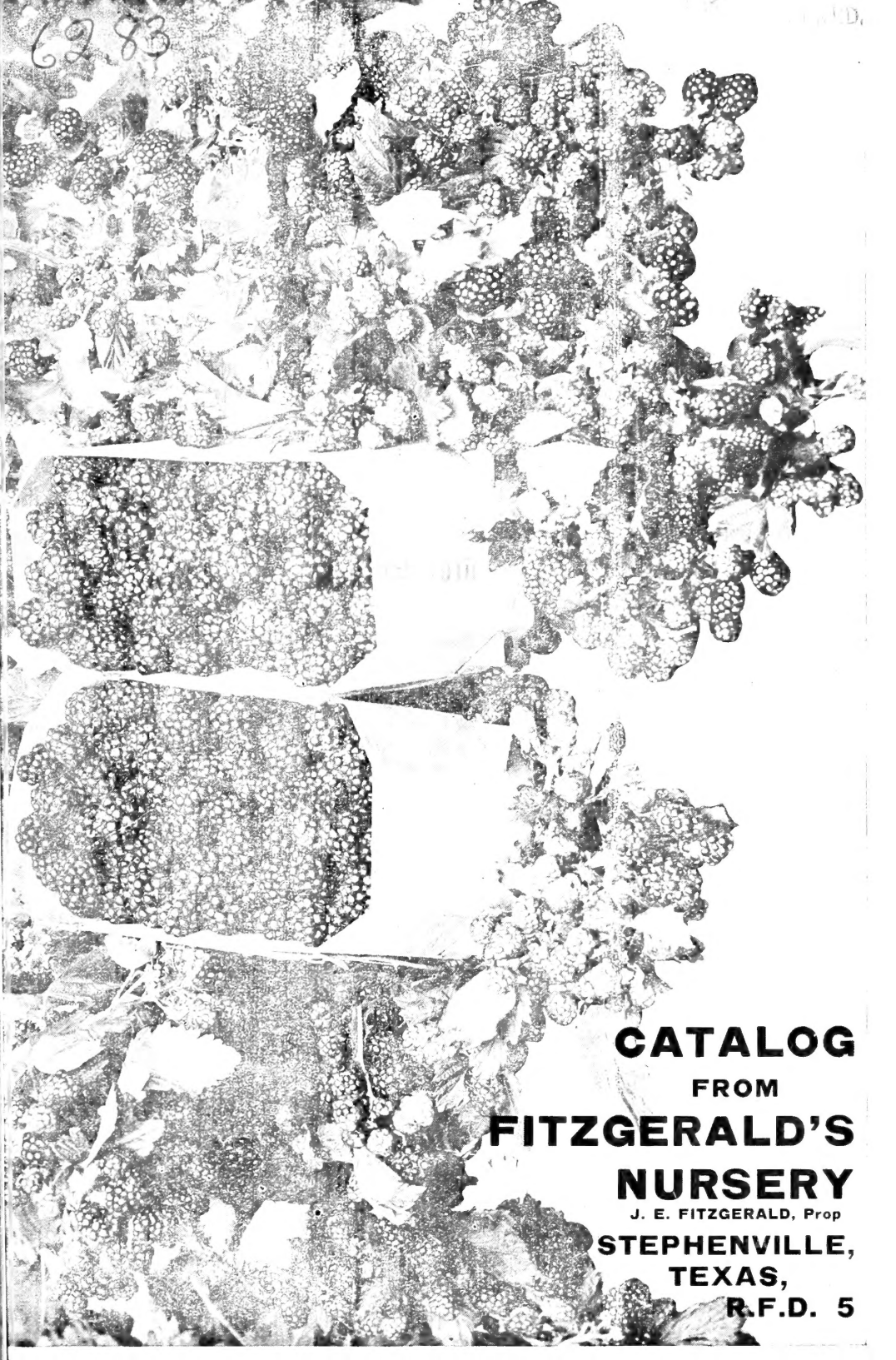


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CATALOG
FROM
FITZGERALD'S
NURSERY
J. E. FITZGERALD, Prop
STEPHENVILLE,
TEXAS,
R.F.D. 5

FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

J. E. FITZGERALD, Prop

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS, R. F. D. 5

ERATH COUNTY

INTRODUCTION.

This price list is our only salesman. We are not getting out a costly catalog and making our customers pay for it, but we do promise to send you as good vines and trees as can be bought anywhere for the money. We make a specialty of berry vines, believing that they are one of the best crops that can be planted, not only paying a bigger dividend but building up the soil.

About Ourselves.

We own an orchard here in Erath county. We have every variety of fruit or plant in bearing that we offer for sale. We have many kinds of peaches, plums, apples; and twenty-three varieties of Japanese persimmons. We know just what fruits will pay. It is no hearsay with us. We have made many mistakes we can tell you how to avoid.

Many Nurserymen propagate and sell trees they never saw in bearing. At the proper season we can often send samples of the fruits we grow. We have been growing all kinds of fruits here for more than fifteen years, and got our education in the school of hard knocks. refer you to the First National As to our responsibility we can

bank, the Farmers National bank, Cage & Crow, bankers, any business house in Stephenville, or to the Stephenville Tribune, our leading paper.

It is impossible to estimate the profits of an orchard for home use; for aside from the money value, it is a great pleasure to have even a few trees in the back yard on a city lot. If you don't believe a man prizes them offer to cut one down. You'd have a row with the man of the house, the good lady, and on down to the least tot. When it comes to fruit for the market it depends on the man. One man can get more for a load of fruit than another. It is possible to make ten acres of fruit pay better than a hundred acres in cotton, and you set the price on your fruit.

We will be glad to have your order for plants, and will do our best to please you. As we said in the beginning, we are not getting out a big catalog and charging you with the cost, but we will sell you as good plants as anybody.

Eat fruit. Lock the medicine chest and lose the key. A dime's worth of good, ripe Japanese persimmons is worth a quarter's worth of pills.

Plants by Mail.

Each year we send hundreds of plants by mail. In fact we make a specialty of this. We will mail roses and all tree fruits at the each rate. Of course, we can't send large trees by mail.

About Express.

Only under special agreement will we pay the express. But, if your order amounts to five dollars you can add fifty cents worth of trees and plants to your bill to help you pay the express. And if your order amounts to ten dollars, you can add one dollar's worth of trees and plants to your bill for express; and add one dollar for each additional ten dollar's worth ordered.

These offers do not apply to vegetable or potato plants.

Premium Number One.

For each five dollars' worth of plants or trees you order from us we will send you free of charge, 1 Althea, 1 Umbrella China, 1 Chestnut and one Arborvitae; 2 Concord and 2 Niagara Grapes.

Premium Number Two.

For a ten dollar order we will send you free of charge, 5 Concord, and 5 Niagara Grapes; 2 Umbrella China, 2 Althea, 2 wild Persimmons and 1 Eureka Persimmon.

Premium Number Three.

For a twenty dollar order we will send you free of charge, 10 Concord

and 10 Niagara Grapes; 2 Umbrella Chinas, 4 Althea, 2 Eureka Persimmons and 1 Tamopan.

These premiums are very valuable, and it will pay you to get your neighbors to go in with you. Get enough trees extra to pay the express and also these premiums. Be sure and mention what premium you want.

THE COLD WATER POURER.

