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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
A WORD ABOUT CONDITIONS AND OUR SHORTAGE OF STOCK

IT IS with pleasure that we hand you this our 1919-1920 Catalog of the Munson Nurseries. As noted this catalog is somewhat abridged in comparison with former editions. The curtailed propagation that we were forced to go during the latter year of the war, and the exceedingly heavy demand for stock that we have had for stock before the catalog went to press is responsible for this. There are many varieties of stock not listed this season in our catalog we grew as usual, but the volunteer demand for same during the weeks before we put the catalog to press has taken all stock of such varieties, hence we are omitting such varieties from this issue of the catalog.

We trust, however, as conditions adjust themselves, that we will be able to grow and meet the great demand we are having, and for which we are very grateful to all of our patrons.

TERMS, CONDITIONS, SHIPPING, ETC.

1. Cash (By Draft, Money Order, or Registered Letter), with order, will secure prompt filling. No goods shipped unless Cash or Satisfactory Security accompanies the order. If personal checks are sent include 15 cents for collection, which amount they cost us.

2. For Goods Already Wanted Send No Notice. We will send one-half the cost with the order. No reserve will be made otherwise. Goods will be shipped "C. O. D." only when one-half payment is sent with order, or satisfactory proof of reliability is furnished.

3. Our Responsibility Ceases after delivery, except for mistakes in filling, which must be reported immediately after receipt of goods, to admit of adjustment. A double system of checking is employed in putting up orders, so that mistakes are rare, and sometimes customers complain of an error and afterwards find it was their own mistake.

4. Substitution. If it is not explicitly stated in the order that no substitution is permitted in case the variety ordered is sold out we shall consider permission to substitute granted, and then put in the place of the variety ordered always with its correct name, and one of equal or better value, unless such is not in stock, when the variety will be unfilled and the money refunded.

5. In order to secure what you wish send your order early in the season, before stock is sold. Orders received late in the season may expect to find assortments broken in any nursery.

6. Please do not order articles not named in catalog. We catalog only what we have for sale, and aim to sell only what we produce.

7. Customers Will Generally Be Most Successful in getting desirable assortments by leaving the selection, in so far as we, as a nursery, have much experience in testing and growing for market; but we desire everyone to have his or her choice as nearly as possible.

8. Guarantee and Responsibility. We send out thrifty and healthy stock, properly packed and in good condition. Take railroad or express receipt "in good order," and are not responsible for losses or damages caused by delays. We do not replace trees that die under conditions over which we have no control, such as droughts, freezes, excessive rains, unsuitable soils, improper handling, and after-care. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to label, and agree to replace all such as may by accident or oversight prove untrue to name, free of charge, we are mutually agree and understand between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for such untrue trees or plants.

9. It is to Our Own Interest to give customers the best terms and selections possible. But we cannot prevent Droughts, Severe Winters, Early or Late Frosts, Insects and Rabbits, etc., from cutting good plants from the market; or that we may substitute true species of the plant or variety ordered in place of the one we send out.

10. We Are Responsible to All of Our Customers, and to them only, for the character of the goods, and to them or their forwarders—express and railway companies—we guarantee to deliver stock in good order, true to name. With such delivery our responsibility ceases.

11. Season for Shipping and Transplanting. We begin digging strawberry plants October 15, not earlier, and other stock November 15, and continue almost uninterruptedly to dig and ship until March 10, November, December and February being the months in which to transplant in the South.

12. Trees and Plants by Mail or Parcel Post. Packages or bales of trees not measuring over 72 inches in length and girth combined can be sent by Parcel Post up to 50 pounds if within 150 miles of Denison, and up to 20 pounds for any distance. The zone rates apply. If any of our customers desire their orders sent by Parcel Post we will send them that way, but remittance must be made to cover cost of postage, as same has to be paid in advance.

PRICES

13. Stock will be carefully and securely packed and delivered to express or freight depot in Denison at the prices named throughout the catalog. For quality of stock offered these prices are quite low. You will find that it will cost you less to order at these prices and pay your own express than to order from catalogues and pay for express. By actual comparison it will be seen that these prices plus the express are actually lower than with purchase direct as stated. In this way you get stock at its lowest price, and transportation at actual cost, the lowest possible combination.

14. Cost of Packing is considerable, but on all orders of $3.50 or more we will do the packing free. On orders of less than $3.50 and $3.50 or under, or orders for stock not measured over 72 inches in girth, the packing charge is $1.00 on each order or part of an order. This cost is to be paid by the customer.

15. Prices as to Quantity. As noted, prices are given for "each," "dozen," and "100." When 1 to 5 of a variety is ordered, each ounce is charged for each ounce. When 6 to 9 of a variety is ordered remit according to the "dozen" price. When 10 to 499 of a variety is ordered remit according to the "thousand" price, which is 10 per cent discount from the "100" rate.
WE PAY YOU FOR NAMES

We will pay as follows for names and addresses of home owners who are likely to want nursery stock:
If your order is $3.00 or more, send 6 names and deduct 25 cents.
If your order is $5.00 or more, send 15 names and deduct 50 cents, or send 12 names and deduct 50 cents, or send 24 names and deduct $1.00.

Names must be clearly written upon a separate sheet from that of your order or letter. Unless so written we cannot allow the deduction. Put only one name and address on a line.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

Be careful in unpacking to note everything, and immediately "heel in" in moist soil till planted, or plant at once. Never plant bare root stock in dry soil unless the roots are soaked in water till saturated. Fill in around the roots without air. Then water thoroughly. Cut the roots if the tree is in a frozen condition plant the bales or boxes in a dark cellar or bury in earth till thawed out.

