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# HOWELL'S DALLAS NURSERIES,



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## DALLAS TEXAS.

TEXAS

Farm and Ranch,

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, AT

DALLAS, - TEXAS.

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THE GREAT


Farm, Stock and Family Paper.

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Subscription, \$1.00 a Year.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

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 The Orchard and Garden Department, under the editorial control of Mr. J. M. Howell, is alone worth the subscription price.

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**J. M. HOWELL,**  
**Dallas Nurseries**

**BUY**  
**TEXAS RAISED**  
**TREES**  
—FOR—  
**Texas Climate and Soil**



**15 Years**  
**EXPERIENCE**  
—IN THE—  
**Propagation of Trees**  
**IN TEXAS.**

**CATALOGUE**

OF TEXAS RAISED

**Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,**  
**GRAPES, VINES, ROSES,**  
**FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.**

—1887—8.—

Nurseries, Orchard, Vineyard and Rose Garden on Cedar  
Springs Road, one and one-fourth miles  
North of Court House.

**DALLAS, TEXAS.**

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

MILLIGAN, CORNETT & DORSEY, PRINTERS, 403 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.



We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have known Mr. J. M. Howell for the past ten or twelve years as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, and we can confidently recommend him to the people of Texas as a gentleman of reliability and experience in his line of business.

W. L. CABELL, *ex-Mayor of Dallas.*

W. M. C. HILL, *County Clerk.*

R. E. BURKE, *ex-County Judge.*

W. H. THOMAS, *Pres't American Nat'l Bank.*

J. M. STRONG, *Representative.*



## BUSINESS NOTICE.

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DALLAS, Dallas County, Texas, is a city of 35,000 inhabitants and the intersection of six railroads, the Houston & Texas Central, Texas & Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe, Trunk Railroad and the Dallas & Greenville Railroad, affording ready and cheap transportation North, South, East and West.

My Nurseries are located on the Cedar Springs Road, one and one-quarter miles north of the Court House.

A part of my ground is used as an experimental orchard and vineyard, in which I plant new varieties of Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, etc., for the purpose of testing their value in this climate and soil. There are now growing and bearing on this part of the ground over sixty varieties of Peaches, fifteen varieties of Plums, ten varieties of Pears, ten varieties of Raspberries, four varieties of Blackberries and twenty-five varieties of Grapes.

I have had fifteen years' experience in growing fruit and propagating trees in Texas, am identified with the interests of Horticulture in this State, and will try to grow and send out stock that will give satisfaction and help to make fruit growing a success throughout this great State.

I am determined to grow and pack stock in such a way that nurserymen, dealers and planters may not be disappointed in name or quality.

No substitutions made unless by consent of parties ordering.

I am looking forward to the time when Forest and Shade Trees will be planted extensively in the cities and on the prairies of this State, consequently I am giving this class of stock special attention.

I expect to keep in stock a variety of tree seeds, such as Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Forest Tree seed.



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I also have in stock seedlings of Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry and Forest trees.

All packing done in the best manner possible, for which a reasonable charge will be made to cover cost of box and packing material.

No charge for delivery to depot or express office here.

All orders shall have prompt attention.

J. M. HOWELL.

Telephone connection.

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## CAUTION!

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Several tree peddlers have taken orders for my nursery without authority. Any one authorized to represent me carries a written authority signed by me. Call on salesmen to show this authority or send orders direct to me.



## Instructions for Planting, Pruning and Cultivating.

### DISTANCES APART FOR PLANTING TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches.....	16 to 20 feet each way.
Plums.....	16 to 20 " " "
Apples.....	16 to 20 " " "
Crab Apples.....	16 to 20 " " "
Standard Pears.....	16 to 20 " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	12 to 16 " " "
Cherries.....	16 to 20 " " "
Japanese Persimmons.....	16 to 20 " " "
Grapes.....	8 " " "
Blackberries.....	Rows 8 feet apart and 2 feet in the row.
Raspberries.....	" 8 " " " 2 " " "
Strawberries.....	" 3 " " " 1 foot in the row.

Plough the ground deep. For fruit trees dig holes 2 to 3 feet square and 16 to 18 inches deep. Plant the tree about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. After filling the hole, stamp the soil around the stem of the tree. Cut all the top of the tree off about 3 feet above ground. Observe these instructions in planting the grape, except, after planting, cut all the vine off to two buds above ground. For blackberries and raspberries, lay off rows 8 feet apart with shovel plow 3 to 4 inches deep. Lay the plants in this furrow and cover with plow, like you would corn—two furrows to the row. In the latter part of February rake a part of this ridge off, so as to leave the plants about 3 inches under ground.

For strawberries, lay off rows 3 feet apart; throw two furrows together; rake the ridge off, leaving it about 3 inches higher than level of ground. If you have no DIBBLE, dig out with your hand, in the center of the ridge, holes large and deep enough to take in all the roots of plant. Put the plant in and fill hole about half full of earth; pour in about one-half pint of water; let the water settle, then fill up with soil, and pack it firmly around plant. If this planting is done in November or December, the plants will bear a fair crop of fruit the next spring.

## CULTIVATION.

Cultivate cotton, potatoes or peas in the orchard, but never plant corn or small grain in it. Give your orchard, vineyard and berry patches as good culture as you do the cotton field, and they will amply reward you for your labor. Examine your trees often to see if the borers are in them. This you can learn by taking away the soil around the tree to the depth of two or three inches. When you find *wax* on the tree near the ground, you will very likely find the borer just under the bark. Dig him out with your knife. Examine thoroughly, draw the soil back to the tree, and put a shovelful of ashes around it. The borer is a worm, about one inch long. There are thousands of trees destroyed every year by this insect. A little labor at the proper time will prevent this great destruction.

