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Removed to Austin, Tex
1894

Silent Salesman

Representing

Ramsey's Nurseries

Mahomet, Burnet Co., Texas.



I do not Intrude upon You when You are Busy.
Please give me Your Attention when
not Otherwise Engaged.



I tell you what Trees are worth Buying, and
How to Care for Them.

Thirty-three Years' Experience at your command.

Fruits all the Year.

A. M. Ramsey & Son, Mahomet, Texas.

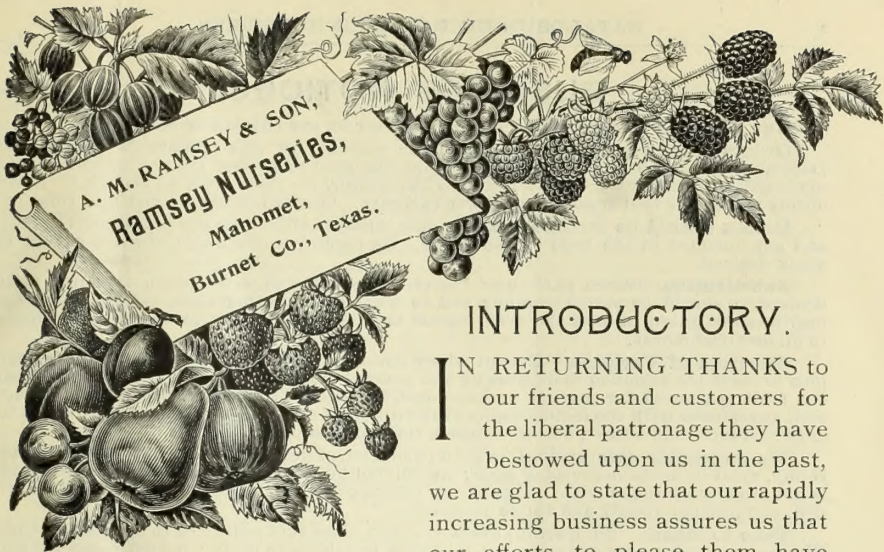
JANUARY. Apples, Pears, Canned and Evaporated Fruits, Japan Persimmons.	JULY. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Apricots, Blackberries.
FEBRUARY. Apples, Canned and Evaporated Fruits, Nuts.	AUGUST. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Japan Persimmons.
MARCH. Canned and Evaporated Fruits, Strawberries, Nuts.	SEPTEMBER. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Quinces, Japan Persimmons.
APRIL. Mulberries, Canned and Evaporated Fruits, Dewberries, Strawberries.	OCTOBER. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, Nuts, Japan Persimmons.
MAY. Apples, Peaches, Plums, Strawberries, Blackberries, Apricots.	NOVEMBER. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, Nuts, Japan Persimmons.
JUNE. Apples, Plums, Peaches, Strawberries, Blackberries, Pears, Apricots.	DECEMBER. Apples, Pears, Quinces, Nuts, Japan Persimmons.

The above diagram illustrates how the farmer, suburban resident, or any one else, with only a small tract of land may have a full supply of health-giving fruits for himself and his family during the entire circle of the months. Would you have your children learn to look with lovers' eyes on home? Would you have them, "where'er they may wander," always think of the "old home" as the dearest spot on earth to them, the brightest oasis on the pathway of life? Then you must surround your home with the riches of Pomona's gift; you must plant and cultivate for them fruits to insure a continuous supply. A little study of this diagram and of this catalogue will show you what varieties to plant to secure for yourself and family **fruits all the year.**

By a slight outlay and a little care you can secure all this for yourself and have a home of which the wanderer, who leans over your gate,

"Will think the while,

"O that for me some home like this would smile."



INTRODUCTORY.

IN RETURNING THANKS to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us in the past, we are glad to state that our rapidly increasing business assures us that our efforts to please them have not been in vain. For more than thirty years their liberality has enabled us to pursue a course of painstaking experiments, embracing all promising varieties of fruit trees, etc. Among sorts tested we have retained only such as are undeniably of superior merit, discarding such as proved to be of doubtful value. No new fruit has escaped our test, and in presenting our Annual Descriptive Catalogue, we offer a list of tested varieties that cannot be excelled for this section.

HOW WE HANDLE STOCK.

We long since abandoned the barbarous method of gouging trees out of the ground with pick and spade, breaking and splitting the roots, and substituted therefore a patent digger, which glides smoothly under the trees, and enables us to remove them from the soil with roots almost entire and practically uninjured by the operation. Our old customers will verify the claim that our system of packing is equal, if not superior, to that of any nursery in the United States. In the future, as in the past, it shall be our endeavor to supply our customers with the very best nursery stock that science, skill and money can produce, at the very lowest possible cost.

We grow our trees, etc., exclusively on the black land peculiar to central Texas. Our stock is larger and more complete this year than ever before. We solicit a continuance of your patronage.

Respectfully,

A. M. RAMSEY & SON,

Mahomet, Burnet Co., Texas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Our shipping season begins about November 20, and extends to March 15.

Orders should be sent in early in the season. In this climate November and December are the best months for transplanting fruit and shade trees. Although trees make neither leaf nor wood growth during the winter, the roots grow all the time. Early orders secure the best trees and choicest varieties. Orders are filled strictly in rotation.

Orders should be written plainly on a separate sheet (use our blank order-sheet), and not included in the body of the letter. Be careful to state age, size and variety of stock desired.

Substitution.—When particular varieties are ordered and certain ages and sizes desired, it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other ages, varieties or sizes may be substituted in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as occurs occasionally in all establishments.

Selection of Varieties.—Except where particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave the selection to us, stating the general character of soil, situation, whether the fruit is wanted for market or home use, the desired time of ripening, etc. We are well acquainted with the requirements of the different sections of Texas, and no doubt in most instances can make a better selection than the customer himself.

We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition, of our trees and plants. Complaints, if any, must be made *on receipt of goods*; we will not hold to our guarantee if this condition is not strictly complied with. Should any mistake or omission occur, we beg to be notified, and promise speedy and ample reparation.

True to Name.—We warrant every tree and plant sent out by us to be true to name. We keep our stock pure and true, but mistakes are liable to occur; in such cases we will cheerfully refund the cost of mislabeled trees, with reasonable damages to the purchaser.

Prices and Discounts.—The prices in this catalogue abrogate all previous quotations, but a discount from the price of single trees will be allowed as follows: 10 per cent. on orders for 50 trees, and 20 per cent. on 100 trees or over. These numbers may include any variety of tree, etc., grown by us.

We pay Express on Orders for \$5 or Over.—In order that our customers may know exactly what their trees will cost, we prepay express to any point in the state on orders for not less than five dollars.

Our traveling salesmen are hereby commended to the public. They are all gentlemen. We endeavor, as far as possible, to secure the services of salesmen well known by the people to whom they sell, and who are competent to give the particular information required in the selection of an orchard for any location, and who, being perfectly familiar with our varieties, can give any special information that may be desired. They do not sell at fancy prices, but at the prices quoted in this catalogue. Our object in employing salesmen is simply to place our stock before the public, and we pay them cheerfully, believing that those who buy from us once will continue to do so. Those authorized to represent us are provided with a certificate signed by us.

We send out a **Wholesale Price-List** to the trade.

Explicit directions should be given for marking and shipping orders. If express office is different from post office, this should be stated on the order sheet.

Terms Cash.—Remittances should be made by Money or Express Orders on Bertram, Texas, Drafts on Burnet or Austin, Texas, or by Registered Letter, all to be addressed to **A. M. RAMSEY & SON, MAHOMET, BURNET CO., TEXAS.**

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

We find in central Texas peculiar combinations of conditions, both in soil and climate, that must be carefully considered before profit from fruit-growing can be reasonably expected. The extremes of heat and cold and the peculiarity of the "black land," constituting the principal soil, render it almost absolutely necessary to success that trees grown on black land, and of varieties thoroughly tested and found to be successful by trustworthy parties, be selected for planting. Trees grown on black land will grow off vigorously on loam and sandy lands, but our experience is that trees grown on these soils do not thrive on black land the first year, and very frequently never repay the cost of planting.

Suitable trees having been secured, the planting may be done in this climate at any time between November 20 and the last of March. The best time, however, is after the first killing frost, which usually occurs here about the middle of November. A tree planted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold on the ground, and will then grow off rapidly when active vegetation begins. Never plant trees in ground that has not been well pulverized; at least, put the soil in as good condition and make it as rich as for a crop of corn. When not convenient to break and subsoil all the land, it is a good plan to lay off the rows the desired distance apart, bed out on either side about four furrows, and subsoil the center furrow.

If you have the material convenient, scatter about a peck of rotten cotton-seed in the furrow where each tree is to stand, mix thoroughly with soil, then bed back on the center furrow; in other words, make a seven-furrow bed with subsoiled center furrow. While we do not think the use of rotten cotton-seed is absolutely necessary, still we believe trees will grow off much better where it is used. This method will prepare the land quickly and much more thoroughly with less trouble than digging a hole in the hard ground with a spade. The ground having been prepared, dig holes sufficiently large to take in all the tree roots without cramping, and deep enough to allow the trees to stand at the same depth at which they grew in the nursery rows. Cut off with a sharp knife all bruised or broken roots, unless they have calloused since the digger passed under them. After placing the trees in the holes, carefully spread out the roots, work loose soil thoroughly among them, then fill in with mellow earth and tramp firmly. After tramping pour about a bucket of water around each tree to settle the soil about the roots, and draw up loose soil around it to act temporarily as a mulch and prevent the ground from baking or cracking. In cultivating, never come nearer than the edge of the bed with a plow. If, however, the orchard is small, and it is consequently impossible to plow as above described, dig holes not less than three feet in diameter and ten or twelve inches deep, fill in with mellow, rich soil, and follow the above directions for planting.

Above all things, avoid sticking trees down into barren subsoil. Deep planting is one of the greatest mistakes known in tree culture; actually more trees die from this than any other known cause. They may thrive for a year or two, but in a majority of cases may languish and die the first year, for the deep holes are merely receptacles for water, which stands and stagnates, causing certain death to the tree.

The subsequent healthfulness as well as symmetry of trees depends much on the pruning done when they are planted. The heads should be cut back severely, and all the branches shortened-in to within two or three buds of the main stem. In fact, it can hardly be pruned too severely. One-year trees should be pruned to a single stem two or two and a half feet high, the cut being made above and close to a full, healthy bud.