No matter where you live there is always some fellow ready to pour cold water on your plans; to say, "this is no fruit country." Up in Washington state, the finest apple country in the world, there are fellows going around saying, "this is no apple country." Up in New York state, where pears grow to perfection, some one is always saying, "this is no pear country." After you get a berry patch planted, and the vines are literally loaded with big, black, luscious fruit, some fellow will come along; and after he has eaten about a gallon of your berries he will say, "This is no fruit country; now, back yonder where I came from, you could raise berries as big as goose eggs, and they tasted better than these do here." But these fellows help you out, because they chill the timid fellow's plans to plant an orchard, and thus help you to get a big price for your fruit.

Maybe your place is not the best place in the world for fruit, but if you can get a good price for what you do raise maybe you can make more money than the man who is raising fine fruit but has to sell it cheap.

A Chapter on "How to Plant."

Every year I get about two hundred letters from people wanting to know just how to plant and what time to plant trees and vines.

From about October fifteenth to the middle of April will be a good time to plant. However, I always preferred November, December, January and February as my planting months. We always pack trees so they will reach you in the best shape. When they come if you are not ready to plant them right then it is a good plan to heal them out. That is, take all the straw from around the roots, untie the bundles and bury them out in good, moist soil. Wet the roots good with several buckets of water. Some people set them straight up when they go to heal them out, but I always lay them nearly down. They are not so likely to dry out if the moist dirt reaches nearly to the top.

When you go to plant trim off all broken roots. If you plant in the fall you can trim the roots back pretty close. When you set the tree, if it is a one year old straight sprout it is better to cut it back to within eighteen inches of the ground. If it is a two year old cut the limbs back to within half way to the body of the tree.

There is a great difference of opinion as to how far apart to set all kinds of trees and plants. Six feet apart each way is a good way to set blackberries. Then you can plow them both ways. Or make rows seven feet apart and set the vines three feet apart in the row. Either way is satisfactory, but they are harder to work the last way.

Sometimes we set them between fruit tree rows. Say set them so they will be eight feet from the tree rows.

If you live where figs winter kill you can set the fig plants twelve feet apart each way. I like to set peach trees about twenty-five feet apart. Plum trees eighteen feet apart each way. Pear and apple trees from twenty-one to thirty feet. Such apples as Florence crab, Yellow Transparent and Duchess can be set fifteen feet apart each way, but the Yellow Transparent will grow up and make a large tree after a while.

Japanese persimmons can be set fifteen or twenty feet. Grape vines are all right in rows nine feet apart and eight feet apart in the rows.

You can easily figure for yourself the number of trees to the acre. There are 43560 square feet in an acre. If you are going to set your trees twenty feet apart just multiply twenty by twenty, this will give 400. Then divide 43560 by 400. You will get the number of trees to the acre. If you aim to set your berries seven by three feet just multiply seven by three, which will give 21; then divide 43560 by 21.

Mistakes.

We make every effort to have every plant true to name, but the most particular will sometimes make mistakes, and for this reason it is mutually agreed between ourselves and our customers that we are to replace anything that proves untrue free of charge, and that we will be held responsible no further.

If you get two of these catalogs kindly hand one to a neighbor. I would do as much for you.

It may strike you that my price list is mighty badly mixed up, and so it is. The truth is, I wrote it myself. I am no journalist; don't know much grammar; was educated in the school of hard knocks. I could have employed some newspaper man to write me a price list, but I preferred to write it myself, and tell what I had learned about my plants in my own words. I have two nursery catalogs before me; one from an eastern nursery another from a nursery in California. They both have the very same reading in them and the very same pictures. This shows that they were written by the same man. Maybe the man who wrote these catalogs could not tell a San Jose scale from a weed seed. Nor an apple tree from a thorny locust. Very often the owner of a nursery lives in town, he depends on hired help to dig and pack your plants. This is the reason when an orchard comes into bearing you often do not have what you ordered.

McDonald Blackberry.

Several years ago I bought one dozen plants of McDonald. These were accidentally planted through the middle of my Early Wonder berry patch. When these berries came into bearing they were the wonder of all who saw them. The plants had sent out runners fifteen feet long, and were almost ropes of berries to the end of the vines. I gathered five gallons of fruit from a single vine that sold

in a local town at fifty cents per gallon. I got to figuring how many berries an acre would make with the plants set six feet apart, or twelve hundred and ten plants per acre. The next year I planted three acres of McDonald in a solid block, but when they came to bear they did not mature a berry. Something was wrong. I soon found that this berry must be planted near some other early blooming berry to pollenate it. Most all practical fruit growers know that it wont do to plant one variety of fruit in a solid block; but I was a new beginner. I now have six acres of McDonald and Early Wonder with a few Haupt and Rogers that I am really proud of. I doubt if there is another six acre tract of land in this whole country that pays as well as my Early Wonders and McDonalds.

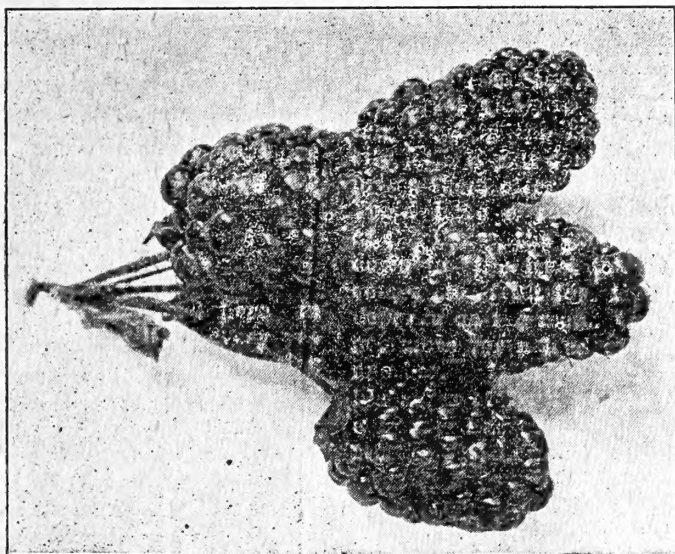
Since finding out the great value of McDonald I have been advertising it in the north. I have sold thousands of plants and root cuttings to nurserymen all over the north. It is proving hardy as far north as Illinois, and on the Atlantic coast it bids fair to proving better than any berry so far found. It is fine in Georgia. One berry planter in that state wrote me that he would set two hundred acres, or enough so that he could ship a car load of fruit per day. McDonald is as large as the largest blackberry. The berries turn black several days before it is ripe. The berries will keep a week after being picked. This is the earliest and most productive blackberry known. I call it a blackberry, but it seems to be a cross between a blackberry and a dewberry. The vines are

very vigorous growers. It sends up many canes from the roots that do their best when bearing time comes. Can be grown on a trellis or be kept pinched back, as the grower prefers. I keep the plants pinched back. As intimated, I am the introducer of this plant to the north, and most all nurserymen there got their original start from me. This is a berry that the man who wants to make money growing berries cannot afford to over-

fruit collections. It will pay well for its room.

Prices: McDonald plants, 40cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen by mail; or \$2.50 per hundred by express; \$20 per thousand.

NOTE—The McDonald picture appearing here is from berries grown by Prof. L.R. Johnson, Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The cut was made by the Rural New Yorker, and shows actual size of the berries. They grow well in Missouri.



McDonald Blackberry.

look. On the other hand, the man in town can grow a dozen plants on the back yard fence and have plenty of berries to supply his family.

If you plant McDonald berries this year you will have a prize well worth having; but be sure to mix a few Early Wonders in, as it will not bear when planted alone, and Early Wonder is needed in all

Logan Berry.

A cross between a blackberry and a raspberry. In England this is said to be the most popular berry of all. It has the flavor of a raspberry, but the size and shape of a blackberry.

Plants, 10 cts each, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

Haupt Berry.

