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5-2015

catlog

Favorite Fruits For Dixie Planters

Part of a block of Peach trees. Mr. Throneburg, field superintendent, says they are as fine as any trees he ever saw. He's proud of them—and he has a right to be!

Howard—Hickory Co.

Hardy Healthy Trees

Hickory, North Carolina

Members of
American Association of Nurserymen
Southern Nurserymen's Association

Belle of Georgia Peaches

PEACHES

Fresh, home-grown Peaches can be had for the whole season of three to five months if you select the correct varieties. Peaches are among the earliest fruits to grow in home-gardens, and no other fruit exceeds them in profit-making for large orchards. Some of the largest commercial orchards in the United States are located in the South, and one only has to look over these orchards to realize that the production of Peaches is one of the most profitable pursuits that the southern planter can undertake.

While the exact date of ripening may vary according to altitude, to the condition of the soil, and to the amount of moisture, the general sequence of ripening will remain as herein indicated. The varietal names as here given are approved by the Pomological Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Peaches that Ripen in May

Mayflower. The very earliest Peach, ripening from 55 to 60 days before Elberta. The fruit is of medium size, with an outer skin fully as bright as a cherry; the flesh is white. It is remarkably good fruit for the early ripening period and brings good prices on the early markets. On account of its late blooming habit it is not likely to be caught by late spring frosts, and because of this, most of the blossoms will set fruit. It is of the utmost importance that the crop be thinned the early part of May.

Peaches that Ripen in June

Victor. A valuable Peach for the South, ripening soon after the Mayflower. Fruits are quite large in size; skin white, splashed with light red; flesh white. Originally came from Texas.

Arp. Commonly called "Arp Beauty." A splendid early Peach for home or market. The fruit is nearly as large as Elberta, with yellow-tinted flesh. The skin is quite tough and withstands shipping for considerable distances. It is a semi-cling sort, ripening with Greensboro.

Yellow Swan. Thought to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Fruit is of medium size, slightly compressed; flesh is yellow, frequently marked with red at the tip. A good sort for home orchard planting. Semi-cling.

Greensboro. The quality is exceptionally good for an early variety, and the fruit is one of the largest and most attractive of the early sorts. In form it is round, while the outer skin is highly colored and shaded with red stripes toward the blossom end. It usually comes into bearing in three or four years. Fruit ripens about 20 days after Mayflower.

Peaches that Ripen in July

Carman. Ripens about midway between Mayflower and Elberta. The fruit is large, slightly oval, with bright red cheek; flesh is white tinted with red near seed. It is good shipper and on this account is extensively planted in the southern Peach orchards.

Hiley. Sometimes known as "Early Belle." A large, smooth, white Peach, distinctly marked with bright red on the sunny side. The flesh is white streaked with red. It ripens about six weeks after Mayflower and some two weeks before Elberta. The fruit is a good shipper, keeping long in transit and arriving in good condition because of its hardness. The tree is a vigorous and rapid grower, usually producing fruit the third year.

Slappey. Fruit is medium in size, with golden yellow outer skin shaded with red and crimson; flesh is yellow, quite sweet, with a fair amount of juice, yet of extra-good quality.

Peaches that Ripen in July, continued

Champion. Ripens about the same time as Hiley. The outer skin is creamy white, tinged with pink on the shaded side, and distinctly marked with red when exposed to the sun; the flesh is clear white without a tinge of red. Because of high quality, size, and ability to stand shipping, it makes a profitable commercial sort.

Belle of Georgia. Ripens immediately before Elberta and in some cases overlaps the Elberta season. Belle of Georgia is one of the four varieties grown in the largest Peach orchards in the South, and it can be recommended with equal confidence for the home-garden. The fruit is roundish in form, but inclined to be slightly enlarged on one side; the skin is white, distinctly marked with red and blush on the exposed side. In flavor it is one of the most delicious Peaches grown. The trees are vigorous growers and will begin to produce fruit in the third or fourth year.

Chinese Cling. A favorite variety for southern home-gardens and orchards. Fruit quite large, flesh clear white. Ripens the latter part of July.

Peaches that Ripen in August

Elberta. Ripens about two months after Mayflower. No other Peach has made such a high reputation among fruit-growers and consumers. Elberta will sell where some other varieties cannot be given away. The flesh is yellow, red at the center, firm and juicy. It can be grown profitably anywhere in the South and seems to be adapted to almost every soil and altitude. The tree is a vigorous grower, yields a large quantity of fruit which is uniform in size and shape, and generally comes into bearing the third year.