## PRUNING.

Next to cultivation, this is the most important subject to the fruit grower. In the Northern and Eastern States, one of the most important objects in pruning is to let the sun into the head of the tree. In this State it is just the contrary—prune your trees to keep the sun out. In pruning fruit trees, cut off one-third of last year's growth all over the tree. By this kind of pruning the fruit will be protected from the scorching sun and the tree given a well-balanced head. In pruning the grape bear in mind that the fruit is born on new wood. The second year after planting leave one or two vines about three feet long; tie these to a post driven in the ground near the vine. The third year cut all that year's growth off, except two buds, and every year after continue to cut back to two buds of the present year's growth. Take the old dead canes from among the blackberries and raspberries. Do this pruning in the month of February, every year, and, our word for it, you will have healthy trees and vines and fine fruit. Let the blackberry and raspberry canes grow about three feet high and pinch off the top bud. This makes well-branched, stocky plants, and will increase the yield at least two-fold. Don't be afraid to manure the ground for all kinds of fruit. If you observe these rules for planting, cultivating and pruning your trees, you will have an abundance of the very finest fruit. Now, friend, this is no idle talk—a mere copy of what some one else has said—but we

have given you the result of our actual experience in growing fruit for the past fifteen years in Texas. Study nature, the soil you cultivate, and the climate you live in, and you will learn something new about fruit growing every day you live. You are invited to visit our grounds at Dallas. No trouble to answer questions concerning fruit growing.

The demand for fruit is constantly increasing. Nature's laws demand the extensive use of fruit. Ripe fruit is not only a luxury, but absolutely necessary to the health of the human family.

The family that uses fruit extensively is not likely to need the services of the doctor. If the money now spent on patent medicines was applied to the orchard and garden, we would have a healthier and happier people. The fruit, flower and vegetable gardens are educators of the old and young alike, constantly calling our attention to the laws of nature which govern the world.

Let us make our homes so attractive that our children will delight to remain under their hallowed influences.

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## PEACHES.

Since the introduction of Evaporators the peach has received the attention it so richly deserves. There is a ready market for evaporated peaches at 20 cents per pound. Evaporated fruit will yield at least one dollar per bushel for green fruit clear of all expenses. With the aid of evaporators there is no part of the farm that can be made to yield so great a profit as the orchard. Evaporated fruit is shipped to all parts of the world.

A convenient market for green fruit is desirable; but the fruit grower, any distance from the market, can now realize a handsome profit on all the fruits he can grow.

During the year 1885 I fruited in my experimental orchard all the peaches claimed to be earlier than the Alexander, demonstrating that none of them are earlier or better than the Alexander, of which they are all types.

My experimental orchard, vineyard and flower garden furnishes me with reliable information about different varieties and kinds of fruits and flowers. This information I propose to give to the people through my catalogues every year. The varieties marked with a star (\*) have been tested and I recommend them. I recommend the planting of new varieties in limited quantities as an experiment, for upon new varieties must depend the future success of fruit growing in our State, but the fruit grower for market must depend mainly upon varieties that have been tested.

I can assert, without the fear of contradiction, that Texas is one of the best peach countries in the United States. I have in nursery now a large stock of the finest varieties grown. I name peaches in this list in the order in which they ripen as near as I can. I grow all the varieties in this list.

✓ *Arkansas Traveler*. Creamy white, nearly covered with red. *May. Free.*

✓ *Briggs' Red May*. Dark red, flesh white. *Free.*

*Amsden*. No perceptible difference in this and Alexander. *May 12 in 1883. Free.*

✓ *Alexander*. Good size; dark red, flesh white. *May 12 in 1883. Free.*

✓ *Gov. Garland*. Large; rich, rosy color. *May. Free.*

✓ *Waterloo*. Dark crimson; very sweet. *Free.*

✓ *Rivers' Early*. Large; pale straw color, delicate pink cheek; good market fruit. *Last of May. Free.*

✓ *Mamie Ross*. Resembles Chinese Cling. *New.*

WHAT PEACH TO PLANT.—I have been asked so often as to the variety of peaches to cultivate for this market that I see no way of answering the question, unless I do so through your paper.

In the first place, were I to plant another orchard, I would confine myself to but few varieties, namely: Alexander, Early Rivers, Beatrice, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon Free, Stump the World, Piquett's Late, and last, but not least, a peach that originated on my place, that ripens immediately after the Early Rivers. This peach, coming on at the time it does, taking its great size and quality into consideration, I consider unsurpassed; while I was getting only 35 cents per peck for other peaches, this variety brought \$1. I have kept it confined to my orchard until this year, but wishing to give the public the benefit of it, I have consented to let J. M. Howell, nurseryman, introduce it. I will say that I have no interest whatever in what this gentleman may make out of it. I simply give it to him, believing him to be honest and fair, and thinking he will treat the public right.

I might be asked, why confine myself to so few varieties? I will state that this list is for market, and intended to make money out of. I might lengthen this article, giving my opinion, pro and con, but fear I would be trespassing. The varieties are numerous, and an amateur would likely find it interesting to test them. Very respectfully, A. J. Ross.

Dallas Herald, Nov. 10.

\**Hale's Early*. Old reliable variety; fine flavor; good market. *First of June. Free.*

*Crawford's Early*. Yellow freestone; one week later than Hale's Market.