This berry came from southern Texas. The originator claims this to be the largest, sweetest, and most productive berry of all. It is large enough, and productive enough but the plants are mighty thorny. It pays better further south than it does here.

Price, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen by mail, \$2.50 per hundred by express, \$20 per thousand.

Improved Haupt.

When the Haupt first came out there was a general mixture of plants. Some of them were entirely worthless. Among the mixup I found a plant that grew very thrifty and bore extremely large berries and lots of them. In fact it is one of the finest berries I know. I call it the Improved Haupt. It will pay you to plant a few of them.

The picture on the cover of this catalog is one vine of Improved Haupt. This berry will often make five gallons of fruit to the single vine.

Price of plants \$2.50 per hundred, \$20 per thousand, or \$1 per dozen.

Mammoth Blackberry.

It is truly a mammoth berry for they are an inch and a quarter long and they are the best cooking berry I ever saw. I don't know why it is called blackberry, for its vines trail on the ground. I believe this

Mammoth Blackberry.

will prove fine in dry countries, for it is a wonderful drouth resister. The canes are not thorny enough to bother, and it is fun to pick the big black fellows. Very early and productive.

Prices, 10 cts. each; \$1 per dozen; \$5, per hundred.

Giant Himalaya Blackberry.

This berry is much advertised. It is very late, and on deep sub-irrigated land will bear often enormous crops. Where a man wants a few plants and can water them they are fine. Can be trained into an arbor, since the plants often make runners thirty feet long.

Price of plants 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. by mail, or \$5 per hundred

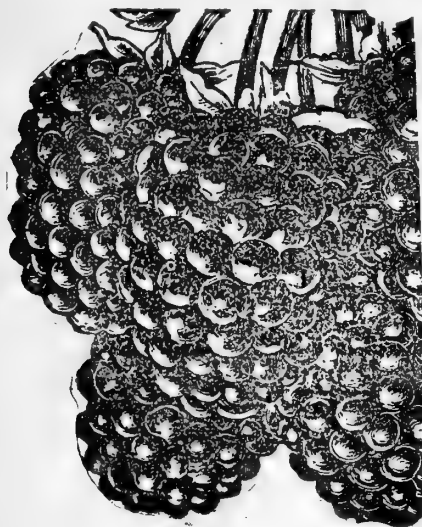
Mercerau Blackberry.

By the time Jordan is gone we have Mercerau getting ripe. This is my last to ripen and my best late blackberry. I have later berries, but I do not regard any of them near so good to pay as Mercerau. This berry came from New York state, and I find it is very difficult to propagate, therefore I must get a good price for the plants.

Price of Plants, 40 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen, or \$2.50 per hundred.

Early Wonder Berry.

A few years ago I grew the Dal-



Early Wonder Blackberry.

las blackberry. It was very unsatisfactory. It did not bear enough and was too thorny. A neighbor had a berry that he said was Dallas that was far superior to my Dallas. At last I decided to get his plants instead of the Dallas I had. I have now been growing his berry for six years. Everybody that saw it said it was the most wonderful producer they had ever seen. I had always been undecided as to which was the true Dallas. At last I sent to two reliable nurseries for Dallas plants and got the same kind of plants I had at first. So evidently my neighbor had some kind of a berry heretofore unknown in Texas. For want of a better name I call it Early Wonder. And it is an early wonder.

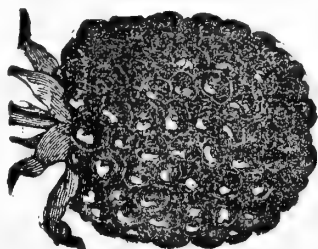
This blackberry is nearly as large as the famous Austin dewberry. It begins to get ripe when the McDonald is half gone and has ripe ber-

ries for five weeks. It is a fine combination berry with McDonald, and will produce at least three times as many berries as the old Dallas berry. It might be called an everbearing berry, for if the weather is favorable it will sometimes bear a light crop in the fall. It has fewer leaves than any other berry I have, and is always a delight to pickers. People who want berries for home use or to make berry juice cannot afford to overlook the Early Wonder. If you plant this berry and McDonald in combination you will have the most productive berries in the whole country. This berry will certainly give satisfaction to any one who plants it. The seeds are very small. In fact, it is almost seedless.

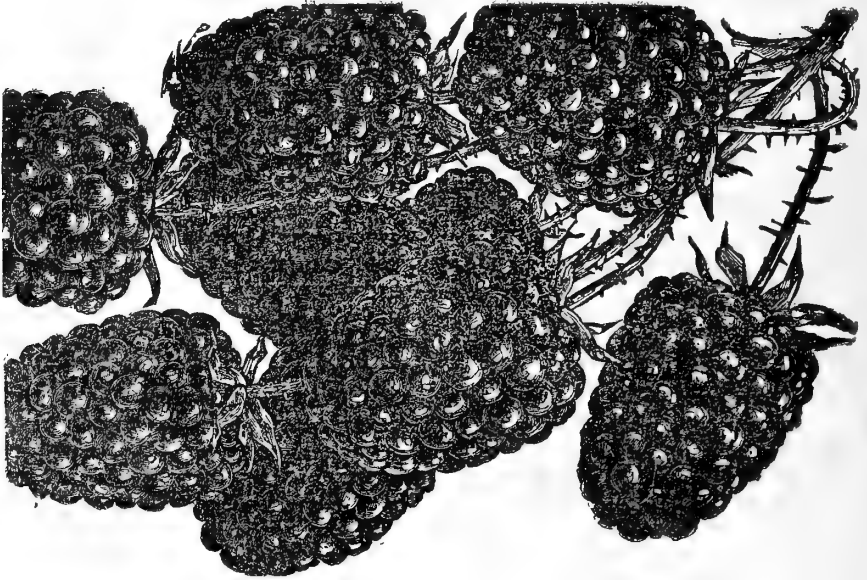
I have just received a letter from New Mexico, stating that Early Wonder has a nice fall crop. A letter from Washington state also says Early Wonder has a fine fall crop. Prices, same as McDonald.

Austin Dewberry.

The practical berry grower who grows berries to supply a home market needs fine berries from the very first of the season to the last. To supply an abundance of ber-



Austin Dewberry.



ries after Early Wonder is gone. I know nothing better than the Austin dewberry. It is a true dewberry. The plants are fine growers and the berries are very large. I have seen Austin berries nearly as large as a small hen egg. In south Texas they grow this berry to ship, but I consider it a local market berry. W. J. Shultz, a local German planter of Brown county, Texas, says this berry never fails to pay him a hundred dollars per acre for his local market, but, of course, in our small western towns our local markets are always limited.

Prices, 10 cts. each, 25 cts. per dozen by mail; \$1.50 per hundred, \$40 per thousand by express.

Lucretia Dewberry.

This well known dewberry has

never been grown much in Texas. I understand it does fine at Clyde, but for me it is not productive enough. The berries are not so large as Austin, but sweeter.

Prices, same as Austin.