Late Crawford. Ripens immediately after Elberta. It is a large, roundish Peach and has been found to be profitable commercially in some

sections because of its good shipping qualities. It fruits freely on heavy clay soil, but on light soil needs cover crops and fertilizers.

Augbert. Ripens during the last ten days of August and helps to continue the Elberta season. The fruit is entirely free-stoned, extra large and attractively marked with blush-red. It is quite hardy and will stand shipping long distances. Trees are strong growers and produce heavy crops.

Matthews. Late August and early September. The skin is golden yellow streaked with red. The flesh is as yellow as the Crawfords, of excellent quality, and quite firm.

Peaches that Ripen in September

Heath Cling. Ripens about September 10. It is an extra-large, white Peach, with rich, juicy flesh. Valuable for the home-garden, and hardy enough to stand shipping to nearby markets.

Salway. Ripens about the middle of September. A creamy yellow Peach with deep crimson cheek and yellow flesh; it is sweet and juicy and of a quality unusual in late Peaches.

Wonderful. Ripens from September 10 to 15. Fruit large; yellow flesh. Desirable market sort.

Levy. Fruit is about 2½ inches in diameter; skin a greenish yellow splashed with dull red; flesh is yellow, quite juicy and with a pleasant flavor. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower; hardy.

Greenville Cling. Resembles Crawford. Deep golden-yellow skin, red cheek; flesh yellow. Mid-August.

Peaches that Ripen in October

Stinson. Usually ripens during the first ten days of October. Fruit is quite large, with skin handsomely marked with red. Keeps well and helps to prolong the Peach season.

Grimes Golden Apple

supply of fruit well into the following spring. By careful selection of varieties, you can come pretty near to having Apples twelve months in the year, and you won't require a cold storage plant on the farm to keep the fruit.

The varieties in this list are named in the order of ripening, and likewise divided into the three natural sections of summer, fall, and winter Apples.

Apples that Ripen in Early Summer

Yellow Transparent. The best of the early Apples, ripening about mid-June. The fruit is of medium size, with clear white skin which gradually turns to a light yellow when fully ripe. The flesh is clear white, quite juicy, with a slightly sour flavor, and a general quality which is extra good. The tree is a rather dwarf grower and usually is heavily laden with fruit.

Livland. Yellow skin, marked with light red. Fruit ripens about the time of the Yellow Transparent; is of extra-good quality.

Red Astrachan. The skin is almost entirely red, with only a slight tinge of yellow. The fruit is produced in early June when Apples are particularly desirable and will sell at a good price. The tree is a strong, hardy grower and extremely productive.

Red June. The first fruits begin to ripen about June 10, and the ripening period will run well toward the end of the month. Fruit is of medium size, somewhat conical. Dark red skin and white flesh. It is a splendid early variety.

Apples that Ripen in Autumn

Bonum. Latitude and altitude affect this Apple to a marked degree; in some sections it is a fall fruit, while in other localities it is an early winter variety. However, it is good anywhere and everywhere. The fruit is bright red, with markings of white and greenish yellow; the flesh is white, quite juicy, and extra good in quality. Southern growers can depend on Bonum for crops and profits.

APPLES

For years we have been preaching the doctrine that southern farmers ought to grow more fruit; that a portion of the farm should be set aside to a family orchard of Apples, peaches, pears, and some of the small fruits; that they ought not to put their entire dependence on corn and cotton. There are some sections of the South where Apples will be more profitable than the ordinary farm crops. Moreover, Apples do not require the labor that is demanded by other crops; spraying and pruning is about the only work involved until the fruit is ready to pick, and under normal conditions this latter labor does not occupy more than two or three weeks' time.

In selecting the varieties for the home orchard, the planter should bear in mind the time of ripening; he can have fresh fruit from early summer until late fall, and the winter sorts which will carry the

Buckingham. Ripens in late September and early October. Skin is a greenish yellow, marked with stripes and blotches of bright red; quite large and lasts a long time. A mid-autumn sort considered by most planters and buyers the best of the fall Apples. Both the skin and the flesh are light yellow in color. Fruit is of medium size, slightly oblong, and can easily be packed for shipping to distant markets.

