20 to August 1

Cloeta. (*A25. 16 feet). (America x R. W. Munson). Vine vigorous, healthy. Fruit quite handsome with medium size conical clusters, rich black medium size berries. Fine for wine.

Concord. (†A18. 12 feet). This is the standard variety. It ships well and is a good market grape. Fine for jellies. Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with foxy flavor. It is a good variety to use for pollinating R. W. Munson, Fern, 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. Berries when well grown, medium to large, 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 pollinated by other erect stamened varieties flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Resistant to Root Rot.

Delicatessen. A cross of Delicious with R. W. Munson, that is a combination of Post-Oak Concord, Muscat and Herbemont, the four best species. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster above medium, cylindrical with shoulder. Berry about size of Concord, black, thin skin. Pulp tender, juicy, possessed of an exquisite peculiar flavor, very rich. An excellent market, table and wine grape.

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 as Concord, black with heavy white bloom. 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.

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 thin, tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet.

Bailey. (†A26. 16 feet). (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph). Growth strong. Clusters large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp mealy, but not tough; juicy, sprightly, of 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.

Hernito. (†M8. 16 feet). A vigorous and healthy vine, medium cluster, large black berry.

Niagara. (†A20. 12 feet). Called white Concord by some. A favorite with many southern growers. Cluster medium to large, berry large, vine vigorous.

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

Goethe. † Custer, medium and rather open; berry large, pale pink; pulp tender, juicy, and highly flavored. Ripe August to September. Selections A, B and C.

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. Endures shipping as well as Tokay. In quality equal to best foreign grapes. This promises to be very valuable in all of the drier portions of the Southwest; it is hardier than pure Vinifera kinds.

Catawba. (†A18. 12 feet). Cluster medium conical. Berries above medium, clear dark red. Skin thin, and tough to make good shipper. Pulp 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.

August 20 to 30

Black Spanish. (†M2. 16 feet). (Le Noir, Jacques). 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.

Ellen Scott. (†M3. 12 feet). Armlong hybridized with Herbemont. Vine beautiful, vigorous, prolific. Cluster large, conical. Berry large, translucent, violet, covered with delicate bloom. Skin thin, tough. Pulp tender, juicy and sprightly, high quality. Handsome table and market grape. Especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas where European varieties will grow; is becoming a valuable commercial variety.

Carman. (†A26. 12 feet). (Post-Oak No. 1 x Triumph). Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew; prolific. Cluster large, conical, compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin, tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, tender when ripe; rich quality, superior to Concord; seeds easily leaving pulp.

Edna. (*M3. 16 feet). One of handsomest grapes we have. Large clusters, white berries. Best quality. A hybrid of Armstrong with Malaga. Has flavor of the Muscat that is good, but in this variety is superior. Sets fruit well, has recurved stamens. Ronald, Ellen Scott and Armalaga are good pollinators for it.

September

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

Minnie. (†M4. 12 feet). Is a seedling of Edna, probably crossed with Longfellow. Cluster large, conical and handsome. Berry white covered with a bloom resembling frost. The berry is large, pulp tender, quality of the very best.

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

September

BERRIES

Muench. (+M2. 16 feet). Hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herhemont. Vine vigorous, free from all diseases; cluster large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp tender and meaty, fine quality for table. Well adapted to the South.

Fern Munson. (*M4.16 feet). (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba). Growth strong. Cluster medium to large. Berries globular, medium to large, persistent; dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; juicy, sprightly, with agreeable Catawba flavor. Profitable. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the following season. Endures drouth. It shows up well, ships well, and vines are vigorous, long-lived, and very prolific when well pollinated. Catawba, Muench, Herhemont, are good pollenators.

Last Rose. (M5. 16 feet). A hybrid of Armlong and Jefferson. Vine vigorous and prolific. Cluster large, compact, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium bright red, round. Pulp tender, of good quality. Ripening late, probably latest grape in the list. Adapted to same regions as Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape.