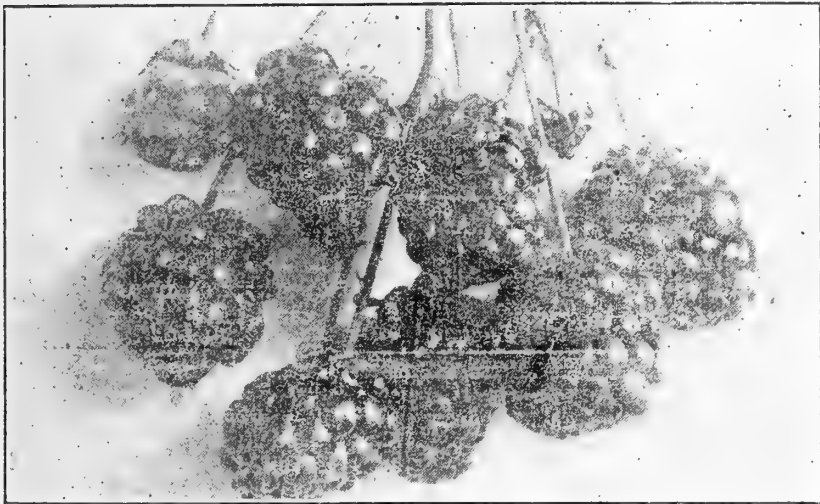
Sorsby Blackberry.

The Sorsby is a very vigorous grower. It is an abundant bearer, and will take the place of Early Harvest in many localities. The berries are about the size of Early Harvest, and are of very delicious quality.

Prices, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen by mail; \$2 per hundred by express.

Jordan Blackberry.

This is a late blackberry that is fine to prolong the season. It is



very productive and is sweet as a cherry can be. Here in Texas it begins to get ripe about the first of June.

Prices, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen by mail; \$2 per hundred, or \$15 per thousand by express.

Dallas Blackberry.

A firm, mid-season berry. Jordan is a better berry.

Prices, Same as Jordan.

Strawberries.

Lady Thompson and Klondike strawberry plants. These are the best strawberries we have for our southern climate.

Prices, 75 cts. per hundred by mail, \$4 per thousand by express.

Everbearing Strawberries.

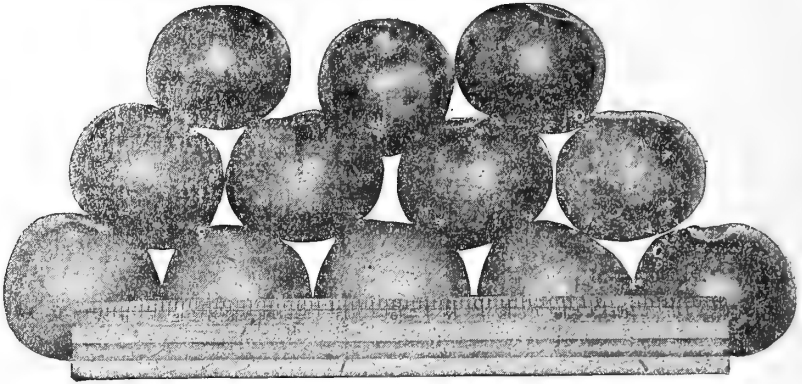
Where the soil is good these will

bear from May to December. The plants are very large and thrifty. They stand drouth well, but should be watered in the hot summer. We offer only Superb, which is best of all.

Price, 10 cts per plant, \$1 per 25, or \$3 per hundred.

APPLE TREES.

I have spent nearly a life time raising apples here in Erath county. In this time I have learned that it pays to set the kinds that will bear the quickest. There are some kinds of apples that it will take the trees ten years to come into profitable bearing. I do not regard trees that it takes the best part of a man's life to bring into bearing as of much value, and especially if he can get trees that will bear in a few years. My apple trees are propagated from trees that bore in three or four years



Kennard Apples.

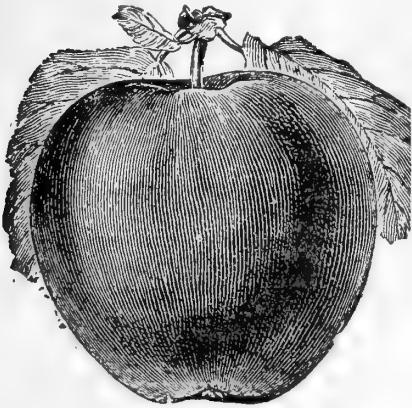
here in my orchard. If you set trees that will bear quick you will have your money back many times over before you will get even a crop from the slow bearing kinds. Several years ago a man planted an orchard of slow bearing trees. He waited seven years for his trees to bear and the trees never had shown a bloom. He got disgusted and dug them up. One of his neighbors had planted an orchard of the same kinds when he was thirty years old. This man had more patience than the first one, and he got his first profitable crop when he was forty. Another neighbor planted an orchard of Delicious, Yellow, Transparent, Red June, Banana and other early bearing varieties. The third year he had his first Banana and Yellow Transparent. By the end of five years he was selling lots of apples. By the end of ten years he had sold enough apples to buy the other man's orchard, land and all, and have money left. Banks make money by making short loans. Mer-

chants that make a success are the ones that make investments they can realize on quickly. So the orchardist that makes a big success will be the one who will plant trees that bear quickly.

Prices on apple trees: 1 to 2 foot trees, 10 cts. each, \$6 per hundred. 2 to 3 foot trees, 15 cts. each or \$12 per hundred. 3 to 4 foot trees, 20 cts. each or \$18 per hundred. For the man planting a large orchard I regard the 2 to 3 foot trees the best of all to plant.

Yellow Transparent.

A very large, clear yellow apple that begins to get ripe the first of June. The trees are rather dwarfish growers, but live a long time. On good soil they will finally make immense, compact trees. The trees begin bearing early, often the second year. The apple is a fine cooking apple and always brings a good price on the market. When you plant your orchard be sure to include Yellow Transparent.



Red June Apple.

Red June.

A medium sized, bright red apple. Begins to get ripe along the last of June. The trees bear immense crops when they are young. The trees grow slowly, but make large trees. We need hundreds of acres of this apple here in the south to supply the northern markets. This apple comes in when apples are scarce in the north and it is such fine eating quality it brings the highest price. Red June apple trees usually begin bearing in three or four years. You will make no mistake to plant plenty of Red June.

San Jacinto.

As I write this I have four of these immense apples on my desk that weigh two and a quarter pounds. You never saw a prettier apple in your life, and you seldom see a larger one. Here is an apple that you just can't afford to overlook. However, I am short on trees. One of my neighbors saw these apples and bought nearly all my trees. This apple begins bearing early. It has one fault—the apples get ripe too slowly on the

trees. Price of San Jacinto, 20 cts. each, any size.

Maiden's Blush.

Here is a tree that will grow off like a weed if given half a chance and will bear quick of big yellow apples. The apples are flat, and very highly perfumed. If you take a produce journal you will see this apple quoted higher on the market than any other. It is a good one to plant.

Gravestein.

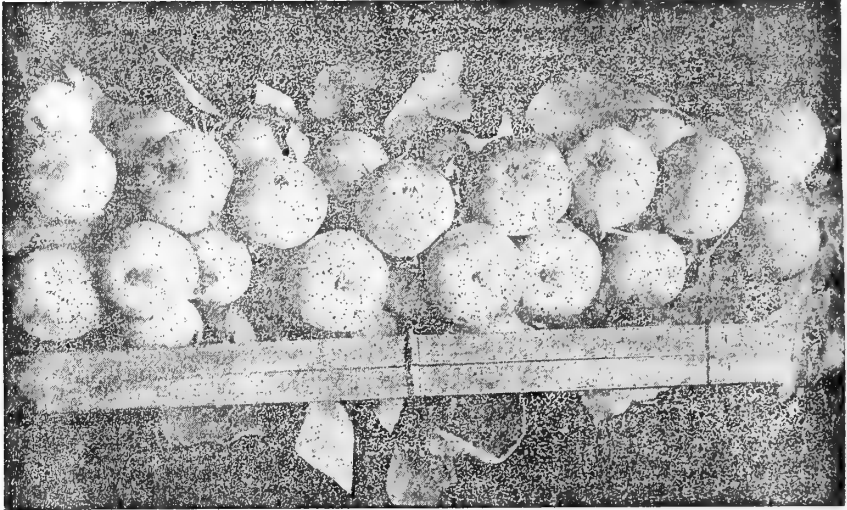
This apple makes a very large, thrifty tree. In fact the trees grow larger than any other apple tree I know about. The apples are large and flat. It can promise less and do more than any other apple. Comes in in August. If you want a large, permanent apple tree, that will bear immense crops of big, yellow, fine tasting, good cooking apples, then plant Gravestein.