Grimes. Outer skin rich yellow, with flesh cream-color. The fruit is of medium size and inclined to be oblong in shape. Considered one of the best fall Apples. October and November.

Rome Beauty Apple

Apples that Ripen in Winter

Ben Davis. Known wherever Apples are grown and eaten. The fruit is large and handsomely striped with red. Trees are strong growers and bear quantities of fair quality fruit.

Delicious. In the Apple sections of Carolina, Delicious is a late fall and early winter Apple. Growers say it is the finest winter Apple ever introduced. In fact, we are inclined to agree that it has been well named Delicious. The fruit is quite large, rather long, with a distinctive formation at the blossom end; in color it is almost red all over, while the flesh is white, juicy, and fine-grained.

Jonathan. The brilliant red stripes and yellow ground are the distinguishing features of this variety. The fruit is of medium size; flesh white and quite juicy; keeps well until late in the season.

Rome Beauty. One of the early winter sorts for the Carolinas. The fruit is nearly round, with a pale yellow skin, distinctly marked with a bright red. A profitable variety for the home-orchard as well as for commercial planting. Can be used safely anywhere in middle South. (See illustration on opposite page.)

Staymen. One of the most popular winter Apples. It makes friends among the buyers because of its color and quality, and among the planters because of the growth and productiveness of the tree. The fruit is medium size, marked with yellow and red; a good keeper of high quality.

Winesap. This winter Apple does well in every section of the South, and is one of the good old-fashioned sorts. The fruit is round, slightly flattened on either end, with distinct red markings on a yellow ground. Trees are strong, healthy growers and bear good crops. A profitable sort for every purpose.

Yates. What this Apple lacks in size it makes up in good quality and long-keeping characteristics.

Delicious Apple

Something You Should Know

It is just as impossible for a nurseryman to grow everything that he sells as it is for a farmer to raise **everything** that he eats. There are nurserymen in various parts of the country who specialize in growing certain kinds of trees, and every other firm in the trade buys more or less stock from these wholesale growers.

We know all of the best wholesale producers, and through them can get almost anything that will grow outdoors. **We stand back of this stock** in just the same way that we back the trees grown on our own land, so you need have no fears in sending us your order for any trees, shrubs, or plants that you may need. If they bear our label, they will be **right**.

Southern farmers who don't have Apples like these are losing money

PLUMS

There are some varieties of Plums that are suited to every locality—North, South, East, or West—although these varieties may differ considerably in adaptability, in the quality and quantity of fruit produced, and the growth of the trees. The Japanese Plum seems to be more satisfactory in the South than do certain classes and varieties which are popular in other sections of the country. The main point is to select sorts that will stand the hot southern summer. Some of the varieties will grow and produce fruit where other trees will die.

The trees may be set in almost any corner of the garden, in the chicken-yard, or even along the lane to the fields. Of course, if you have room for a Plum orchard, your chances of success will be better because the trees can be cultivated, sprayed, and cared for in the proper fashion. There seems to be a never-ending market for Plums, and good fruit brings high prices. All of the varieties will stand shipping considerable distances, and it is not uncommon for the Californian growers to send fruit clear across the continent.

The sorts which we list here are particularly adapted to the South and are the varieties that supply the home table with fresh fruit during the fruiting season and with preserves during the remainder of the year.

Hale Plum

Red June. In the same class as Abundance, but by some people not considered quite as high in quality. However, because of the color, its size, and the shipping quality of the fruit, it is a splendid market sort, and likewise is desirable for the home-garden. It will succeed in sections where other varieties fail because of brown rot and other similar diseases. The fruit is garnet-red, with light yellow flesh. The skin is particularly tough, which protects the fruit in shipping.

Abundance. One of the most satisfactory varieties that can be planted in the South, and even the smallest yard and garden should have one or two trees. The fruit is pinkish red, changing to dark red, covered with a light bloom. It is of medium size and pointed at the end. The flesh is yellow, sweet, and of extra-good quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears an enormous amount of fruit every year.

Bartlett. A Japanese hybrid originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit is light yellow, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe; flesh is salmon-color. The tree is quite ornamental and strongly resembles the Bartlett pear in habit of growth.

Hale. Ripens late in August or early September. Fruit is quite large, bright orange, mottled with cherry-red. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower, and should be pruned each year to secure best results.