PRICES AND VARIETIES OF STANDARD

GRAPE VINES

Black Spanish			
Carman			
Concord			
Catawba	Each	10	100
Goethe	1 year	15c	\$1.20 \$9.00
Marguerite	2 year	20c	1.50 12.00
Niagara			
Rommel			
R. W. Munson			

PRICES AND VARIETIES OF MUNSON'S

CELEBRATED GRAPE VINES

Armalaga			
Bachmans Early			
Beacon			
Bailey			
Champanel			
Campbell Ea.			
Caco			
Cloeta			
Delicatessen	Each	10	100
Extra	1 year	25c	\$2.00 \$14.00
Ellen Scott	2 year	30c	2.50 18.00
Edna			
Fern Munson			
Hernito			
Lomanto			
Last Rose			
Minnie			
President			
Wapanucka			

GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT

VERY LITTLE GROUND IS REQUIRED FOR HOME ORCHARD—START ONE TODAY

BERRIES

YOUNGBERRY

This wonderful and remarkable new berry can best be described by saying that it incorporates, to a remarkable degree, the most desirable qualities of all other popular berries. It is sweet, making it a fine fresh berry, comparable to the strawberry; it has the pleasant flavor of the red raspberry; the juiciness and tartness of the Loganberry; the jellying and canning qualities of the blackberry; and the size larger than the dewberry; though of a different shape, color and richness of flavor. Price: 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

Dallas. This is one of the most sure of all Blackberries and endures Texas climate well. Has rather drooping vine, thorny, very productive, medium size berry of fine quality. Price: 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00; 1000 for \$14.00.

STRAWBERRIES

Mastodon. Giant Everbearing. As a spring berry Mastodon produces bigger crops than most common varieties. It is mid-season, ripening its fruit with the Klondike.

On account of the high total amount of fruit produced during spring, summer and fall it is especially profitable when grown for sale at roadside markets.

The plants are large, vigorous, heavy crowned and deep rooted. This explains their ability to produce enormous loads of fine fruit. Every plant produces heavily; also the runner plants will often begin blooming and making fruit before taking root.

The berries are large and firm. As a market berry it is far superior to any other everbearing berry. Price: 25 for \$1.25; 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.50.

The New Blakemoore. Originated and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Berries bluntly conic, good market size; rarely white-tipped, with solid center, small seeds, firm flesh, tough skin. Excellent flavor, aromatic, acid, with high pectin or gelatinizing content. The color is glossy light red developing quite evenly on both upper and lower sides, only slightly changed by holding or canning—a remarkable superiority added to all other choice preserving qualities. The vines are extra vigorous, productive, preferring the heavier types of soil. Price: 25 for 50c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.

DEWBERRIES

Austin Dewberry. Probably the best commercial variety for Central and North Texas. Very large, fine flavor, and especially good for jams and jellies. A vigorous grower and very prolific. Ripe in May and June. Price: 50 for 95c; 100 for \$1.50; 1000 for \$10.00.

GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT

VERY LITTLE GROUND IS REQUIRED FOR YOUR
HOME ORCHARD—START ONE TODAY

**PRICES PEACHES STANDARD
PRICES ON PLUMS**

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	20c	\$1.75	\$14.50
3 to 4 feet.....	30c	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet	45c	4.00	33.00
5 feet up	55c	4.75	39.50

Mayflower......Earliest red, prolific, fine semi-cling, grown largely for northern markets in North Carolina where it originated, May.

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 a good shipper.

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.

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

Chinese Cling. Largest size, red cheek, flesh white, luscious quality. The parent of many of our fine, new seedlings. July.

Elberta. Originated in Georgia. Well known for its regular bearing of large crops of large size peaches. The size, however, dependent upon the 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.

Minnie Stanford. Large, oblong; bright yellow with lots of red on cheek; flesh yellow, red next to seed, firm and juicy; particularly fine for preserving, pickling and canning, and one of the best all-purpose peaches. Tree vigorous, hardy and prolific. A clingstone which is ripe in July.

Indian. The real old-fashioned Indian Blood cling. The well remembered peach of your boyhood.

