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FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

J. E. FITZGERALD, Proprietor

Where

. . . HOW TO DOUBLE
The Value of Your Farm

the

. . . GOOD IDEAS
On Fruit Growing

Quest

. . . IT PAYS TO PLANT
The Best Always

for

. . . OUR TREES ARE
Famous for Quick Bearing

the

. . . A CATALOG
That Is Different

Best

. . . WRITTEN AND PRINTED
So It Is Easily Read

Ends!

Route 5

Stephenville, Texas

DEDICATED

*To all of our friends, growers of
fine fruits, nuts and flowers
and to all who want
the very best*

BY FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

INTRODUCTION

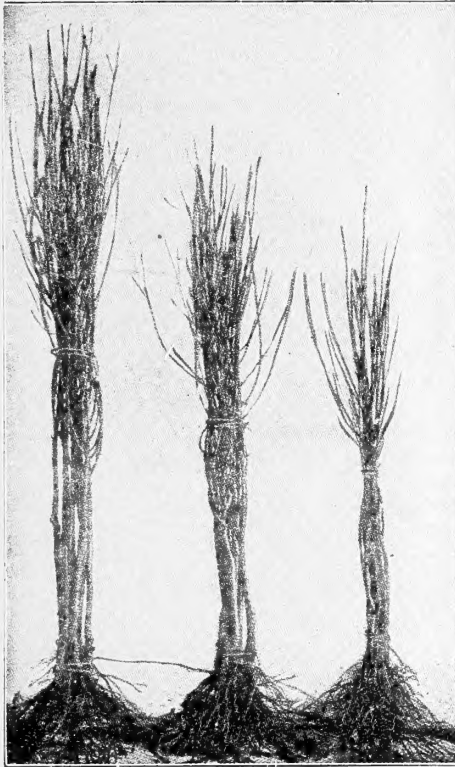
Thirty-eight years ago I set my first berry patch. Since then I have grown and sold thousands and thousands of fruit trees and berry vines over the entire United States and shipped some into foreign countries. And I want to take this way to thank my many customers for their patronage in the past and for any future dealings we might have with you. I want you to feel as safe in buying your trees from me as you would in buying from your local merchant. I personally supervise all my budding and propagating of trees that I send out. I do not advertise an item in this book that I have not had to bear here on my place. This season I have sold several hundred bushels of peaches and plums and expect to sell several hundred of pears and apples. I do not like to advise a man to set out a peach or any kind of a fruit that I have not tried out myself and found worth while.

Experience has taught me that it is better to keep trees close to the ground in our dry weather climate. My trees are nearly all branched. If these branches are cut back about half when set the tree will live and bear as quickly and abundantly as any tree on earth. Some folks do not even cut them back and this is all right if set in the fall.

We have all had our ups and downs and in sending out this catalog even if I do not sell you anything if I can cheer a pilgrim along the way I feel

that I am paid for my work. The ups and downs that we have are good for us in a way. It teaches us to try again. In my work along the way I have never spent a moment's time in trying to beat a competitor except in growing the trees I send out, just a little better than the other fellow, and in trying to pack them so they will reach you in better condition. Personally, I get a great deal of pleasure out of the nursery business. I like to see things grow. I enjoy letters from my customers telling how the trees and plants received from me have grown. If your trees get something wrong with them I like to help you doctor them. Our nursery is rapidly growing into a

small village. Our hired help is interested in their work. They know that if the nursery prospers they will be taken care of. I cannot use much machinery in growing trees. Most of the work is done by hand and it gives employment to a number of people. Some of them have been with me for years. They get as much pleasure out of their work as I do, and they all join me in thanking you for the orders you have sent us.



*Grown Right, Sold Right,
Packed Right—"Alright"*

PLANT YOUR CHILDREN AN ORCHARD

I want my boy to learn to love the trees and flowers. I want him to be able to go to the old swimming hole. No matter how small the fish, a boy likes to fish. The man who lives in the country with a little orchard and a little farm is the richest man in the world. Men who live in town are buying farms for their children. They are beginning to realize that gangs make gangsters. The schools will some day all be built in the country. By the time my boy is grown the stores and factories may be scattered over the country.