We would here urge the planting of young stock. Peach, Apricot and Plum trees should never be more than one year old when planted in an orchard. Apple and Pear trees are possibly best for orchard-planting at two years, though thrifty-growing varieties do as well at one year. Let the heads be formed in the orchard rather than in the nursery. The chances for living are greatly in favor of the young trees, as they can be moved without serious mutilation of the roots, thus making a healthier and longer lived orchard.

No grass or weeds should be permitted to grow around fruit trees. Neglect is one of the most frequent causes of the failure of orchards in this and every other country. A farmer would hardly expect a bountiful yield from a corn crop which he had allowed to be crowded out by grass and weeds; it is just as unreasonable to expect an orchard to bear regular crops of fine fruit under similar conditions. This trouble can be cheaply and easily avoided by covering the ground heavily for several feet around the tree with damaged hay and other litter; this in addition to keeping the land clean, will keep it moist and cool, thereby promoting vigorous growth. If it is not convenient to use the mulch, the same result is given by deep and frequent cultivation. Small grain or corn should never be planted in an orchard; but potatoes, peas, cotton, and like crops are of benefit if well cultivated and manured. Look after the growth of trees continually. Begin "pinching-in" or summer pruning in June, when strong-growing shoots can be shortened to encourage the growth of weaker ones. Remember, always, that it is desirable in this section to train trees to a low, compact head evenly balanced on the main trunk. Do not prune indiscriminately either in winter or summer; decide carefully what pruning each tree needs in order to form a proper head, give that, and nothing more.

Should the trees seem dry when they are received from the nursery, they can be fully revived by burying them in the ground a few days, or immersing them in water for a few hours. Should they be received in a frozen condition, bury them completely in the ground for a few days; they will then be as good as ever.

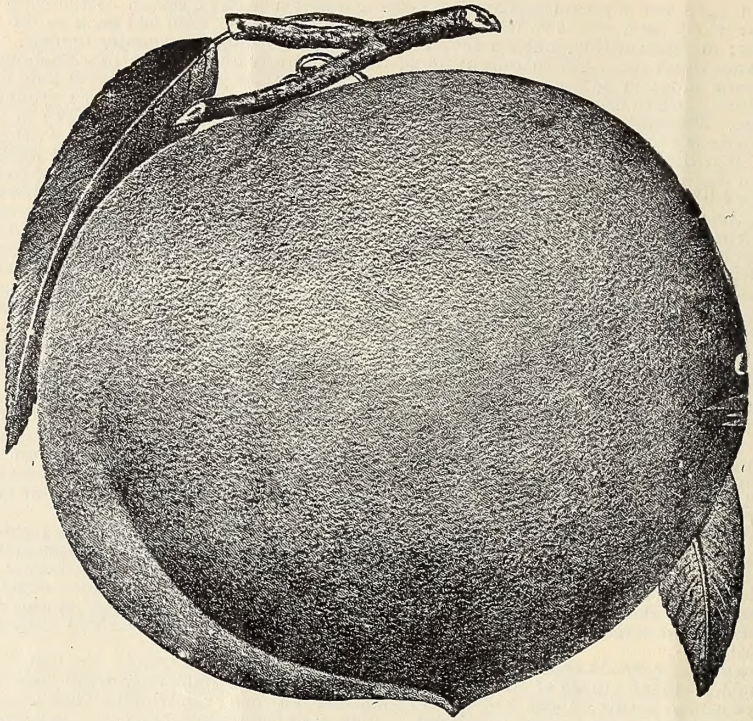
To prevent rabbits from injuring young trees, we would suggest that either straw or corn-stalks be tied around each tree to a height of about two feet early in fall, the covering to be removed early in spring. This is the only absolutely safe way to protect trees from these pests. Do not make a horse-lot or calf-pasture of your orchard. We will be pleased to give you any further information that we have at our command, on any horticultural subject.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	20 to 25 feet apart each way
" Pears, on Japan roots	20 to 30 "
Peaches, Plums, Apricots, etc.	16 to 20 "
Blackberries and Dewberries	4 to 6 "
Strawberries	2x2 or 1x4 "

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE.

1 foot apart each way	43,560 plants	14 feet apart each way	223 plants
2 feet "	10,890 "	16 "	170 "
4 "	2,722 "	18 "	130 "
6 "	1,210 "	20 "	108 "
8 "	680 "	25 "	69 "
10 "	435 "	30 "	48 "
12 "	302 "		



Fruit Department.

PEACHES.

We are often asked the question, "Why are seedlings longer-lived than budded trees?" We answer that the life of a tree is not determined by whether it is a seedling or budded, but by the character of growth and quality of fruit which it bears. If a tree bears medium crops of small-sized peaches, it may live a few years longer than one which bears heavy crops of large, finely-colored fruit, as the latter tree, having put forth greater effort and more vigorous growth, will sooner exhaust itself and the sustaining elements in the soil around it. After many years of experience and observation on this particular point, we have come to the conclusion that there is no difference in the longevity of seedling and budded trees, if they be of exactly the same variety. All peach trees were seedlings once, and are merely perpetuated in their original purity by budding or grafting; they are thus propagated because of a high estimate placed upon particular varieties. The lives of all fruit trees may be very much prolonged by cultivation and fertilizing. The trees annually take away from the soil more than they return, and when their supply of food is consumed death naturally follows, whether they be budded trees or seedlings.

The Peach is so thoroughly adapted to this section that it may be planted with profit upon almost any soil or location. Great care should be exercised in the selection of varieties, as many kinds that attain the highest degree of perfection in other localities are practically worthless here. The orchard should be kept clear of grass and weeds by plowing, if possible, and as rich as for a good crop of corn. The trees should be trained by

pruning to low, compact heads, principal branches starting out 15 to 24 inches from the ground, if possible. By summer pruning, or pinching off ends of strong-growing shoots, equalize the sides of the tree; this done, after the trees begin bearing cut back each year about half of the previous year's growth, removing entirely all weak or useless branches. This will reduce the crop of fruit one-half, increase the size, coloring and flavor of the fruits, and at the same time induce a vigorous growth of new wood for the next season's crop. You should never prune at random; first carefully decide what the tree needs, and then prune it accordingly. This system, carefully carried out, will give handsome, vigorous, long-lived trees, quite the reverse of the skeletons generally seen.

The different varieties are carefully tested before we offer them to our customers, and according to the standards by which we judge a tree for this section, of the seven requisites for a perfect Peach tree, we place productiveness first, quality of fruit second, size third, etc. A tree must possess these first three requisites to be considered at all. Below we append a list selected as being the very best among more than 250 varieties tested:

Price, 20 cts. each, \$9 per 50, \$16 per 100.

FREESTONE PEACHES.

Alexander. Fruit of large size; skin yellowish white, nearly covered with red; nearly white flesh, of excellent flavor when thoroughly ripe. May 18 to 25.

Amsden, Early Arkansas Traveler, Waterloo and Brigg's Red May are so thoroughly identical with Alexander that it is impossible to distinguish them.

Jesse Kerr. Ripens with Alexander, which it very much resembles; large, handsome, and of fine quality.

Ashby Early. Larger than Alexander, but of the same type, ripening about three days later; a beautiful peach.

Ramsey Early. Originated with us; is in its prime between the ripening seasons of Alexander and Rivers. This is the heaviest bearer among the early peaches; medium size; pale straw color, with dash of carmine where exposed to the sun; juicy.

Early Rivers. Fruit large; yellowish white, with delicate pale red cheek; melting, juicy and of highest quality. Ripens from seed outward, about June 10. One of the very best early peaches.

Hyne Surprise. A true freestone; very prolific; fruit firm, red, and of rare merit. June 10.

Alice Haupt. Originated in Hays county, Texas, one the farm of W. W. Haupt, Esq., and named in compliment to his daughter. Large; beautiful creamy skin and white flesh; delicious. Ripens last of June, and is different from any peach of its season. A seedling of Chinese Cling; vigorous grower and sure bearer.

St. John. (Syn. Fleita's, Yellow St. John, May Beauty, etc.) Large; deep yellow, with dark red cheek; very beautiful and prolific; an excellent peach. June 15.

Hale Early. Large; yellowish white, mottled with red, deep red cheek on exposed side; melting, juicy and with exceedingly high flavor. June 20.

Honey. Medium-sized, oblong, with sharp, recurved points; creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh of a peculiarly fine texture and honeyed sweetness. Very valuable in southern Texas. Last of June.

Amelia. Very large; yellowish white, mottled with red, crimson cheek; very juicy and good. A southern seedling of highest excellence. July 1.

Family Favorite. Large; white flesh, red cheek; sure bearer and very prolific. A seedling of Chinese Cling, and rapidly becoming one of the most popular peaches in this section. July 1.

Burnet. Another of our fine introductions. Resembles Crawford Early; is not quite so large, but handsomer and more showy; very heavy bearer, and a splendid peach. July 1.

Beauty. A large, very beautiful peach; yellow and red, with dark red cheek; yellow flesh and rich, aromatic flavor. July 5.

Sussex. Large and globular; creamy, with red cheek; flesh melting, rich and excellent; fruit of uniform size and very beautiful. July 1 to 10.

Crawford Early. Very large, oblong; orange-yellow, with dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; medium bearer. A splendid peach. July 5 to 15.

Thurber. Seedling of Chinese Cling; tree of a most symmetrical habit of growth, and a uniformly heavy bearer. Large; white, faintly colored cheek; flesh white and very juicy. July 15.

Elberta. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm and highly flavored. The finest midsummer freestone, especially valuable for canning, drying and market. Has been shipped from Georgia to England, arriving there in fine condition. July 15.

Oldmixon Free. Very large, greenish white, with dark red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and good; a standard canning and market variety. Late July to first of August.

Stump the World. Large, oblong; creamy white, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and delicious. One of the old standards. Late July.

Snow. Light green branches and white flowers; fruit globular, small to medium; melting, sweet and of exquisite flavor. August 1.

Late Arkansas Traveler. Originated in our nursery from a seed sent us from Arkansas in 1863, and has not been surpassed by any peach of its season. Large to very large; almost covered with red, and extremely showy; flesh firm and superb; an excellent all-purpose and market variety. August 1 to 15.

Lone Star. Very large; yellow, dashed with red; fleshy yellow, firm, and of excellent flavor. Fine for eating, canning or market. August 1.

Western Queen. Originated with us nearly 30 years ago, and is the finest dessert peach ever propagated by us. Above medium size; nearly white; of fine flavor; a beautiful peach. August 1 to 15.

Crawford Late. A large and valuable yellow peach; very large; light orange splashed with red on exposed side; flesh yellow, fine grained and delicious. August 15.

