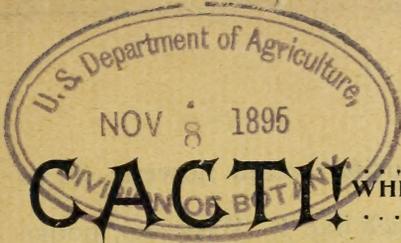


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific
knowledge, policies, or practices



62 83



CACTI I LIVE... WHERE THEY GROW... CACTI

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I FURNISH ONLY THE BEST PLANTS.

I can furnish fine blooming plants of the best and most popular varieties at half what you pay to those who have to send to this district for their stock. I have special rates with the Express Companies, and can send fine large specimen plants by express at extremely low rates. Intrust your orders to me, they will receive my very best personal and prompt attention. State the amount you wish to spend and leave it to me to make you up a collection. I can and will send you finer and more plants for the money, than anyone in the country. Try me and if you are not pleased I will refund your money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Trial Collections. By Mail.

Collection No. 1-- 5 Extra Nice Cacti for : : \$0.50
Collection No. 2--12 Extra Nice Cacti for : : 1.00
These rates are for my selection, and I will send only fine plants, and finest varieties.



Fine Collections. By Express.
Collection No. 3--25 large blooming size Cacti \$8.00
Collection No. 4--50 extra fine large plants for propagating purposes, : : : : 5.00

I have been a wholesale dealer for many years and have furnished some of the finest collections in the United States, and many of my collections have gone to foreign countries, and in all my experience I have had no complaint of any kind.

Many who have ordered from me have sent in their orders year after year. I can furnish you with any known variety. The plants that leave my place I guarantee true to name.

Having been asked many times by my customers for a retail price list, I now take the pleasure of sending a small list, hoping to please my many patrons of the past as well as the future. I am hoping to issue before long a complete catalogue, illustrated and descriptive of our native plants of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Old Mexico. I am unable to do so at present as I am awaiting the botanical names of some unknown specie I have lately discovered in my many trips overland. I have just returned from a long, hard mountainous trip and found some very strange specimens. I shall list them as soon as the German professors gives them a name.

Thanking my customers for past favors, I will be pleased to answer any inquiry on the general care of Cacti and other plants.

Respectfully,

MRS. MAUD M. BRIGGS, EL PASO TEXAS.

Echinocactus Intertextus—Beautiful cream flowers; 25 to 50c.

Echinocactus Emoryi—Very much like *E. Wislezeni*, hooks somewhat longer; 25c. to \$2 00.

Echinocactus Grusoni—Flower a beautiful lemon Yellow; 50c to \$2.00 each.

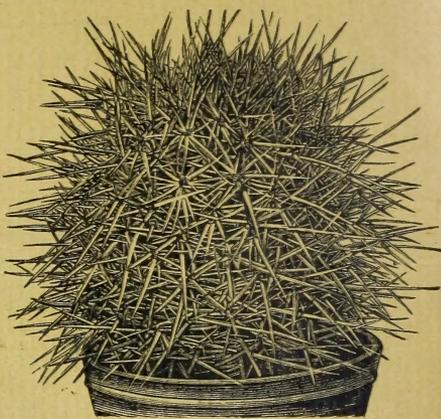
Echinocactus Saltilensis.—A beautiful plant, covered with stiff spines; 25c. to \$2.00.

Echinocactus Simpersioni,—Cream colored flowers; 15 to 25c.

Echinocactus Texensis—Rose pink flower; 10 to 25c.

Echinocactus Bicolor—Plant color of the rainbow; 25 to 50c.

O. Rafinesqui—Tuberous-rooted, flower buds; long acuminate; 10 to 25c.



GRUSONI.

SHRUBS.

Chalapsis Satigne—A lovely everblooming shrub. They grow to be large trees in Southern Mexico; flower a beautiful purple and white; 25c. to \$1.00.

Larea Mexicana, or Creosote Bush—Hardy evergreen shrub here used by the natives of Mexico for medicinal purposes; 25 to 50c.