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 1, and continue to ship until April 1. Trees are best planted during November, December, January and February.

ABOUT SELLING YOUR FRUIT

Every year I tell dozens of my customers where to get the best price for their fruit. If you have as much as a truck load of fruit and do not know where to sell it, let me know and if I happen to have a buyer near you I will send him to you. Write me what you have and if I can help you I will do so.

NOTICE

My catalog is written here at the nursery. I am just a plain farmer and for that reason you could not expect fine writing in a catalog. But you can expect practical experience. It has taken me many years to gain this experience and I think it hardly fair for others to copy my catalog. For this reason it is copyrighted and permission is given to no one to use any part of it.

STRAIGHT TREES

My trees are as straight as any trees grown from a bearing orchard can be grown. The buds on my trees are close together; they already have the bearing impetus in their make-up and I have made a great part of my reputation because my trees come into bearing so quickly after being set. My Elbertas are propagated from trees that have been set in my orchard for thirty-eight years. They are the original strain of Elbertas, the one with red splashes around the seed.

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT TREES?

From November 1 up to April, but as soon after November as you can get them is best. They will make better growth if planted before Christmas.

DOZEN AND HUNDRED RATE

I am giving the dozen and hundred rate in my catalog but often some one writes to me and wants to mix his order. He asks if I can give him the hundred rate on this many. I will do this. If you want twenty peaches two to three feet you can figure them like I have peaches two to three foot priced by the hundred. Then you can figure your plums two to three feet like I have the plums priced by the

hundred, then the apples and the pears. And you can mix the kinds up any way you want them. It is a little more trouble for us, but people want an assortment for a family orchard.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE HUNDRED RATE

All fruit trees and plants in this catalog are sent prepaid except balled plants (balled plants are evergreens taken up with a ball of dirt on them and weigh all the way from 15 to 100 pounds and we do not pay express on balled evergreens) and they can not be sent by mail. Be sure and give your express office. Sometimes it is better to send by express than parcel post. If your order calls for \$17 worth of trees we will give you the 100 rate on anything listed.

ORCHARDS ARE PROFITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL

Plant an orchard and teach your boy to peddle. Some of the greatest men we have started out by selling things. It causes a man to be self reliant, to get out and hustle. It makes him use his brain. As a rule the fellow raised in the house behind the counter, as the saying is, is not up with the man as to being resourceful. I have no patience with the fellows who are always trying to get laws passed to keep the other fellow from doing something. The fellow who has learned to get out and hustle can match wits with any one. He is better equipped for life than any college graduate. The man who can meet his competitor without trying to hamstring him is a great deal better equipped for life than the fellow who hides behind some law. Walt Disney, who made himself famous the world over as the creator of Mickey Mouse, was one time a farm boy and carried the eggs to town. Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, Al Smith and others were not afraid to carry eggs to the market or sell papers.

Did you ever try to match wits with a newsboy or any other who can sell things? Well you had better not, where folks can laugh at you.

Even a successful horse trader is usually a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He has studied human nature that is all. And had you ever thought the real successful horse-trader is nearly always an honest man and truthful. And he is a good sport and never tries to keep the other fellow from trading.

STAMPS TAKEN

We will be glad for you to send postage stamps for any order smaller than two dollars. This will save buying a money order and is perfectly safe. Five, ten and twenty cent stamps preferred but any denomination will be all right.

HOW TO ORDER

Please sign your name and full address on every letter and order you send us. Always write plainly. You run no risk in sending money with your order. We do a strictly cash with order business, any bank or trust company, or a neighbor who has dealt with us, will assure you as to our responsibility. Remit at our risk by money order, draft, or check.

Tell Your Friends About My Trees—I Would Do As Much For You.