\**St. John*. Large yellow freestone; flavor fine; one of the very best market sorts; good for shipping. *Earliest yellow peach. June.*

(See description of the new peach, Mamie Ross.)

✓ \**Mountain Rose*. Good size; white skin; red cheek; market. *Middle of June. Free.*

✓ *Foster*. Large yellow; freestone; good market. *June.*

✓ \**Great Eastern*. Very large; skin greenish white with red cheek. *June. Free.*

✓ \**Old Mixon Free*. Large; skin yellowish white, marbled with red; red cheek. *July.*

✓ \**Old Mixon Cling*. Colored like Old Mixon Free; fine for canning or preserving; good for market. *July.*

✓ \**Chinese Cling*. Very large; creamy white, marbled with fine red; fleshy white; red at stone; very juicy. *July.*

✓ \**Thurber*. Seedling of Chinese Cling, nearly white; freestone.

✓ \**Gen. Lee*. Very much like Chinese Cling; better flavor; cling. *July.*

✓ \**Stonewall Jackson*. Resembles General Lee; said to be larger; cling. *July.*

✓ \**Amelia*. Large; white and red; freestone; fine flavor. *July.*

✓ *Sallie Worrall*. Very large; white, with red cheek. *Free.*

✓ \**Stump the World*. Creamy white, red cheek; large. *July. Free.*

✓ \**Crawford. Late*. One of the very finest market peaches; large; yellow; freestone. *July.*

✓ \**Lemon Cling*. Very large; yellow; very fine for canning or shipping. *July.*

✓ \**Mitchell's Mammoth*. Creamy white; medium size; good flavor. *Middle of August. Cling.*

✓ \**Piquett's Late*. Very large; yellow; freestone; good market variety; showy. *Last of August.*

✓ \**Salway*. Resembles Piquetts', but later.

✓ \**Cleveland Cling*. New, large; yellowish white, marbled with red; red cheek. *Ripe from middle to last of August.*

The original tree was discovered in the City of Dallas in 1885. No doubt a seedling of Old Mixon Cling, having all of its good qualities, viz., good size, pleasant flavor, showy appearance, profuse bearer, a fine shipper, and ripening at a time when there are no other good cling peaches on the market, thus commanding the highest market price.

(See description of the new peach, Mamie Ross, Cleveland Cling and Renecke Free.)

✓ *\*White English, or Heath Cling.* Very large; creamy white skin, flesh white; splendid for canning or preserving; good shipper. *Last of August or first of September.*

✓ *\*Renecke Free.* A new seedling discovered on Mr. Renecke's lot in Dallas; an abundant bearer; fruit very large; yellow; freestone. We think this is the best very late peach in Texas. *Ripens from the 1st to the 10th of October.*

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## SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.

\*This fruit has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations.

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## PRUNES.

✓ *Early Yellow Prune.* Skin yellow; flesh yellow; sweet, juicy; separates from stone, *July.*

✓ *\*German Prune.* Fruit long, oval, nearly two inches long; skin purple; flesh firm, green, sweet, pleasant.

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## JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

The growing popularity of this fruit is not merely an experiment, but an assured success in this section. Many trees are now bearing here. Among them we mention one tree growing on the grounds of Mr. Wm. Bustrin of this city. We had the tree photographed last October, at which time there were sixty well developed persimmons on it, the smallest one measuring seven inches in circumference. This tree is five years old from the bud, and stands four feet high, this being the second full crop it has borne. The flavor of this fruit is superior to the very best of our native persimmons. This fruit has been dried by our friend Mr. D. B. Keiper of this city, who pronounces it superior to dates or figs.

There are more than forty different varieties of this fruit, I have about 5000 grafts of the following varieties in nursery, on native seedlings:

The Japanese persimmon grafted and grown in this State on the native persimmon seedlings have stood the coldest winters. Imported trees from Japan have not given satisfaction.

✓ *Seedless.*

✓ *Kurokumo.*

*Hayakume.*

✓ *Haycheya.*

✓ *Among.*

✗ *Gashonaki.*

✓ *Nasu.*

✓ *Zingi.*



MESSRS. HOWELL &amp; STONE.

## GENTS:

At your request I give you briefly my opinion (from experience and observation) of the four varieties of new fruits we are just now introducing The Le Conte Pear, when propagated from pure wood on its own roots, is entirely healthy and free from blight. Is an upright grower, requires severe and judicious pruning, such as few persons are willing to give; it bears early and has no failures; ripens in July, sells well, a good keeper, and can be shipped to any part of the United States.

KEIFER PEAR is of more recent introduction, propagated as the Le Conte on its own roots, but does better grafted on Le Conte giving it more vigor. It is also blight proof, symmetrical, requires little pruning, comes into bearing early, ripens in October, has same shipping and keeping qualities as Le Conte, fruit very attractive, rich golden yellow with a deep maiden blush on the sunny side. Had I permission to name it I would call it Golden Beauty.

KELSY JAPAN PLUM, with me is entirely hardy, upright grown, requires much pruning, comes into bearing early, blooms moderately early; have never fruited it. My trees are only one year old, but I have good authority or saying the fruit is large and fine, ships well and brings fancy prices in market.

JAPAN PERSIMMON. I find some difficulty in getting trees started when young, caused, I think, from imported trees. This, I hope, will soon be overcome by grafting on our native seedlings. It requires but little pruning, bears early, fruit large and fine, good keeper, ships well and brings<sup>s</sup> fabulous prices in market.

Dallas, April 17, 1886.

W. W. ROSS.

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## PLUMS.

*Apricot Plum. (Prunus Simoni.)* A new plum, a native of Northern China.