Pluchea Borealis—A beautiful shrub bearing clusters of white flowers; 25c.

Sambucus Mexicanus—A beautiful evergreen shrub bearing large clusters of white flowers; 25 to 50c.

Lycium Torneys—A very showy bush, covered the entire summer with bright red berries which excell the Gooseberry in flavor; 25 to 50c.

Prosapis Pudesens—A beautiful shrub; the fruit is used by the natives of Mexico for fattening hogs and cattle; they also parch the bean and make quite good coffee; 50c. to \$1.00.

Acacia, Yellow Flowering—A shrub. One of the most beautiful and should be in every garden; has beautiful foliage; delightfully fragrant, 50c.

MAMILLARIA.

Mamillaria Grahammi—Pale pink flowers and fine hooked spines, 15 to 25c.

Mamillaria Fulvispinia.—Covered with white spine and lovely pink flowers, 15 to 20c.

Mamillaria Erecta—Closely covered with grayish spines, lemon colored flower, 15c. 25c. 50c.

Mamillaria Goodrichie—Darker flesh than Grahammi, flowers and hooks very much the same, 25c.

Mamillaria Heyderi—Pale flesh colored flowers, red berries, 15 to 25c.

Mamillaria Dasyacanthus—Bunches of cream colored flowers, 10 to 25c.

Mamillaria Decipiens—Beautiful fringed flowers of a pale green color, 25 to 50c.

Mamillaria Deflexis—Fine straw colored spines. dark rose flowers; 25 to 50c.

Mamillaria Densa—Grows in heads of forty to fifty plants to one root; 15 to 50c.

Mamillaria Elephantidens—Rose pink double fringed flowers; 25 to 50c.

Mamillaria Applanata—Creamy pink, red juicy berries; good to eat; 15 to 25c.

Mamillaria Longispina—Pale lilac colored flowers; 25c. to 50c.

Mamillaria Macromeris—Large fringe, double pink flowers; 25 to 50c.

Mamillaria Micromeris—Commonly called the button cactus; pale pink flower; 25c.

Mamillaria Micromeris Greggi—Silver lace spine, pale pink flower; 25c.

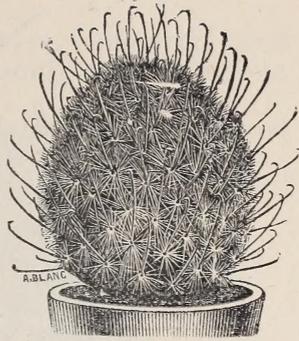
Mamillaria Montana—Spines almost black; rose colored flower; 25 to 50c.

Mamillaria Petersoni—Covered with long straw colored spine; dark rose flower; 25c.

Mamillaria Radiosa—An ever bloomer with me. Mine have had lovely pink flowers all summer; 15 to 50c.

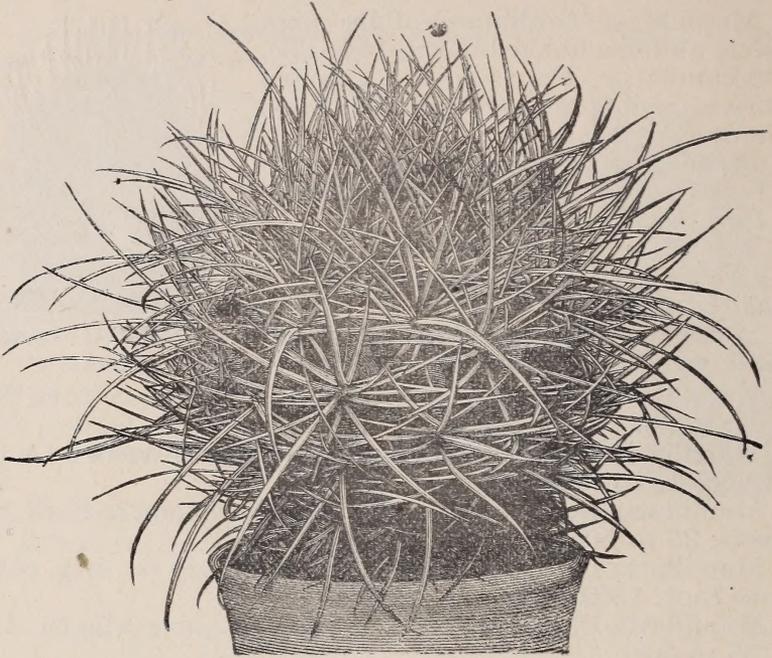
Mamillaria Tuberculosa—Pale pink flowers, borne in clusters on top of plant; 25 to 50c.