Smock. Large oval; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting and rich. August 15 to 20.

Muir. Medium sized; yellow; one of the finest peaches; originated in California, where it is considered superior to all other varieties for evaporating, canning, etc. Aug.

Columbia. An Indian peach of highest excellence. Very large; skin dingy yellow, downy and peculiarly marked with dull red; flesh clear yellow, not red at seed; juicy, melting, rich. August 10.

Picquet Late. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and juicy; highly esteemed. An old standard. Early September.

Lady Palmerston. Greenish yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh pale yellow, melting, excellent. One of Mr. Rivers' choicest introductions. September 1.

Salway. A very handsome peach of English origin. Splendid yellow fruit, red where exposed; of good quality. The best freestone for late September.

Miss May. The finest October freestone that has come under our observation. The fruit is medium to large; greenish white, with red blush; begins to ripen the last of October, and continues in fruit until checked by freezes, sometimes as late as December 5. A fair eating peach, and when cooked for the table superior to the finest canned peaches, possessing a delightful fresh flavor peculiarly its own. Very valuable for canning; regular and heavy bearer. October and November.

CLING PEACHES.

As many prefer cling to freestone Peaches, on account of superior firmness and flavor, we have spared neither trouble nor expense to get a perfect succession of cling varieties. For preserving, drying, etc., clings are the most valuable, and when canned whole, with a little sugar, are superior in flavor to all other Peaches. Our list below is unquestionably the finest ever offered in this section, giving a succession of fruit from June to November. The prices as the same as for freestones.

Mamie Ross. The finest early cling that we have been able to discover; ripens with or just after Early Rivers. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it very much resembles. Fruit almost as large as that of Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer. June 15.

Garther June Cling. Until recently considered the earliest cling; of good quality; a regular bearer. June 30.

Morning Star. Originated with us. Large, often measuring ten inches; yellow, almost covered with bright red; very attractive; excellent. July 10.

Duff. Because of the tree's immense productiveness the fruit is usually below medium size, but when the crop is light it grows fine and large; nearly round; yellow skin and flesh, firm and of fine flavor. Early July.

R. E. Lee. A seedling of Chinese Cling. Large; yellowish white, mottled and washed with carmine; flesh creamy white, red at the stone, very melting, juicy and pleasant to the taste. July 5 to 15.

Chinese Cling. Largest size, oval; clear straw color, beautifully marbled with red; flesh white, extremely juicy, sweet and rich. The largest of the peach family, but a shy bearer. July 10 to 31.

Stonewall Jackson. The finest cling peach ever introduced, combining in the greatest degree size, high flavor, beauty and productiveness; very large, oblong; pale straw color, almost transparent, with delicate red cheek where exposed to the sun; very sweet, juicy and delicious. July 15.

Chilow. A seedling of Chinese Cling; takes its name from the first syllable of the parent and the last from its color, which is yellow. Now offered for the first time. Very large; yellow; of superior quality; a most valuable addition to the scant list of fine, yellow clings. August 10.

✓ **Carpenter Cling.** Originated with Mr. Carpenter, of Mountain City, Texas. Large; white, sometimes mottled with carmine; sweet and highly flavored. July 31.

✓ **Gold Ball.** Another yellow cling of high merit; large, round and bright yellow. A tree full of ripe fruit appears as though laden with golden balls. Of highest excellence and great promise. August 15.

✓ **Oldmixon Cling** (*Congress*). Large, oblong; creamy white, with red cheek; juicy, sweet and high flavored. An old standard and an enormous bearer. August 15.

✓ **Heath.** (Syn. White English, Rodman Cling, etc.) Large, oblong; white, firm and very sweet. This peach has for more than half a century been the ladies' favorite for preserving, drying and pickling. August 31 to September 15.

✓ **Evening Star.** A native Texan peach, that originated with us over 30 years ago. Large and creamy white, resembling Heath, but superior to it. One of the most delicious peaches we know. Excellent for preserving, canning and drying. September 1.

✓ **Indian Cling.** Large; deep claret color, with red veins; downy; flesh red, very juicy and refreshing. Highly valued by all lovers of Indian peaches. August 31.

✓ **Lord Palmerston.** Large, semi-oblong; creamy white, with a dash of carmine where exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy, white, with red at stone; a heavy bearer. September 10 to 15.

✓ **Bronough Cling.** Resembles Oldmixon Cling in many respects, possessing all its good qualities; ripens the last of September, and is the most beautiful and delicious peach of its season.

✓ **Austin Late.** Medium; nearly round; white, almost entirely covered with red; flesh white, juicy, acid and good. October 1.

✓ **McShaw.** Originated in Milan county, Texas. Possesses the same valuable qualities as other Indian peaches, but ripens in October.

✓ **Stinson October.** A very large, showy October peach, valuable on account of its extraordinary size and showy appearance. White, skin slightly mottled with dark red; flesh firm, juicy and pleasant. October 15.

✓ **Nix Late White.** Medium to large size, oblong; pure white; very juicy, sweet and high flavored. October 15.

✍ Beside those described, we grow a limited number of many other varieties, such as **Sylphide, Great Slano, Japan Blood, Sneed,** etc.

The following is a list of Chinese Cling seedlings, both free and cling, grown by us, and arranged in order of ripening, making a succession of this type for June, July and into August, viz: **Mamie Ross, Alice Haupt, Family Favorite, Thurber, R. E. Lee, Jackson, Elberta, Chilow.**

PLUMS.

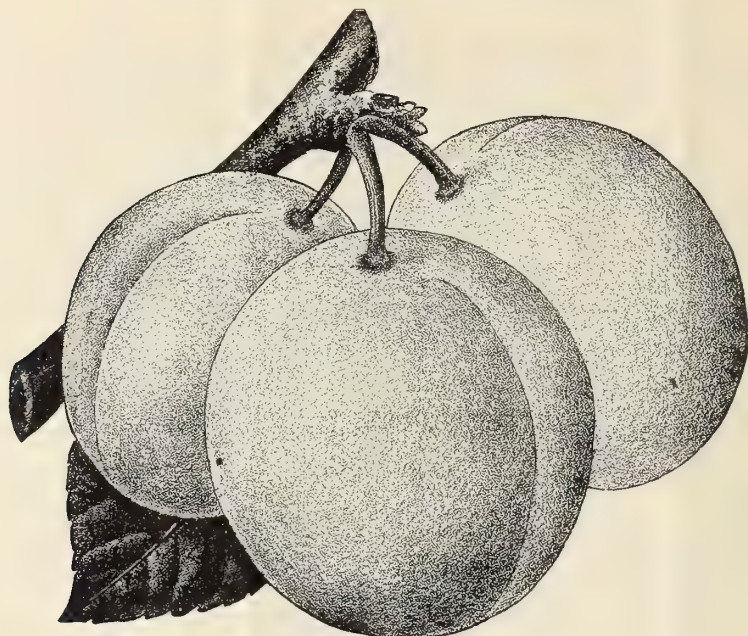
New settlers in many portions of Texas feel very keenly the failure of nature to provide this delicious fruit in the wild profusion in which they had been accustomed to find it around their old homes. This omission can be readily supplied by buying and planting a sufficient number of choice trees to give a succession of fruit from May to October. The practice of many in buying three or four Plum trees and planting them in different parts of the orchard is often unsatisfactory, because many varieties of Plums need to have their blossoms fertilized by the pollen from heavier bearing sorts. Frequently a variety which will bear very little or no fruit when isolated, will yield bountiful crops of splendid fruit when planted in proximity to a strong-fertilizing kind. Plums succeed well on all soils. They should not, under any circumstance, be omitted from the orchard, as they are the most regular and prolific bearers, and return more pleasure and profit in proportion to the amount of trouble and money expended on them than any other fruit grown in this section.

Our trees are grown on peach-stock, which imparts stronger, larger and more vigorous growth. They will not sucker or sprout up from the root, which is the great disadvantage of Plums on their own roots. Directions given for Peach culture will apply also to the Plum. We offer a complete list of the very best varieties.

Price, 30 cents each, \$13.50 per 50, \$24 per 100.

✓ **Caddo Chief.** The earliest plum here; medium size; rather oblong; bright red; good flavor; not a heavy bearer. May 10.

✓ **Mason.** A seedling plum that has fruited for a number of years in the orchards of Messrs. Mason, near Leander, Williamson county. Deliciously sweet; ripens just before Wild Goose, which it resembles, both in fruit and tree.



BURBANK PLUM.

Marianna. Large, round, red, sweet. Tree a fine grower, desirable for shade under many conditions. Does not bear well on black land, but is prolific on some sandy loam soils. May 31.

Wild Goose. Large; oblong; ripens from pale yellow to bright vermilion; finest of the Chickasaw plums, and is the standard by which they are judged. Does best when planted with some other variety of plum (for this Wootton seems best), producing heavier and more regular crops. June 1.

Wootton. Discovered by us in the valley of the Colorado river, in this (Burnet) county, in 1876, and disseminated by us. We considered it one of the finest of plums from the first, and our good opinion of it increases as the years go by. Resembles Wild Goose very much in size, coloring and flavor, and possesses the greater merit of being a regular and very prolific bearer. Ripening just after Wild Goose, it gives us a long succession of this delicious fruit. Valuable for market.

Ohio Prolific. Small fruit, with very small seed; ripens from yellow to bright cherry red; enormously prolific—has borne two light and sixteen heavy crops for us in eighteen years. Excellent for preserves and jelly. July 10 to 20.

El Paso. From Gonzales county. The strongest growing of the pure Chickasaws. Fruit above medium size, red, juicy and sweet. One-year trees often bear full crops. July 15.

Drouth King. Introduced by Willard Robison, of Cisco, who says it is one of the best general purpose plums; light red; very prolific. July 1.

Pan Handle Plums. In the Pan Handle of Texas there grow a number of varieties of very fine native plums. They have long since been made famous by visitors to that section, who are all extravagant in praise of the bountiful supply of large, exquisitely flavored plums found there. We have secured three of the best varieties, which we offer at 50 cents each: **Large Yellow**, **Large Red** and **Large Purple**. Ripe in midsummer.

Forest Garden. Large and round; orange, overlaid with rose-purple; flesh medium firm to soft; quality good. July.

Columbia. Ripens just before Golden Beauty, which it very much resembles, both in fruit and wood, but is more vigorous in growth. Fruit yellow, round, firm and of excellent flavor. Very desirable. August.

Wayland. Small; bright cherry red; excellent for table use; a good shipper. Tree vigorous; fruit ripens the last of August.