Before planting remove all broken and extra long roots with a knife, cutting from below outward, not towards the body of the tree. If more than an inch thick stem these roots should be cut back so that the thickest stump will not be more than 1 1/2 to 2 feet high. Leave no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to their half length, then planting the leader the lower branches should be kept from the soil by being placed sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches deep. If to be set in land rich, mellow earth, but no fresh manure, to such a point that the tree set thereon will not sink, and to the same depth in soil, when the hole is filled, as it stood in the nursery. If the soil is dry pour into the bucketed or two or three water before filling the hole, and when settled away level up with the lower edges of the planting stock. Keep the soil thoroughly pulverized about the tree, and tree from weeds during the growing season. Do not water through the summer by pouring water to the top of the roots, but water the plant in the morning or evening, have the tree watered every evening until ground is thoroughly saturated below the roots; then no more watering will be needed for two weeks. Partial surface watering kills more trees than it saves. Water only in dry weather you need to do.

For more detailed information on this subject and on future care of the tree we respectfully refer you to American Fruit Grower, or Apple, Citrus, and Pecan Grower, in the departments of Propagation, Diseases of Trees and Plants, and all kinds subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Experimental Station, or Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletin. We have on hand at grower's price a hundred of our publications furnished by the leaders in the art of propagation. The National Government and most all the states maintain a department devoted to horticultural interests, and their information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, etc., is the best to be had.

HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION

For the benefit of our customers and friends, we have listed below a set of books that touch upon nearly every phase of fruit and ornamental growing. The prices are the prices of the publishers, and we will take pleasure to order any of our customers at such wholesale prices to us. By allowing our customers to place orders for books direct from the publishers, we do not know of any books that can be sold cheaper. If we did we would have to charge a higher price in order to cover expenses of keeping such in stock, as rent for room.

All you have to do is to send us the money as warranting the order to the various publishers without any further cost to you. No discounts.

FRUIT GROWING

Apple, The American Orchard, Waugh, $1.40
Bush Fruits, F. W. Card., 1.00
American Fruit Grower, J. J. Thomas—A Most Complete, 1.50
American Horticultural Manual, 1.50
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture, H. H. Hume, 2.00
Citrus and Other Exotics, C. W. Goff, 1.50
Apple Growing, M. C. Burritt, 1.00
Fruit Growing in Arid Regions, Paddock & Whipple, 2.50
Fruit Harvesting, Marketing and Storing, 1.25
Fruit Garden; How to Make, S. W. Fletcher, 2.25
Fruit Marketing, Modern, B. S. Brown, 1.50
Fruit Growing, Dr. C. R. Munson, 1.50
Fruit Grower, Practical, S. T. Maynard, 1.75
Fruit Growing, Principles of, L. H. Bailey, 1.75
Fruit Culture, Successful, S. T. Maynard, 1.25
Grape, Foundation of American Grape Culture—Munson, 2.00
Grape, American Grape Growing and Wine Making—J. K. Munson, 1.50
Grape, American, T. W. Muller, 1.50
Making Horticulture Pay, M. G. Kains, 1.75
Nut Cultiurist, A. S. Fuller, 1.75
Pecan and Its Culture, H. H. Hume, 1.75
Peach, American Peach Orchard, Waugh, 1.25
Peach, The, F. W. Card., 1.75
Plum and Plum Culture, F. A. Waugh, 1.75
Pear Culture for Profit, P. T. Quinlan, 1.75
Prune and its Culture, P. C. Whipple, 1.75
Peach Growing, H. P. Gould, 2.00
Small Fruit Culture, A. S. Fuller, 1.50
Strawberry Cultiurist, C. F. Sheffield, 1.75
Strawberry Growing, S. W. Fletcher, 1.75
Home Fruit Grower, M. K. Ready, 1.50
Trees in Winter, Blakeslee and Jarvis, 2.50

PRUNING, PROPAGATION AND PLANT BREEDING

Principles and Practices of Pruning, M. G. Kains, 2.25
Pruning Manual, L. H. Bailey, 1.75
Pruning Made Easy, M. G. Kains, 2.00
Plant Breeding, L. H. Bailey, 2.00
Plant Breeding, H. P. Davis, 2.00
Principles of Plant Culture, E. S. Goff, 2.00
Propagation of Plants, A. S. Fuller, 1.50
FLOWER GARDENING, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Manual of Gardening, H. Bailey, $2.00

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Drainage and Profit for Drainage, H. E. Rickford, 1.00
Engineering for Land Drainage, C. G. Elliott, 2.00
Farm Drainage, H. F. French, 1.00
Farm Drainage, E. M. Sandoz, 1.00
Irrigation Farming, L. M. Wilcox, 2.00
Irrigation for the Fruit Grower and Orchardist, B. Stewart, 1.00
Irrigation and Drainage, F. H. King, 1.50
Irrigation for Home Gardens, E. Mead, 1.75
Land Drainage, M. Miles, 1.00
Practical Farm Drainage, C. G. Elliott, 1.50
Principles of Irrigation Practice, A. J. Widtsoe, 1.75
Tile Drainage, W. J. Chamberlain, 1.00

ANNUAL PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, AND VEGETABLES

Diseases of Cultivated Plants and Trees, G. Massee, 2.25

ECONOMICS

Fumigation Methods, W. G. Johnson, 1.00
Injurious Insects, H. S. Kane, 2.00
Injurious Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard, E. D. Sanderson, 3.00

Injurious Insects—General, 1.00
Injurious Insects to Vegetables, F. H. Chitten, 1.50
Injurious Insects to Trees, 2.00
Injurious Insects to the Household and Animals, G. W. Harrington, 1.75
Injurious Insects to the Garden, M. H. Treat, 1.50

Manual of Fruit Insects; Slingerland and Winer, 1.50
Manual of Spraying Crops, C. M. Weed, 1.50
Manual of Spraying Plants, The, E. G. LeCroy, 2.50
Manual of Weeds, L. H. Pammel, 1.50
Weeds and How to Eradicate Them, T. Shaw, 1.50
APPLES

PLANT Apple Trees in the South 20 feet apart north and south by 30 feet apart east and west, requiring 75 trees per acre. Best corn or cotton sandy land is suitable. Read Bailey's Field Notes on Apple Culture, price 75 cents; or American Apple Orchard, $1.00.