PLUMS

Munson Plum. A large yellow plum, juicy and when full ripe has a tinge of pink in the skin. Tree is spreading and set very full every year. Our trees have never failed. Its size and color make it a very showy plum, both on the tree and in the basket. While it ripens early, it blooms late thus escaping freezes that kill the earlier blooming varieties.

America. A hybrid of Robinson with Aubundance. 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.

Beauty. A Plum so purple that it is called "Black Beauty" by some. A Northern variety but succeeding well in the Southwest.

Milton. A valuable variety for the home orchard.

Large, round; deep red with white flecks. Blooms late and is highly productive. Ripe in June.

Blue Damson. Fruit large, dark purple, fine flavor, highly esteemed for preserving and jams. Ripens in August.

Omaha. Large red plum; flesh meaty, sweet and delicious. A very hardy and healthy tree; fast grower, bears first year after putting out; blooms late and escapes frost. Ripens July.

Abundance (Japanese). Large; amber in color changing to red. Fruit clingstone, juicy, and good. One of the hardiest of the Japanese varieties. Ripens a week later than Red June.

Compass. A hardy fruit, supposed to be a cross between Miner Plum and one of the Cherries. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy, prolific, and bears extremely young, often fruiting in the nursery row. Fruit rather small, dark red; good for cooking purposes. Should not be gathered until fully ripe in order to develop its fine flavor. Ripe in June.

Opata. A beautiful sight when in bloom and is very fragrant. Fruit medium; purplish-red splashed with green; flesh greenish in color and very pleasant in flavor. Clingstone. Ripe last of June and first of July. Tree hardy, a spreading grower, and bears quite young.

Sapa. Tree somewhat dwarfish, thrifty and often sets fruit in the nursery row at one year. Fruit large, dark purple with greenish splotches; flesh rich, dark purple-red, of rich flavor, and with small pit. Excellent for cooking purposes. Clingstone. Ripe last of July.

Waneta. Of largest size, delicious flavor, red color, early bearer. July.

PRICES APPLES, PEAR & STUBENRAUCH PEACHES

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	30c	\$2.60	\$19.50
3 to 4 feet.....	35c	3.25	23.50
4 to 5 feet.....	55c	5.00	41.00

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.

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.

Yellow Delicious. Same as the Delicious only it is yellow in color.

PEARS

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow, with a light vermillion 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.

FAMOUS STUBENRAUCH PEACHES

The Stubenrauch varieties of peaches are developed by Mr. J. W. Stubenrauch of Mexia, Texas, and we believe without question of doubt that his varieties are without equal. Many of his trees have been known to bear an abundance of fruit for over thirty consecutive years.

The Frank, Tena and Katie are especially adapted to regions where late frosts kill the fruit.

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.

Barbara. A freestone ripening with the Carrie. Barbara was introduced in the fall of 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.

Frank. Has already made quite a record as many have testified. It was first introduced in the 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 thirtieth year it has fruited without a miss in the Stubenrauch orchard. It is a rich yellow and a red cling, above medium in size, of a very fine eating quality. In shape and color it resembles its mother parent, the Bell October.

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.

FIGS

Magnolia. Very large, brownish straw color; excellent for canning and for preserves. Will bear on one-year stems. More widely grown than any of the varieties of Figs. Bears over a long period, having young green fruit at the same time as mature, ripe fruit.

	Each	10
Price	\$.25	\$2.00

PRICES AMUR AND CALIFORNIA PRIVET

12-18 in.	25	100
18-24 in.	\$1.25	\$4.00
	1.50	5.00
2-3 ft.	2.50	8.00

Privet, Amur South (*Ligustrum amurense*.) An evergreen plant which makes one of the most satisfactory and one of the most beautiful hedges of all the plants used for this purpose. It is a fast grower, graceful, upright, somewhat spreading, and almost entirely evergreen. The plant may be allowed to grow freely, when it will make an attractive background plant or screen, or it may be kept sheared into formal shapes. Hedges of this plant may be kept to any height desired.

PECAN TREES

	4/5 ft.	2/3 ft.
Price	\$1.25 Ea.	80c Ea.