Golden Beauty. Round and of medium size; yellow; sweet and delicious; tree very prolific. A native of Texas, and one of the finest trees, of beautiful character of growth; broad, handsome leaves. Late August and September.

Parsons. Large and round or roundish oblong; dull red; skin thick; fine flavor; leaves large, tree vigorous. September.

☞ In addition to those described above, we grow a few of each of a number of other varieties of less merit, such as **De Caradeux, Roulette, Kanawha, Indian Chief**, etc.

JAPAN PLUMS.

The Japanese seem to have reached perfection in many branches of fruit-culture, and nowhere is their skill evidenced more than in their wonderful Plums. Really this fruit resembles our native Plums so little that we sometimes think the name Plum a misnomer as applied to it, fruit, tree, leaf and growth being entirely different from our Plums; in fact, resembling the Apricot more than the Plum. We have carefully experimented with the Japan Plums, and the splendid results attained have amply repaid us for the trouble and expense. We offer the following at the same price as other Plums, except where noted.

Botan. (Abundance.) Extremely beautiful; lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with dark crimson, and with heavy bloom; very large, measuring from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in circumference, and oblate to heart-shaped; flesh orange-yellow, and of exquisite sweetness, firm but melting, rich and highly perfumed. Tree vigorous, hardy, a late bloomer, regular bearer and very prolific. June 30.

Burbank. The most wonderful of the Japan plums yet fruited by us. Very beautiful; golden yellow, nearly covered with vivid cherry red, the yellow and red being beautifully mingled; flesh a transparent yellow, firm, sweet and of delicious aromatic flavor. Semi-oblate in shape, it is enormous; we gathered fruit six inches in circumference from a two-year-old tree last year. Very hardy, and of wonderfully strong and vigorous growth. Burbank is undeniably one of the indispensable fruits for this section, both for family use and market. July 1 to 15. 50 cts.

Satsuma. Large and nearly round; skin and flesh dark red; firm, juicy and of excellent quality. Tree a strong grower. Late July.

Kelsey. Has not proved so successful here as in other localities. It blossoms so early that we seldom get fruit from it, but when we do it is a revelation, yielding plums from 7 to 9 inches in circumference and nearly heart-shaped; yellow, nearly overspread with bright red and a lovely bloom; flesh melting, rich and juicy. In texture it is firm and meaty, a splendid shipper. Fruits well on sandy or loamy soils. September 1.

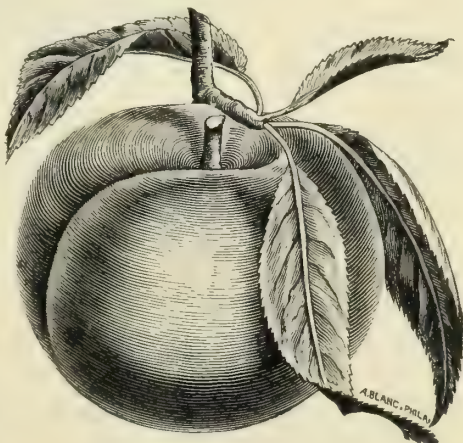
☞ **Simonii.** (Apricot Plum.) A native of China, and very distinct in character. Fruit very pretty and nearly round, with short stem and deep suture; medium sized; dark cinnabar color; flesh apricot yellow, firm, and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum. June 30.

Baily Japan. (New.) Offered now for the first time. Introduced by J. S. Normand of Louisiana, who says: "I got this variety from Japan among a lot of trees without and name. It is different from any of the 30 varieties I have on my experimental grounds; fruited here this present season (1891) for the first time in this country. Fruit almost as large as Kelsey, nearly globular, overspread with light cherry red color; tree a prolific bearer and upright, vigorous grower; fruit ripens 15 days ahead of Wild Goose, or a little after Burbank and a little ahead of Satsuma." \$1 each.

Pissardii. The most ornamental of all the purple-leaved trees; during the growing season the leaves shade from dark purple to bright crimson; when the leaves are grown they become dark purple, which color they retain until the latest autumnal frosts. The tree can be trained in handsome shapes. Fruit medium sized, bright purple, of fair quality; excellent for preserving. Ripe the last of June.

Normand Japan. Also introduced by Mr. Normand, who says of it: "This is my choice of all the oriental plums; fruited this season (1891) probably for the first time in this country. Fruit a beautiful golden-yellow color, a little larger and better than Burbank; shaped like an apple; of fine flavor; tree of symmetrical growth and very prolific. Ripens after Botan." \$1 each.

☞ In addition to the above list, we grow a large number of Japan plums that we do not describe, such as **Ogon, Long Fruit, Masu, Yellow Japan, Chabot**, etc.



• SIMONII.

APRICOTS.

One of the oldest delicacies known to man. Through all ages and all times it has been considered a rare luxury, and the handsome growth of tree and foliage, beautiful color and shape of fruit, and its exquisite flavor attest its worthiness of the verdict that more than thirty centuries of civilization have passed upon it. The Apricot grows luxuriantly on any soil adapted to the Plum or Peach, but embraces a larger number of varieties, many of which blossom so early in the season as to have their fruit killed by late frosts. Many people have bought these varieties, and because they failed to produce fruit condemned the entire Apricot family. Again, there are varieties that, from superior hardiness or other cause, retain their fruit, while that of other Apricots, blooming simultaneously and under precisely the same conditions, are invariably killed. We have tested over thirty varieties, and for years have not failed to get a reasonable quantity of fruit from the varieties we offer. The Apricot fruits best around the house, where, after it has obtained a vigorous start, the ground will be well packed around it. The tree is so handsome and the leaves so ornamental that it is well worthy of being planted in the yard as a shade tree. There are a number of varieties reasonably certain to fruit in this section, and of these we offer a choice selection below. Our stock is propagated on peach roots, and is larger than ever before. Follow directions for cultivation of the peach, and see Hints on Transplanting.

Price, except where noted, 35 cts. each, \$28 per 100.

Hemskirk. Tree very hardy, a regular bearer; fruit medium size; yellow, occasionally dashed with red; good quality. May and June.

Wilcox. Large; yellow; tree of very vigorous growth, extremely hardy; a regular bearer; should be in every collection.

Early Golden. Medium sized; pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, delicious; tree of strong growth, productive. June 1 to 15.

Golden Drop. A veritable "golden drop"; of medium size, nearly round; pure golden yellow; juicy and of exquisite flavor. June 15.

Cluster. Originated in our orchard, from Russian seed. Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old; of beautiful, symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy; an enormous bearer. Fruit medium sized; almost transparent yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late; has passed through six freezes in one season after blooming, and still produced a heavy crop of fruit. June 15 to 30. 50 cts.

German. Large; skin bright yellow; flesh drier and more mealy than that of any other variety; flavor peculiar to itself. Very hardy, and one of the surest bearers. June 15 to 30.

Alexander. (Russian.) Fruit large, oblong; yellow, dashed with red; sweet; hardy. June 15.

J. L. Budd. (Russian.) A remarkable variety in many respects; fruit white, dashed with carmine; flesh white, sweet and juicy. The kernel is as palatable as an almond. June.

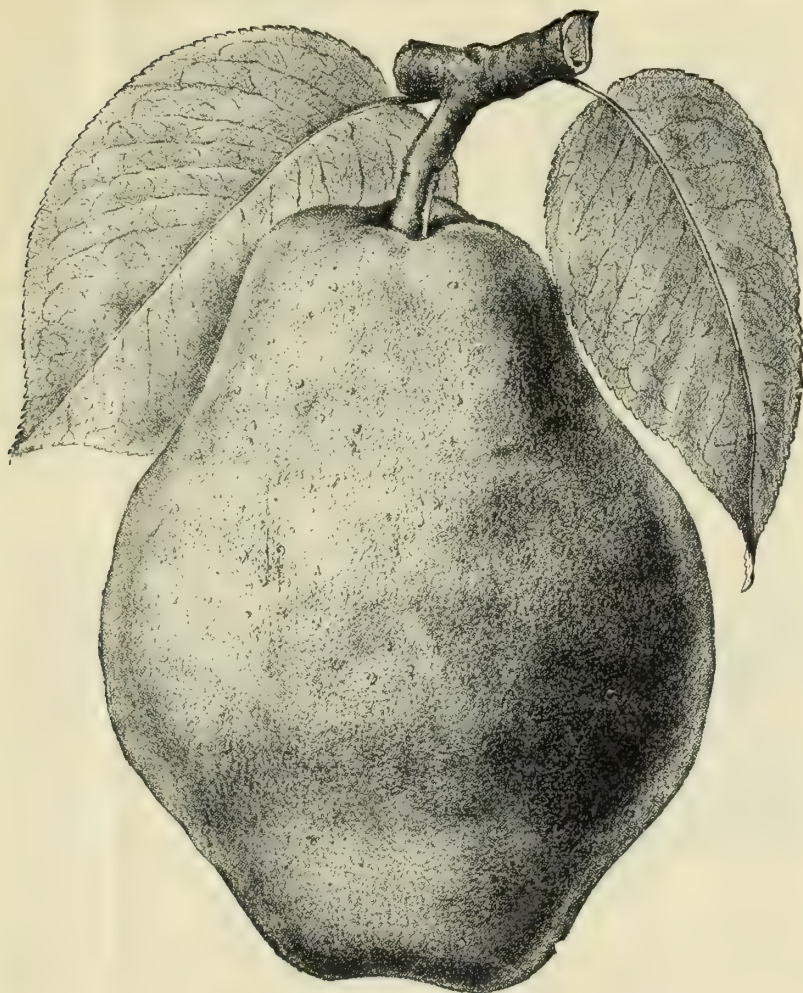
Luizet. Of French origin. Very large, oblong; skin golden yellow, with scarlet blush where exposed; flesh yellow, delicately flavored; tree blooms late, a regular bearer, hardy and vigorous. Late June.

Gates. Originated in Utah, whence we obtained it, having heard of it through private sources. A late bloomer; very hardy. Fruit medium to large; bright golden color; flesh melting, rich, juicy and deliciously sweet. Late June.

Bougoume. (Japan.) Neither an apricot nor a plum, but more apricot than plum. Ripens about May 15; tree begins to bear at one year old. The fruit and leaves are much like those of an apricot; very large, measuring about $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference; beautiful golden color. 50 cts.

PEARS.