PRICES

One to 5 of a variety at "each" price.
Six to 39 of a variety at the "dozen" rate.
Forty or more of a variety at the "hundred" rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 feet</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
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</table>

DESCRIPTED IN ORDER OF RIPENING


Red June—Tree slow grower, but bears young. Small to medium size; bright red skin; flesh tart and quality good. Fine table and market; best shipper of extra early varieties.

Jonathan—of American origin. Medium, if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish conical, rich, bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping, pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. Should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

Ben Davis—Tree healthy, vigorous, and abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

Stayman or Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper.

Delicious—Winter. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

Gano—Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper in color, and better in quality. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower. An early, annual and prolific bearer. A valuable late winter apple.

Arkansas Black—Vigorous, abundant; dark red, medium; excellent market.

Florence Crab—Pinkish red, faintly striped; flesh yellow.

QUINES

PLANT Quince Trees in the South 20 feet apart north and south by 30 feet apart east and west, requiring 75 trees per acre. Best corn or cotton sandy land is suitable. Read Bailey's Field Notes on Quince Culture, price 75 cents; or American Quince Orchard, $1.00.

PRICES

One to 5 of a variety at "each" price.
Six to 39 of a variety at the "dozen" rate.
Forty or more of a variety at the "hundred" rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 feet</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

QUINES

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Quinces need very rich, deep, well-drained soil. They are better for culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$8.15</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 year</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 year</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meech—Very fine and prolific. None better in growth or quality of fruit.
PEARS do well on a variety of soils—clay loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The soil must not be wet, should be drained, if not naturally drained. The knife is the best remedy for blight. Keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back to 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted. Keep this up from time to time as the blight appears, and you can keep it down. We have found here and there that there is less blight where the trees are not cultivated after the second year, but weeds kept mown off. Plant 20 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre.

**PRICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sizes</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>43.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JAPANESE PERSIMMONS**

These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are the royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished; the trees vary from shrubbery growth of eight to ten feet high to a much larger size in different variety. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years of age.

2 to 3 feet  $0.40 $4.00
3 to 4 feet  $0.30 $3.00
4 to 5 feet  $0.20 $2.00

**AMERICAN PERSIMMONS**

We have sold all grafted trees of the Josephine and Kawakami, but have a lot of fine seedling trees of the Josephine which come nearly true.

1 to 2 feet  $0.20
2 to 3 feet  $0.30
3 to 4 feet  $0.50

**HARDY ORANGE**

(See under hedging plants)

**ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES, GOUMI**

Here is a magnificent shrub, with leaves dark green above and silvery beneath, perfectly hardy, bearing a crimson, cherry-like fruit (with one small, long seed), of refreshing, tart flavor, making an immense crop every year, ripening in May here. Price 50c each.

**JUJUBE**

Jujube—This is a fruit introduced from China. There are many varieties, the same as our plums, some indifferent and some very good. The tree is handsome, having beautiful glossy green leaves, and a fruit at every leaf, making a beautiful ornamental tree. The fruit is shape of an olive, has dry pulp of good flavor, but very mild in acid, rather a nutty flavor. We have succeeded in growing some seedlings from one of the best varieties.

Each 2 to 4 feet $0.75
4 to 6 feet  $1.00

**PLUMS**

Named in order of ripening.
Plant 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Succeed on thinner land than peach, with more clay, and thrive where the peach will. All succeed well nearly everywhere.

**HARDY ORANGE**

(See under hedging plants)

**ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES, GOUMI**

Here is a magnificent shrub, with leaves dark green above and silvery beneath, perfectly hardy, bearing a crimson, cherry-like fruit (with one small, long seed), of refreshing, tart flavor, making an immense crop every year, ripening in May here. Price 50c each.

**JUJUBE**

Jujube—This is a fruit introduced from China. There are many varieties, the same as our plums, some indifferent and some very good. The tree is handsome, having beautiful glossy green leaves, and a fruit at every leaf, making a beautiful ornamental tree. The fruit is shape of an olive, has dry pulp of good flavor, but very mild in acid, rather a nutty flavor. We have succeeded in growing some seedlings from one of the best varieties.

Each 2 to 4 feet $0.75
4 to 6 feet  $1.00

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Each 2 to 4 feet $0.75
4 to 6 feet  $1.00
CHERRIES

PLANT 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Require very best drought-resisting soil. They do better on limestone or gravelly soil than sandy soils. We grow only varieties of the Duke and Morello class (Sour Cherries), as they are the only classes that will succeed in this part of the South. The Sweet Cherries (Hearts and Bregarreaus) are not successful here.

