

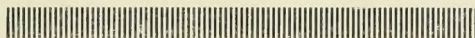
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FITZGERALD'S NURSERY



J. E. FITZGERALD, Proprietor



STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

R. F. D. No. 5

INTRODUCTION

About Ourselves: We own an orchard here in Erath County. We have every varitey 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 fruit 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 fruit here for more than fifteen years, and got our education in the school of hard knocks. As to our responsibility we can refer you to the First State Bank, the Farmers Guaranty State Bank, Cage & Crow, Bankers, any business house in Stephenville, or to the Stephenville Tribune, our leading newspaper.

It is impossible to estimate the value or 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 one hundred acres of cotton, and you set the price for your fruit.

We do not claim to send out the cheapest trees, but we believe our trees will pay the planter better than any cheap tree that can be bought. Our trees have been well tested and will bear. One tree that will bear you big crops of fine fruit is worth three that do not bear, or if they do bear, then bear fruit of inferior quality. Our advice is don't plant cheap trees as a gift. All fruit will be higher during the next few years than ever before. I contend that a good Elberta peach or a good plum tree is worth five dollars to the planter the day he sets it, and will be worth more money every year if well taken care of.

Orchards have died out all over the south, others have been neglected owing to the lack of help. It will pay you to plant an orchard this year.

TREES AND PLANTS C. O. D.

Last season we sent thousands of bundles C.O.D. by mail mostly, and must say that we were highly satisfied with that way. All you have to do is to send a list of what you want and you can pay your mail carrier. In this way the package is insured and you can pay the postage when you get your trees. All other nurseries refuse to send trees C.O.D., they pack so poorly that when the bundle gets there buyers will not receive it. It is a big loss to any one to send a bundle of trees and have them turned down, and I feel sure that after ordering my customers will not turn down a bundle.

All my prices are for the trees packed and ready for shipment. If you send money in advance then add ten cents to each dollar's worth for postage. If they are sent by express you can pay the express at that end. If they come C.O.D by mail the postage and ten cents C.O.D. fee will be added to the bill, you pay the postman. Remember if the weather is bad orders pile up on us and we get behind, but look out for your trees as soon as the weather is good. They will be packed so they will not freeze and will not dry out. We can pack bundles to go almost anywhere in the world.

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.

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

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 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 get a big price for your fruit. Maybe your place is not the best place in the world for fruit, but if you get a good price for what you do

raise you can make more money than the man who is raising fine fruit but has to sell it cheap.

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 man to write me a price list, but I preferred to write it myself, and tell what I learned about my plants in my own words. I have two nursery catalogues 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 catalogues 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.

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 heel them out. That is, take all the straw from around the roots, unite 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 heel 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 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 vines three feet apart in the row. Either way is satisfactory but they are harder to work in 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 twelve feet apart and different distances 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 20 by 20, this will give you 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 7 by 3, which will give you 21; then divide 43560 by 21.

PRICES ON APPLE AND CRAB TREES

1 to 2 feet each 15c, 10 for \$1.40 or 100 for \$12.00

2 to 3 feet each 20c, 10 for \$1.90 or 100 for \$18.00

3 to 4 feet each 30c, 10 for \$2.75 or 100 for \$25.00

4 to 5 feet each 50c, 10 for \$4.50 or 100 for \$40.00

APPLE TREES

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 this tree.

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.

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.

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

Kennard's Choice: The first tree of Kennard's 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 Arkansas Black. It is a very abundant bearer of high quality apples. It should be in every orchard.

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 trees. The apples are greenish colored. Gets ripe in August. An abundant and prompt bearer. It ought to be tried in all southern states.

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.

Wine Sap: A late fall apple. This apple is rather small, but 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.

Crab Apples: We have found this one of the most profitable of tree fruits. Will grow anywhere plums will, bear big loads every year, nothing bothers the fruit, gets ripe in June, makes the finest of jelly, jam, preserves. These will take the place of plums to a great extent after they are known. This fruit should be planted 100 trees per acre, the trees bear two or three bushels to the tree at five and six years. The fruit has always sold so easily for me that I have been trying to contract with my neighbors to plant crab apple orchards. The contract price offered was \$1.50 per bushel f. o. b. cars in bushel baskets. This looks like a good thing to the planter, but people are so slow to take hold of a new thing I have so far contracted for only one small orchard. I find that a good ad in any of the big daily papers will sell hundreds of bushels of crab apples and the price I usually get is \$2.50 per bushel. (Oct. 8th, have just returned from Fort Worth and found there Crab Apples selling for \$5.60 per bushel.)

VARIETIES

I am offering only two varieties:

Florence: Gets ripe in June. Bears very abundantly. Trees bear second year after setting. The best of all crabs.

Transcendent: Makes a very fine tree. Good for shade. Bears heavy after trees get old. On deep sand this tree will make a shade tree that can not be beaten for beauty.

PRICES ON PEACH TREES

1 to 2 feet each 15c, 10 for \$1.40 or 100 for \$13.00

2 to 3 feet each 20c, 10 for \$1.90 or 100 for \$18.00

3 to 4 feet each 30c, 10 for \$2.75 or 100 for \$25.00

4 to 5 feet each 50c, 10 for \$4.50 or 100 for \$40.00

PEACH TREES

Don't crowd your peach trees on your land and they will bear more regularly for you. I like them set from twenty-five to thirty feet apart each way. The peaches I list below are described in order of ripening, as near as possible.

Mayflower: Positively the earliest peach in the world. Makes a very good tree, and bears lots of peaches. The peaches are red and are fine quality for such an early peach. A very profitable peach to plant for market.

Victor: Second early; fine tree and tolerable good fruit.

Sneed and Triumph: These two peaches do not amount to much.