How do you expect to have a Pear orchard if you never plant one? The majority of people who covet Pear trees plant out a couple, or a half dozen at most, generally of one variety, and these most probably being neglected after the planting, failure is the almost inevitable result; hence the general impression that pear-culture is not a success in this section. All this was true also in the history of the introduction of the Peach in this section, but now no one would have the hardihood to say that peach-culture is not successful here. When planters put out Pear trees as liberally as they do Peaches, or even Plums, they will discover that the only reason they have not had plenty of this luscious fruit is



KIEFFER HYBRID. (See next page.)

that they have not planted the trees. We have a Pear orchard planted on black, waxy land ("hog-wallow prairie"), from which for 18 years we have not failed to get splendid fruit. We now propagate our Pear trees on Japan seedlings, which, with their vigorous growth and multitude of fibrous roots, force the tree into rapid growth and early bearing, causing well-cultivated trees to yield fruit in from 3 to 5 years, instead of from 7 to 9, as was the case 15 years ago. We append a list that we can recommend from actual experience with the varieties.

Price, except where noted, 40 cts. each, \$18 per 50, \$32 per 100.

Clapp Favorite. A valuable pear, of fine size and appearance; yellow, with splashes of crimson and russet; melting, rich and sweet. Trees bear young; fruit ripens a few days before Bartlett. July.

Le Conte. (Oriental.) A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large; pale lemon-yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; juicy, melting and of fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Probably resists blight more successfully than any other pear except Kieffer. July and August.

Bartlett. The old standard by which all other pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular; yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and highly perfumed. August 1.

Howell. Large; yellow, with red cheek; melting, juicy and fine flavor. Bears heavy crops at an early age. August 1.

D'Anjou. Fruit large, fine, buttery, melting and vinous; tree a regular and prolific bearer. September 1.

St. Michael. Tree a handsome, upright grower, with beautiful, dark green foliage; very prolific; fruit large, inclined to be long; melting, juicy, delicious; one of the best. August.

Lawrence. Large; transparent yellow; very sweet and high-flavored; splendid. Pronounced by many to be the best fall pear; an excellent bearer. Late August.

Seckel. Fruit small and yellowish brown; unsurpassed in flavor; flesh rich, spicy and sweet; frequently grows in heavy clusters. August.

Duchess. A magnificent pear, often weighing over a pound; greenish yellow, with russet splashes; flesh rich, slightly grained, melting, juicy, sweet; ripens from core out. Very popular. August and September.

Clairgeau. Large and elongated; greenish yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of fine quality; tree a vigorous, ornamental grower, and one of the heaviest bearers we have ever seen in this section. September.

Winter Nelis. Fruit very large, not showy but of fine flavor; tree bears when very young, and uniformly heavy crops. One of the best for this section. September.

Vicar. A large pear, of excellent quality; tree a rapid and upright grower; prolific. October.

Idaho. Credited by the American Pomological Society as being the greatest acquisition since Kieffer Hybrid was introduced. Originated in Idaho, and while not of the oriental type, the resemblance is great in both growth and foliage. Fruit very large and nearly round; bright golden color, with russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, vinous and of delicious flavor. Its great vigor and fine quality make it a pear of great promise. 80 cts. each.

Kieffer Hybrid. (Oriental.) A hybrid between China Sand Pear and Bartlett, inheriting the vigor of growth and early bearing qualities of the Sand pear, and Bartlett's excellent quality. Possibly the largest pear grown, specimens often weighing 20 ounces, and extremely handsome, both in color and shape. The color is bright yellow, dotted with small black dots, and has a beautiful carmine blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh very juicy, and when thoroughly ripe equal to Bartlett in flavor. Colors perfectly on the tree, and requires a longer time to soften after being gathered than any other pear; this peculiarity makes it extremely valuable, as it is thoroughly ripe but firm for preserving or canning, and can be shipped almost any distance with safety. When soft the flesh is melting, juicy, and possesses a delicious aromatic flavor similar to Bartlett's. Often bears the third year. September and October.

JAPAN PEARS.

When Ex-Governor Hubbard was U. S. Minister to Japan, he selected and sent home a number of varieties of the finest fruits produced in that country. Among them were the three varieties of Pears we name below. Their growth is more vigorous than in any tree of the type. Hubbard fruited with us the first year after planting; the other two have not fruited for us yet, but will doubtless do so this, their second, year, as the trees are full of fruit buds. We have seen enough of them to say that they are very valuable.

Price, \$1 each.

Hubbard,

Canner's Choice,

Japan Wonder.

APPLES.

While we do not desire to assume the position that Apples will be uniformly successful on all soils in this section, still it is our opinion that the cultivation of this fruit has been neglected to such an extent that this erroneous opinion prevails in the minds of many; that it is useless to plant the trees, as neither the soil nor climate are adapted to their growth. If those who sell trees had deliberately conspired to render the cultivation of this fruit unpopular, they could not have hoped for greater success than has been attained. First, by selling worthless trees that would fail even in the most favorable localities because of faulty roots, that sustain them for a few years, but fail when the additional effort of maturing a crop of fruit is forced upon them, superinducing death to the tree. Secondly, by selling varieties absolutely worthless in this section. There are hundreds of varieties of Apples, only a few of which are adapted to any particular locality; hence it is necessary to discover what varieties will succeed in a section before even reasonable success can be expected. An occasional good tree on the various soils here evidences this fact. Apple trees in this section should branch out not higher than 20 inches from the ground, and afterward be trained low. By the selection of proper varieties of well-grown trees, with strong lateral as well as tap-roots, we think reasonable success can be had on many locations hereabout, particularly on land from which timber has been removed. We present the very best list of varieties for this section, grown on whole roots, of a hardy, vigorous stock, and trained especially to meet the conditions present here.

Price, 25 cents each, \$11.25 per 50, \$20 per 100.

Striped June. (Red Margaret.) Medium to large size; yellow, striped with dark red; juicy, subacid; valuable. May 31.

Red June. Medium to large and oblong; dark red; crisp, sometimes almost mealy, tender, sweet and high-flavored. Ripe June 5, and sometimes until July.

Red Astrachan. Large size; crimson and yellow, nearly covered with bloom; juicy, crisp, valuable for cooking. Tree a fine grower and very prolific. June 1 to July 15.

Early Harvest. Large, yellow, tender, juicy and of excellent quality. A seedling of Yellow Horse, ripening about three weeks in advance of that variety. June 15 to July 15.

Yellow Horse. Known throughout the South as the best all-purpose summer apple. Large; yellow, sometimes with red blush; firm, juicy, subacid; splendid for eating, cooking and drying. July 15.

Gravenstein. Large and striped; handsome; tender, firm and high-flavored; tree very productive. July and August.

Tetofsky. A Russian variety, that has been a success wherever tried in the South-Fruit medium size and nearly round; yellow, striped with red; juicy, pleasantly acid and aromatic. Tree usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. August and September.

Bruce Summer. Capt. J. C. Edgar, of Duval, Texas, one of the most experienced fruit-growers in this section, describes this excellent apple as follows: "Of upright and vigorous growth; fruit large; green with red cheek; juicy, of fine flavor and texture. Firm and excellent for eating and cooking." Ripe late in August.

Winesap. Succeeds admirably in the prairie districts of Mississippi and Alabama, where the soil is similar to the black land of central Texas. Tree a strong grower and productive; fruit of medium size; red with yellow ground and a few yellow streaks; flesh crisp, juicy, high-flavored; valuable for table, market and cider. October.

Ben Davis. Every one has seen this apple, as it is sold by all grocers in fall and winter. Large; red and yellow striped; subacid, mealy, excellent; valuable. October.

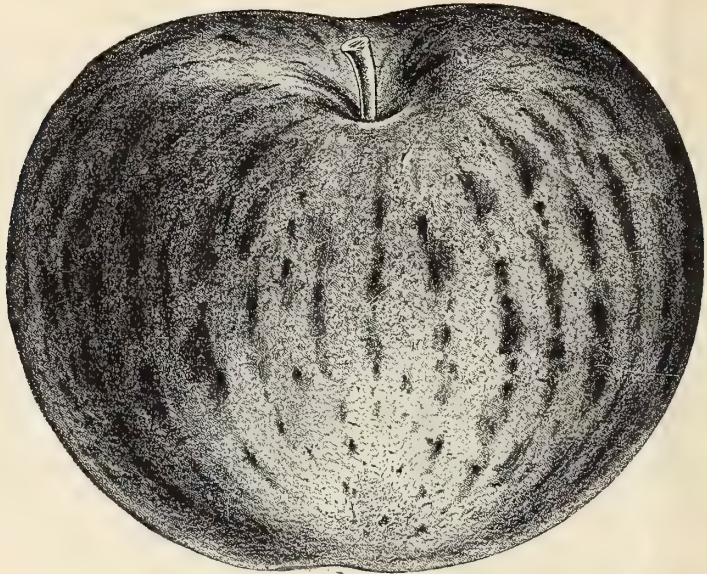
Shockley. Medium to large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh firm, sweet and of fine flavor. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower and abundant bearer. Ripens in October, and keeps well.

FIVE TEXAS APPLES.

Aaron Holt. Originated in Eastern Texas. Mr. Sneed, a most trustworthy pomologist of Tyler, says: "Those who know this apple agree that it is the best late apple ever introduced into our section. Tree a rapid, vigorous grower, yielding large crops of excellent fruit. Fall. 50 cents.

Lincoln. Mr. Onderdonk's favorite; he says of it: "Large and flattish; while growing resembles Rhode Island Greening, but takes a dull red blush just before ripening. Our best apple." August. 50 cents.

Rutledge. One of a number of apple trees planted in Williamson county thirty years ago by Capt. W. P. Rutledge. It is considered one of the largest apple trees in the state, measuring over 50 feet across the top. Bears a fair crop of medium sized fruit almost every year; very promising. Fall. 50 cents.



TALBOT APPLE. *Georgetown,*

A seedling grown by J. W. Talbot,

Talbot. The Apple for this Section. Originated in Williamson county; grows anywhere and on any kind of soil. The strongest, most vigorous-growing apple-tree we have seen. Our burning sun seems to have no injurious effect upon it, as the branches do not lean to the north when young, like those of most other varieties. Trees made double the growth of any others in our young orchard last season; they do not overcrop, but bear regularly. Fruit medium to large; greenish yellow, nearly overspread with red; flesh rich cream color, of fine texture, firm, very juicy and deliciously flavored. Ripens with us in September, and keeps until January. 50 cents each, \$40 per 100.

Heine. Originated in this county, on the place of Henry Heine, whose name it takes. Tree a good grower and regular bearer. Fruit large to very large; oblong, depressed at one end; beautiful greenish yellow, with slight blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh firm, white, juicy and of excellent quality. Ripens in September, and keeps till January. 50 cents.