PRICES

One of 5 of a variety at "each" price. Six to 30 of a variety at the "dozen" rate. Forty or more of a variety at the "100" rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
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</table>

BLACKBERRIES

Plant two feet apart in rows, rows seven feet apart, requiring 3,112 plants per acre. Succeed any where. Read Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist. Price, $1.50.

VARIETIES IN SUCCESSION

Fifty cents per dozen, $3.00 per 100, $20.00 per 1,000.

Austin-Mayes Dewberry—A very early, prolific, large variety and most successful dewberry for north Texas.

McDonald—Appears to be a hybrid between a blackberry and dewberry. Large and good quality. The flower being platillate needs a staminate or perfect flowering kind nearby to pollinate; when thus pollinated it is very productive.

Dallas—Very vigorous, drooping, thorny, productive, large, fine. This is proving to be a very valuable market variety.

Robison—Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; of best quality. Sells at the highest market price. Originated by Willard Robison at Cisco, Texas. It has fruited here for a number of years and has proven itself one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It endures the climatic hardships most excellently.

APRICOTS AND MULBERRIES

We grow them but all trees that we grew this season were sold on volunteer demand before this catalog went to press. Will grow more next season.
Directions for Cultivating. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the tree back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year’s growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air.

After tree is transplanted, we cannot emphasize the fact too much that it is quite important to cut the tree back to about at least 24 to 28 inches high, and to a single stem. This not only starts the tree off right, but also is quite a factor in getting a good successful stand to grow. We have seen peach trees from the same lot that were transplanted, and a part cut back. In the part that was cut back, every tree grew and made a vigorous growth. In the part that was not cut back, many of the trees did not start off, others were slow in starting off and made indifferent growth, while only a few made any sort of vigorous growth.

Borers. Go through your orchard in March and where you find gum around the surface, clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them; then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

PRICES

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Dozen</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 feet</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We list below the varieties that we have in stock unsold at time of going to press. We grow many other varieties, but the volunteer demand for them has taken all the trees that we grew, so they are not listed. We will continue to grow them and trust to have larger stock to meet all demands.

NAMED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

- **Mayflower**—May 20th. White, semi-cling; red skin. Best of all the extra early varieties.
- **Carman**—Early June. White, semi-cling. Large. White skin, with blush.
- **Champion**—Similar to Carman. A little longer in shape. Late June or early July.
- **Belle of Georgia**—A good, yellow variety, ripening before Elberta.
- **Elberta**—Large, yellow freestone. Well known and sure cropper. Last of July.
- **Chinese Cling**—Very large, white cling stone. Last of July.
- **Captain Ede**—A yellow freestone, coming in after Elberta.
- **Gold Dust**—A yellow cling stone of best quality, with red, showy skin. First of August.
- **Mathew Beauty**—A fine quality yellow freestone. Middle of August.
- **Stump**—A white freestone, fine quality, very prolific. Middle of August.
- **Ringgold**—A large white clingstone. First of September.
- **Henrietta**—Large yellow clingstone, showy red skin. First of September.
- **Salway**—A fine quality yellow freestone, large. Middle of September.
PECAN TREES—GRAFTED VARIETIES

Gulf Coast Originations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 feet</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stuart—Nuts large or very large, 1½ to 2 inches long, oblong, with brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

Van Deman—Large to very large, from 1½ to 2½ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown, with purplish markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.

Texcot—Nuts large, 1½ to 2 inches long; oblong, with brownish shell, not marked, but shiny. Shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright yellowish brown in color; flavor medium, very good. One of the most productive varieties.

Schley—Size medium to large; 1½ to 1½ inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light reddish brown, with a few small markings of purplish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright yellowish brown in color; flavor rich, nutty; in quality one of the best. Tree a good grower and on the whole a very excellent variety.

TEXAS ORIGINATIONS

We will not have any trees of Texas Prolific, San Saba, and other varieties originated by Mr. Risien, but those desiring these varieties write direct to Mr. E. E. Risien, San Saba, Texas.

Seedling Pecan Trees

These were grown from nuts of fair size and quality. They are recommended for shade trees where the fine large nut or paper shell quality is not so much desired.

From 2 to 7 feet high at 50 cents per foot.

Cultural Note—Many fail to get satisfactory results in the transplanting of the pecan and persimmon, because they do not plant the trees in the right manner. Both the persimmon and pecan have long, straight tap roots, with few or no side roots and almost no fibrous roots, so it is difficult for such roots to get a hold of the soil unless one takes care and plants the tree in the right manner. A hole should be dug at least three feet deep; a post-hole digger is a good tool to use. Set the tree so that the entire root is under ground. (One great fault is that some leave two to five inches of the root above the surface.) Then fill in with nice, moist, pulverized soil, and tamp same so that the soil is forced into the pores of the bark of the root, being careful not to bruise the root while thus tamping. After the hole is thus filled up, then mound up about the tree with a mound of earth about a foot high and two feet across. This mound will gradually work away by cultivation. Then be sure and keep the tree cultivated all summer. If a post-hole digger is used it would be well to spade up the ground about eight inches deep in a radius of three feet around the tree before the mound is made.

Raspberries

Price

Seventy-five cents per dozen, $4.00 per 100.

Cardinal—Very vigorous and prolific, dark red, very large. Originated in Kansas. Succeeding very well here. One of the most profitable varieties.

St. Regis—An everbearing sort, large berry and firm. Bears from April on through to hot weather in the South, while it is claimed it will bear until frost in the North.

Kansas—A very large, excellent fruited black-cap, one of the best for a dry, hot climate.

Strawberries

Plant 16 inches apart in rows, rows 3½ feet apart, requiring 9,000 plants per acre. Deep loamy, sandy soil, with clay sub-soil is preferable.