Satsuma. Good variety for the lowlands and the lower South. Fruit is medium to large, with a blunt, short point. The color is dull red, marked with greenish dots; flesh is purplish red, quite firm and juicy. It keeps well, is a good shipper, and an exceptionally fine Plum for preserving.

Damson. A standard Plum for preserving purposes. Fruit is quite large, dark purple in color, reasonably sweet, and full of juice. Trees grow well and bear freely.

Abundance Plums

APRICOTS

A highly prized fruit which will grow successfully in the South where peaches are cultivated.

Moorpark. Probably the largest variety of Apricots produced. Fruit about 2 inches in diameter. Both skin and flesh are deep orange in color. The tree is a vigorous grower, reasonably productive, and usually begins to bear fruit in the fourth year.

Superb. Medium size with light salmon-colored skin, marked with many red dots. Flesh is yellow, firm, with just enough acid to make it sprightly. The tree is of the hardy Russian type and is a vigorous grower and extremely productive; especially adapted to home-gardens.

Bartlett Pears

PEARS

This delicious fruit can be grown in any section where apples succeed, without regard to the soil. The tree makes a very attractive ornament for the avenue or the lawn because of the dense, glossy foliage and the habit of growth, which is straight up in the air and, because of this habit of growth, the trees can be planted closer in the orchard than most other fruits. While Pears require careful handling when shipped long distances or when stored, they can be kept through the winter. The greatest enemy of the Pear is the blight, but this can be largely overcome by pruning and disinfecting.

Early Harvest. This is the earliest variety, the fruit ripening the latter part of June. Because of this early ripening it is a valuable sort. The fruit is of medium size, rich creamy yellow. Trees are good growers and extremely hardy.

Seckel. A summer variety that is ready for use about August 1 to 10. The fruit is small, short, yellowish brown with a russet cheek, of extra-good quality, and borne freely all over the tree.

Bartlett. One of the finest summer varieties. Fruit quite large, with rich yellow skin; flesh is white, tender, and extremely juicy. If the fruit is picked a week or ten days before it is fully ripe, then properly stored, it will keep until mid-winter.

Duchesse. An autumn variety, ready about the middle of September. The fruit is unusually large, juicy, and sweetly flavored; in color it is pale green marked with brown.

Le Conte. An ornamental variety producing large fruit which is of a fairly good quality and ready for use about the middle of September. The trees are very hardy and produce quantities of fruit, while the ornamental character of the foliage adds to its value as a home-garden tree.

Garber. As hardy as Le Conte, and is ready for use three to four weeks earlier than Keiffer. In general characteristics it resembles the Le Conte.

Kieffer. This variety is considered almost blight-proof. The trees are unusually hardy and under normal conditions make rapid growth. The fruit is quite large, with yellow skin marked with vermilion. It ripens late in the season and is at its best when taken from the tree and allowed to ripen in a cool, dark place; under such conditions it can be kept until the holidays. Kieffer is an extra-good sort for canning and preserving, as well as shipping to far or nearby markets.

QUINCES

These fruits are particularly useful for canning and preserving, and when used with other fruits give a flavor which cannot be obtained from any other source. The trees are hardy but do best on a fairly dry soil which can be cultivated and fertilized.

Champion. The fruit is larger than an ordinary orange and a well-grown tree will produce a heavy crop. Ripens late and will keep a long time.

Orange. Fruit is bright yellow, quite large in size, and has an excellent flavor.

CHERRIES

Cherry trees never grow well in wet soil, but they will be thoroughly at home in any location which can be drained, or where there is a good natural drainage. They are not particular about the character of the soil, but seem to do best where there is considerable gravel. The sweet varieties succeed best in the Piedmont region and are only fairly successful in the lowlands and along the Gulf Coast. The sour varieties do well in the Piedmont and mountain sections and are fairly successful farther south.

Sweet Cherries

Bing. Fruit large, dark brown or almost black. In the large Cherry-growing sections it is considered one of the most profitable varieties for shipping.

Governor Wood. Light yellow, marked with dark red spots. Fruit is extremely juicy, sweet, and rich in flavor.

Napoleon. Yellow flushed with bright red; extra-large size, firm, juicy, and excellent variety for shipping. Possibly the best of the light-colored sorts.