NECTARINES.

Will flourish on any land adapted to the Peach, and with the same cultivation, etc. Resembles the Peach very much, the only difference being that the Nectarine is not downy like the former. The smooth, sleek surface of the Nectarine is more susceptible to the attacks of cuculio and other insects than is that of the Peach.

Price, except where noted, 40 cents each.

- Red Roman.** Greenish yellow, dashed with red; rich and of good flavor.
- New White.** Large; pure white; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, vinous flavor. July.
- Jumbo.** Originated in this county, from a peach seed. Fruit said to be as large as the Chinese Cling Peach; rich yellow, and of delicious flavor. Sure bearer; the old tree is said to have borne 10 bushels at one crop. 75 cents.

PRUNES.

Where Prunes do well they are valuable. Splendid for drying etc.; grow like Plums

- Tragedy.** Rich and sweet; almost a freestone. June.
- German.** Flesh firm, green and sweet. September.
- Yellow.** Very thrifty tree, a fair bearer.
- French.** Violet purple; rich, sugary; egg-shaped.
- Golden.** Light golden color; of exquisite flavor; a beautiful tree.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

Until a few years ago the Japan Persimmon was going through its experimental stage in this section; but having passed that, it now presents itself as one of our hardy, successful fruits. The extreme oddity and delicious flavor of this fruit render it worthy of a place in every orchard or front yard. Dwarf tree, with large, odd-shaped leaves and enormous, beautifully shaped fruit, measuring from 6 to 14 inches in circumference, and remaining on the tree until late frosts. The color changes in August from green to beautiful reddish yellow, and renders the tree so ornamental that it attracts more attention than any other tree that we know. The fruit of some varieties is often seedless; when ripe it is perfectly soft, a little sweeter and firmer, perhaps, but resembling delicious apricot jelly in flavor more than anything else. If put in a cool place it will keep perfectly through the winter, and is excellent for desserts. When dried it is equal to the best dried figs. The trees bear when very young. We have had trees three years old bear over 100 large persimmons. There are a number of varieties, varying in color from bright yellow to almost red, and in shape from roundish oblate to oblong, the nomenclature of which is as yet unsettled, hence we do not sell by name, but only what we know to be the very best varieties. Our trees are imported from Japan one year before they are offered for sale, and thoroughly acclimated by us. The Japan Persimmon may be a little hard to grow, but it will repay you for any trouble and expense you may bestow upon it. The various varieties give a ripening season extending, with us, from August till December.

Price, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

FIGS.

Never Fail, Celestial, Brunswick, San Pedro, Adriatic, and others. 35 cts. each.

QUINCES.

The Quince is very valuable for preserving, and for this purpose brings high prices in market. The tree is of dwarfish habit and fine-grained, close growth. Should have a top-dressing of stable manure, at cut the roots every year. The little care required is amply repaid by the rich fruit.

Price, 40 cents each.

Orange. Large; orange colored; excellent. Trees bear young; very productive.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of Orange, but very much larger; a strong grower and very productive; considered by many the best of all quinces.

Champion. Tree a strong, free grower, with fruit more like the apple than the quince; usually comes into bearing the second or third year; very productive. Fruit is of the largest size, ripens late and keeps well.

We propagate several other varieties, such as **Meech's Prolific Bently**, etc.

MULBERRIES.

In this section a splendid combination tree; a handsome, fast-growing shade-tree, and valuable also for the generous crop of fruit that it yields with great regularity. The delicious berries ripen from the last of April to first of May. They come in as the first fruit of the season, and are highly esteemed by all who have tried them.

English. Large, subacid berry. Tree vigorous, but more susceptible to freezes than any other variety. 35 cents.

Hicks' Everbearing. Tree very vigorous and perfectly hardy; an excellent shade tree. It produces immense quantities of fruit for three months. 50 cents.

Victoria. A Russian seedling, that originated with Mr. Onderdonk. He considers it, both in tree and berry, superior to any other Russian variety. 35 cents.

White Honey. (Russian.) Delicate cream color, very sweet. Tree does not freeze. Originated with us. 35 cents.


Burrell Everbearing. Found wild in Lampasas county by Mr. Burrell, who supplied us with our original grafts. He says it is the finest mulberry he ever saw. Fruit very large; tree productive, with large elliptical leaves; a strong grower. 50 cents.

Travis. (Everbearing.) A magnificent tree; the original grows in Travis county, and has attained enormous size. Of uniform, rapid and symmetrical growth, very handsome and ornamental, the compact head making a dense shade. Large, delicious fruit, lasts about three months. We believe it will prove to be the best of all mulberries. 50c.



Many have failed in growing the Grape in this section; a large percentage deservedly so, because of neglect and carelessness. There are a number of Grape varieties that have been tested in this section, and found to be successful when the same care and patience is expended upon them as in other sections by people who make a success of Grape-culture. As it is impossible within the limits of a Catalogue to give full directions for the cultivation of the Grape, we refer to the valuable work on "American Grape-Growing," by George Hussman, sold by Orange Judd Co., New York.

Dig holes from twelve to fifteen inches deep, filling in to eight or ten inches with loose soil and broken bones. Cut the vine back to three or four buds, and place two or three of these below the ground, leaving only one above; slant the vines across the holes, if necessary, in order to do this. The roots should be cut back to three or four inches in length. Fill in above them with mellow soil, and press it down firmly with the foot. Set stakes beside the vines, to which they should be tied after they have grown ten or twelve inches; this is all the support needed the first year. Let only one branch grow the first year, pinching off all others that may start. The second year set six-foot posts ten to twenty feet apart in the Grape rows, and stretch strong galvanized wire about eighteen inches apart on these, making four wires. Cut back the vines to two buds, and force to two shoots, forcing one in either direction on the lower wire. Afterward cut back from two-thirds to three-fourths of each year's growth, training the vines gradually to cover all the wires. Grape vines should be planted at least ten by twelve feet apart, and should be kept perfectly clear of grass and weeds.

 We furnish *Herbemont* and most other varieties in extra-strong two-year vines.

Price, 20 cts. each, \$9 per 50, \$16 per 100.

Herbemont. The best grape for this section, growing vigorously on black land, and producing fine crops. If not severely pruned, part of the crop should be removed after fruit has formed, to insure size to the grapes. Fruit of medium size, dark purple, with blue bloom; clusters large, heavily shouldered, compact. A good table grape, and excellent for wine. July 15.

Black Spanish. (Syn. *Le Noir, El Paso, Burgundy, Jacques*, etc.) Berry of medium size, black, round, with no pulp, vinous; bunch large, compact, generally shouldered; leaves heavy-lobed. Does not bear so young as *Herbemont*. This and *Herbemont* are our surest fruiting varieties.

Black July. Of *Herbemont* type. Berries of medium size, black; bunches seldom shouldered, compact; ripens early in July. An excellent table grape.

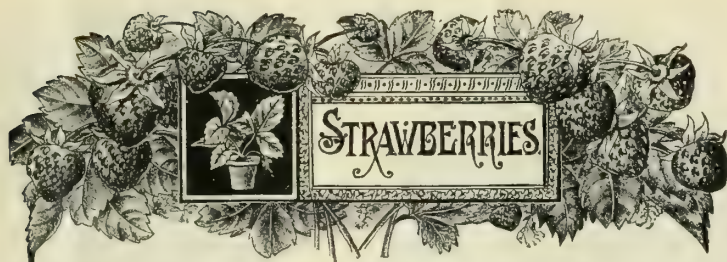
Concord. Bunches large; berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin and juicy. A good grower and bearer. July 15.

Delaware. Bunches medium; berries medium to small, with very thin red or pink skin. A juicy, vinous and most delicate table grape. Vine a very prolific bearer; does best grafted on *Mustang*. July 15 to 31.

Goethe. (*Rogers' No. 1.*) Bunches medium, rather loose; berries large, pale red, with beautiful bloom, juicy, sweet, delicious. Late August.

Lindley. (*Rogers' No. 9.*) Red; very desirable for table and wine. Hardy and productive.

Niagara. White; bunches larger than *Concords*; berries large, mostly round, light greenish white, with amber tint in the sun; thin-skinned; pulp dissolving, juicy, and with an aroma peculiarly its own. Very profitable around *Galveston* as a market grape, and valuable for table. July 15.



While we do not think the Strawberry can be raised profitably for market in this section, still we see no reason why an ample supply for family use cannot be grown at every home. Plant in rows about three feet apart, and plants about 18 inches apart in the row, in fall or early winter. After planting, cover with old hay or straw; this mulch will protect the plants in winter and keep the fruit clean in spring. After the fruit is gone remove the mulch and cultivate the plants deeply, fertilizing if necessary, then mulch again. The mulch keeps the ground clean, cool and moist, and saves the plants from the burning heat of summer. A small bed in the garden, if carefully tended, will yield plenty of berries for family use.

Parker Earle. Solves the strawberry problem for this section. Get it from us, and thus be sure of genuine stock. Plant robust, free from disease, stooling heavily and renewing itself by strong runners. Endures heat and cold better than any other variety. Stood last summer here on open ground without injury, while other sorts died. Berries regular, uniformly large, dark scarlet, ripening all over; flesh firm, juicy and of exquisite flavor. The berry for family use, and carries well to market. We believe it will cause a revolution in strawberry-culture. Probably no strawberry ever excited so many favorable and so few adverse reports. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Several other popular varieties at 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.



Dallas Blackberry. A native of Texas. Fruit very large and delicious; never fails. Grows as well with us as common sorts do in eastern Southern states, only the fruit is much larger and of finer flavor. We tried for more than 30 years to find a blackberry that would be uniformly successful in this section, and did not succeed until we found Dallas. It is so perfectly adapted to our soil and climate that we have discarded all other sorts. Those who plant and care for it will be certain to get year after year a bountiful supply of delicious berries, excellent for eating fresh, canning, preserving or making jam; and as this is one the wholesomest of fruits grown, it is well worth the little expense and trouble its cultivation involves. Ripens after dewberries, and continues in fruit for four to six weeks. \$1.50 per doz., \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100.

Mammoth Black Dewberry. Those who have not an ample supply of wild dewberries should plant some of this excellent variety. One of the earliest fruits; nothing surpasses it in flavor. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

White Dewberry. Same as above, only of a pale cream color. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.



Ornamental Department.