Read Fuller’s Strawberry Culturist. Price 25 cents.

PRICES

Thirty-five cents per dozen, $1.75 per 100, $10.00 per 1,000.

Saint Louis—Extra early, large, light red, showy.

Lady Thompson—Blunt top-shaped; medium to large bright red; prolific, but of short season.

Klondike—Well suited for large range of the Southwest; best mid-season berry. Large, conical, bright red.

Aroma—One of the best late varieties for the Southwest. Large, long tapering, dark red.

Everbearing Strawberry

Everbearing Strawberry—75¢ per doz. $3.00 per 100, $20.00 per 1,000.
GRAPES

We Are Known the World Over For Our Grapes. It will be to Your Advantage to Get Your Vines From Headquarters.

CULTURE

We have prepared a pamphlet on the culture of grapes which is re-print of Chapter V and VI from "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE," and consists of 20 pages. This pamphlet will be sent free to all of our customers purchasing grape vines to the amount of $2 or more, if such is requested. If the pamphlet is desired, please so request it when sending in your order. To others it will be mailed for 25 cents.

The following are good books on the grape:
"Foundations of American Grape CULTURE" $2.00
"American Grape Growing and Wine Making" 1.60
"Grape Culturist," Fuller 1.60

PRICES

Unless one-year vines are specially ordered, we will fill all orders with two or three-year vines, if such are in stock, and fill with first-class one-year vines where we have no older vines of the variety ordered. The following prices are based on older vines. Either age will come into bearing:

Single vines of any variety, each... $0.25
Two vines of any variety for... $0.45
3 to 5 vines of same variety at... $0.60
6 to 20 vines of any variety, at, per dozen... $2.00
30 to 300 vines of any variety at, per 100... $12.00
On Headlight, Fern, R. W. Munson, Gold Coin, 300 or more vines of any of these at $10.00 per 100.

The varieties are named in the following order in which they ripen as it is possible to do so. There is a variation inimers description in near the order in which they ripen from season to season.

(Many of the varieties are given fuller description and have full page illustrations in "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN CULTURE"—Price, $2.00.)

President—Pure seedling of Herbert. Has a much better vine, which is strong, healthy and prolific. Flower perfect. Cluster medium, compact; berry large, black, persistent, delicious flavor, nothing superior. This grape will make a marvelous record over a very extensive region. Shrub hardy. Grown far north as central Illinois, Ohio and in Massachusetts. Plants with Delaware.

Romme—Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, endures climate better than Concord. Produces good grape, 300 to 400 to 1, much more, but less so than Delaware. Clusters medium to small ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, peduncles slight, berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe; skin very thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment, carries well 50 to 100 miles; very profitable for a home market grape, as it is always in demand on account of its good agreeable and desirable qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened but acid when under-ripe. Fruit rarely or not at all affected by rot.

Bell—A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very strong, a good sure producer; cluster medium cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish yellow, rarely attacked with black rot; skin thin, tender, juicy, sweet and agreeably flavored. Ripens just before Concord.

Heron—A seedling of Roger's No. 44, Herbert. Vine very vigorous, healthy, with foliage similar to Concord, the clusters, however, ripen in good quality than Concord, very vigorous and profliic. Uses market, table, red wine. Requires hot, dry, heavy, well-drained soil.

Ciceta (Parentage, America X R. W. Munson)—Cluster large, berry large black, handsome; skin thin, hardly ever attacked by mildew, leaves resemble those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters medium, compact, very clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough, pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early.

PERIOD II—JULY 1 to 10 strong.

Winchell—Sometimes confused with the Green American Grapes. Slightly larger than Brilliant. Clusters and berry larger than Green Mountain, and of yellowish white. Green Mountain suffers easily from drouth by withering before ripening and for this reason we have dropped it.

Manito—Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth very similar to America, endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle. Very good or excellent; medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable. Ripens very early, about with Moore's Early, packs beautifully and very stably. Very profitable for the market grape; also a good wine grape.

Lomanto—Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot or mildew; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact; berry very persistent, medium to large, spherical, dark purple of black, skin thin, tough; pulp melting, excellent qualities. Juice dark red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate.

See note under Nitidal.

Clieeta (Parentage, America X R. W. Munson)—Cluster large, berry large black, handsome; skin thin, hardly ever attacked by mildew, leaves resemble those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters medium, compact, very clear, dark red, globular, persistent, dark purple of white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp melting, excellent qualities. Juice dark red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate.

See note under Nitodal.

HERITAGE FRUITS, TREES, VINES, ROSES, ETC.
Nitolai—Salado hybridized with Malaga. Vine Vigor: vigorous. Berries: large, wine red, some; berry persistent, above medium, translucent, dark red; skin thin, never cracks; pulp melting, pure, firm, juicy, rich in sugar; very handsome in basket and sells at highest price. Native to the Southwestern United States. Well adapted to semi-arid regions of the Southwest. We have named the variety in honor of Prof. Krause, who did valuable work in hybridizing grapes. We can supply about 35 pounds to page 150, Foundations of American Grape Culture.

PERIOD IV—JULY 20 TO AUGUST 1


Lukfata (V. Champini x More's Early)—Growth strong, endures heat, drought and cold remarkably well. Berries: large, firm, hard, thin, deep red, some; black, with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender, quality much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses: market, table, wine, jelly, raisin, grape brandy.

Concord—Cluster medium to large, berry large, firm, yellowish when ripe; bunches large. Native to the South. Does not hybridize. Rarely used in the West.