It is believed to be the most valuable new fruit introduced for many years, being hardy as far North as central Iowa and Nebraska, and in protected situations even farther. The tree is hardier than a Ben Davis apple tree, which is one of our hardiest American varieties. I can not do better than quote the description of *Prunus Simoni* given by Prof. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, as given by him in the *Prairie Farmer* of June 7th, 1884. Prof. Budd says: "Beyond all reasonable doubt this tree will prove a valuable ornamental and fruit tree on the prairies, wherever it will endure our winters. The young trees have stood the past test-winter on the College farm far better than our apple trees of the grade of hardness of Ben Davis. \* \* \* \* In all respects this is a botanical curiosity. In color of bark, and in all points, except the net veining and color of leaves, it resembles the peach. In appearance the fruit more closely resembles a flattish, smooth, brick-red tomato than any stone fruits, yet in smell and flavor it approaches very near the Nectarine.

✓ *Kelsey's Japan Plum.* This remarkable Plum was imported from Japan into California in 1871, by the late John Kelsey, of California, whose name has been given to the fruit as a just tribute to the memory of one of California's pioneers in Horticulture, and the introducer of a fruit that promises to be the best and most prolific of all our plums.

This plum has been in bearing since 1876, and the trees have never failed to produce all the fruit they could carry. The following points are claimed for it: "Its wonderful productiveness is not surpassed by any other plum, native or foreign. It comes into bearing at the age of three years. The fruit is of a very large size, being from 7 to 9 inches in circumference with a small pit. Specimens sometimes weigh 6 1-2 ounces each. Color rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a lovely bloom. It is of excellent quality, melting, rich, and juicy, its large size renders the parting of the fruit as practicable as the peach, and it excels all other plums for canning. As a dried fruit this is destined to take the lead, equal to, if not surpassing the best dried prunes. In texture it is firm and meaty, possessing superior shipping qualities. It ripens from the first to last of September. Specimens shipped from San Francisco in October, 1882, to Thos. Meehan, Esq., editor of the Philadelphia Gardener's Monthly, were described as firm in flesh and admirable in flavor."

\* *Wild Goose.* Hardy, large; deep red; juicy and sweet. *June.*

✓ \* *Duane's Purple.* Fruit very large; oblong; skin reddish purple in the sun; flesh amber color; moderately sweet. *June.*

✓ \* *General Hand.* Fruit very large; oval; skin deep golden yellow; flesh, coarse pale yellow; moderately juicy, sweet and good, but not high flavor; freestone. *July.*

✓ \* *Richland.* Blue damson; freestone; good flavor.

✓ \* *Shropshire Damson.* ✓ *Caddo Chief.*

✓ \* *Basset.* *Aug.* ✓ \* *Green Gage.*

✓ \* *Weaver.* Red. *Aug.* ✓ \* *Golden Beauty.* Yellow. *Aug.*

✓ \* *Texas Gage.* Seedling of Green Gage.

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## CHERRIES.

### DUKES AND MORELLOES.

✓ \* *Early Richmond.* (M.)

✓ \* *May Duke.* (D.)

✓ \* *Empress Eugenia.* (M.)

✓ \* *Black Tartarian.* (D.)

✓ \* *Ohio Beauty, Sweet.*

✓ \* *Luelling.*

✓ \* *Early Purple Guagne.* It has been claimed that sweet cherries would not succeed here; but this variety has been a grand success.

## APRICOTS.

- ✓ \**Early Golden*. Skin pale orange ; flesh yellow.
- ✓ \**Moor Park*.

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## PEARS.

### SUMMER.

- ✓ \**Leconte*. Said to be blight proof ; very thrifty growth ; highly recommended by Southern fruit growers ; new. *July*.
- ✓ \**Osband's Summer*. Small ; good flavor. *July*.
- ✓ \**Bartlett*. Highly esteemed where it does not blight. *July*.
- ✓ \**Clapp's Favorite*. Large. *July or 1st of August*.
- ✓ \**Duchess d'Angouleme*. Certainly the finest pear that has yet been grown in this part of Texas. Very large ; fine flavor ; ripens here in *August*.

### AUTUMN PEARS.

- ✓ \**Howell*. Fruit rather large ; recommended by those who have fruited it in Texas. *Ripens in August*.
- ✓ \**Beurre D'Anjou*. *September*.
- ✓ \**Sheldon*. Fruit medium ; very good. *September*.
- ✓ \**Louise Bonne de Jersey*. Excellent flavor. *September*.
- ✓ \**Keifer Hybrid*. A new pear, cross between Chinese Stand Pear and Bartlett. *September*.
- ✓ \**Buffam*. Medium Size ; excellent flavor. *August*.
- ✓ \**Seckel*. Small, but very fine flavor. *August*.

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## APPLES.

### SUMMER.

- ✓ \**Early Harvest*. Pale yellow. *June*.
- ✓ \**Red June*. Deep red ; sub acid.
- ✓ \**Red Astrachan*. Large ; covered with deep crimson ; acid. *June*.
- ✓ \**Fourth of July*. Light yellow, striped with red. *Last of June here*.
- ✓ \**Yellow Horse*. Large ; yellow ; sub acid. *Last of June or 1st of July*.
- ✓ \**Summer Queen*. Deep yellow ; productive. *July*.
- ✓ \**American Summer Pearmain*. Oblong ; streaked. *July*.

### APPLES—AUTUMN.

\**Maiden's Blush*. Pale yellow in the shade with brilliant crimson cheek next the sun ; sub acid ; good.