Arp Beauty: Makes a good tree. The finest quality of all peaches. I doubt that there is a better eating peach than Arp.

Early Wheeler: This peach is proving to be one of the greatest money makers of all peaches. It is an early peach, and at the same time a canning peach. But its immense size and high color is what makes it sell better than all other peaches. You can't go wrong to set an orchard of Wheelers.

Carman: A big white semicling peach. Very fine quality and a sure bearer. Gov. Hogg and Mamie Ross are about the same as Carman.

Belle of Georgia: Another big cream and crimson peach. An excellent shipper and soft and luscious when ripe.

Chinese Cling: An old, old peach. Everybody knows it. Very large.

The Old Fashioned Indian Peach: I have the old fashioned Indian peach that gets ripe in August. Makes a fine growing light green tree and the peaches are very fine for pickles and to can. On top of this it is one of the best of all eating peaches. The peaches get ripe and fall off the trees and lie in the grass and leaves for several days. And then they have a taste fit for a king.

Price of Indian Peach Trees:

2 to 3 feet, 40c each, 10 for \$3.50.

3 to 4 feet, 50c each, 10 for \$4.25.

4 to 5 feet, 60c each.

White Heath: Also called White English. A very fine large pure white September peach. One of the finest of all fall peaches. We raised some here in Erath county this year that were simply perfection.

Henrietta: A big yellow cling stone peach that simply never fails to bear. This Early Wheeler and White Heath and Elberta are my favorite market peaches.

Stinson October: A very late Heath. Always pays and sure to bear.

This list of peaches includes all that we have found best by test. But we can supply you Early Elberta, Lemon Cling, Late Elberta, Elberta Cling, Niagara and Crawford's Late.

Elberta: The Elberta is still a standard tree, and has made more money for peach planters than any other peach tree. This year's trees of this peach are very scarce, and all kinds of substitutes will be sold by nurserymen. If you set the Elberta be sure and get the genuine.

Augbert: Just an August Elberta, and one of the finest of all big yellow freestone peaches.

Late Elberta: Another fine yellow peach that ripens in August.

PLUMS

Prices on plums except where noted:

1 to 2 feet trees, 20c each, \$1.90 per 10, or 100 for \$18.00

2 to 3 feet trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, or 100 for \$20.00

3 to 4 feet trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, or 100 for \$30.00

4 to 5 feet trees, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10, or 100 for \$40.00

Plums should be planted from eighteen to 25 feet apart. Rather

shallow sand is good for plums, but such varieties as Pooles and Shiro, will do extra well on deep sand. Good cultivation pays for plums, in fact, nothing pays better than working in the orchard.

VARIETIES

Advance or Funks Early: A small red plum ripe about May 10th. Absolutely the earliest plum in the world. Makes a fine upright tree, free from disease and never bothered by worms.

Six Weeks: A large red plum, gets ripe about May twentieth. Very fine for market. This and Advance come in when there are no other plums on the market. We put them in pint boxes and sell at ten cents per pint.

Gonzales: A large red plum ripe about June first. Tree fine grower.

Shiro: In Shiro we have one of the best early plums known. Clear yellow, bears immense crops, sells better than any other plum of its season. The trees will grow to an immense size and bears three or four bushels to the tree.

America: A deep yellow plum. Bears a crop every year. Plums large. America is a good one to tie to. You will make no mistake to plant an orchard of America.

Burbank: Most every one knows Burbank. The trees have a sprawling habit of growth. The plums grow in ropes along the limbs. Plums large, good quality and good sellers.

Botan: Tree upright. About like Burbank except in tree. However it will not do much good on some soils.

Gold: This is a fine plum to sell, big yellow fellows.

Pooles Pride or Cranberry Plum: Here we have the most remarkable plum known. The trees are very hard to propagate and you can seldom buy Pooles Pride trees. They are crooked at first and look scrubby. But after setting in an orchard they begin growing and make the biggest and longest life trees of all. The trees will often make tops thirty feet across. Bearing several bushels of plums a season. The plums are small, but after once introduced in the market, they are so fine to cook that all other varieties will not sell. The plums will begin to get ready for market about the middle of June. But the ripe plums will hang on the trees until September. I have only a few trees. Price 75c each. I have no large trees of Pooles. One of these trees after it gets good size will furnish a family with preserves, jelly and other plum "fixin's."

Texas Damson: This is the only Damson that does real well this far South. People that like the Damson plum will find something just to suit them in this plum. Blue as indigo. The trees are fine growers, live for years, in fact the Damson is considered a long life tree. The plums bear in ropes on the trees. Gets ripe in June. If you like a Damson be sure and try this one. 2 to 3 foot trees 50c, large trees 75c.

The Opata Plum: The trees of this plum are not much more than bushes. The plums are very dark red, nearly brown with deep red flesh. Very fine indeed for preserves. The little trees bear the first year after setting and never fail to bear big crops.

Satsuma: This plum does well in some places. The blood colored plum. For family use I like the Pooles better, but these are good sellers and shippers.

August Red: A very large red plum. The biggest late plum I know of. About the size of Burbank. A good healthy tree and good bearer. Trees 75c each.

Golden Beauty: The little golden plum that gets ripe in September. I sell lots of trees of this plum. Fine for preserves.

Compass Cherry: This is a cross between a cherry and a plum, but makes jam and jelly as fine as any cherry. The trees will always bear the second year set out. Grows into a large tree. Fine for West Texas and the South, where other cherries will not bear.

Price 2 to 3 foot trees, 50c each, 3 to 4 feet trees 60c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.

We can also furnish Early Richmond, Montmorency, and other Cherries. These are all good for West Texas. Price same as Compass.

Mulberries: We have the well known Hicks and Black English. Hardy and grow anywhere. Price 50c per tree.