Salem (Rogers)—Medium cluster, large red berry; quality good.

PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 TO 10

Captain—Vines from Cape May cross with R. W. Munson. See description above. Berries: large, very large, long, cylindrical, reaching 10 to 12 inches; berry large, black, with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender, quality much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses: market, table, wine, jelly, raisin, grape brandy.

Chiante (America x R. W. Munson)—Growing strong. Clusters large, cylindrical, shouldered, with medium peduncle. Berries: large, yellowish when ripe; skin thin, tough; flesh firm, juicy, rich, very agreeable, sprightly quality. Very prolific. An excellent market and wine grape.

Charnock (America x Delaware)—Very vigorous and very productive; cluster large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to soil; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and mealy; of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, after Concord. Does finely in Florida and southeastern part of United States. Pronounced of the best quality by many who have taken part in our "grape-tasting" tests.

Champanel (V. Champini x Worden)—Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drought, grows well on semi-arid soil. Berries: large, black, with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender, quality much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses: market, table, wine, jelly, raisin, grape brandy.

Champi (V. Champini x Worden)—Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drought, grows well on semi-arid soil. Berries: large, black, with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender, quality much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses: market, table, wine, jelly, raisin, grape brandy.

Extra (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph)—Growth strong; cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, berry large, firm, yellowish when ripe; skin thin; drop off of active and thin; flesh a little pulpy, very juicy. Should be thoroughly ripe, otherwise rather acid; good quality

Krause—This was produced from seed taken from some of the best grape vines in the United States. Native to the South. Supposed to be a hybrid of Herbemont and Niagara. Vine is vigorous, usually heavy bearing. Berries: large, white, firm, blue, medium to large size, of fine quality; very handsome in basket and sells at highest price.

Herbemont—Vine very vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Berries: large, small, white, firm, blue, medium to large size, of fine quality; very handsome in basket and sells at highest price.
FRUITS, TREES, VINES, ROSES, ETC.

to black rot, which will have to be kept in check by spraying. Well adapted to the East and north as Kansas, as winters with 15 degrees below zero and cold have not affected it. It ripens in the market; also fine for table.

**Muench**—A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grown by Bennett and South Bend). Vine very vigorous and free from all disease; clusters large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp medium and very juicy. Of fine flavor. Good for table.

**SOUTHERN MUSCADINES**

Succeed in deep, rich soil throughout the South. Likes shade. Roots will run farther apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollinate them.

A most excellent work on the Muscadine grape has been published by the State Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Muscadine Grapes," by O. C. Musmann and Charles C. Samson. It is a bulletin of 60 pages, with numerous high-grade half-tones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin at our office, but the president of the State Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 278, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print. Also Farmers' Bulletin, April, 1916, No. 708.

**SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES**

**MANY** fine shade trees die the first season, after being carefully planted, from neglect of cultivation during the summer. Dig extra large to dynamite the bottom of the hole. In filling up the basin, put in the upper part of the tree. Digging up the soil two inches deep for a radius of closer to the tree than four feet for two years. It is important to remember that trees are not important. Many start to cultivate during the cool days of spring, but neglect during July and August, just the very time young set trees should have attention. See further instructions on page 2 under "Care of Trees on Arrival."

*Last Rose*—A hybrid of Armington and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long pedicule, conical, with heavy shoulder. Ripens in the dark pink to red round, tender, or very good quality. Ripening later than the other black varieties and the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape.

**James**—Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure Muscadines. Skin thick, but flavor good. Requires 10 to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black Muscadine and Good Quality.

**Scuppernong**—Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster. The following are hybrids of the Scuppernong made by us. The La Salle and San Jacinto being of the first generation and the others of the second generation from the Scuppernong.

**La Salle**—Hybrid of Muscadine and Post Oak. Large, black berry, with 6 to 15 to cluster and more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender and better quality than Scuppernong. Earliest to ripen of these hybrids.

**Muscadine Seeding**—These are grown from seed of the La Salle, San Jacinto and Scuppernong. The above named variety grown near together with Alabama, Armalaga and Gold Coin grapes near by. The seedlings may be pure and some may be hybrids. This cannot be ascertained until they are two or three years old and will be staminate or male vines. We offer these seedlings only to those who wish to experiment. Some of them may prove extraordinary.

**Maple, Silver or Soft** (Acer Dasyacarpum)—Grows best in moist, rich soil, but succeeds almost anywhere. A rapid, chaste, beautiful tree, a wide range of purposes. Heads in a globular form, branching at crotch, does not have a leader like the Syringa. Leaves silvery beneath; turn scarlet in fall.

**Male Russian Mulberry**—The flowers on this tree are nearly staminate, but have rudimentary stamens, which sometimes metamorphoses and will set insignificant fruit, especially first season or two after transplanting, but after tree recovers from check of transplanting and gets into full growth rarely any fruit set. What fruit is set is quite small and compare in size and productiveness to the regular bearing sorts. This variety does not sprout like the non-flowering. This has a round head of compact form, well filled with leaves. The trees are grown as graft, the same as the fruiting sorts.

**Persimmon**—The persimmon makes a good shade tree, but owing to long tap root it is better to get the smaller trees as described below. However, if anyone wishes to take the pains to transplant some 8-foot size trees we have them from $3.00 to $5.00 each, according to size, from 1½ to 2-inch caliper measure.

**Ptelea trifoliata** (P. Caroliniana)—Considered as distinct from the Cottonwood, it differs in its strict, straight appearance, making a much upright, uniform head. Is very much planted throughout our country. Free from cottony blooms. A quick symmetrical, growth. Easy to transplant. Older trees have white underbark. Leave leaves. Adaptable equally well to black and sandy soils.
Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

LARGELY in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscapes, parks or other ornamental planting, and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid.