Magueys in variety; Phyllocactus; Agavas in variety; Echinopsis; Dasyliarions in variety; Anhaloniums; Yuccas in varieties; Pilocerens; Gasterias, Stapelias, Aloes.



GRAHAMMI.

ECHINOCEREUS.



MOHAVENSIS.

The above cut represents a single head of this wonderful plant. I have one in my garden with over three hundred heads to one root. I can furnish cuttings at 50 and 75c. each; rooted plants, 1.50 to \$5.00 each.

Echinocereus Chloranthus—Long fine spines closely pressed to plant; color of flowers, bright green; 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Enneacanthus—Dark rose colored flowers, very large; 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Gonacanthus—Yellow flower, sweet scented; 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Englemanni—Long straw colored spines, three hundred heads to one plant; 50c. to \$10.00.

Echinocereus Fendleri—Lovely rose colored flowers; central spine turned toward top of plant; 50c. to \$1.00.

Echinocereus Longisetus—Covered with lace work of spines; heavy central spine turned down; 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Dasyacanthus—A beautiful large yellow flower; 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Dubius—A soft rose colored flower; very large; 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Emoryi—Flower large, yellow, red; 50c. to \$1.

Echinocereus Conglomeratus—Covered with pale green flowers and spines; 25c. to \$1.00.

Echinocereus Conoidens—Orange and crimson colored flowers.

Echinocereus Candicans—Large flowers, magenta and white spines closely pressed to plant; commonly called rainbow: 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Ctenoidens—Large, light lemon colored flowers; 25 to 50c.



CAESPITOSOS.

Very large magenta flowers, soft silky spines like Candicans; 25 and 50c each.

Echinocereus Berlandiera—Purple colored flowers; a charming hanging basket plant; 10 to 25c.

Echinocereus Viridiaflores—Beautiful greenish yellow flowers; 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Phoeniceus—Crimson bordering on orange colored, flowers large; 55 to 50c.

Echinocereus Paucispinus—Of a branching habit; color of flowers unknown; 25 to 50c.

Echinocereus Procumbens—Large purple flowers; lovely for baskets or rockeries; 25 to 50c.

ECHINOCACTUS.

Echinocactus LeContei—Lemon yellow flowers; 50c. to \$2.

Echinocactus Longehamatus—Flower of a brownish color; 25c. to \$2.