Jonathan.

This apple is so well known by all orchardists that it hardly needs a description. However, it is a fiery red apple. The trees are light colored. Bears every year here in the south. The other day we picked a barrel of these apples from a seven year old tree. They would have all graded number one.

Delicious.

This apple is now famous for its quality the world over. It makes a wirery, quick growing tree that will grow most anywhere. These



Florence Crab.

trees are inclined to be upright in growth. It comes into bearing very quickly and always bears big crops. But its crowning glory is its quality. Wherever planted it soon runs all other apples of its season out of the market, when, people get a taste of this magnificent apple. The apples are medium sized, striped. If you have no Delicious apples in your orchard you are missing a good thing, and if you are planting an orchard be sure and do not overlook Delicious. It gets ripe in August.

Price of Delicious apple trees, 2 to 3 foot, 15c each, \$14 per hundred. 3 to 4 foot trees, 20c each, \$18 per hundred.

Grimes' Golden.

An early fall apple that is very showy yellow and very fine quality. Next to Delicious in quality, and makes a very fine orchard tree.

Kennard's Choice.

The first tree of Kennards Choice is said to have been found growing wild in a thicket in Tennessee. The tree seems still to make good to grow under almost wild conditions, for it will grow where any tree will grow. This apple is very large, flat, red. Sometimes it gets so dark colored as to be mistaken for Ark. Black. It is a very abundant bearer of high quality apples. It should be in every orchard.

✓ Winter Banana.

Several years ago we ordered three trees of this remarkable apple by mail. When they reached us they were not much larger than a lead pencil. We set them out and the third year after setting each tree bore several apples and have been bearing ever since. This is

the apple that Andrew Carnegie paid twelve dollars a bushel for. It is a yellow apple, just the color of a banana. I believe it will bear quicker after being set than any other apple. The trees grow very rapidly.

Lincoln.

Here we have an apple that is said to do well even down on the coast. Thought to be a seedling of the Rhode Island Greening. Makes straight growing tree. The apples are greenish colored. Gets ripe in August. An abundant and prompt bearer. It ought to be tried in all southern states.

Wine Sap.

A late fall apple. This apple is rather small, but it is fine quality and a sure bearer. It is well adapted to our Texas climate, but is better if planted on rather rich, moist soil. Then it is fine.

Gano.

A large, deep red apple that is very fine for market. Gano does not come into bearing until the sixth year, but it is so fine it is worth planting.

In addition to those described we have Limber Twig, Arkansas Black, Missouri Pippin, Horse and Mammoth Black Twig. These are all good apples.

CRAB APPLES.

These small apples are very fine for preserves and jelly. After a

market is established for them they certainly sell.

Prices: 2 to 3 foot trees 15c each \$12 per hundred; 3 to 4 foot trees, 25c each, \$15 per hundred.

✓ Florence; yellow striped with red. Very prolific. The best of all crabs.

We also have Transcendent, very ornamental, Whitney and Mar'ha.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

This illustration shows method of pruning after trees are set. As a rule, trees are cut back to within one foot or eighteen inches of the ground.

SHADES.

We have a nice stock of the following shades, ranging from one to five feet. We sell these, in order to reduce this stock, at 5c per foot. Thus a 1-foot tree will cost 5c, a 2-foot tree, 10c, and so on.

Umbrella China.

Pecan.

Wild Persimmon.

PEACHES.

Prices; 2 to 3 foot trees, 20 cts. each, \$15 per hundred \$80 per thousand. 3 to 4 foot trees, 25 cts. each \$20 per hundred, \$100 per thousand, 4 to 6 foot trees, 35 cts each, \$4 per dozen.

Early Wheeler Peach.

The very largest of all early peaches. Great orchards of this peach are being planted. No peach pays better. The peach is a very large clingstone. Gets ripe the middle of June. The trees are hardy and it is a sure bearer.

Price of trees, 35c each, or \$30 per hundred.

Hale Peach.

This peach is also called the Million Dollar peach. It is larger than Elberta, about five days later. In fact it is one of the finest of all peaches. Be sure and plant some.

Prices, small sized trees, 50 cts. each, \$40 per hundred.

Listed in order of ripening:

Victor; early, pays well.

Arp Beauty; fine grower, a large yellow peach.

Carmen; best peach of its season.

Mamie Ross; June, white.

Slappy; July, large yellow.

Heath Cling, August, large white.

Henrietta; September, large yellow

Stinson; October, white.

Governor Hogg.

We can supply most any variety of peach, but the ones we list are best for us. We have all these growing in our orchard here. Henrietta and Stinson pay fine. If you

plant an orchard anywhere in west Texas don't forget Henrietta and Stinson.

PLUMS.

Prices, 25c each, \$20 per hundred.

We have every plum we list growing and fruiting in our orchard. We have several other varieties, but these we consider best to plant.

Omaha; trees look like the wild plum trees that grow in the wooded sections. Plums are large and very fine. Gets ripe the first of September. Blooms out late. Trees grow to be large. 50c each, any size.

Burbank. Limbs of this plum are often carried around by agents to show what wonderful bearers the trees are. A large reddish yellow plum. Fine for cooking.

Botan; large red, sweet.

Poole's Pride. One of the best July plums.

Wild Goose,

Wickson; very large, free stone plum. In places not subject to late frost this is fine.

Milton; early red, sure to bear. Of the same character as Wild Goose.

America; large yellow, sure bearer. I believe America will bear more bushels than any other plum. Every man planting a commercial orchard needs America.

Golden Beauty; a yellow September plum.

Irby's September. About the only difference between Irby's and Golden Beauty is, one is red, the other yellow.

THE PEAR.

Prices on pear trees: 2 to 3 foot, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per hundred. Large trees, 3 to 4 foot and over, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$20 per hundred.

Garber.

The Garber is the earliest. The trees grow very fast. The leaves are a dark green and will make a fine shade tree for any yard or lawn. The fruit is large. The pear is rather flat at blossom end. This pear with me begins to get ripe about the first of August. The quality is very good; and sells readily as an eating pear. Yellow and showy.

Keiffer.