LOCATION

I am located seven miles east of Dublin or seven miles southwest of Stephenville. When you come to the Nursery, if at Stephenville, inquire from J. L. Marr Service Station or Martin Bros. Service Station where the Alexander Highway is and come out about four miles and turn to the right at a little depression in the road where my telephone turns to the right and follow it on to my place two miles. If in Dublin inquire at the Magnolia Filling Station or Gulf near picture show and they will direct you out by the way of the little town of Harbin.

I often get letters from people asking if they come after their trees will they be any cheaper. In the future I want you to know that you can buy trees from me just as cheap and be five hundred miles away as you can here at the nursery. I am always glad for my friends to come and I have two assistants, as well as myself, fully ready to advise you how to set your trees, and what kinds to get and we are glad to help you any way we can.

My daughter, Mrs. Geraldine Hamm, has grown up here in the nursery, understands all kinds of ways to propagate trees; has helped gather the fruit; kept books on the different kinds. My farm foreman, O. L. Womack, has worked for me many years and naturally knows the kinds that are best. We have two other men, one has been working here twenty-five years.

Our trees are worth all we ask for them and more. The old traveling fruit tree agent used to give rose bushes and extra trees. Often the stuff he gave was something the nurseryman had to burn and was not worth its room. In some way this has given the people the impression that trees are very cheaply grown. There is likely less profit in carefully grown fruit trees than anything else. We often plow our trees fifteen times during the season. They must be carefully budded by the most expert workmen. Then they must be trimmed three or four times. For this reason I cannot afford to compete with trees raised in a weed patch. You may buy trees cheaper than I sell them but you positively cannot buy better trees.

There is as much difference in fruit trees as there is in mules. You can buy a half-starved stove-up mule for \$10 but you will save money by buying a good mule.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PREPAID

I send thousands of bundles C. O. D. I am always glad to send them that way. Remember that the way I pack trees the bundle will always look smaller than you are likely to expect. We pack your trees so they will keep from ten days to six weeks owing to how far away you live. If you order trees C. O. D., kindly make your order for at least two dollars as it does not pay to send less than that C. O. D. Remember a C. O. D. shipment is always insured.

TO NURSERYMEN

Positively no nematodes or other disease. Our trees are grown on very light clay land and have the yellow roots you know so well. They are absolutely true to name. All my trees except the Hansen apricots are propagated from bearing trees. If you want stock trees or trees to set out an orchard I can supply you.

TO MY FRIENDS

It has often been claimed that trees grown in the South will not do well in the North. Your big northern nurserymen preach this, then buy a lot of trees from the South to sell you as northern trees. I believe that ninety per cent of all the budded roses sold in the United States are grown in Texas. The northern nurserymen come to the South every summer and buy roses by the car load. The roses are stored in cellars to sell in the spring.

Our climate here produces quick growing trees, the buds are close together and naturally come into bearing quickly. You can order these trees and take the packing off and bury them half way up in the ground until spring. They do not put out as quickly as the northern trees, but after they do put out they grow off very rapidly, or you can order your trees from me in February or the first of March. We will pack them so they will reach you in good shape and you can hold them in the bales until the first day it is warm enough to set them out.

GUARANTEE

I have given my careful and constant attention to each step in the propagation of all stocks listed in my catalog, especially to the selection of the budding wood and to the various budding processes, so that all varieties can be depended on to be not only high grade quality but true to name. This we guarantee by replacement or refund the money (either to be at our option) should error creep in.

Our stock has all been inspected and every package we ship will have certificate of State Nursery Inspector showing freedom from diseases.

Our expert packing insures safe delivery of your trees. We pack trees so they will keep from ten days to two months, owing to how far they have to go. Remember I guarantee every bundle I send out, no matter how far away you live.

GUARANTEEING TREES TO LIVE

I cannot be there and see that you set your trees right but I have decided to do this: I will go halves with you. All trees that die the first year I will replace at half price.