We have grown a large stock of shrubs to meet the growing demand which is increasing. As the Southwestern country is getting older, more attention is being paid to ornamentation of Homes, Yards, Parks, etc. To be successful, plant only those shrubs that are adapted. Do not make a mistake of planting some shrubs that make a fine show 1,000 miles away, for it may not endure the climatic conditions here. All those listed by us are fully successful in the Southwest. We can supply most of the shrubs in one, two or three year sizes, from 6 inches to 5 feet high.

Prices (Unless Otherwise Noted).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>One year, usually 12 to 18 inches</th>
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<td>Two year, usually 2 to 3 feet</td>
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<td>Three year, usually 3 feet, but very heavy and wide</td>
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Althea, or Rose of Sharon (Hybiscus Syriacus)—Altheas are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, blooming for a long time, and deserve to be in every collection. The Duches de Brabant is a dark rose crimson. The Banner is a very light flesh pink, with pink pencillings. The Pearl is white.

Butterfly Bush—So named because the flowers attract the butterflies, and if there are many butterflies in the region they will be swarming over the bush while in bloom. It is a strong growing shrub, with weeping branches, and at end of each branch there is a pendant of heliotrope-like flowers of heliotrope or lavender color.

Bush honeysuckle—Upright with bending canes. Blooms in February with sweet white flowers.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia)—This is a Southern plant, much esteemed, very effective both as a single specimen of a small tree, or in groups, as a large shrub. bloom throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers in immense panicles. A single tree on the lawn is most effective, as a mass of them produces a most magnificent background. The crimson is a beautiful, bright red. The light pink is very distinct.

Deutzias—Valuable, self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubbery; the dwarfer, for borders or for planting near the house. We have two sorts, namely:

Deutzia Crenata—Upright woody shrub that blooms early in spring, profuse and fragrant. Light pink.

Deutzia Watsonii (Pride of Rochester)—Double pure white.

Lilacs (Syringa)—Best beloved of all the old-time garden shrubs, whose flowers never fail to charm with their delicate beauty or refresh with their fragrance.

Philadelphia Coronarius, or Mock Orange (Improperly called Syringa, Sweet Syringa, etc.)—A rather upright shrub of good appearance, bearing in April a profusion of single white flowers one inch wide in a rather dense racemes, very fragrant and effective.

Philadelphia Grandiflorus—Of same habit of growth as the Philadelphia Coronarius, except the flowers are larger and bloom in May.

Pomegranates—Shrubs with glossy green leaves, with large, waxy-like, beautiful flowers about two inches across. General hardy in north Texas, but fully hardy from Waco, Tyler and south. We have two colors: Double Salmon Pomegranate, Double Scarlet Pomegranate.

Pyrus Japanica (Scarlet or Japan Quince, Devils' Fire)—A gorgeous sight of fiery red flowers very early in spring; in full bloom before leaves come out. Fine for single specimen, screen or hedge.

SALVIA


Alba—A white flowering form of above. Price 75 cents each.

SPIREA

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will ensure bloom the entire season and still evade the monotony of repetition.

Spirea Billardi—Strong growth. Spikes three to five inches long of closely set flowerlets of pinkish red color. Profuse and blooms all summer.

Spirea Pruinifolia fl. pi. (Bridal Wreath)—Plum leaved foliage, tall growing, but will prune to any desired height. Blooms early in March and is very effective with its long, graceful curving branches covered thickly their whole length with small, double white flowers.

Spirea Van Houttei—Pure snow white, single flower, with dark eye in center, borne in globose clusters similar to Reeseeil in this respect, very graceful. A complete fountain of pure white bloom in April.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—A dwarf form with clusters of flowers shape of lantana in lavender and pink. One-year plants only, 25 cents each.

Calycanthus Floridus—The sweet-scented shrub. One year only, 25 cents each.

Mint Tree (Vitex)—Sometimes called the Chaste Tree. A shrub-like tree with dark green foliage, deeply fingered leaves, bloom in heat of summer with mint-scented blue flowers. One-year size 35 cents each.

Flowering Willow—So called. A tall tree-like shrub having willow-like foliage, blooming in hottest of weather, with tubular flowers 1 to 1½ inches long. Have purple and white. One-year size 2 to 3 feet, at 35 cents each.

Japanese Tamarix Plumosa—Fine green feathery foliage, with long, wiry lavender blooms. Three to 4-foot trees at 50 cents each.

Japanese Barberry—One-year 25 cents each.

Hardy Orange—See under Hedging Plants.
PERENNIALS
HYBRID HARDY PERENNIAL HIBISCUS

BY HYBRIDIZING the native species Hibiscus Moscheutos, Hibiscus Militaris, and Hibiscus Cocineus, we have obtained from the common Marsh Mallows a most remarkable lot of splendid varieties in numerous shades from pure white with crimson eye, through most delicate and rich pinks from blush to dark pink, crimson of many shades, and glowing scarlet, as though glossed with varnish. The colors all are of clear, fresh, lovely shades. This group of wonderful flowers, rich enough for the garden of any king, eclipsing Cosmos and Shasta Daisies a thousand times, we have produced in a few generations of selecting and crossing. The flowers are often 8 to 12 inches in diameter and glow like suns of various colors. As soon as known, these new creations will become exceedingly popular, as the plants are of the easiest culture and are perpetual bloomers throughout the summer in the driest seasons. They grow 3 to 6 feet tall. The tops die down in the fall, but roots live for many years, sending up many stalks to flower each season. The seeds sown early in spring will produce blooming plants the latter part of the first season.