THE PEAR

Prices for pear trees:

1 to 2 foot trees, 20c each, \$1.20 per 10, or \$18.00 per 100

2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, or \$18.00 per 100

3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, or \$30.00 per 100

4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10, or \$40.00 per 100

This fruit can be grown on all kinds of soil. It grows as a yard tree or out in the fields and yields its abundant crops of fruit. Our pear trees are grown on what is called Japan Roots. These roots will live

for years after trees as usually propagated are dead and gone. The trees do not blight so badly, in fact our trees seldom blight. They bear larger crops of fruit. Do not try to trim pear trees up too high. Hundreds of good trees are ruined every year by trimming too high. The trees should be set about twenty-five feet apart. They are among my best paying crops. Lots of fruit growers say they pay better than any other fruit. We are listing trees from the earliest to the latest. All on Japan roots. Don't set trees on the cheap French roots. They blight and are no good.

The Jefferson Pear: The earliest of all pears. Gets ripe in June. Large pear with red cheek. Very showy. Trees will get very large. I have never seen a Jefferson pear tree blight. They will however get thirty feet high and bear as much as ten bushels of pears. These pears are very fine to can. Price of Jefferson trees, \$1.00 each.

The Koonce Pear: Also called the sugar pear. Small but bears lots of pears. First of July. Makes a good tree that seldom blights.

Leconte: Make a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. On Japan roots I have never seen a tree blight. Pear fine for eating raw. Gets ripe in August. For years we thought we could not grow the Leconte pear on account of blight. You can now grow it all over the south if grafted on Japan roots. A very fine pear.

The Garber: The trees grow very large. Have long willowy branches, pretty for a yard tree. The pears are large, rather short or nearly round. Very fine quality. Fine for canning. Get ripe in August. Will hang on the trees many days after ripe.

The Keiffer Pear: Trees grow very large and if budded or grafted on Japan roots never blight and live to be very old. This is the great preserving pear of the south. The trees will stand lots of neglect and rough treatment and bear immense loads of fruit. This pear is often called the pear of plenty. The trees on Japan roots root very deeply. You can plant a pear tree in any odd place and rest assured that it will always pay for its room. The Keiffer comes into bearing very quickly, and it is no unusual thing to find trees that bears fifteen bushels of fruit to the season.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Price on trees:

1 to 2 foot, 40c each, or \$3.80 for 10, per 100 \$35.00

2 to 3 foot, 50c each, or \$4.80 for 10, per 100 \$45.00

3 to 4 foot, 60c each, or \$6.80 for 10, per 100 \$55.00

The Japanese Persimmon will grow on most all soils. It does well on the red hill and in the valleys. It seems to prefer a soil underlaid with red clay. The trees should be set about twenty feet apart or 108 trees per acre. If the soil is valley land probably twenty-five feet is better. The trees should be given good cultivation during the first three years. And if given good cultivation will be bearing paying crops by the end of that time. After the trees are well established one or two plowings a year is all they need. The trees stand drouth and heat, they live for years. We have a fine stock of persimmon trees this year and have gotten our prices down to where all can afford to set them.

The Eureka Persimmon: Did you ever think what little things can sometimes change a man's life. About twenty years ago I was ordering a bill of fruit trees from a nurseryman. In order to make the bill out ten dollars I ordered two small persimmon trees. When they reached me they were about as thick as a pencil and not much longer. They were set out however and the second year one of them bore two fruits. The next year they together bore thirty six fruits. The fruits were as large as oranges at first a golden color then deep red. I began to wake up. The fourth year one of the trees bore a bushel of fruit the other about one-half bushel. By this time I was good and awake. A man came along and advised me to set fifty acres of these persimmons at once. But there were no more Eureka trees in the world. As soon as I could propagate the trees I set a big orchard of them and I am still setting Eureka trees. A man in California bought a few trees and when they came to bearing he bought enough trees to set 150 acres. These persimmons now bring from five to ten dollars per bushel on the Fort Worth market. Right here let me say that I was the one that started people to growing persimmon trees in Texas. Hundreds of nurserymen are now offering persimmon trees. Some of them never will bear. And some of them bear such poor fruit that you can not sell it. I am selling my Eureka persimmon trees at a reasonable price and it will not pay you to set kinds that will not bear. I do not offer you any thing but persimmon trees that I know will bear and make you a fortune if you set enough of them. I have been growing persimmons now for twenty years and have tried out more kinds than any other one in the state or probably in the United States. Get the best persimmon trees. The Eureka persimmon begins bearing the second year set if the trees are given good attention. By the fourth year they will bear a bushel of persimmons. The trees are not large growers, but live a long time. My first two Eureka's are now twenty years old and bid fair to live twenty more years. At the time I set these trees I did not know any thing about budding and grafting and the nurseryman sent me seedling

trees. One of them does not make as large a tree as the other and I have always propagated from the largest growing tree. The Eureka tree will grow as far north as Missouri. It is the coming fruit for the south. If the persimmons are picked while firm and put in a cool place they keep easily until February. If they were put on cold storage they would keep until late in the spring. They are the greatest Christmas fruit for the kiddies you ever saw. They have a taste that can not be beaten. In a few more years whole car loads of persimmons will be shipped north from the South and they will bring big prices too. These persimmons begin to get ripe in September, that is they seem to have two ripening periods. About a fourth of the fruit will get ripe the first week in September. These early ripening fruits will not keep and are just for local market. The other fruits on the trees then grow very large and turn deep yellow by the first of November. They can then be gathered and sold as they get soft. If put in a warm room they will get soft quickly. Some people put them in a stove and get them hot through and through then in a day or two they are nice and ripe and fit for a king. They will hang on the trees and get ripe until a hard frost, when they freeze they all get ripe in a day or two for this reason. We gather them while still firm.