Tartarian. Dark red, nearly black; one of the sweetest and juiciest Cherries grown. Ripens about the middle of May.

Schmidt's. Extra large, and so deep red in color that it is almost black; solid, medium, and can be shipped to distant markets.

Tartarian Cherries

Sour Cherries

May Duke. Ripens about the middle of May; fruit is fairly large, dark red and possibly the best of the Duke class.

Richmond. Brilliant red and quite sour; small or medium-sized fruit. Ripens about the middle of May.

Montmorency. Possibly the heaviest bearer of the sour Cherries. The fruit is of fairly good size, brilliant red, and probably the best sort for canning and preserving.

Persimmon

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Hyakume. This is a light buff-yellow variety, about $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. The flesh is dark brown, solid, and meaty, and without astringent qualities.

Tane-Nashi. A trifle larger than Hyakume; outer skin is light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow and of extra-good quality. A desirable market Persimmon.

Yemon. Skin is light yellow, changing to a dull red; the flesh is a deep red, turning to brown around the few seeds.

MULBERRIES

No fruit quite equals Mulberries for chicken feed or for planting where swine have a runway; pigs and chickens thrive on this fruit.

Black English. The old standard sort and probably better than any of the latest introductions. All through our section the tree is entirely hardy and bears enormous quantities of fruit.

FIGS

The bushes come into bearing quite early and if the proper varieties are selected fruit may be had from June to November. In higher altitudes, and particularly in those sections where the winter is more than ordinarily severe, the bushes may be cut to the ground, but the roots are rarely injured and new growth starts in early spring.

Brown Turkey. The skin is a coppery brown, while the flesh is white or tinted with light yellow which shades to pink about the seeds; the fruit is medium to large in size, quite broadly pear-shaped.

Brunswick. A satisfactory variety for general planting. Larger than Brown Turkey, with a dark brown skin which covers a soft thick pulp.

Figs

Celeste. Especially hardy and can be grown in sections where the other varieties do not thrive. The fruit is smaller than that of the other sorts, but is firm, juicy, and of excellent quality; the skin is a violet-brown, while the flesh is creamy white, shading to a center of rose-color.

GRAPES

Grapes can be grown without difficulty in almost any garden in the South. They are not particular as to the soil, but they do not like "wet feet." The soil should be fairly well drained—a hillside with a southern exposure is an ideal location for a small vineyard. Of course, if you do not have this, the vines can be trained over a trellis in the yard, or even can be trained along the fence, and will give an abundance of fine fruit for use of the family.

For the convenience of our customers the varieties are arranged in order of ripening.

Moore's Early. Large, round berries, borne in medium-sized bunches; fruit is black with a bluish or purple bloom, and of extra-good quality.

Lutie. No variety is superior to this for general use in the South. The fruit is brownish red, quite large, and borne in long, full bunches.

Brighton. Good-sized bunches, well filled with coppery red fruit. Vine is strong growing and will produce fully as much fruit as any other red sort.

Delaware. Possibly the sweetest of the red Grapes; both berries and bunches are small, but one forgets the size of the fruit when the quality is tested.

Niagara. Without doubt the standard white Grape, and known the country over. The bunches are of fair size and are closely packed with large berries.

Concord. A popular dark purple or black Grape. The bunches are extra large and very sweet, with good-sized berries. Vines are strong growers and produce freely.

Catawba. Bunches are quite large and loosely set with coppery red fruits. One of the largest varieties to ripen in the South.

Martha. Bunch and berries white very handsome, of medium size; flavor sweet and spicy.

Brighton Grapes

Note the central location of Howard-Hickory Nurseries, as shown by map on page 16. This means superior service by express and freight

Muscadine Grapes

Scuppernong. Eight to ten large berries in the bunch; vines healthy growers and fruit freely.

Thomas. The United States Department of Agriculture has said this is the best all-round Scuppernong. Fruit dark reddish purple, sweet and tender.

James. Probably the largest of the Scuppernong Grapes, the fruit measuring from 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter; deep, jet-black.

STRAWBERRIES

Progressive Everbearing. The most successful and popular of the everbearing sorts. The berries are of medium size and produced in great abundance until freezing weather cuts down the plants.

Missionary. A standard sort in most sections of the South, and in some sections the only variety grown. It is particularly good for light land, growing under conditions that would be fatal to some other sorts. Fruit is a fair size, quite firm; an extra-good variety for shipping.