The country or suburban house that has its shade trees, its shrubbery and its flowers, has hallowed memories to win back the hearts of those who wander from its walls, and brighten their darkest hour. The home that has no green spot and shade at its door will not be so endeared to its inmates as it otherwise would be. The condition of rural improvement is an index to the taste and general growth of refinement in any community. But ornamental planting not only increases the beauty, but adds greatly to the value of farms and homesteads. Take, for instance, two farms of equal size and quality, the one judiciously ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, the other without any of these beauties; and the one with the ornamental planting will command an advance of more than five times the cost of planting and attending to the trees and plants. We have the best of the Deciduous Trees, the finest Evergreens, and the numerous Flowering Shrubs. Our stock of ornamental trees and plants comprises not only the popular and well-tried varieties, but also most of the new ones that promise to be really desirable. They are all grown with the greatest care, the evergreens frequently transplanted, and all prepared for successful removal. Our patrons are always welcome to the benefit of our experience.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES.

Japan Catalpa. One of our most valuable shade trees; a rapid grower, attaining large size; very hardy. The large heart-shaped leaves often measure 15 inches across. In spring it is covered with large clusters of beautiful purplish white flowers. Valuable for shade about stock lots and on streets, as stock will not eat it. 4 to 6 feet, 35 cts.; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts.; larger size, well branched, 75 cts.

Imperial Paulownia. From Japan. Leaves sometimes measure 17 inches across; panicles of light blue flowers. A tree of very rapid growth; does best on sandy land. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts.; large trees, \$1 each.

Umbrella China Tree. Too well-known to require description; makes a fine shade quicker than any other tree. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, single stem, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents; 5 to 7 feet, well branched, 50 cents.

Lombardy Poplar. A quick-growing tree of fine effect; vigorous, graceful, tall, slender and attractive. 5 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

Silver-Leaved Poplar. Leaves bluish green on upper side, white on under side. When leaves are stirred by breezes, the tree presents the appearance of being loaded with large white flowers. 50 cents.

Bolleana Poplar. A handsome pyramidal tree, with dark green foliage and leaves snow white underneath. 50 cents.

Cottonwood. A delightful, quick-growing shade tree. We offer only nursery-grown trees, which are straighter and much better rooted than those found wild. 5 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

Weeping Willow. A grand old tree, with very long branches that droop downward; produces a beautiful effect when planted in lawn, breaking the usual monotony. 50 cents.

Chilopsis linearis purpurea. (Purple Flowering Willow.) While this type is classed among the Willows by botanists, it is still distinct in many respects. Native of a hot, dry climate, it flourishes alike on the arid plain and in the river valley. Produces clusters of beautiful purple tubular flowers from early spring until late in autumn. The leaves are long, linear and dark green. Originated in Southwestern Texas. Long-lived on any soil. 50 cents.

C. linearis alba. (White-Flowering Willow.) Of same type as above, only much more beautiful. The flowers are ivory white, shading to darker cream on the corolla lobes. In late summer, when other flowers are parched out, this tree continues to produce its lovely bunches of flowers, each bunch a bouquet in itself; very rare. 15 cents.

C. linearis grandiflora major. Considered the finest variety of the above type. Transparent, pale lilac; the lower lobes beautifully mottled and striped with purple, contrasting finely with the chrome yellow stripes of the interior of the tube. \$1.

Double-Flowering Peach. Of this beautiful tree we offer three varieties: Pink, Crimson and White. It is in bloom for three or four weeks in early spring. The blossoms resemble small-sized double roses. Does not yield fruit. 35 cents.

Golden Dwarf Peach. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high; fruit large and yellow, with red cheek. 35 cents.

Poplar Peach. Grows upright, like the Lombardy Poplar; fruit small, freestone, of fair quality. 35 cents.

Prunus Pissardii. The most ornamental of the purple-leaved trees. During the growing season the leaves shade from dark purple to light crimson; when grown they become dark purple, which color they retain until late autumnal frosts. The tree can be trained in handsome shapes, and yields pretty, bright purple fruit. (See Plums.) 30 cts.

Virgati Plum. A beautiful ornamental tree, blooming here from January 1 to 31, showing a profusion of rose-colored, double flowers. If frost does not prevent, it bears a good crop of small, orange-yellow plums. 50 cents.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Althæa. This grand old shrub is too well-known to require a description here. It does well wherever planted. We grow 11 varieties. 50 cents.

Crape-Myrtle. One of the best known flowering shrubs. Hardy, and produces throughout the season beautiful bunches of fringed flowers in several colors. We grow Pink, Crimson and Purple varieties. 35 cents.

Crape-Myrtle (White). Considered by many to be the most beautiful of the Crape-Myrtles. Flowers same as other varieties, only pure white. 50 cents.

Spiræa. (*Bridal Wreath.*) One of the earliest flowering shrubs of the season, producing beautiful sprays and plumes of snow white flowers. Begins to bloom in February, and lasts into April. Single or Double. 35 cents.

Spiræa Billardii. (*Pink Bridal Wreath.*) Same as above, but with pink flowers; blooms nearly all summer. 50 cents.

Spiræa Van Houttei. Considered by many the finest of the Spireas. Large white flowers; a free blooming shrub of beautiful shape. 35 cents.

Pomegranate. Produces flowers peculiar to itself; blooms all summer. We grow Double White and Double Red. 50 cents.

Deutzia gracilis. A pretty, easily grown shrub, with a profusion of pure white flowers. The plants begins blooming when not a foot high. Blooms in summer. 35 cents.

Deutzia crenata. The loveliest of the Deutzias, and one of the prettiest of flowers. Free-growing; bears clusters of beautiful white flowers shaded with pink. 35 cents.

Pyrus Japonica. (*Burning Bush.*) Produces a great quantity of scarlet flowers before the leaves put out; a gorgeous sight in early spring. 35 cents.

Double-Flowering Almond, Pink and White. Grows two feet high, and is literally covered with miniature roses in early spring, before the leaves put out. 35 cents.

Lilac. With a little care when young this favorite shrub will grow well. Beautiful clusters of purple or white flowers; blooms in early spring. Purple, 35 cts.; White, 50c.

Philadelphus. (*Mock Orange.*) Commonly known as Syringa, which is the botanical name of the Lilac. They do not resemble each other in the least. We can supply a number of varieties at 35 cents.

EVERGREENS.

Golden Arbor-Vitæ. One of the finest evergreens for this section. It is of compact, uniform, vigorous and thrifty growth, succeeding in dryest locations. Always retains its pyramidal form, and ranks as the most beautiful of the Arbor-Vitæ family. Pure bright green color. Fine specimens, 1 foot and over, 75 cents; smaller and larger sizes in proportion.

Chinese Arbor-Vitæ. The well-known open-growing variety, the most vigorous shrub of all. Bears our drouths with impunity, and succeeds where all others fail. Fine for fast-growing screens, wind-breaks, etc. For stately trees the trunk should be kept trimmed until 8 or 10 feet high. 2 feet, 50 cents; other sizes in proportion.

Rosedale Hybrid. A hybrid between Golden Arbor-Vitæ and *Retinospora squarrosa*. Very compact growth, with the sugar-loaf form of Golden Arbor-Vitæ, but with fine cedar-like foliage of a bluish cast, resembling that of the *Retinosporas*. Makes a beautiful ornament; perfectly hardy, and of vigorous growth. 50 cents to \$2.50.

Pyramidal Cypress. A most beautiful evergreen of rapid, strong growth and upright, shaft-like form. A handsome ornament for either lawn or cemetery. 50 cents to \$1.

Horizontal Cypress. Similar to the pyramidal in foliage, but throws its branches well out, making a stately pyramidal tree; grows to large size. 50 cents to \$1.

Red Cedar. Our trees are all nursery-grown, well rooted, of handsome shapes and finest varieties. They are thoroughly adapted to this section, and seldom die in transplanting. 2 feet, 50 cents; larger size, 75 cents.

Buxus sempervirens. (*Tree-Box.*) A beautiful, dark green, glossy leaved evergreen shrub. Succeeds best with some shade from larger trees. 50 cents.

Buonymus Japonica. For many years we have watched the growth of this splendid evergreen with increasing pleasure. Its rich, glossy, dark green foliage, relieved in summer by clusters of greenish white flowers of peculiar form, and enriched in winter by a halo of gorgeous scarlet berries, makes it a beautiful addition to any yard. We have 10-year-old bushes 15 feet high that cannot be equaled for beauty by any other evergreen successful in this section. It is beautiful, whether planted singly, in hedges, or used for borders to walks; answers gratefully to pruning, and can be trained into any desired shape. Always lives after transplanting; thoroughly adapted to this section. 35 to 50 cts.

California Privet. A handsome, vigorous evergreen, with rich, dark green leaves; valuable for hedges and screens; can be trained by pruning to suit any taste. Large bushes, 35 cents. Special rates on large quantities.

Japan Privet. The handsomest of the Privet family. A handsome ornament, whether planted singly or for screens or hedges. Strong and vigorous in growth, with large, dark green leaves and symmetrical habit. Very hardy, and grows freely in this section. 50 cents.

Magnolia grandiflora. Where it will succeed this is the handsomest of evergreens. Large stiff, dark green leaves. Will not succeed where there is too much lime in the soil; does well on sandy land, and grows to large size. Beautiful white flowers sometimes 4 inches in diameter, yielding very fragrant perfume. 50 cents to \$1.



PHILADELPHUS OR MOCK ORANGE.

Remember we pay the express to any express office in the state when orders amount to \$5 or more.



We have abandoned as an impossibility the attempt to satisfy our customers with small Rose plants (rooted cuttings) at low prices, and from the present time all Roses sent out by us will be strong, outdoor-grown bushes, at least one year old, that have had regular field-culture, standing alike flood and

drouth, heat and cold. These Roses will blossom freely the spring after transplanting. As a matter of course these bushes are more costly than plants bought from florists at low prices, the greater portion of which usually die. But with our Roses there is no experimenting; you buy what you want and get it at once, without waiting a year to grow a bush from a small plant.

When the bushes are received they should be planted at once. Prepare the bed by first digging out the soil to a depth of about 18 inches, fill this in with rich, mellow soil, to which has been added a small quantity of cow-lot manure and some cotton seed, if convenient, and mix fertilizers thoroughly with the soil. If the bushes have several branches, cut off all but two of the strongest, and cut these back to two or three growing buds each. Plant the bushes same depth at which they grew in the nursery. Keep them fertilized by an annual application of stable-manure applied to the surface, and clear of weeds, etc. Cut back every year fully half of the previous year's growth, and your flowers will be larger and more perfect in every way. Do not allow them to mature seed.