HOW TO PLANT PERSIMMON TREES

(This also applies to pecans)

Do not let the roots be exposed for a minute to the dry air. I use a post hole digger. Dig a hole a fraction deeper than the tree grew in the nursery. After the tree is set pack the dirt thoroughly around the roots. In fact tamp it. Then cut the tree to within eighteen inches of the ground. Now take a spade and make a mound of dirt around the tree nearly to the top. Let this mound gradually wear away through the summer. If you will be careful with your trees you can get them every one to live. The third year they will begin bearing. From then on they will never miss a crop.

Description of Varieties

Eureka: Here is a persimmon that originated here on my place I have sold thousands of the trees. It makes a very symmetrical growth, the leaves being very large. The fruit is very large tomato shaped—the most beautiful of all persimmons, being deep red several days before ripe. You cannot plant anything finer. Has stood the cold in Missouri.

Tampopan: This persimmon came from China. Every one has a ring around it. The tree grows very rapidly and makes a fine shade

tree. It is said to grow seventy feet high in China. It is a good one to plant.

Hyakume: I know one at Handley, Texas, on a dry, rocky hill, that is a beauty, and was loaded with fruit nearly as large as teacups when I saw it in October. It was fine.

Tane Nashi: Large acorn-shaped. Not good as the others on account of lack of color.

In addition to the above varieties I have many others, but the ones I mentioned are proving best for me.

Prices of Apricot trees except as otherwise noted:

1 to 2 foot, 20c each, ten for \$1.90.

2 to 3 foot, 25c each, ten for \$2.25.

3 to 4 foot, 35c each, ten for \$3.25.

4 to 5 foot, 50c each, ten for \$4.50.

A NEW APRICOT

The general objection to apricot trees is that they do not bear. There are thousands of trees sold every year that never do bear, but accidentally I have found one that will bear every time. If you will plant this apricot you will soon decide it is worth more than a carload of the never bearing kind of trees. Price of small trees \$1.00 each. We have only a few of these trees that run about three feet. They are worth five dollars each for any yard.

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.

THE FIG

Prices on Figs: Fige 50c each; \$4 per ten.

It has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has 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 any better. 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 cents 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. 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 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 outside 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 drawfish 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 a mildly laxative. The grower can get almost any price for fresh figs. Eat figs and throw physics 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.

THE PECAN

We have in budded trees Stuart, Schley, Halbert, Burckett, Delmas.

1 to 2 ft. trees, each .75, 10 for \$ 7.00, 100 for \$ 65.00.

2 to 3 ft. trees, each .90, 10 for \$ 8.50, 100 for \$ 80.00.

3 to 4 ft. trees, each \$1.25, 10 for \$12.00, 100 for \$110.00.

4 to 5 ft. trees, each \$1.75, 10 for \$15.00, 100 for \$140.00.

5 to 6 ft. trees, each \$2.00, 10 for \$19.00, 100 for \$180.00.

A pecan orchard is the best life insurance in the world. I know men who have paid insurance for a few years and then let the insurance lapse. If these same men had have planted pecan orchards they never would have lost them. They would have been there probably two

hundred years to be paying dividends. In fact a pecan tree seldom dies. They make the best shade trees. Plant them instead of the shade tree. Young man, if you are just starting out in life be sure and plant a few pecan trees. You will never regret it. When other things fail they will keep you on your feet. The trees should be set from forty to sixty feet apart. If given real good cultivation our quick bearing trees will begin bearing some nuts in five years. By the time they are seven years old they will bear ten pounds to the tree and at ten years old will be bearing fifty pounds. The idea is to cultivate the trees so as to make them grow an inch in diameter each year. If you live in a pecan country you probably know wild pecan trees that bear as high as six hundred pounds to the tree. A twenty-year-old tree of such as Stuart ought to do nearly this well. I claim that two good pecan trees would be worth as much as a paid up life insurance policy for \$1,000. A pecan tree owned by a Mr. Moore in Lampasas county, bears 1,000 pounds per tree and sells at 50c per pound.

Another tree owned by the same Mr. Moore bears 600 pounds at a time. These sell at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per pound. Here are just two pecan trees that could no tbe bought for \$5,000.

Our trees are budded from the best bearing trees. Dug with long tap roots. A pecan tree never will bear until it forms a good tap root. Some nurserymen cut the tap roots to make the trees form side roots. They claim they live better, but if our trees are planted deep in the ground, say three and a half feet, they will stand the drouths better than these lateral rooted trees and will bear three years quicker. Nature knows what kind of roots she wants on her trees.

GRAPES

Prices on grape vines: Niagara, Concord, Delaware, Goethe, Catawba; each 20c, per 10, \$1.75, per 100, \$15.00.

Champanell, Headlight, Carmen, Muench, Bailey, Marguerite, Beacon, America; 30c each, 10 for \$2.75, 100 for \$25.00.

Virginia Dare grape, 50c each, \$4.50 for 10.

This fruit dates back as far as time itself. In fact it was one of the first fruits man ever knew. It is the only fruit that men can practically live on and never tire of it. In southern Europe the peasants practically live on grapes and black bread and they live longer than any other people. There have been more books written on grape culture than on all other fruits combined. All of us remember when we

were boys how we roamed the creeks hunting for the wild grapes. Some people imagine grapes are hard to grow. They can be grown cheaper than any other fruit. If your grape vines have died or you have made a failure in planting grapes don't give up, plant a few of our new vines. I was in a vineyard near Fort Worth a few weeks ago that has yielded the owner more than two thousand dollars per acre for the last four years. This may seem unreasonable, but when you figure that a good grape vine will bear fifty pounds and better to the vine and the owner had three hundred vines per acre, also he sold all his grapes for fifteen cents and better per pound.