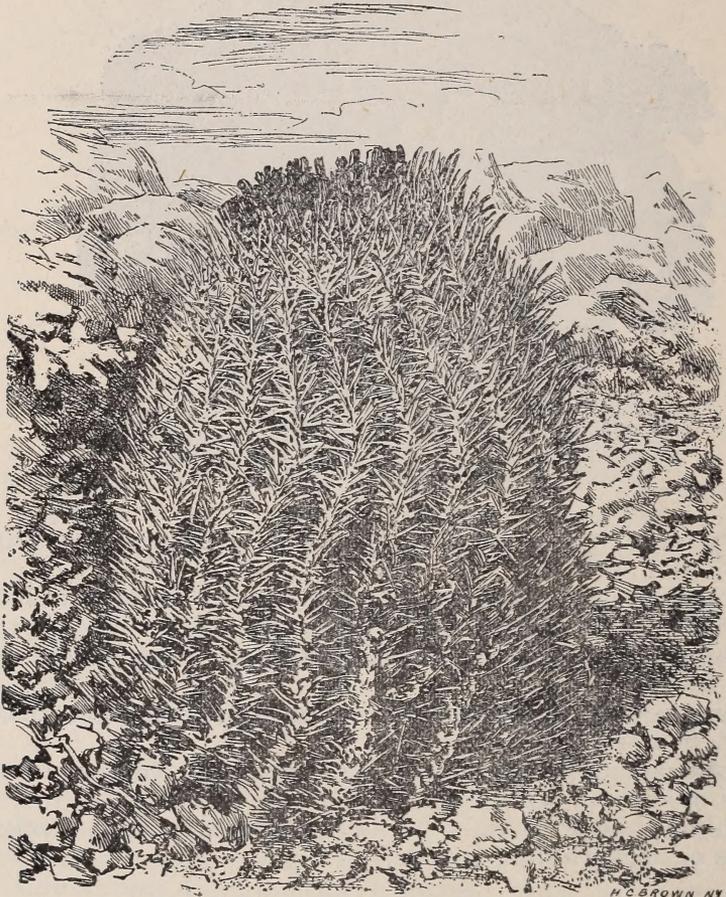
Echinocactus Setispines—Covered with hooked spines; 25 to 50c.

Echinocactus Brevihamatus—Hooked spines; yellow flower; 25 to 50c.

Echinocactus Horizontalnonius—Grows in stony soil on summits of hills from the Pecos to El Paso; flowers April to July; of a beautiful fringed pink; plant has eight ribs covered with stout annulated spines.

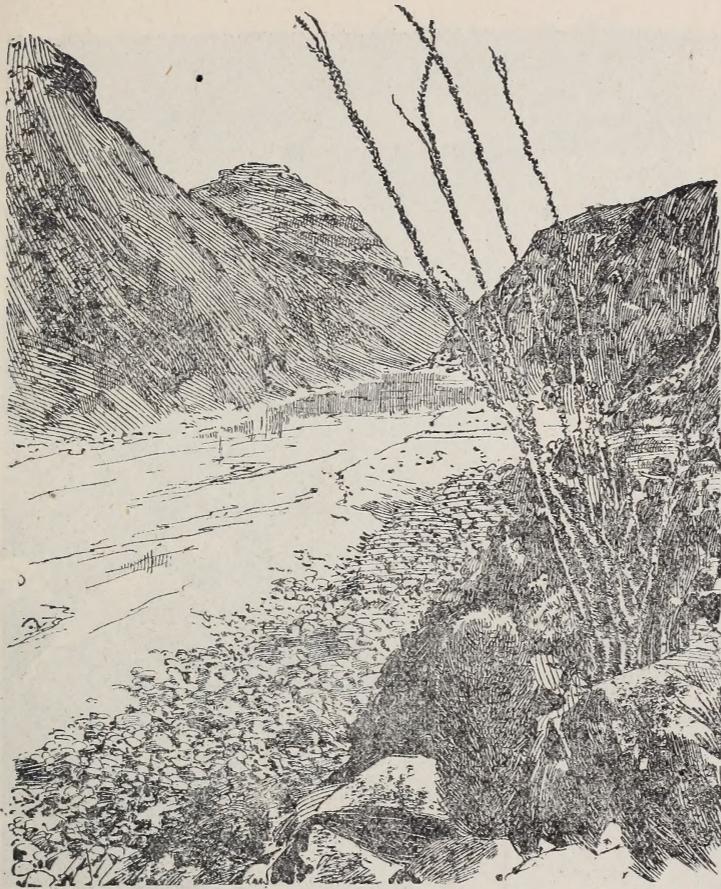
Echinocactus Parryi—Large rose colored flower; annulated spines; very much like *Horizontalnonius*; 10 to 25c.

Eactus Cylindraceus—Thickly covered with wicked looking spines; 25 to 50c.



WISLIZENI.

Found between Doña Ana and the upper Gila; small plant shows thirteen ribs; hooks used by the Indians for fishing; lateral bristle spines one and a half to two and a half inches long, often twisted, spreading horizontally; the stouter and annulated spines are red, with paler semi-transparent points; flowers and fruit lemon color, forming a circle around top of plant; 50c to \$1.00 each.