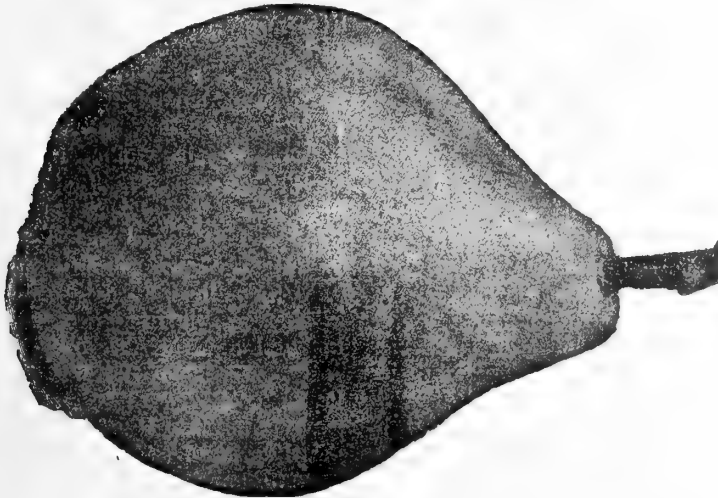
The Keiffer pear begins to ripen in September. It is very large, but must be stored before it is good to eat. This is the great

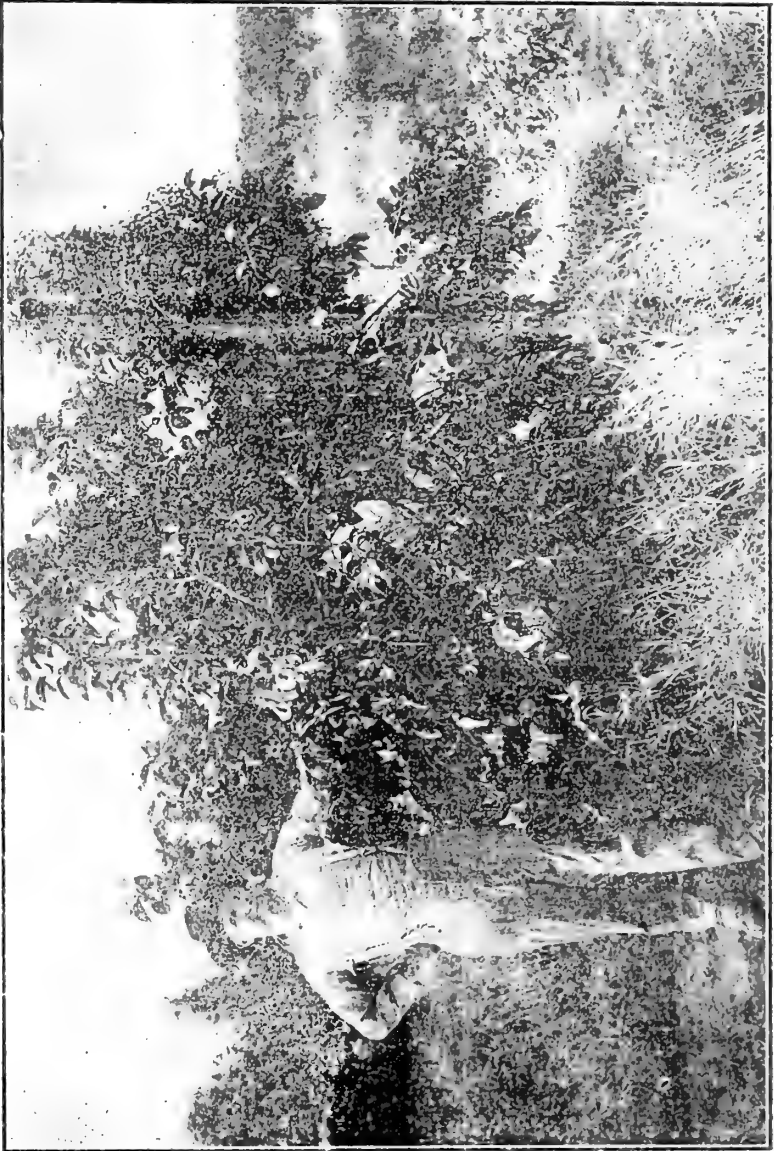
preserving pear here in Texas. The trees; and at least the fruit, will stand more rough treatment than any other pear. This is often called the pear of plenty, and it well deserves its name. You can plant a Keiffer pear tree in any odd place and it will always pay for its room. Mr. R. Tyndall of Clair-ette, Texas, has a Keiffer pear tree in a hard back yard that bears every year. Last year this tree bore thirty bushels of as fine pears as ever grew, and brought Mr. Tyndall \$1 per bushel. Mr. Tyndall told me of this pear himself and would not trade his tree for a good horse. If well cared for a Keiffer tree will often live fifty years. Yet you can buy a little tree almost for a song.

COMPASS CHERRY.

The only cherry that will bear in the south. A cross between a cherry and a plum.

Price, 35c per tree.





Eureka Persimmon Tree.

PERSIMMONS.

On my farm I have done a great deal of experimenting. It has always been my hobby to try all the new fruits. But several years ago I found a persimmon tree that certainly goes around them all. I think more of my persimmons than of most anything else I have. But this tree in particular is something worth having. I call it the Eureka persimmon. It seems to be in some way related to the wild persimmon. At first I sold the trees at one dollar each. At that time I had very few trees to spare. But since I have set an orchard of these Eureka persimmons and now have plenty of trees on hand I have reduced the price to just half.

Before it gets ripe the Eureka persimmon looks like a big deep yellow tomato. Some one said on seeing the trees full of fruit that "they looked like apples of gold." The persimmon is yet a comparatively new fruit. Good ripe Japanese persimmons often sell at five cents each. A five year old tree will often bear two hundred fruits. If no persimmon trees are planted in your country it will certainly pay you to be the first to set an orchard. We set the trees fifteen feet apart each way, or two hundred and five trees per acre. The Eureka persimmon is hardy, and will stand almost any amount of drouth and heat. But like all other persimmon trees it appreciates good culture. Gets ripe late in the fall.

Tane Nashi.

This is a very large persimmon.

Some of them get as large as the biggest pears. It is being set out commercially all along the coast. Next to my Eureka I regard it as the best persimmon to plant.

Tamopan.

This persimmon was brought from China by the department of agriculture. The trees grow to an immense size and one tree is said to often bear a wagon load of fruit. At this writing I have some four year old trees with very large fruit on them. They promise to be very fine. The trees are fine thrifty growers, and are said to stand the coldest weather.

Da Da Maru.

These persimmons get as big as your two fists. In fact they are the biggest of all persimmons. The quality is good.

Hachia and Costata.

These two get ripe most too early. Prices on Eureka trees, 50c each, \$35 per hundred; 2 to 4 foot trees.

Prices on Tamopan, Tane Nashi, and Da Da Maru, 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each, \$20 per hundred; 3 to 4 foot trees, 30c each, \$25 per hundred.

Japan is a small country. The land is very high in price. Therefore the people cannot afford to have a lot of trees that have to get large before they bear. You can always count on any kind of a tree that comes from Japan bearing quickly and lots of fruit. This is true of the Eureka persimmon. If given good cultivation the trees

will often bear several fruits the second year set. There are several advantages the persimmon has over other fruits. The fruits do not blow from the trees. It takes a very hard hail to injure one of these persimmons when it is green. The persimmon tree is very deep rooted. They send their roots deep into the hardest soil. After the tree is once established it will live seventy-five or a hundred years.

APRICOTS.

We now have Apricots that bear paying crops.

Prices; trees 3 to 4 foot, 25c each, \$20 per hundred.

Cluster; a sure bearer and early.

Moore Park; it is becoming very popular.

We can make special prices on large quantities of apricots as well as peaches and plums. Write us if you are planting a large orchard.

MULBERRIES.

Prices; trees 4 to 5 foot, 25c each.

Mulberries bear abundantly and are fine for chickens. There is little difference in the trees. Hicks and black English are probably the best.

California Privet.

This plant is used more for hedges than any other plant. I have a big stock of the plants that will measure about two feet high. I sell them at such a low price any one can afford a hedge. My mail, \$5 per hundred. By express \$3 per hundred.

THE FIG.

Price. Fig trees, 35c each, 10 for \$3; \$20 per hundred.