*Fall Pippin*. Very large ; skin yellowish green, becoming a fine yellow ; flesh white, tender and mellow.

*Twenty Ounce Pippin*. Very large ; greenish yellow ; stripes of red ; sub acid.

*Jonathan*. One of the finest flavored apples grown ; not thoroughly tested here. *October*.

### APPLES—WINTER.

\**Ben Davis*. Large, striped, showy ; good bearer ; profitable market variety.

*Kentucky Red*. Medium ; greenish yellow and striped ; flesh white ; sub acid.

*Yellow Bell Flower*. Large ; Delicious.

*Smith's Cider*. Pale striped ; good.

*Wine Sap*. Medium ; red ; excellent.

\**Golden Pippin*. Medium ; rich golden yellow sprinkled with small gray dots ; sub acid.

*Gravenstein*. Large ; greenish yellow at first, but becoming bright yellow marked with red and orange ; high flavored.

\**Shockley*. Southern origin ; pale yellow.

*Arkansas Black*. A new apple ; origin, Arkansas ; large dark red, nearly black ; fine flavor ; valuable market and keeping variety.

—o—

## CRAB APPLES.

The value of this fruit has been overlooked by planters. The Crab Apple comes into bearing as soon as the peach, yielding abundant crops every year. There is no fruit equal to it for Jellies and Preserves. The blooms are very fragrant. We have sold this fruit on the Dallas market for several years at \$4 per bushel.

\**Quaker Beauty*. Yellow ; sub acid ; bears well in Texas.

*Whitney, No. 20*. Large ; green and striped ; juicy.

*Hyslop*. Deep crimson ; large.

*Marengo*. Sub acid ; deep red.

\**Transcendant*. Large ; good for cider ; yellow, striped with red.

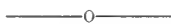
✓ \**Lady Elgin*. Whitish yellow nearly covered with bright red and gray dots ; mild sub acid.

✓ \**Hughes, Va.* Striped red ; valuable only for cider.

✓ \**Van Wyck*. A new variety ; yellowish white.

✓ \**Red Siberian*. Fruit about three-fourths of an inch in diameter ; skin smooth, of a lively scarlet over a clear yellow ground.

\**Yellow Siberian*. This scarcely differs from the Red Siberian, except in its fruit, which is larger and of a fine amber or golden yellow. Both this and the Red are beautiful ornaments to the fruit gardens, and are very valuable for preserves and jellies.

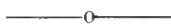


## ORNAMENTAL FRUIT TREES.

*Blood Leaf Peach*. Fruit medium size ; white cling ; leaves blood red in early spring.

*Golden Dwarf Peach*. Fruit above medium ; golden yellow.

*Dwarf Apple*.



## GRAPES.

The climate and soil of Texas seem to be particularly adapted to the grape vine. In my opinion, Texas will be, in the near future, one of the largest grape producing states in the union. I am growing the following variety in the nursery and vineyard:

✓ \**Agawam (Rogers, No. 15)*. Large ; brownish red or maroon ; skin thick ; pulp soft and sweet ; succeeds well here ; bunch large, compact and often shouldered.

✓ \**Brighton*. Bunch medium to large ; berries medium to large ; light red, changing to dark crimson or maroon when fully matured ; good quality ; early.

✓ \**Catawba*. Bunches large ; moderately compact ; berries above medium ; deep red ; late.

✓ \**Champion*. New grape ; extra early ; bunches large, handsome, compact and shouldered ; berries bluish black ; ripens with Ives Seedling.

✓ *\*Concord.* Bushes large and compact; berries large; black; old and reliable.

✓ *\*Delaware.* Bunch small, compact and usually shouldered; berries below medium; light red; quality best for table and wine; one of the most popular grapes grown here.

✓ *Duchess.* New; white table grape; bunch medium to large; shouldered; compact; ripens soon after Concord.

✓ *Early Victor.* Bunch above medium; berry medium; black; sweet and excellent quality; early.

✓ *\*Goethe.* Bunch medium to large; berries large, oblong; yellowish green; reliable; very good.

✓ *\*Herbemont.* Bunch large, long-shouldered and compact; berries small; black; sweet; juicy; highly flavored; fine wine grape.

✓ *Iona.* Bunch usually large, long and shouldered; very compact; berries medium; pale red; good flavor; rots some seasons.

✓ *Ives Seedling.* Bunches and berries medium; often shouldered; black, when fully ripe; very early; this and the Champion are the earliest and most popular market grapes grown here.

✓ *Lenoir.* Bunch medium to large; shouldered; berries small; dark bluish purple, nearly black; late; desirable for wine and table.

✓ *Lady Washington.* Bunch very large; shouldered; moderately compact; berries medium; pale amber; yellowish, with a delicate rosy tint; ripens about same time as Concord.

✓ *Martha.* (Seedling of Concord.) Bunch and berry medium; greenish white; good flavor; reliable; earlier than Concord.

✓ *Moore's Early.* (Seedling of Concord.) Best described by calling it Early Concord; said to be as early as and better than the Champion.

✓ *Mission.* Popularly known here as the El Paso, from the fact that the fruit is shipped into this market from El Paso; introduced into Mexico and California by the Spanish missionaries at an early day. The most popular grape sold in this market. We have a large quantity of these vines. Bunch and berry medium; black; berry sweet.

✓ *Norton's Virginia.* Bunch long; compact; berry small; late.

✓ *\*Perkins.* Bunch medium to large; shouldered; berries medium; greenish white at first, then a fine, pale lilac or reddish color when fully ripe.