Klondyke. Plants are vigorous growers and extremely healthy, which makes it a desirable sort for the home-garden as well as the commercial grower. Berries medium to large, ripening evenly.

Aroma. A late-ripening variety. The berries are deep, rich red, quite large, and have that peculiar Strawberry odor which appeals to every lover of Strawberries.

Greensboro Favorite. A variety that grows well and bears well in dry weather. The fruit is of medium size and deep, rich red in color.

Big Joe. Big, handsome berries in large quantities made this one of the most desirable varieties for the home-garden or for the grower who ships to distant markets. You can't go wrong if you put your whole Strawberry plantation into Big Joe.

Niagara Grape (see page 9)

Doesn't this make you hanker for a berry-patch of your own

Cuthbert Raspberries

Bush Fruits for Home-Gardens

"A more general culture of fruits in gardens and in home-orchards would contribute substantially to the health and pleasure of the average family, beside furnishing a supply of valuable food products at a relatively small outlay of money."

This is the opening paragraph of a bulletin issued a little more than a year ago by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The bulletin might have gone a step further and stated that no thoughtful gardener would even plan the home-grounds without providing a place for raspberries, blackberries, grapes, and other fruits of like character.

This same bulletin divides the country into certain sections and lists the varieties of fruits that are best adapted to the respective territories. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama lie in both the third and fourth divisions, while Tennessee and Kentucky lie wholly in the third division. The climatic conditions are so similar in these two sections that a fruit which succeeds in the one is likely to be successful in the other, and likewise the varieties which succeed in the higher altitudes of other divisions are equally successful in a corresponding altitude in sections 3 and 4.

It is important for our customers to know that the varieties named in this booklet are the same varieties that are listed in the Government bulletin as being adapted to this section. This proves that the twenty years or more which we have spent in the nursery business have been years devoted to careful study of southern conditions and requirements.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. Probably the most widely grown Raspberry for home use and nearby markets. The berries are quite large and firm, scarlet-crimson in color, with comparatively few seeds. The canes are upright in growth and quite hardy.

St. Regis. Red. One of the so-called Everbearing Raspberries. The most productive of all the red sorts, the old canes carrying fruit until late August, when the new canes of the present season will begin to bear. The fruit is sufficiently solid to stand shipping and will arrive on the markets in good condition, in spite of the fact that each berry is well filled with juice. The color is brilliant crimson.

Gregg is a standard market berry

Scarff is big and black

Raspberries, continued

Gregg. Black. A standard sort which has been known on the market for years. The canes are strong growers and produce quantities of large-sized, firm, meaty fruit. One of the best black sorts for the home-garden.

Scarff. The berries are as black and shiny as a piece of coal, and will attract more attention than any other sort, either in field or on the market-stands. The canes are strong growers, but can readily be kept within bounds, and, best of all, they seem to be free from disease and are extremely hardy. The general opinion is that it is one of the best black Raspberries ever introduced, and for southern gardens, private or commercial, it certainly has no superior.

BLACKBERRIES

Early Harvest. The earliest of the Blackberry family, the fruit usually being ready for use about the middle of June. While the berries are of medium size, there are so many of them that picking is rapid and easy. The vine is a vigorous, upright grower, and hardy in most situations.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. This variety ripens just before the Early Harvest Blackberry. The fruit is very large, rich, glossy black, coreless, juicy, and sweet. The vine is a vigorous grower and is likely to spread over considerable ground.

Austin (Mayes). An extra-early variety, which in some cases may be ready for use a day or two before Lucretia. The berries are large, thick, and jet-black; the canes are hardy and unusually heavy bearers.

Shade Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens

It would not be fair to our friends in the South to close this booklet without making some reference to the many ornamentals which are suitable for the home grounds of Dixie.

There are Maples, Sycamores, Oaks, for shade and shelter. There are Pines and Spruces, Cedars and Junipers, whose green color brightens the landscape during the winter when other trees are entirely bare of all foliage. In the early days of spring the Forsythias show their golden yellow blooms, and this pageant of color is carried on with the Spireas, Weigelas, Kerria and Abelia.

If you will drop us a line telling something about the location of the grounds, we will be glad to suggest trees and shrubs that will be suitable for the purpose.