It has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has now been found that they could be raised as far north as New York. I have two acres of figs. There are no two acres on my place that pay better. I have my fig plants set twelve feet apart each way. Each plant makes from one to two gallons of figs a year. I have more than three hundred plants to the acre, and as figs sell readily at 40 cts. per gallon, they pay pretty well. They are easily cultivated and are a sure crop. But it must be remembered that my figs frost bite down to the ground every year and sprout up from the ground to bear. If they are given some winter protection so the plants will not winter kill the above yield can be doubled. My fig plants will bear the first year after being set.

Magnolia.

A rapid growing forked leaf fig. New set plants will bear the first year set. Figs are large, straw colored. This as well as my other varieties will make a most delightful pot or house plant in the north. If set in the garden and given some winter protection they will bear fine crops of figs that will be a delight to the grower and a curiosity to all who see them.

Ischia.

A vigorous growing fig. Ornamental. The fruit is light green out-

side and right bright red inside. It has a delicious sweetness hard to describe.

Brunswick.

Trees fast growing. Leaves large, ornamental. A large black fig. Grows about as large as an ordinary hen egg.

Hirtu Japan.

This is a dwarfish growing fig. Makes a fine pot plant. Figs are rather small, dark brown. This is a very abundant bearing fig. The little trees not over six inches in height will begin bearing.

The fig is mildly laxative. The grower can get almost any price for fresh figs. Eat figs and throw physic to the dogs.

If you live in town and have only a small lot, plant a few grape vines, a dozen McDonald and Early Wonder berries and two or three fig trees. If the soil is good plant three or four persimmon trees. They will grow in a very small space and you will have one of the most ornamental trees you ever saw. The finest peaches ever grown in Erath county were grown in a small back yard, where the ground was nearly as hard as a brick. The apricot makes a fine back yard tree. It delights in hard soil, and bears big crops some years.

ALTHAEAS.

This is one of the prettiest of all flowering shrubs. Stands much neglect and drouth. We have pink and white. Price 25c each.

THE PECAN.

The pecan tree will live on and on for hundreds of years. At first I was "sorter juberous" about planting this tree on our sandy uplands. But Now have Stewart pecan trees twenty-five feet high and as healthy as pecan trees can be. Pecans are hard to propagate, and after they are propagated they are hard to dig up, but when you plant one and get it started you have a tree that will be as near a permanent thing as a railroad. One man in this country has a pecan tree that pays him sixty dollars per year, and has been paying him this for years. I hear of others even better. Plant a few trees and watch them grow. They will be a comfort in your old age. My trees are grafted and budded from my bearing trees.

Prices; 1 to 2 feet 75c each, \$6 for ten, \$50 per hundred. 3 to 4 foot trees, 90c each, \$7.50 for ten, or \$60 per hundred.

Stewart Pecan.

A very large nut; a little dark shell. This is the best of all pecans to plant where land is to be cultivated. In fact I doubt that there is a better pecan. Trees bear early. The trees have lory large leaf, and are the most ornamental of all trees. If you are in doubt as to what pecan to plant plant Stewart.

Halbert Pecan.

Originated in west Texas. Do not plant this pecan where the land is to be cultivated.

GRAPES.

On grape plants I defy competition. My soil seems admirably adapted to the grape. In one year I can grow vines that are as large as vines usually sold for two year old vines. If you want grape vines that are strong, well rooted; in fact perfect in every way try a few of my vines.

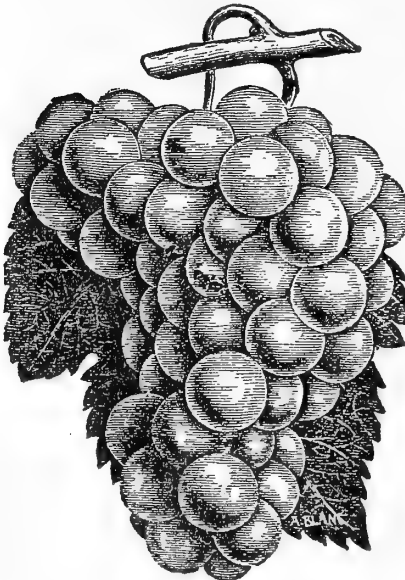
Delaware. The first grape to ripen. Said to be the finest quality of all grapes. Small red.

Concord. The old stand-by black grape. You can depend on Concord.

Niagara. A large white grape.

Herbemont. Small brown grape. Very fine quality. Makes a very large vine. Sometimes sold as an arbor grape.

Herbemont Grape.



Catawba. Catawba is a very fine large red grape. Ripens rather late, or mid-season.

Carmen. In Carmen we have one of the finest grapes that can be grown. The vines are very vigorous growers. When it comes to bearing no grape can beat Carmen. The clusters are very large, often weighing two pounds. The grapes are black, medium size and do not shell from the bunch. This grape gets black midseason but will hang to the vines until late fall, getting better all the time. Price 20c each. \$15 per hundred.

Fern and Munich. Both these grapes are similar to Carmen, but later. For quality I doubt that any is finer than Munich. Every grape grower, especially in the south, should have plenty of Fern, Carmen and Munich.

Marguerite. A very late fall grape that should be in all collections.

Prices on grapes by mail, 15 cts. each, ten for \$1.25. \$10 per hundred. By express, 10 cts. each, ten for 75 cts. \$8 per hundred.

Mustang; for arbors. Will stand any kind of drouth; will grow to the top of the highest trees. I have seen vines a hundred yards long on wire fences. I defy anyone to find a vine that is finer for arbors than the Mustang. Good for park planting. Fruit, green, is very fine for jelly, and when ripe makes very good wine. Grows very rapidly in any kind of soil. If it is a vine you are looking for here it is. Worth all other ornamental vines put together.

Vines 25 cts. each.

SPECIAL OFFERS.**Special Number One.**

For \$1 we will mail you three Austin dewberry plants, three McDonald, three Early Wonders, three Rogers, three Jordan and three Haupt. This will give you a chance to plant some of the best berries.

Special Number Two.

For \$1 we will mail you three Wine Sap apple trees, three Lincoln, three Jonathan and three Kennards. Just right for a small orchard.

Special Number Three.

For \$1 we will mail you three Niagara grapes, two Concord, three Magnolia figs, and one Ischia fig.

You can have your own vines and fig trees for a very small price.

Special Number Four.

Three to four foot trees: three Victor, three Mamie Ross, three Carmen, three Henrietta and two Stinson; a whole peach orchard for only \$3. By express.

Special Number Five.

Three to four foot trees: three Red June, three Transparent, six Jonathan, four San Jacinto, four Kennards and four Wine Sap, all for \$3. This will make a nice family apple orchard. By express.

Special Number Six.

Two Burbank, two Botan, two Shiro, two Omaha, two Golden Beauty and two Milton plums, all for \$3.

Special Number Seven.

Four Keiffer, four Garber pears; one Yemon, one Hyakume, one Tane Nashi and one Eureka persimmon, All for \$3.

Special Bargain Lot.

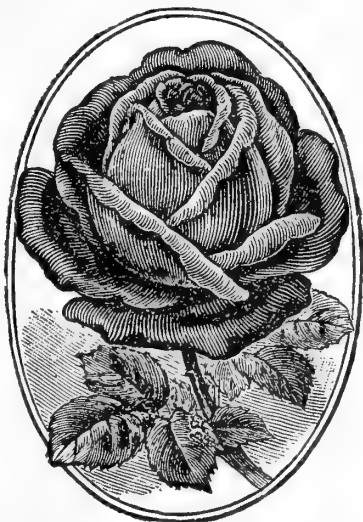
Trees by mail. Twelve apple trees year old, thrifty, well rooted, easy to transplant. Your selection of the following by mail, post paid.