✓ *Pocklington.* The largest and most attractive new white grape yet introduced; clusters large and showy, weighing sometimes as much as one pound each; berries large; pale green, with yellow tinge; ripens with Concord. We have a large number of these vines in nursery and vineyard.

✓ *Prentiss.* Bunch and berry medium; often shouldered; compact; greenish white; pale yellow when fully ripe. *New.*

*Telegraph.* Bunch and berry medium; black, with blue bloom; good quality; ripens as early as Hartford; liable to rot.

✓ *\*Triumph.* Bunch and berry very large; pale green to golden yellow; one of the most promising new white grapes grown in Texas.

*\*Niagara.* New white grape.

*Black Hamburg.*

✓ *\*Black Spanish.* A fine wine grape.

✓ *Golden Chasalas.*

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## BLACKBERRIES.

The Blackberry is the most profitable crop produced by the fruit grower, giving a net profit of \$300 to \$500 per acre.

✓ *\*The Dallas.* A native discovered in Dallas several years ago.

By culture it has been greatly improved in size, flavor and productiveness, and to-day it stands at the head of the list for earliness, productiveness and absolute freedom from RUST. The Central Texas Horticultural Society, at its meeting in Dallas on the 6th day of August, 1884, adopted a resolution offered by J. M. Howell to name this berry the Dallas Blackberry. Knowing its many good qualities, I was the first to catalogue and recommend it. I have about thirteen acres of this variety planted. My sales in 1886 amounted to nearly 50,000 plants. I make a specialty of this variety, and expect to have 50,000 plants for market this season. I am headquarters for the Dallas Blackberry, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the earliest and most productive berry yet grown in Texas. FREEDOM FROM RUST insures its extensive culture.

✓ *\*Brunton.* Ripening about same time of the Dallas; berries small, productive.

✓ *\*Kittattinney.* Very large, sweet and productive where not affected by rust. This and the Dallas give a succession of fruit for six weeks to two months.

## RASPBERRIES.

After carefully testing ten varieties of this fruit I have only succeeded in growing successfully two varieties of Black Caps and have been partially successful with only one variety of Red Cap. I do not condemn all other varieties; but this is the result of my experiment:

\* *Mammoth Cluster.* Black.

*Doolittle.* Black.

*Turner.* Red.

\* *Philadelphia.* Red.

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## STRAWBERRIES.

*Capt. Jack.*

*Crescent.*

*Sharpless.*

*Cumberland Triumph.*

*Old Iron Clad.*

*Chas. Downing.*

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## FOREST AND SHADE TREES.

I give this stock special attention. I now have in my Nursery the finest stock of shade and ornamental trees in the State. I have this stock in all sizes, from small seedlings to trees ten feet high, of the following kinds:

*Maple, Sugar.*

\* *Maple, Soft.*

*Maple, Silver Leaf.*

*Maple, Ash Leaved (or Box Elder).*

\* *Hicks' Ever Bearing Mulberry.* Bears Three Months.

\* *Downing* " " " Bears Six Weeks.

*Russian Mulberry.*

\* *Catalpa.*

\* *Yellow Cottonwood.*

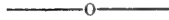
\* *Tulip Poplar.*

\* *Red Elm.*

\* *Umbrella China.*



- Wild China.*  
 \* *White Ash.*  
 \* *Linden.*  
 \* *Silver Leaf Poplar.*  
 \* *Bois D'Arc.*  
*Black Locust.*  
 \* *Louisiana Grey Oak.*  
 \* *Black Walnut.*  
 \* *English Walnut.*  
*Butternut.*  
 \* *Pecan.*  
*Chestnut.* (American sweet.)  
*Hickory.*  
 \* *Sycamore.*  
*Birch.*

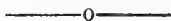


## FLOWERING SHRUBS.

- Althea.* Red, White and Purple.  
*Lilac.* Purple and White.  
*Budleya.* Pale blue flowers, long pendant racemes.  
*Chilopsis Linearis.* (Flowering willow,) showy pink flowers.  
*Denitzia.* Double flowering, white tinged with rose.  
*Sagerstremia.* (Crape Myrtle.)  
*Lnricera Belgica.* (Belgan Honeysuckle.) Pink.  
*Lycium.* Purple flowers, bright orange berries in autum.  
*Philadelphus.* Syringia, or mock-orange.  
*Puncia.* (Pomegranite) Double red and white.  
*Rhus.* Smoke tree.  
*Spirea.* *Opulifolia Aurea,* golden leaved, flowers white.  
*Spirea.* *Billardi.* Large spikes of deep pink flowers.  
*Tamarix.* (African) Small delicate leaves, flowers pink.  
*Pyrus Japonica.* Crimson flowers.  
*Weigelia.* *Amabilis,* dark pink.  
*Forsytia Fortuii.* Flowers bright yellow.  
*Bush Honeysuckle.* White and red.  
*Double Flowering Peach.* Red, white and pink.  
*Coluta Arborescens.* Fall growing shrub desirable.  
*Flowering Almond.* Red and white.

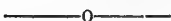
## ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

- Eulalia Japonica*. Variagated leaf.  
*Eulalia Japonica Zebrina*. Stripe across leaf.



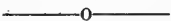
## WILLOWS.

- Japan Golden*. *Annularus*. Ring leaf willow.  
*Osier*. *Weeping Willow*.



## VINES AND CLIMBERS.

- Wistaria*. Purple flowers.  
*Jasamin*. Star.  
*Jasamin*. Yellow.  
*Honeysuckle*. *Aurea Reticulata*, golden netted.  
*Honeysuckle*. Belgian, pink flowers.  
*Honeysuckle*. *Sinesis*, white, fragrant, evergreen.  
*Honeysuckle*. *Grata*, yellow trumpet.  
*Honeysuckle*. Coral.  
*Clematis*.