John Burroughs, the famous naturalist and bird lover, made his fortune growing grapes. Another good point about grapes is that they can be grown on the edge of a desert. Grapes like dry weather and that is the kind we have here in the south mostly.

If you do not know how to grow grapes write to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and they will send you books on grape growing, or I can send you a book for \$3.50 telling you exactly how to grow this fruit. Go into the grape business, plant several acres and you will not regret it. There is the biggest demand for grapes now that has ever been in the history of the country.

The grape is one of the easiest of all fruits to grow. I believe you can grow more grapes with the same amount of work than any other fruit except pears and persimmons. The grape rows should be about nine feet apart. Or twelve is none too far. Better get them a little too far apart than too close. The plants should be from eight to fifteen feet apart owing to the variety planted. The new grapes such as Virginia Dare, Muench, Carman and so on should be farther apart than the old varieties. I formerly made a trellis just like I was making a wire fence. But I now use one number nine wire and have this wire four feet above the ground. When you plant your grapes set up some kind of a stake by them and tie the top of the stake to your one wire trellis. If you plant such kinds as Carman they will get to the trellis the first year. When they get to the trellis if they do not naturally fork pinch the top out so as to make them fork. Then run one prong one way along the trellis and the other prong the other way. I believe it is better to run the rows north and south, but east and west is all right. After the vines have grown a year it pays to cut them back some, but not enough for them to come off the trellis. If they have not gotten up to the trellis then cut them back nearly to the ground and grow new and stronger vines next season. The second season you ought to have quite a few grapes. Let the vines meet between the

plants on the trellis. This is the simplest way to grow grapes. If you are going to grow them on a large scale you can get books that tell exactly how to manage them. My father used to raise grapes without a trellis. He would set up a post six feet high. He grew the Herbermont mostly and would let his vine reach the top of the post. Then he would cut the long arms off that started out about two feet from the main vine. By keeping these cut back and well trained he would in a few years have a regular tree. I have seen Herbermont vines four inches through that had been trained this way. My father usually used a post oak post and in a few years this post would rot out and leave nothing but the vine. A vineyard grown like this is certainly a thing of beauty. It is easily cultivated and bears enormous crops of grapes. If you plant only a few vines train them this way. A Herbermont or Carman vine will make four bushels of grapes to the vine if trained this way. There is another way to raise grapes that a great many people try. And I have seen immense crops of grapes grown this way. I call it the deep sandy way. I have never seen them succeed this way but on real deep sandy land. Just plant the grapes in a long row. Give them good cultivation for three or four years. If the sand banks around them this is what you want. Just so they do not get covered so deep they will never get out. They will keep growing and the sand will keep banking up until it is a bank three or four feet high. Then the vines will grow over the bank and believe me you will have the grapes. This is the cheapest way of all to grow grapes. But you will have to have just the right kind of soil to grow them this way. I have seen rows of grapes this way that would astonish any one who has never seen them grow this way. The longest drouth does not hurt the vines and the grapes are exceptionally free from rot or disease. You do not have to prune them. If you live where the sand blows try a row this way.

The Bailey Grape: Gets ripe about July tenth. Large black, bunches often shouldered. The vines are not as vigorous as Carman, but fine to plant, for a grape that gets ripe early.

The Headlight Grape: Very early, red. Does not bear if planted alone. Should be near a grape like Bailey, then it is fine for such an early grape.

The Delaware Grape: The earliest of all grapes. Red; makes a very slender, weak growing vine. Should be planted seven or eight feet apart.

R. W. Munson: Very large early, black grape. Has strong growing



vine and should be planted at least twelve feet apart. The leaves are very large and make a beautiful arbor grape.

Niagara: The large, white grape that is much raised over the country. The vines bear very abundantly for a few years then play out. Why not plant grapes like Carman and Virginia Dare that will live and bear a life time.

America: An early, black grape. Vines are hardy, live for years. This grape must be planted near some other kind or it will not bear.

Beacon: Another very large, black. Fine vine that lives a long time.

Concord: This grape originated about one hundred and fifty years ago. The grapes are large and black, has a strong, foxy flavor. Bears pretty well for a few years, but all the grapes do not get ripe on the cluster at once.

The Carman Grape: Vines very thrifty, in fact, just as hardy as vines can be. No insect ever bothers them. Will grow on any kind of soil. The grapes are large and thick on the cluster. In fact, a cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushel per

vine and the best eating grape I ever saw. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell plant some Carman. They outsell anything else on the market.

The vines will live from twenty to fifty years. Plant twelve to fifteen feet apart in the rows.

The Carman grape begins to get ripe about August 10th, and will hang on the vines after getting ripe for several weeks.

Virginia Dare: Here we have one of the most vigorous growing grape vines of the south. I have had shoots from one of these vines to grow thirty feet in a single season. I believe if one of these vines were planted near a building 100 feet high it would grow to the top of it. This grape is related to the mustang grape but all the hot burny taste has been bred out of it and we have left one of the most delicious of all grapes. The grapes are large, dark red. The juice is red. This is probably the heaviest of all grapes. A single bushel, if heaped, will weigh sixty pounds. The vines are very productive, and will make as high as four bushels to the vine. If you want a grape arbor plant two of these and two Carman grapes. In field culture the vines should be at least fifteen feet apart and twenty feet is not to far.

Champanel: This grape is the best of all grapes for limy, hard, black soils. In fact, it will grow practically anywhere. Grapes large black. Plant twelve feet apart.

Marguerite: A very late grape. This is of the fox grape family. In fact, it is only an extremely fine wild grape of North Texas. Plant twelve feet apart.