Blackberries

PECANS

In a bulletin issued a short time ago by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, there occurred certain statements which it may be well to repeat here:

"The Pecan deserves more attention than it is now receiving from the people of the South. Its planting should be promoted by sane and conservative businessmen who have a personal interest in the outcome. Purchase trees only from a reputable nurseryman. . . . A guarantee afforded by the reputation of the dealer is what the purchaser is expected to pay for; and if the nurseryman is inflexibly honest, he ought to be paid well for this guarantee; hence, 'cheap trees' are not recommended. A Pecan orchard is a long-time investment with deferred dividends. That the market for the crop is practically unlimited is a fact beyond question."

Prof. W. N. Hutt said recently that many people labor under the idea that all Pecan trees are slow in coming into bearing, and if one planted a Pecan tree he need not look for a crop until a generation passed. On account of this belief, it was a "distinct surprise to those who have had planted named varieties to find in five or six years that their trees were beginning to bear nuts."

Referring to the planting of Pecans on the State Test Farms in North Carolina, the Professor says that the trees were cared for in the best possible manner, yet "on the third year they were surprised to find several trees bore two or three nuts. On the fourth year there was a scattering of nuts on several varieties, while on the fifth year several trees bore a pound of nuts each, some a pound and a half, and one tree bore two and a half pounds. The seventh year there were 50 pounds of nuts from 300 trees, and on the eighth year the same trees surprised them with a yield of 800 pounds of nuts. The yield of individual trees ran all the way from a few nuts to as high as 35 pounds; some of the best varieties made as high as \$5 to \$10 a tree; the revenue from the highest yielding tree was \$14.

Pecan trees thrive over a wide range of territory, but without question yield the best crops in the southeastern section of the United States, which will embrace the Carolinas, Georgia, the Gulf Coast States, and certain sections of the Mississippi River valley. Lands which have been used for corn or cotton, and thus well cultivated, make an ideal place for a Pecan orchard. If new land is used it will require considerable cultivation to fit it for the trees and to subdue the wild growth. The impression that Pecan trees will grow well only on river bottoms and on lowlands is entirely wrong; some of the finest and most profitable orchards are on the uplands or the semi-uplands of North Carolina.

The trees should be set on land that is well drained, as it is a well-known fact that they do not succeed in wet soil, nor where water is likely to stand around the roots. All the trees require is the same intelligent care and cultivation that you would give to an apple or peach orchard. For the first few years you can profitably raise peaches between the Pecan trees, or you can plant the land with corn or cotton. The cultivation of these intercrops will give sufficient cultivation for the trees.

Stuart Pecan (see page 14)

Schley Pecans

The main point for the planter to watch is the quality of the trees which he puts into the Pecan orchard. Do not plant seedling trees. Be sure the stock is budded or grafted. It will cost you a little more than seedling trees, but the first cost is a small item compared with the disappointment and failure which is sure to follow the planting of seedlings. There are less than a dozen varieties which have proved their value, and from these we have selected five, and can recommend them for general planting in any part of the southern territory.

Schley. In size the nuts are medium to large, and will vary from 45 to 65 nuts to the pound. The shell is extremely thin, with thin and brittle partitions. The kernel is long and slender and can readily be removed without breaking.

*Delmas Pecans***Pecans, continued**

Stuart. The nuts are quite large, averaging 40 to 50 to the pound; shell and partitions quite thin, making easy cracking. The tree is of a strong, spreading growth, and has proved to be a regular and abundant bearer in practically every locality where it has been planted. It succeeds over a wide climatic range.

Delmas. This variety has been known for over thirty years. In size the nuts average up with Stuart. The shell is rather thick, but the partitions are thin and soft. The tree is a strong, erect grower, quite distinct in form from Schley. It is productive and especially desirable away from the coastal section.

Success. The nuts are above the average in size, with a moderately thin but tough shell. Success is one of the newer varieties which has made a record for itself with practical Pecan growers; as it becomes better known it is sure to be planted extensively.

Moneymaker. Strong growth and an abundant production of nuts mark this variety. The

nuts are of medium size, thin-shelled, with full, plump kernels.

Outside of the main Pecan-producing section, the planter should select sorts that are particularly adapted to his location. Careful tests have shown that the following three varieties can be depended upon:

Indiana. A thin-shelled, full-meated variety. Generally considered one of the largest and best of the Indiana sorts; trees are heavy bearers.