## EVERGREENS.

- Arborvitæ*. Compacta.  
*Arborvitæ*. Pyramidal.  
*Arborvitæ*. *Biota Semper Aurea*. (Golden.) Beautiful  
 new variety.  
*Arbervitæ Thuya*. American.  
*Arbervitæ*. Chinese.  
*Arbervitæ*. Jap Hybrid.  
*Red Cedar*.  
*Magnolia Grandiflora*.  
*Cupressus*. Cypress. Australian, rapid growth.  
*Retinospora*. Japan cypress. New and valuable, golden.  
*Irish Juniper*.  
*Cerasus Caroliniensis*. Evergreen cherry. (Incorrectly  
 called wild peach.)

## ROSES.

No home is complete without shrubs and flowers. In a family surrounded by fragrance and bloom we find cheerful faces, courteous manners, and refined, noble hearts. What home, then, for the sake of a few dollars, can afford to dispense with the influence of these subtle teachers? Of all flowers the rose is queen. Nothing can surpass our everbloomers in beauty of foliage, splendor of color and delicacy of tint. They bloom from early spring until the frosts of winter, and are deliciously perfumed. A bed of these roses will be a perpetual source of pleasure for years.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are very hardy, and their colors are brilliant and fine. They bloom freely in spring and autumn. The Mosses are the perfection of rich beauty, and are quite hardy.

What can be more pleasing to the eye than a veranda or a wall covered with climbers.

We can supply all roses named in this catalogue from small pot plants to fine two-year old bushes. Every taste can be suited in color and form.

We have from three to five thousand roses in open ground in bloom from 1st of April to 1st of December every year. You are invited to visit our rose garden. Bouquets, and cut roses furnished on short notice.

By examining this list, you will see that we offer none but first-class roses. We keep no cheap, worthless sorts.

### EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

*Bon Silene.* Deep rose color, noted for the size and beauty of its buds; very sweet and beautiful.

*Bon Silene.* White.

*Cornelia Cook.* Beautiful white rose; very double and sweet; valued for its magnificent buds.

*Divoniensis.* Creamy white; center yellow; large and fine.

*Duchess de Brabant.* Rosy salmon; shaded amber; fine bedding rose.

*Duchess of Edinburg.* Deep, glowing crimson; large, full and fine form.

*Glorie de Dijon.* Rich, creamy white; one of the very finest; splendid climbing or pillar rose.

*Madam de Vatry.* Rich crimson; fine variety.

*Perle des Jardine.* One of the finest sorts lately introduced; clear golden yellow.

*Souvenir de Malmaison.* Pale flesh color; changing to lovely fawn; very large; perfectly double; exceedingly sweet.

*Niphotos.* Pure snow white; valuable for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

*Mad'le Rachel.* Pure white; very double; deliciously scented; makes beautiful buds.

*Mad. Charles Wood.* Brilliant crimson; large and full; extra fine.

*Washington.* White; strong grower; blooms in clusters; fine for cemetery planting; very hardy.

*Sunset.* A sport from *Perle des Jardins*; color tawny, shade saffron and orange. New.

*La Pactole.* Lemon yellow; free bloomer.

*Marie Van Houtte.* Pale yellow; one of the finest for outdoor culture.

*Mad Margottin.* Citron yellow; fine form; good bloomer.

*The Bride.* Pure white.

*Safrano.* Bright apricot yellow; prized for its beautiful buds.

*Aline Sisley.* Varying from deep, rosy purple to shaded violet red; quite a new color among teas.

*Agripena.* Crimson.

*Lucullus.* Crimson.

*Mad. Welch.* Soft apricot yellow; one of the finest roses; vigorous grower; free bloomer.

*Louis Phillippi.* Dark rich crimson; full and double; an excellent rose.

*Hermosa.* Light pink; large, full and double; blooms freely; quite hardy.

*La France.* (Hybrid tea). Lovely peach blossom color; deliciously fragrant; constant bloomer; Very hardy. One of the very best.

*Isabella Sprunt.* Bright apricot yellow ; grows luxuriantly and literally lavishes its long lemon-yellow buds from early spring to frost in fall. The flower is not double, but this lack is more than compensated by its great beauty when in bud.

*Jules Finger.* Elegant ; flowers extra large, and finely formed ; very full and sweet ; color bright rosy scarlet ; beautifully shaded with intense crimson ; a vigorous grower, and free bloomer.

*Marie Guillot.* White, tinged with a delicate shade of lemon ; full ; large ; one of the finest white teas.

### EVER-BLOOMING CLIMBERS.

*Mar. Neil.* Beautiful deep yellow ; large and very fragrant.

*Reine Marie Henrietta.* A new hybrid tea rose ; vigorous climbing habit ; flower large and full ; color red. This is a decided acquisition, and will supply a want long felt.

*Caroline Goodrich.* A new hardy climbing rose ; very double and deliciously fragrant ; color same as Gen'l Jacqueminot ; constant bloomer.

*James Sprunt.* Crimson.

*Cloth of Gold.* (Chromatella). Deep yellow ; sweet ; large and beautiful.

### POLYANTHA ROSES.

A delightfully unique class of roses, blooming from early spring until fall. Being very dwarf in habit, one shoot often bearing dozens of flowers ; very fragrant ; hardy.

*Mad. Cecil Bruner.* Salmon pink ; deep salmon center ; flower borne in large clusters ; fragrant.