MORE ABOUT GRAPES, by J. R. Ballou, in Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News.—I read in your paper an article by J. E. Fitzgerald on grape culture. Mr. Fitzgerald stated he had vines seven feet long with a bunch of grapes at every joint; I am a grape grower and if Mr. Fitzgerald has young growth showing a bunch of grapes at every joint he has something I have never seen. I do not mean old vines spurred at every joint; I mean new growth.

Six to nine inches is a joint; that means fourteen bunches to the vine. I have grown forty-two bunches on an old vine seven feet long spurred back with the same grape which he has, which is Carmen.

I have handled a vineyard and sold \$550 worth of grapes from one and one-tenth acres of Carmen grape, the land measured with a tape. I have cut forty-five bushels from one row 145 yards long and have

cut 130 pounds from one 3-year-old vine. All of the above from the variety Carmen. I have grown Concord, but they do not ripen evenly on the bunch in this section.

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.

Asparagus Roots

Barr's Mammoth, Conover, Palmetto and Colossal asparagus.



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 pr 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-acres tract of land in this whole country that pays as well as my Early Wonders and McDonald. 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 the 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 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 overlook. 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 this year you will have a prize 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 fruit collections. It will pay well for its room.

Price of plants: Each 10c; per 10, 90c; 100 for \$2.50, 1000 for \$20.

Logan Berry: A cross between a black berry 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 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

Haupt Berry: This berry came from southern Texas. The origin-

ator 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: Same as McDonald.

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. This berry will often make five gallons of fruit to a single vine.

Plants 10c each, 10 for 90c, 100 for \$3.00, \$25.00 per 1000.



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 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, 10c each; \$1 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.

Early Wonder Berry: A few years ago I grew the Dallas black-

berry. 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 this berry for ten 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 nurserymen for Dallas plants and got the same kind of plants I had at first. So, evidently my neighbor had some kind of 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 berries 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 anyone 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. Plants, 10c each; 10 for 90c, 100 for \$3.00, 1000 for \$25.00.

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. Plants 25c each.

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 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. Each 10c; per 10 \$1.00; per 100, \$3.00.

Jordan Blackberry: This is a late blackberry that is fine to prolong the season. It is very productive and is sweet as a berry can be. Here in Texas it begins to get ripe about the first of June. Plants 10c each; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$3.00.

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

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 berries after Early Wonder is gone I know nothing better than the Austin 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. Schultz, a local 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 limited. 10c each, 75c for 10; \$1.50 for 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

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.

The Rogers Dewberry: The earliest of all known dewberries. Does exceedingly well along the coast. Makes a very rank growth. Prices, same as Austin.

The Chestnut Dewberry: A very dainty berry. Very early and quality fine. Price of plants, 10c each, 10 for \$1.00.

The Raspberry: We have had several calls for plants of this berry. They do only fairly well here in the south. Should be planted on moist soil. We have St. Regis, Kansas, Columbian, Gregg. Prices of plants, 15c each, \$5.00 for 100.

VINES

Honeysuckle: A beautiful, well known vine. Loved by every one. 50c each.

Clematis: A rather rare vine. Bears just simply a mound of white flowers. Something beautiful. 50 cents each.

Kudza Vine: I do not doubt that our strain of this vine is the most wonderful, fast growing plant in the world. If planted on good soil it will cover dwelling in a single season. It is useful as well as ornamental. Stock like to eat the vines and if planted along a terrace the terrace will never break. Will stop up any kind of a ditch. Every farmer should have a start of this plant. Something of the nature of

a bean vine and will enrich the soil. Be sure you include a plant or two of this in your order. 15c each, \$1.25 for 10; \$10 per 100.

Dorothy Perkins Rose: I am often asked what will cover up an old fence and make a pretty hedge. This rose will do it and will if planted in rows about six feet apart make you as pretty hedge as you ever saw in your life. The plants are healthy, and grow in the hardest soil. I will sell you plants cheap, and they are certainly worth planting. I have the pink and white, however, I prefer the pink. 20c each; \$1.50 for 10; \$15.00 per 100.

SHRUBS

Althea: A well known old shrub sometimes called Rose of Sharon. 35c each.

Crape Cyrtle: We have only red and pink of this beautiful shrub. 35c each.

Pomegranate: A shrub that has been known for thousands of years. Mentioned by King Solomon. Bears large, red flowers and an Edible fruit. Ornamental and stands the hottest weather and grows in the hardest soil. 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

Spirea Van Houtte: Also known as bridle wreath. Bears a mound of white flowers in early spring. Makes a good hedge or is fine to plant next to a building. Always used in landscape gardening. 25c each; 10 for \$3.00.

Salvia: Small growing shrub about two feet high. Deep red flowers. Stands drouth. Fine for edging. 25c each.

Tamarix: Another shrub or tree that stands drouth. Makes a fine shade if pruned right on the hardest land. Pink blooms. 25c each.

Bush Honeysuckle: A small ornamental tree. 35c each.

California Privett: A well known hedge plant. You can see them in all towns. 8c each.

Figs for Hedges: If planted, say three feet apart, and kept trimmed right, the fig makes a pretty and interesting hedge plant.

FRESH FRUIT IN SEASON

During the summer we can fill orders for peaches, plums, grapes, persimmons, pears, apples and crab apples. Write for prices.

AMERICAN HONEY PERSIMMON SEED

Several years ago a man in Illinois sent me some seed of what he said was the finest wild persimmon in the world. These are large, very sweet, stand drouth and make a fine, fast growing tree. Some of the trees will have leaves nearly as large as the magnolia leaves. Very ornamental. A tree of this will not bear if alone. The persimmons are liked by pigs, chickens, and to tell you the truth, you will have a hankering to visit the trees. They begin to get ripe the first of September and continue all the fall. Plant them any time during the winter, about three inches deep. These persimmons are so much better than the old wild persimmon that you can sell them on the market. The seed are sure to grow. Plant them around the house or in the field for shade, for the chickens, for the children, for the wife and the boss. In a few years you will say that you never invested fifteen cents better in your life. Packet 50 seed for 15c.