Varieties

Burkett, Success, Schley, Halbert, Texas Wonder

SHADE TREES

	Each	Dozen	Hundred
5 to 6 feet high .....	.40	4.00	30.00
4 to 5 feet high .....	.30	3.00	20.00

Elm. Chinese—A new introduction; most rapid grower. Well adapted to our Southwestern conditions.

Poplar, Lombardy—Spiral shape, stately and striking.

Sycamore or Plane Tree—One of the best shade trees we have in the Southwest.

Willow, Thurlow's Weeping—Well known, very graceful and striking, an old favorite; succeeds well in the Southwest.

CLIMBING VINES

These constitute Nature's living drapery, indispensable to "set off" the various objects of a well-appointed place. They are very graceful and effective.

The prices of all Vines listed below are 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen, and \$25.00 per 100.

Boston Ivy—(Ampelopsis Vetchii.) Glossy green foliage turning orange and scarlet in fall.

Clematis Paniculata—Immense panicles of small white flowers through the summer and fall.

English Ivy—(Hedera Helix.) Thick, green, glossy foliage for covering brick or stone objects. Effective in hanging baskets.

Honeysuckle, Japan Evergreen—Strong vine; flowers, white, changing to yellow; fragrant.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Everblooming—Flowers yellowish-white inside and red outside. February to October.

Virginia Creeper—(Ampelopsis Quinquefolia.) High climbing vine for walls, chimneys, tree trunks, etc. Native; hardy.

Wisteria, Chinese—Strong grower, good foliage, purple pea-shaped flowers in spring.

ORNAMENTAL AND BLOOMING SHRUBS ADD COLOR TO THE SCHEME OF HOME PLANTING

We have a large stock of these shrubs which are largely in demand for massing or grouping effects, in landscape, parks or other ornamental plantings and also as single specimens.

Sizes and Prices	Each	Dozen	Hundred
Large .....	.45	4.50	35.00
Medium .....	.35	3.50	28.00
Small .....	.30	3.00	23.00

Abelia—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.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—(Hibiscus Syriacus.) Large assortment; many shades of color and types of form and habit, both single and double. Red, pink and white.

Anisacanthus Wright—Native of Southwest Texas. Suited to hot, dry sections. Orange-red flowers.

Butterfly Bush—(Summer Lilac). One of the most admired and sought-after shrubs in the trade. Of quick, busny growth. The lovely bloom spikes appear in July and bloom profusely until cold weather.

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 crepe flowerlets. Gorgeously beautiful.

Cydonia Japonica—(Scarlet Japan Quince.) One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring, foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—A profusion of white flowers in May.

Elder, Golden—(Sambucus Aurea.) The yellowish-green tints of foliage, the white flowers, and the fruits are very pleasing.

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.

Hibiscus—Mallows, may be classed with shrubs or perennials, blooms most profusely in June, July and August. Crimson, shell-pink or white, 5 to 7 inches across. Very attractive and showy.

Hypericum Moserianum—Gold Flower. Low spreading shrub with glossy foliage and single bright golden flowers.

Lilac, Persian—Foliage small. Loose panicles of pale lilac. Free blooming and hardy.

Lespedeza Sieboldi—The slender willowy branches are thrown up in masses in spring, making a dense lot of foliage, also purplish red, pea-blooming flowers.

Mint Tree—(Chase 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 summer.

Pomegranate, Spanish Ruby—Dwarf, spreading grower; red flowers, and gorgeous fruit. One of the fruiting varieties which is also known as Purple-seeded Pomegranate. In North Texas will freeze back but will grow and bloom same year.

Red Bud (Cercis Canadensis)—Bears large clusters of pink flowers in early spring, before tree leaves out.

Sumac, Shining—Brilliant foliage and scarlet berries in fall.

Snowberry, Red—Graceful native shrub with slender, drooping branches. A profusion of red berries in the fall. Very hardy and drouth-enduring.

Salvia—A hardy shrub of dwarf growth. Red blooms throughout the summer.

Spirea Thunbergii—Dwarf, white flowers in February and March; fine foliage.

Spirea Van Houttei—Excellent, covered with clusters of white flowers in April. Most popular and justly so.