Busseron. Another desirable Indiana Pecan. Nuts are quite large and produced in more than ordinarily large quantities.

Butterick. A real paper-shell and one of the largest of the Indiana Pecans. Trees grow rapidly and come into bearing when quite small.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

The planter should be as careful with his purchases of Walnut trees as with his stock of Pecans. Make sure that you have budded or grafted trees.

English Walnuts make desirable roadside and lawn trees, offering shade from the hot sun as well as providing a money return from the nuts, which can be sold.

Mayette is one of the best varieties of Walnuts for the South.

How to Make Your Place the Finest in the County

Haven't you noticed how much nicer a place looks with a few shrubs and evergreens around the house and yard?

Haven't you stopped your horse or slowed down your car just to look at such a place?

It's the simplest and easiest thing you ever met up with to have such a home of your own.

Set some Maples, Oaks, or other shade trees along the road, and around the lawn; have a hedge of Privet or Barberry instead of an ugly fence; put some evergreens and flowering shrubs in front of the house wall, with a few tall shrubs to screen the back yard—and that's all there is to it.

In this booklet we haven't room to give a full list of the shade trees, evergreens, and shrubs that are growing in our nursery. But we do have a stock that for quality cannot be surpassed anywhere, nor by any concern. If you will write us, telling something about your place, we will be glad to tell you what to plant, how to take care of it, and what it will cost—and you will be surprised at how small the cost will be. Won't you sit down now and tell us about it?

Some Pin Oaks in our nursery. A small picture, but the trees are big enough for any purpose

Five Points That Insure Success for Dixie Planters

There are five essential elements bound up in the success of every nursery firm. Some concerns have two or three, some may even have four, but only now and then will the buyer of trees and shrubs, of roses and vines, find a firm that possesses the entire five essentials.

We do not mean **success** as applied solely to the firm that grows and sells this stock—a success measured by broad acres and a fat bank account—but rather that higher degree of success which is founded on the **results attained by the man who puts confidence in the nurseryman's statements**, and who plants the trees with a full measure of certainty that they will bloom and bring forth fruit in due season.

What Are These Five Important Essentials?

First. Straightforward business integrity, and a reputation founded on years of active service in propagating, growing and selling nursery stock.

O. Joe Howard, the secretary and treasurer of The Howard-Hickory Co., is known to many people in the southern states. For over twenty-two years he has been actively identified with the nursery business, and until organizing The Howard-Hickory Co., was sales manager of one of the oldest and most reliable firms in the southern territory.

M. E. Throneburg, field superintendent, has grown up among trees and shrubs. When Mr. Throneburg says a block of trees is ready to sell, you can be entirely confident that they are not only ready to sell, but ready to **grow and produce**.

Connected with these are some of the leading business men of Hickory—bankers, merchants, manufacturers, dairymen, etc.

Second. This is the service which a firm gives its customers. It is not enough to grow, pack, and ship good trees. The nurseryman must be able to advise the planter about the best varieties, habit of growth, fruiting-time, how to cultivate, prune, and spray. He must prepare plans for arranging the home-grounds and be ready to help in solving the problems that confront the planter.

HOWARD-HICKORY CO.

FIVE POINTS THAT INSURE SUCCESS FOR DIXIE PLANTERS, continued

Third. Location is of vital importance. The nursery must be near a central shipping point, with rapid railroad service, supplemented by good roads for motor-truck deliveries. Hickory is on the Southern and the C. N. W. railways, with the improved Central Highway passing the "front door" of the nursery.

Fourth. Soil is the next item. It should be of varying grades, from light sand to heavy clay loam, for no one soil suits all kinds of trees. We have soils that meet all the requirements of evergreens, shade and fruit trees, shrubs and roses.

Fifth. Unless the climate is favorable the other essentials are greatly weakened. Hickory is near the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the Piedmont belt. Sunny days are the rule, yet there is sufficient rainfall; a long growing season helps to mature trees quickly, while the winters are sufficiently severe to put sturdy hearts in the trees.

The Howard-Hickory Company has the five essentials. We can serve you promptly and accurately with trees that have been grown under the best conditions of cultivation, soil and climate. On these five points we solicit your business.

Howard-Hickory Co.
Hardy Healthy Trees
Hickory, North Carolina