Our list is composed of the finest Roses known; every one is a marvel of beauty, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Unless otherwise instructed, if we should be out of any particular variety ordered when your order is received, we will substitute some variety of the same color, equally good, if not better.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Price, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Louis Philippe. Dark velvety crimson; flowers rather small; a profuse bloomer. Hardy.

Cloth of Gold. (Climber.) Bright yellow, shading to dark yellow at center; large, double; very fragrant.

Cornelia Cook. One of the finest white roses, of superb form; large, handsome buds.

Papa Gontier. A truly magnificent rose; dark crimson; semi-double; large elongated buds; extremely beautiful.

Lamarque. (Climber.) Pure white; large clusters of beautiful white blossoms and exquisite buds. A strong grower, and very desirable.

La France. Inside of petals silvery flesh-color, outside bright, rich pink; double; fragrant. Very fine, but unfortunately a poor grower in this section.

Marechal Niel. (Climber.) A beautiful sulphur-yellow; extremely double, large, and fragrant. When allowed to grow until it attains large size, which it will do in a few years, it yields thousands of beautiful flowers. A rose so famous as to need no further description here. Very delicate on its own roots, but a vigorous and strong grower when grafted. On own roots, 50 cents; grafted, \$1.



RAINBOW ROSE.

Washington. Pure white; a profuse bloomer; one of the best roses for this section.

The Bride. Finest of all white Tea roses. Buds and blossoms very large, often measuring 4 inches across. The exquisite, delicate white blossoms are borne on long, graceful stems, and in great profusion. The buds are long, pointed, with the ends of the petals slightly curved, giving them a most chaste and elegant appearance.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Climber.) Bright red flowers, large, full and scented. Partakes somewhat of the Hybrid Perpetual character, and in shape, form and size is certainly very distinct and beautiful. The color is bright cherry red—a pure shade; a strong vigorous grower. Very beautiful as a twin climber with Marechal Niel or Lamarque.

Mignonette. (Polyantha.) Everblooming, producing clusters of small, double, beautiful, delicate flowers, white, with delicate blush tinge; sometimes called "Button Rose." Plants dwarf, but hardy and vigorous.

Safrano. Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued very highly for its buds, which cannot be excelled for boutonnières; fragrant, a very strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Perle des Jardins. The one Tea rose you cannot afford to do without. It has absolutely no weak point, but is a perfect and popular rose. The color is faultless, whether the petals show the rich cream tint of cool weather, or take on the richer golden shades a warmer sun gives them. The form of bud is rich, rounded and luxuriant; it is only equalled in beauty by the open rose, which is full to the center and large. Fairly riotous in growth, sending out quantities of beautiful foliage.

Duchess de Brabant. A grand rose, introduced many years ago, and one of the very few old roses to maintain its place as "among the finest." Bright pink, tinged with deep bronzy rose-color. A rich, strong grower, with singularly handsome foliage; blooms profusely from early spring until late fall.

Catherine Mermet. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely pink of the center, shading into lighter creamy pink; a strong grower and fine bloomer, resembling La France in its silvery shading of flowers.

Bon Silene. Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; beautiful buds. One of the oldest named roses; originated in the dark ages, and has since held its place as one of the finest of the rose family. A strong grower.

Madame de Watteville. One of the most remarkably beautiful roses ever introduced. The habit is good and thrifty, the leafage beautiful, and the fragrance of the flower, while peculiar, very delightful. This is the "Tulip Rose," so called in Europe, because of the feathery shading of bright rose-color around the edge of the petals, the body of the petals being creamy white and of heavy texture. This is considered one of the finest roses in the lists of all leading growers.

Rainbow. Imagine a lovely pink rose, blotched and streaked with darkest crimson just enough to add to its beauty, the base of the petals being a deep, rich amber. An ideal rose, and one that attracts universal attention. The buds are long and handsome, having the same erect habit of growth as those of Papa Gontier, from which it is a sport.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Hardy everywhere. They bloom several weeks in the spring, and frequently in the fall.

Price, 35 cents each.

Giant of Battles. Brilliant crimson; large and double; a strong, vigorous grower; highly esteemed.

Madame Plantier. Flowers pure white, perfect in form and in color, produced in beautiful clusters.

Paul Neyron. Dark rose-color; of fine form and very large, often 4 inches in diameter. One of the best and most vigorous roses of its kind.

Pius IX. Fiery crimson; very large and full; flat form. Free-blooming and hardy.

Madame Joseph des Bois. A most vigorous grower and persistent bloomer. Flowers very large and double, borne on long, stiff stems; of fine waxen texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut. The color is pure snow white. Commended as being a most desirable sort. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Seven Sisters. (*Multi flora.*) A climber, of most rampant growth; hard to kill. Immense clusters of flowers, varying in color from crimson to bluish white. 35 cents.

Baltimore Belle. (Climber.) Pale blush, sometimes almost white, variegated with carmine; a very strong grower. Has been popular for many years. 35 cents.

Glory of Mosses. (Moss.) Pale rose color; also very large, full and beautiful when perfect, but unfortunately none of the Moss roses seem to perfect their blossoms here. 35 cents.

Henri Martin. (Moss.) The color is rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large and globular. The buds are almost hid with beautiful green moss. 50 cents.

White Moss. One of the best of the family; flowering in clusters; buds heavily mossed; very fragrant; a strong growing, free-blooming sort, yielding clusters of snow-white flowers and buds. 50 cents.

HARDY CLIMBERS.

Wistaria. A beautiful vigorous climber, that bears transplanting well. Produces large clusters of bluish purple, pea-shaped flowers. We offer all of the best varieties, in fine 2-year vines. 35 cents.

Trumpet Creeper. A clinging vine of rampant growth; clings to wood or stone walls or trees; very hardy; produces clusters of long trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers from early spring until late fall. 35 cents.

Red Coral Honeysuckle. A magnificent, rich climber; often blooms every month in the year, producing a profusion of bright flowers. 50 cents.

White Coral Honeysuckle. Same as above, only white. 50 cents.

Evergreen Honeysuckle. Strong-growing; a perfect evergreen, and an abundant bloomer; very fragrant; flowers open white, changing to yellow. 25 cents.

Japan Golden Honeysuckle. A beautiful evergreen vine with dark green foliage, netted and mottled with gold; flowers white and very desirable. The leaves change to dark green and purple in winter. 25 cents.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These plants are very hardy, requiring little attention. They form very large clumps their rich, green foliage and beautiful, enormous, wavy plumes exciting great admiration. From the plumes handsome winter bouquets can be made for house decoration. We give the height to which they grow. By using Diamond dyes the plumes may be colored any desired shade.

Eulalia Japonica. Rich green blades, and delicate ecru plumes. 5 to 6 feet. 35c.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina. (*Zebra Grass.*) Same as above, but with white bars across the blades; very attractive on account of its oddity. 35 cents.

Eulalia variegata. (*Ribbon Grass.*) Same as above, except that the stripes run lengthwise of the blades. 35 cents.

Eulalia univittata. Very hardy and graceful, with elegant little plumes. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cents.

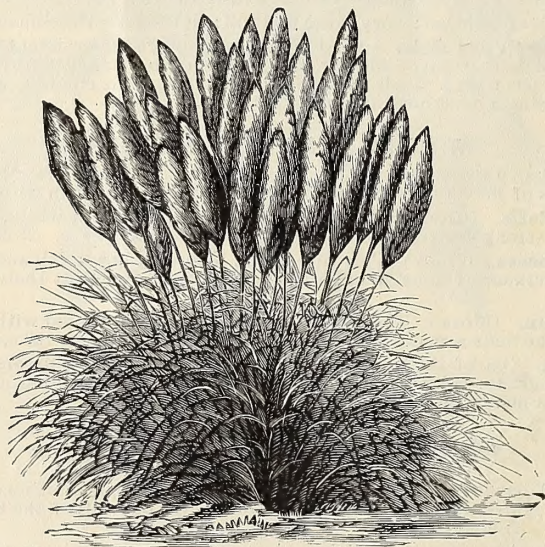
Gynerium argenteum. (*Pampas Grass.*) Enormous bunches of long, handsome, dark green blades, producing long stalks of beautiful silver-white plumes. 8 to 10 feet. 50 cents.

Gynerium roseum. Practically the same as above, but with rose-colored plumes. 50 cents.

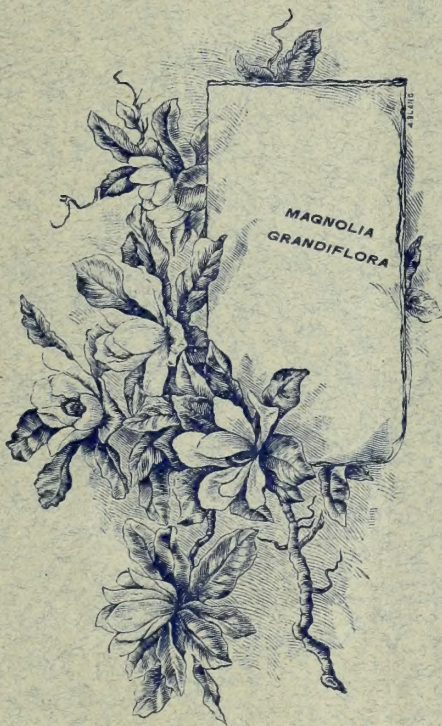
Erianthus Ravennæ. (*Mock Pampas.*) The plumes last outdoors for several months, and are borne profusely. 8 to 10 feet. 35 cents.



Lemon Grass. Came from Malabar, where, as well as in many other parts of the world, the tea made from it is a favorite beverage. A delightful perfume is extracted from the leaves. Highly valued for its medicinal properties and sweet fragrance. Large clumps. 50 cents.

☞ We will supply a collection of five of the above grasses, our selection, including one bunch of Lemon Grass, for \$1.25.



GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM.





Ramsey's - - Nurseries

A. M. & F. T. RAMSEY, Proprietors.

Mahomet, Burnet Co., Texas.

~~~~~  
We Have over Thirty Years Experience in the  
Fruit Business in this County.

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WE have in our Orchard about 250 Varieties of
•• Peaches, 100 Varieties of Plums, 30 of
Pears, 25 of Apricots, and the More Promising
Varieties of Other Fruits that Grow here. We
consider their Merits and Demerits, and Propagate
the Best.

OUR MOTTO:

Not How Cheap, but How Good.

We expect to continue in the Nursery Business, and respectfully ask a Trial Order from those who have never Patronized Us.