FOUQUERA SPLENDENS.

A beautiful thorny shrub; flowers a bright red; very much like *rupra Begonia*; a deciduous plant; the thorns are concealed by the thick green foliage; 50c to \$2.00 each.

Barbaos Flower Feneo—Hardy shrub blooming in large clusters of red and orange colored flowers; very like the plumage of the Bird of Paradise; 25c to \$1.00.

Melia Azoelarash—A beautiful umbrella shape tree, bearing clusters of blossoms, very much like *Lila*, sweet scented and blooms early in the spring, lasting until July; 25c to \$1.00.

Artemesia Abrogantuna—A sweet scented shrub with finely cut foliage and of low growth; hardy in the south; 25c.

Euphosbra Marguate—A beautiful shrub for decorating purposes with green and white leaves; flower white; 25 to 50c;

Prosapis Puliflora—A hardy shrub here, but growing in large trees in Southern Mexico; the fruit is used for food by the Mexicans and fed to stock by the Americans in Mexico; a good hedge plant; 25 to 50c.



CEREUS GIGANTICUS.

Found only in Arizona and Mexico; each \$1.00 to \$10.00.

O. Rafnisquei—Yellow flower; 10 to 25c.

O. Mohavensis—Spines two and a half inches high brown; 10 to 50c.

O. Comanchica—Flower yellow; 10 to 50c.

O. Englemanni—Points a foot long, nine inches in diameter; plant grows eight to ten feet high; 10 to 25c.

O. Angustatus—Fruit one and a half inches long; 10 to 25c.

O. Procumbens—Yellow flower; 10 to 50c.

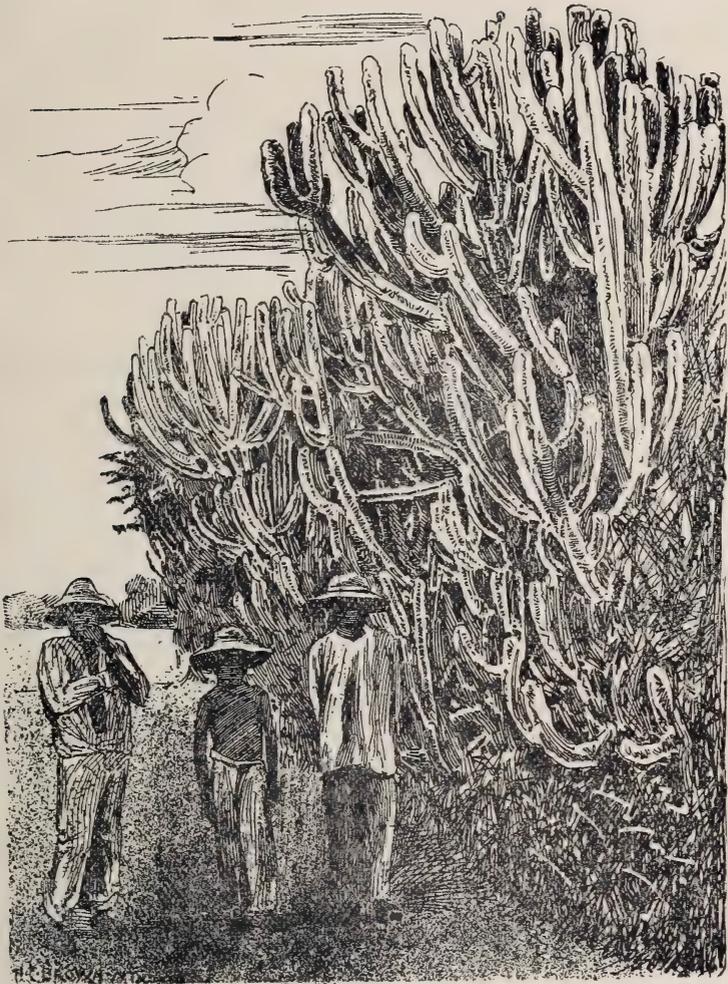
O. Basilaris—Flowers two and a half inches in diameter; rich purple; 25 to 50c.