Tamarisk, New—A beautiful shrubby tree attaining 10 to 20 feet; feathery, pea-green foliage. Light pink flowers throughout the summer.

Weigelia Rosea—Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit.

EVERGREENS—BROAD LEAVED

Bare-Roots, Not Balled

An experienced traveler who is interested enough to observe carefully will note that we, of the southern or southwestern section, are coming to depend more and more on the Broad Leaved Evergreens for the beautification of our Home Grounds. Our experience has proven that many of the fine coniferous Evergreens seen in the northern and eastern states are not successful with us.

Sizes and Prices	Each
18 to 24 inches .....	.60
12 to 18 inches .....	.40
9 to 12 inches .....	.30

Abelia Grandiflora—A beautiful evergreen shrub attaining five feet with profusion of star-like pink and white flowers.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia Florida)—The Cape Jasmine is rather tender shrub, attaining a height of six feet, with thick evergreen shining foliage, and double waxen Camelia-like very fragrant flowers. It is a great favorite. Hardy as far north as Waco, Texas. From Waco northward it is well to provide protection in winter.

Euonymus Japonicus—Attains a height of eight feet with thick glossy green leaves.

Ligustrum Wax-Leaf—Thick, deep green foliage, compact, spreading; the best of the Southern Privets.

Jasmine Humile Yellow—A vine shrub, small evergreen leaves, bright yellow flowers from late spring to fall.

Magnolia Grandiflora—The pride of the South. Dark, glossy, evergreen foliage, immense white, fragrant flowers in spring.

Nandina—Finely cut, green leaves, changing to red after frost. Rather small white flowers in late spring. Very striking.

TWO-YEAR-OLD EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Prices on all Roses: Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Betty Uprichard. Ht. Copper-red buds, opening to semi-double flowers of above average size; brilliant orange-carmine on outer surface of petals, showing light salmon reflexes; spicy fragrance. Strong growing, persistent blooming, and healthy.

Dame Edith Helen. Ht. Shapely buds and substantial, high-centered blooms of clear pink, sweetly scented and freely produced on long, strong stems. Vigorous.

E. G. Hill Ht. Large, ovoid buds and immense, dazzling red flowers, shading to darker crimson without turning purple, on long stems. Plant vigorous and free flowering.

Etoile De Hollande. Ht. Brilliant red blooms of mag-attractive centers when fully open; petals enormous; very fragrant. Plants branching, particularly free flowering and healthy.

Hadley. Ht. In the Hadley we have a rose that possesses a rich and lasting crimson color, coupled with vigor of growth, robust constitution, and free blooming habit.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Ht. Well-formed, creamy buds which develop slowly to blooms of absolutely perfect form, snowy white with a slight tint of lemon at center; fragrant. Plant moderately vigorous and hardy.

Luxembourg. Ht. Yellow, shading to copper at center. Stiff, upright stems, producing large flowers especially valuable for cutting. One of the best yellow Roses for the South.

Radiance. Ht. Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; globular in shape and very fragrant. The plant makes splendid growth; has wonderful blooming qualities.

Red Radiance. Ht. Big, globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong, individual canes which are freely produced all summer until frost. Foliage excellent.

Sensation. Ht. Enormous, double, scarlet-crimson blooms of fine, deep form; sweetly scented. Plant strong and very active. 45 large petals.

Talisman. Ht. Brilliant red and gold buds, opening to well-shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and rich yellow. Tall, vigorous growth. Constantly in bloom.

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 and prosper unless they receive proper attention at planting time, and afterwards.

CARE UPON ARRIVAL

On arrival of the trees from the Nursery, if unable to plant immediately, 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. Water freely and frequently until the trees are planted.

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.

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 lead the longest. The trees should be set about 2 inches deeper than they 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 special attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed.

THE PROPER TIME TO PLANT

All of the stock listed in this catalog can be transplanted any time during the dormant period, that is from 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.

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 30 years.

FERTILIZING

Do not use unrotted stable manure or compact fertilizer when trees are planted. A few pounds of bone meal or a few shovels 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.