CHINESE DATE OR JUJUBE

Makes a tall growing tree with light green leaves. Fine for shade and bears very abundantly of brown fruits about the size of the little finger. Will make more chicken and hog feed than any other tree. Is interesting and a profitable tree to plant. 50c each.

OKRA SEED

It is peculiar but true that okra seed are the most difficult to get true to name. For several years I have 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 gardners genuine White Valvet. This okra is very early, and the pods stay tender for quite a while. If you are going to plant okra it wall pay you to get the genuine White Velvet. Price of seed: Small packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; pound, 50 cents.

OLD FASHIONED CORNFIELD BEANS

Years ago we raised a bean here in this country that made more to the acre than any other bean. I had lost seed of them until a few years ago I sent to a man in Georgia and got some of the same seed. These

are vine beans, but will make all right without stakes. They bear immense crops of the finest of all beans—large, meaty fellows, that bring the highest market price. Why raise poor beans when you can raise this one? Be sure and get a start this year. Beats the Pinto bean. Price per ounce, 15 cents; per pound, 35 cents.

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 oat, corn 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 finds the nest.

Twenty-five years ago Capt. J. R. Ellis, our pioneer apple grower of this country decided to grow apples. He ordered several hundred trees and set them out. His neighbor thought it was funny for a man to be trying to grow apples this far south. But when Mr. Ellis' apple orchard got to bearing 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 any 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 a thousand, he knows the name of every tree by the color of its bark. He can tell you when each tree was set, its record, and whether it bears paying crops or not.

Great things are made up of many small things. Even the mighty clouds that pass over the earth are made up of many 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 blackberries; abushel 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.

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

Vigo Park, Texas, Feb. 8, 1919.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for \$20.00. Please send me the following: * * * * I ordered plants from you once before and was well pleased with them. I want to put out an orchard this fall and I intend giving you the order. At what price will you furnish an assortment of trees for an acre?

Please send the plants by express to Tulia, Texas, and write me when you ship as I live 30 miles from Tulia.

Vigo Park, Texas.

Very truly yours,
I. K. CURRY.

Security, Texas, June 17, 1920.

Mr. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: What will you charge me per 1,000 for McDonald and Early Wonder berry plants this fall or winter, good strong plants?

The Early Wonders I got from you are 3 to 1 ahead of the Dallas I have.

Yours truly,
C. W. LANGRIDGE.

Decatur, Ga., Jan. 29, 1921.

Fitzgerald Nursery Co.,
Stephenville, Texas.

Gentlemen: Please send me catalogue and price list as I want some more blackberries.

Sold my farm, have to start over again. The berries I got from you three years ago are fine. Early Wonders and McDonald do well here.

Decatur, Ga., Route 3.

Yours respectfully
JOHN KELLER

Hico, Texas, Nov. 23, 1920.

Fitzgerald Nursery,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for \$2.45 in payment of a small order for fruit trees.

Mr. Simmons has recommended you to us and I trust to receive strong and good trees.

Since I do not know how much the shipping will be you may have that collected here or send me bill for same. I am handing your catalogue and price list to a neighbor who has a large order to fill.

Thanking you for prompt attention.

Respectfully,

MRS. V. F. WIESER.

Meers, Okla., Feb. 19, 1921.

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

The trees came Monday and were the best packed trees I ever received. Am greatly pleased with them. Thanks for the extra tree, the Cooper's early apple. If it is the same as the Cooper's early white that I had in Kansas 35 years ago I will sure prize it very highly as that was a very fine cooking apple and a young bearer. I had a small tree of it only 2 years planted that had 65 fine apples on it.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. DANIEL.

Dublin, Texas, March 15, 1922.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald,

Kind Sir:—The bill for the trees is so much less than I expected that I am enclosing you a check for the entire amount. Please accept my thanks for your kindness and be assured that if in the future I desire more trees I will certainly call on you for them.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. HART.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 6, 1921.

Fitzgerald Nursery,

Gentlemen: I notice your ad in The Cultivator. I purchased some blackberry plants from you a few years ago. They are fine. Send me some of your catalogues. Send one to Mrs. J. T. West, Greenville, C. C., and one to Mrs. J. W. Moon, Greenville, S. C., both on Route 6.

J. M. BLAKELY.

Stephenville, Texas, June 27, 1922.

This is to certify that I have personally visited the persimmon orchard owned by J. E. Fitzgerald at Fitzgerald's Nursery. The persimmon trees were loaded with fruit as large as oranges and of the most delicious quality. The trees would be beautiful as yard trees and the fruit brings the highest price on the market of all fruits grown in our county. Mr. Fitzgerald is a pioneer in the persimmon business in this country and it will pay any one to investigate and plant his Eureka persimmons.

J. J. PATE, County Clerk, Erath County, Texas.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 3, 1921.

J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir: In spite of the two frosts and two freezes we sold over \$800.00 worth of berries besides what we gave away and used for ourselves.

I feel sure I can give you the names of several who want your berries this fall. Your berries will sell itself, it doesn't need a salesman.

I am awfully proud of our berry patch and want to put out more berries.

I always am glad to recommend it. If you can find time to come up here I feel sure you will be well paid as the biggest berry man in the country told Mr. King he wanted your berry for next year.

I want some fruit trees, will be glad to see you at your earliest convenience.

Am still working for the same Railroad but want to be able to quit by fall.

The last time I heard from you you were to come up here after visiting your daughter in a hospital. Trust you and yours are enjoying the best of health, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Box 193, Handley, Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. J. E. KING.