O. Vaganata—A larger form of Frutescens; 10 to 50c.

O. Emoryi—Flower sulphur yellow, two and a half inches in diameter; 10 to 25c.

O. Strigil—Plant grows two feet high, yellow flower, dark red fruit; 10 to 25c.

O. Macrorrhiza—A tuberous-rooted form, pretty; 10 to 50c.



OPUNTIA PROFILERA.

Stems from four to seven inches in diameter and from three to ten feet high; flowers dark red; salver-form, about one and a half inches in diameter; fruit said to be spinulose but always abortive and usually proliferous; 10 to 50c each.

O. Arborescens—Beautiful purple flowers, from two and a half to three inches in diameter; 10 to 25c.

O. Missouriensis—Flowers two to three inches in diameter, orange color; 10 to 50c.

O. Daversii—Silver spines sheathed with a silvery colored cover; 10 to 25c.

O. Frutescens—A red berried fruit good to eat; 10 to 25c.

O. Grahmi—Pointed, one and a half to two inches long; very spiney; 10 to 25c.

FACTS ABOUT CACTI.

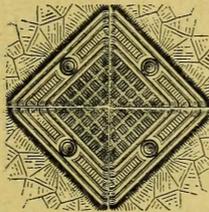
Written for the Cactus Journal by Mr. M. M. Briggs, El Paso, Texas.

Having been requested to write something about cacti, living as I do, where they grow wild, I thought I would tell the readers something about my plants and how to propagate them. Take a sharp knife and make a clean cut, sprinkle dry air-slacked lime on the fresh cut, lay them cut side up in the sun for three or four days; then take a common toothpick, such as florists use, break in half, stick the small end far enough into the Cactus to hold it firm and put the other end down in the cutting bench or box of sand; press cutting down just far enough to let it set lightly on the sand, the tooth pick pushes down holds it in place and never loses any cuttings by rotting, for these plants will not stand slipping like other plants. Keep sand moist for cuttings; never allow it to dry as the new roots will be dried up by so doing. Always keep cacti or cuttings in the hottest sunny window, with plenty of fresh air, and while growing or blooming give plenty of water, and spray on top to keep off dust and red spider. You will be surprised at the beautiful roots and the rapid growth these little pets will make with a small amount of care and good treatment. When well rooted I take two-inch pots just large enough to hold roots and plant in half-coarse sand and half rich loam; give plenty of water at first potting, then wait until the soil in pots looks dry, I water thoroughly. I never give little and often, I water about as often as I water my geraniums; but I give plenty when I give any. Never plant in too large pots, as so much soil is apt to sour.