Red June, Early Harvest, San Jacinto, Maiden's Blush, Wealthy, Delicious, Jonathan, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Kennard, Banana and Shockly. Twelve of these, your selection, delivered at your door by mail for only \$1.

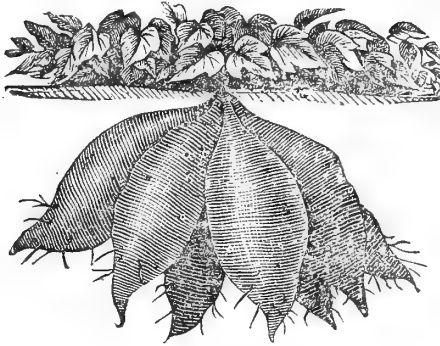
ROSES.

Our roses are the finest field-grown plants. They will begin blooming almost immediately after being set.

We have pink and white Killarny, Marchiel Neil, Etoile de



France, Augusta Victoria, Dorothy Perkins and others. In fact, we have all the leading roses. By mail, 35 cts. each By express 25 cts. each



SWEET POTATOES.

We can supply the following varieties of sweet potato plants. Good count and safe arrival guaranteed.

This has been a leading truck crop with me for the past several years. I have tried all kinds, but for high yields and earliness I find none to beat the Triumph. This potato makes a very vigorous vine that smothers grass and weeds. The potatoes are white, and here in the south do not sell as well as the pumpkin yam, but they are so early that you can sell potatoes six weeks before the man who raises pumpkin yams has any. This potato is the best keeper of all, and by keeping dry can be kept until new potatoes come in each spring. Triumph holds the record of the largest yielding potato known. Last season I raised a hundred bushels from a quarter of an acre. At this writing I have a patch that promises to beat this yield a city block. This is the potato for the man who wants to sell potatoes early. In quality the potato is mealy, and cooks quickly. It is fine eating when potatoes are

scarce, and good when they are plenty. This is a fine potato for the northern grower—it makes so quickly.

Prices of potatoes f.o.b. here \$2 per bushel.

We will have plants in May, and maybe some in April.

Price of plants, \$2.50 per thousand.

We will also have Nancy Hall and Porto Rico potatoes at the same prices as Triumph.

Porto Rico Yams.

This is the most popular potato in the eastern states. The skin is deep yellow, almost red. Flesh is as yellow as gold. The vines grow very vigorously.

Tomato, Pepper and Cabbage Plants

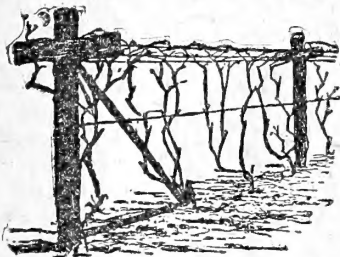
I grow thousands of these plants each year and will have the leading varieties, and plenty of Dwarf Champion, McGee, etc.

Price, 50 cts. per hundred by mail or \$2 per thousand by express. You pay express.

We want the plants we sell you to be sure and grow. Your success means our success, and for that reason we agree to replace all that die within one year at half price. But we hope you will take good care of your trees and not lose many of them, for your loss means our loss. If they are damaged when you get them from the railroad be sure and notify us at once and we will take the matter up with the company. Remember, we waive all responsibility if you do not notify us at once; but if notified within five days we will replace the shipment.

ARBORVITAE.

It has always been considered that the arborvitae is the most difficult of all plants to transplant. If the roots are never allowed to get dry they are about as easily transplanted as peaches or apples. I will take special pains in digging these. We will keep the roots from exposure at all times and pack well. Never unwrap them until ready to set. Then see that the roots are not exposed a minute to the air. I have the Rosedale, the prettiest of all arborvitae. By mail, 40 cts. each; 25 cts. each by express.



The illustration shows one of the best methods of training grapes.

Asparagus Roots.

Barr's Mammoth, Conover, Palmetto and Colossal asparagus. 50 cts. per hundred, or \$3 per thousand.

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe Seed.

We have several pounds of this seed saved from the biggest crop of melons we ever raised. They are well matured seed, and sure to give a good stand. Per ounce, 40 cts. Quarter pound, 25 cts. or pound, 75 cts. by mail.

SPANISH PEANUTS.

The Spanish peanut is the hardest of all peanuts, being a great drouth resister. In the past two years this peanut has become almost, if not quite, the most staple of all crops. The will often produce a hundred bushels per acre.

Prices on seed nuts: \$2 per bushel, ten bushels for \$17.50

Okra Seed.

It is peculiar, but okra seed are the most difficult to get true to name. For several years I had been ordering White Velvet okra but only recently got the seed true to name. As a vegetable okra is one of the best crops a market grower can produce, and the genuine White Velvet will make twice as much as any other kind. I have saved several bushels of seed from my market garden and can offer market gardeners genuine White Velvet. This okra is very early and the pods stay tender for quite a while. If you are going to plant okra it will pay you to get the genuine White Velvet. Price of seed: Small packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; pound 50 cts.

We begin shipping about November 15, and continue to ship berry vines until April 1. Trees are best planted during November, December, January and February.

Where Berries and Fruit Trees Will Do Well.

Every year I get letters from people asking, "Do I reckon berries will do well with them?" They say "that no one raises them in their country." I wish to state that the blackberry will grow well on most any kind of good corn, oat or cotton land. If no one raises berries where you live, this is a good reason why you ought to give them a trial. An old man once gave me this advice. He said, "Joe, don't never waste your time trying to figure out why a black hen lays a white egg, but get the egg." The thing to do is give them a trial. Get the egg before the other fellow even finds the nest.

Twenty five years ago Capt. J. R. Ellis, our pioneer apple grower of this country decided he would grow apples. He ordered several hundred trees and set them out. His neighbors thought it was funny for a man to be trying to grow apples this far south. But when Mr. Ellis' apple orchard got to hearing people went twenty miles to see it and buy apples from Mr. Ellis. Capt. Ellis has made a fortune from his orchard. He got the eggs before the other fellow even found the nest.

Not only this, but Capt. Ellis has come very near finding the fountain of youth; for he is one of the youngest old men I ever saw. He can do as much work as a young man. Fruit growing is his hobby, and he has no time to think of growing old.

Men who have such pleasant hobbies as growing fine fruit do not get old as fast as men who have nothing to do but count their money and whittle goods boxes.

I like to visit Mr. Ellis and his orchard. Though he has 1,000, he knows the name of every tree by the color of its bark. He can tell you when each tree was set, its fruit record, and whether it bears paying crops or not.

Such men as Ellis are the ones who get the most pleasure out of life.

Several years ago I was peddling blackberries from a small spring wagon on the streets of Stephenville. A man came along on a load of hay with four mules to his wagon. He was away up in the air, and looked down on me and asked if "I didn't have mighty little to do?" I probably sold my load of berries that day for nearly as much as the man got for his big load of hay, and I had loads of fruit for many days to come. If you can make it a rule to sell as much as ten dollars' worth of fruit each day for six months out of the year you will beat a hundred acre hay farm; and you can raise the fruit on five or ten acres.

Great things are made up of many small things. Even the mighty clouds that pass over the earth are made up of many small drops of rain. When you start to market if you load your wagon with many small things, all taken together may some day amount to enough to buy a farm or an automobile. A few gallons of berries, a bushel or two of apples or pears, a few plums, taken to town when you go will pay expenses. If you have no time to plant a berry patch let your wife plant one. Maybe when she sells enough berries to buy an auto she will let you ride in it occasionally.