I notice you refer to my persimmon tree in your catalogue. We have been giving them to our friends but this year my wife sold \$10 worth although it only had a half crop.

J. T. HALBERT.

Cooper, Texas, Nov. 16, 1921.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

My Dear Sir: About 6 or 7 years ago I mailed you a check as I remember it now, for 6 Japanese persimmons, 2 chestnuts and 5 or 6 native seedling persimmon trees. Today I have one very fine Japanese persimmon tree loaded with th finest of fruit. I will send you a sample in a few days. One very fine chestnut tree, healthy, thrifty, but fails to mature nuts. Tuesday's Semi-Weekly Farm News tickled me to see an article by J. E. Fitzgerald: "Old Time Persimmons and Big Red Apples." That is an interesting story to me. I am now 65 years old, and enjoy thinking of the good things of the long ago, but I never saw any such persimmons as these and there are some people here that want trees like mine. Do you issue a catalog? When my persimmons reach you I shall be glad to hear what you think of them.

Yours truly,

B. F. CLARK.

The persimmons came in perfect shape and were very fine indeed.

J. E. F.

Smyrna, Ga., Feb. 11, 1919.

Fitzgerald Nursery,

Dear Sir: I am enclosing postoffice money order for \$5.00 and 25 cents in stamps for which send me by parcel post the trees and plants as per enclosed order. I am anxious to try out your plants and trees as if they do well in this section, I will set out a good many. Kindly let them come forward as soon as convenient.

I was just talking to a man from your section and he said you had probably not continued in the nursery business as everybody out there was talking oil and digging fo roil just now but I told him I had just received your 1919 catalogue and guessed you were still in business.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly,

H. KONIGSMARK.

Waterford, New York, Dec. 14, 1921.

Fitzgerald Nurseries,

Dear Sir: Kindly send me one of your catalogues as your nursery has been recommended by some good people who are using your plants.

JOSEPH BATTE, 23 First St., Waterford, N. Y.

Greenwood, La., May 31, 1919.

Fitzgerald Nurseries, Stephenville, Texas.

Sirs: I bought some berry plants from you in 1915 and I am well pleased with the way they are producing and I want to put an acre or more in blackberries this fall, so I would appreciate it if you will send me a catalogue of this year.

Yours truly,
JOHN T. DUNN.

CAGE & CROW, BANKERS

Stephenville, Texas

June 27, 1922.

To Whom It May Concern:

This will serve to advise that we have known Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald for a life time, the past 15 or 20 years of which we have had considerable business with him have always found him prompt in fulfilling his promise, he has and is now engaged in the Nursery business and has been selling in almost every state in the U. S. and we have yet to learn of any complaint from a customer of his.

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Fitzgerald to you.

Yours very truly,
JNO. CAGE, Vice-President.

Perry, Ga., Oct. 5, 1922.

Fitzgerald Nurseries,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your latest catalogue of fruit trees and berries, etc., and oblige.

Yours truly,
J. H. CULLER.

The Eureka Persimmon tree bought from you about 4 years ago is loaded this year and are fine and are ripening now.

OUR FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Will Mature Heads Two to Three Weeks Earlier Than Your Home Grown Plants and Double Your Profits. Why?

There are a number of islands along the Sea Coast of South Carolina, where the soil and climatic conditions are just suited for growing tough, hardy cabbage plants during the Winter and early Spring. The plants make a slow but steady growth, until at eight to ten weeks of age they are very tough and hardy, the buds are purple and the outer leaves a reddish brown. When in this condition they can be shipped to territory farther north and be planted in the open ground a month to six weeks sooner than the home-grown hot bed or cold frame plants. These FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero without injury. The land freezing, or the plants being covered with ice, sleet or snow after they are planted will not injure them, providing temperature does not go below 20 degrees above zero.

The top of the plant does not grow until your regular Spring weather opens up, but the roots grow from the time they are planted, and just as soon as spring weather starts, the established root growth assimilates the fertilizer in the soil, the plants grow very fast, maturing headed cabbage two to three weeks sooner than you can mature them from hot bed and cold frame plants. You know what the difference in profit will be if your crop is matured and marketed before the general crop from home grown plants is matured.

TO GET THE ADVANTAGE OF THESE FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS THEY MUST BE PLANTED A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS EARLIER THAN YOU WOULD PLANT HOME-GROWN PLANTS. WE FILL ORDERS FROM DECEMBER 1st TO MAY 1st.

The plants when received will be somewhat wilted and have a hard stunted appearance, which will be disappointing to persons who have never used these plants before. Regardless of appearance, they will produce the crop results.

Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch

Prices by Parcel Post, postage paid. In lots of 100, 200, 300, or 400 plants at 50c per 100 plants; 500 plants for \$1.60; 1000 or more at \$3.00 per 1000 plants.

Orders are filled by the 100, not 250 or 350. These prices are for even quantities of one variety to package; if you ordered 200 of one variety and 300 of another variety you would pay at the 100 rate.

Prices by Express, buyer paying express charges. In lots of 1000 to 3000 plants at \$2.00 per 1000; 5000 or more at \$1.50 per 1000. Plants packed for express shipment, 1000 or 2000 plants of a variety to package, they weigh about 25 pounds per thousand plants, packed for shipment.

Order Early to Get Plants Delivered In Time

When we receive your order for these plants, we have to forward it to our growing station which takes several days. Plants are shipped direct to you from growing station. Plants cannot be pulled or shipped when beds are wet. We sometimes have a week or ten days of continued wet weather which prevents shipment. If you do not receive your plants as soon as you expect them, you will know that weather prevents shipment. Send your order two to three weeks before you expect to set the plants and you will get them on time.