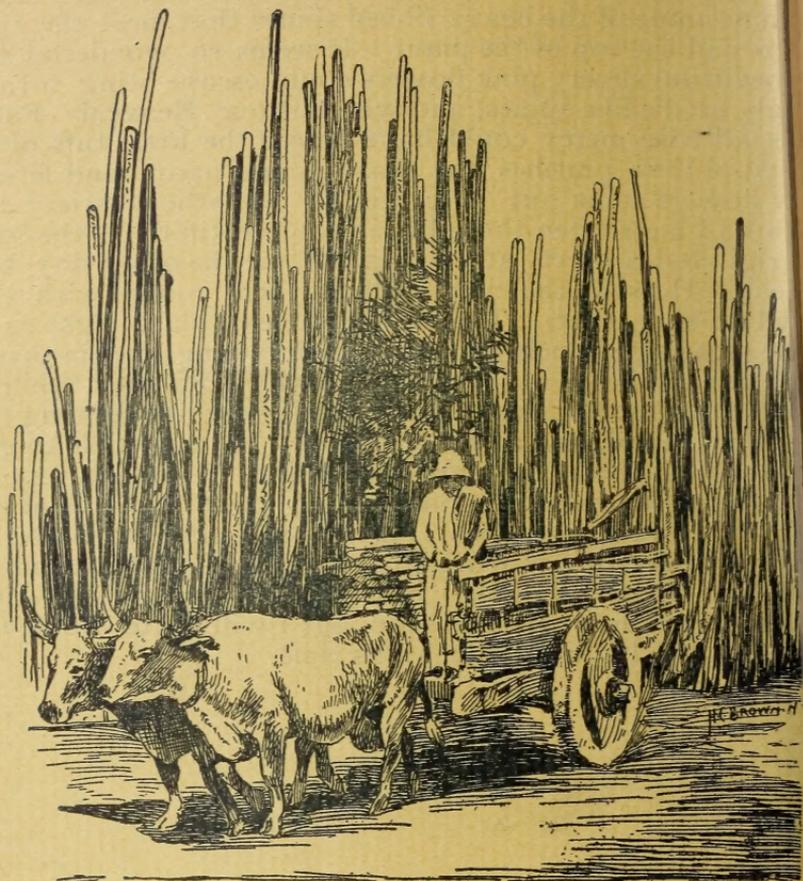
We have teams and a big camping wagon and travel for days along the foot hills and up high mountains and I must say I never get tired hunting these beautiful and interesting plants. I have a little boy who is a Cactus Crank and I believe he is the youngest cactus collector in the United States of America. He is familiar with the botanical names of all the native varieties. He will climb the highest mountain like a mountain goat and greatly enjoys my discomfort at not being able to climb the high steep places that are so easy for him. I often sit when waiting for my boy and his father and wonder how so many beautiful plants could have grown there in such lonesome places. I am almost inclined to think my son was more than half right when he said: "Mamma, I think God had a lot of seed and just scattered them all over the mountains for He knew these kind would grow in this dry, hard, rocky soil."

It always grieves me to see how little care these beautiful gifts of nature receive. I find the freshest, most lovely specimen, growing in some rich leaf mould, partly in the shade of some cool rock, and those that are exposed to the hot summer sun and get little or no water are mostly dried up and

dead. One of my favorites is the Echinocactus Horizontalis, on account of the heavy ribbed spines that meet the interlace around the top of the plant. It seems so wonderful how such beautiful silvery pink flowers could escape being torn by the ugly needle-like spines, and who but our Heavenly Father in His all-wise mercy could have placed the little tuft of soft silky wool that punches the sharp spines apart and lets the lovely flowers come out unscratched. Another variety that grows as I have often thought, all too plentifully, is the Opuntia strigil; but a pretty story was told me the other day by a Mexican. He said the deer protect their young with these wicked-looking cacti. They make a clean place right in the middle of a large bunch and have their young ones in the center. The cacti keeps other animals away from them while the parents are gone for food. These cacti grow like running vines along the ground, and at some places it is impossible to get a horse through them, they grow so thick. They are very bad for cattle, as the spines are barbed they go in, but will always break off before coming out. I fear I have made my letter too long, but I never know when to stop when I get started on this interesting theme. I think I hear you say (yes) these Cactus Cranks never know when to stop, but I will write you again if I have not tried you too much this time.



CEREUS PERUVIANUS



I have just brought a fine collection from Aguas Calien Mexico. They fence their ranches with this interesting plant. I have seen them growing fifteen and sixteen feet high. Price range from 50c. to \$10.00 each.

Cereus Columbrinus—A native of Cuba; plants from 10 to 15 feet high; immense bell shaped cream and gold colored flowers; largely used for grafting; 15 to 75c each.

Cereus Flageliformis—A lovely hanging basket plant covered with magenta colored flowers; used for grafting on *Columbrinus* and others; 10 to 50c.

Cereus Grandiflorus—Queen of the night; commences open after the sun goes down and lasts until sunrise of the morning; Cream and gold; 15c to \$2.00 each.

Cereus Triangularis—A night bloomer; 15c. to \$2.00 each.

Cereus Tuberosus—A tuberous rooted plant used by the natives as a medicine; 15 to 50c.