Of all the wonders produced by hybridization, none is more remarkable or strikingly beautiful for bedding in borders or in the garden than these.

In sending plants, we leave a part of the last season's (dead) tops as a handle by which to lift and otherwise handle the roots. The roots should never get dry, and plant so the crown is covered up. New top will come out from same crown as indicated by the dead top.

As the plants do not come true from seed, so we do not list separate colors, but send the roots, which may bloom either Scarlet, Pink or White with variations, no two hardly alike.

We have saved seed from the choicest plants, mixing the colors which we offer at 25 cents per packet. The seed should be sown in April, about cotton planting time, in loamy, well pulverized soil, about an inch deep.

Iris. A fine bedding perennial, blooming early in spring, with double flag-like flowers, in various shades of blue and purple. We have an assortment of 10 of the best German varieties.

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CLIMBING VINES
These constitute nature's own living drapery; indispensable to "set off" the various objects of a well-appointed place. They are very graceful and effective. Each | Dozen
---|---|
One-year size | $0.20 | $2.00
Two-year size | .35 | 3.50
Hall's Honeysuckle—Very dense foliated evergreen, with white and yellow flowers. Best for covering fences, walls, porches, etc.
Crimson Rambler Rose—Crimson.

Dorothy Perkins Rose—Pink.
Trumpet Creeper—A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine for ornament houses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots.
Wistaria (American Purple)—Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring.
Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)—Five-lobed or fingered leaf; bright green in summer, turning scarlet in fall; completely covers dead trees, brick walls, fences. Not poisonous.
Please read the terms, valuable information on the first pages of the catalog, and use this ORDER SHEET in sending us your order.

THE MUNSON NURSERIES,
Denison, Texas.

Enclosed find $........................................... for which please ship me
by ......................................................... the order of nursery stock as named below.

Name ..............................................................
Post Office .................................................. State
No. .......................................................... Street....R. F. D. No. .............. Box:

Express or freight office.

In case we are out of varieties ordered, shall we substitute?
(Write “Yes” or “No” or give particular specifications. Use pencil in making out order.)

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MUCH care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are specially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success, while neglect will mean failure.

NOTE—This season we have only the large sizes in place, and only very small sizes in the Arborvitae, Junipers and Cedars.

Golden Arborvitae—A compact, moderately slow growing form, beautiful shape and symmetrical. Makes beautiful specimens.

We have two forms, the globose and the pyramidal. Only size we have is 4 to 8 inches at 15 cents each.

Austrian Pine—Makes stately trees. Slower than the white pine in growth. Endures heat and drought well. Three to 5-foot specimens at $2.00 to $8.00 each.

Colorado Blue Pine (Pinus Ponderosa)—Of a darker hue than the Austrian and with longer needles. Specimen sizes from 2 to 6 feet at $2.00 to $8.00 each.

Scotch Pine—Of a lighter hue than the Austrian, with medium length needles. Have only large sizes. Three to 5-foot at $2.00 to $8.00 each.

Irish Juniper—Tall spear shape, with cedary-like foliage, but close and of yellowish green color. Six-inch size only at 20 cents each.

Evergreens

Armour Privet—Darker green and more nearly evergreen than California Privet, Plant more spreading than California Privet, and will endure more cold. Not so easy to root from cuttings as the California, and for this reason stock is limited.

Sizes Each Dozen 100
One-year $0.15 $1.50 $10.00
Two-year .25 2.50 16.00

California Privet—One of the most popular; used for screening or hedging purposes around yards, and lawns; also splendid for single specimens. Nearly evergreen.

Sizes Each Dozen 100
One-year, 4 to 6-inch $0.05 $0.40 $2.50
One-year, 6 to 12-inch .10 .75 4.00
Two-year, 12 to 20-inch .15 1.25 5.00
Two-year, 2 to 3-foot .20 2.00 10.00

Hardy Orange (Citrus Trifoliate)—This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is full of beautiful white flowers, and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Dozen 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5-inch</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8-inch</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2-foot</td>
<td>.15</td>
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<td>2 to 3-foot</td>
<td>.25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Euonymus Japonica—An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets. Four to 6-inch 20 cents each, 6 to 12-inch 5 cents each, 1 to 2-foot 50 cents each.

Magnolia Grandiflora—The grandest of all evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern States. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up and treated as in our handling they are readily transplanted. We do not clip the leaves off unless so instructed. Eighteen to 24 inches $1.00 each, 2 to 3-foot $1.25 each.

HEDGING PLANTS

S—Juniper—More dwarf than the Irish. Four to 6-inch size at 20 cents each.
Red Cedar—This is native over the South and well known. Nice nursery grown specimens, but this season have only 6 to 8-inch size at 20 cents each.

Evergreen Box—A very slow growing, broad-leaved evergreen. Four-inch size at 20 cents each.

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On account of forced plants this season we take up this stock in this catalog. Now so by another set stock of roses.
Barred Plymouth Rocks

I have the famous E. B. Thompson strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Very large, beautiful markings, splendid layers. I trapnest my hens and keep record of every bird so there is no guessing as to laying. Only the best layers are used in the Breeding Pens.

Pen No. 1—Very Best Stock, Eggs . . . $5.00 for 15
Pen No. 2—Much above the average, Eggs, $3.00 for 15

Correspondence solicited and details gladly given. Address

MRS. WILL B. MUNSON,
Box 315, Denison, Texas