*Paquerette.* Pure white ; flowering in clusters of from five to seventy-five blooms ; very full.

*Mignonette.* Clear pink ; perfectly double ; deliciously perfumed ; twenty-five to fifty blooms on one branch is not unusual.

**MOSS ROSES.**

*Henry Martin.* Brilliant crimson.

*Perpetual White.* Pure white; free bloomer.

*Princess Adalaide.* Sometimes called climbing moss; pale blush; very vigorous grower.

**CLIMBING ROSES.**

*Woodland Margueritte.* Delicate pure white; full and double; very vigorous grower.

*Queen of the Prairie.* Bright crimson; fragrant.

*Seven Sisters.* Blooms in clusters of every shade of color, from pure white to deep purple.

**HYBRID PERPETUALS.**

*Gen'l Jacqueminot.* Brilliant crimson; large; very fine; free bloomer.

*Gen'l Washington.* Brilliant crimson scarlet; very double; free bloomer; one of the best.

*Mad. Plantier.* Pure white; perfectly hardy.

*Paul Neyron.* Dark rose; extra large.



## FRUIT PACKAGES.

	Each.	Per 100	Per 1000.
$\frac{1}{4}$ Bushel Peach Boxes.....	\$0 05	\$4 00	\$40 00
$\frac{1}{3}$ " " ".....	06	5 50	50 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " Baskets.....	07	6 00	.....
6-quart " ".....	07	6 00	.....
10-lb. Grape ".....	06	5 00	.....
24-quart Halleck berry crates.....	10	8 00	.....
24- " Leslie " ".....	10	8 00	.....
1- " " " boxes.....	.....	.....	5 00
1- " Halleck " ".....	.....	.....	5 00
Tacks 40 cts. per lb.	.....	.....	.....

### NURSERYMEN'S REQUISITES.

Whitney's Western Tree-Digger,

No. 1, width of cut 27 in., extreme depth 18 in.....	\$25 00
No. 2, " " " 18 " " " " ".....	23 00
No. 3, " " " 17 " " " " (seedling digger).....	35 00
No. 4, " " " 27 " " " " (grape " ).....	40 00

Sisal Rope per lb..... 12

Binding Twine per lb..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Burlap per yd..... 8

Moss per bale..... 2 75

Tree Labels, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, notched, plain..... 35

" " " " " printed..... 40

Label Wire per lb..... 20

" " copper, per lb..... 40

Pruning Knives, each..... 50c to 1 00

Budding Knives, each..... 75

Pruning Shears, each..... 75c to 2 75

Flower Vases, per pair..... 50c to 3 00

Flower Seeds, per paper..... 5

Estimates given on printing catalogues, shipping tags, cards, circulars and order books; also stamps and stencils.

Colored Plates 10 cents each. Plate Books.

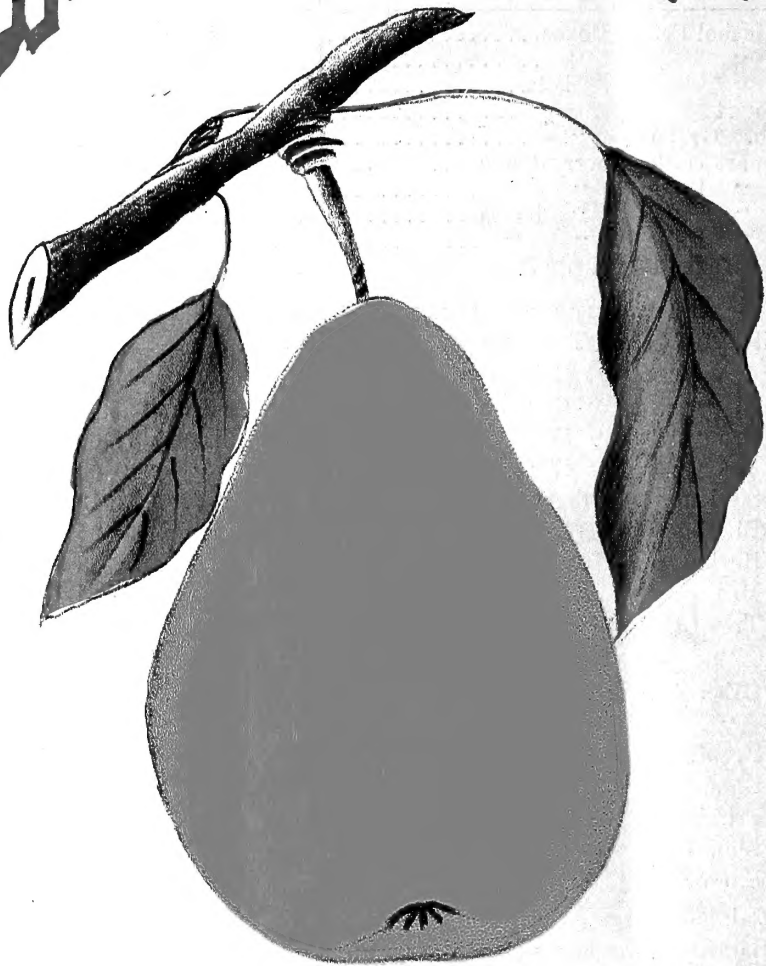
Fruits sold on commission.

REFERENCES:—Our customers and any fruit grower or business man in Dallas.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit our grounds on Cedar Springs road, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles north of Court House, Dallas, Texas.

J. M. HOWELL.

# DALLAS NURSERIES



J. M. HOWELL PROP'R.