USE THE NEW ENVELOPES

You will find in our catalogue an especially made envelope for you to send your order in. I have gone to considerable expense to get these envelopes and it will be a great accommodation for you to use this envelope to send in your orders. The postage on the envelope is paid by us so all you have to do is to mail it. A paid reply envelope for amounts up to five dollars in stamps or currency, is practically safe since they are not as likely to go astray as an ordinary envelope.

METHODS OF PACKING AND SHIPPING

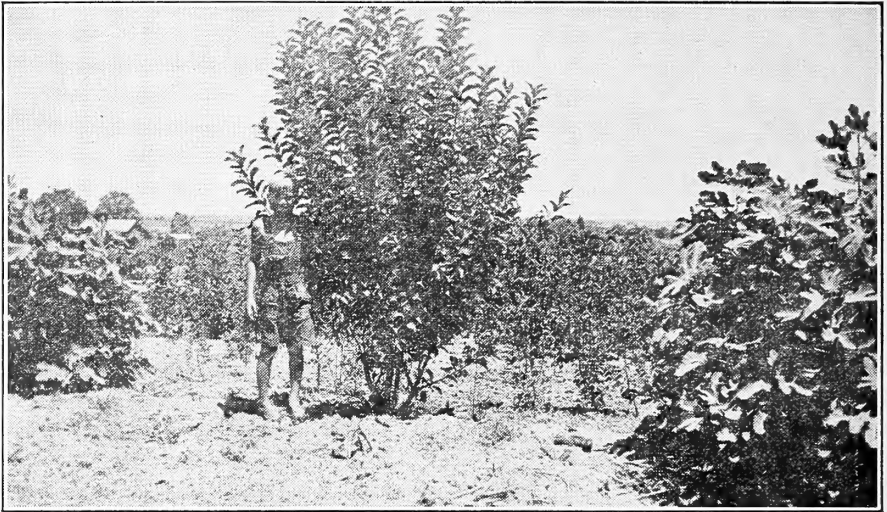
Good, careful packing is essential to success. We have spent considerable study on the best packing methods ever since we started in business, and we feel that there is another place we are giving customers No. 1 service. Everything is given the right kind of care in packing, so that Fitzgerald's trees and plants reach our customers in as good condition as when they came from the nursery row. We have shipped into every section of the United States for years, with remarkable success.

I Replace All Trees That Die the First Year at One-Half Current Price.

THE APPLE

PRICES ON APPLES

	1	3	12	25	50	100
2 to 3 Ft.	\$.20	\$.55	\$ 2.20	\$ 4.25	\$ 8.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.30	.85	3.10	5.95	11.00	21.00
4 to 5 Ft. ....	.50	1.35	5.25	10.00	18.00	31.00
5 to 6 Ft. ....	.60	1.65	6.45	12.40	24.00	45.00



One of our bearing size tree, year after setting on terrace. Dirt piled up around it makes shank look short

Apples are the most profitable crop that can be planted. In the first place if you have an apple orchard in Texas you do not have much freight to pay. You are in reach of fine markets by truck. A fifty acre apple orchard with trees planted thirty feet apart will carry fifty trees to the acre or twenty-five hundred trees. One man can work the orchard, doing all the plowing and hoeing and fish two days out of the week. At seven years old the trees will bear four bushels to the tree. These can be sold to trucks for 75 cents per bushel, and often one dollar per bushel, or if you care to box them for a fancy market, the Delicious, Yellow Delicious and Ruby Red will bring three dollars per bushel. You can easily get two hundred bushels per acre off this seven year old orchard. At ten years old the trees will be bearing six bushels per tree and

keep increasing until they are fifteen years old when if they are thirty feet apart they will begin to crowd and you will have to dig out part of them. Once in full production a 50-acre apple orchard will average fifteen thousand bushels. Nothing but a hail ever gets your fruit as they escape frost. Our best varieties will bear a full crop every year. I know I am very conservative as to what an apple orchard will yield. If you have the deep sand, that you have been trying to cultivate for years, consider an apple orchard. Along a river bottom where the river used to be is simply ideal for apples. A sand hill that has blown up in the past ages is fine.

Bearing size trees cannot be sent by mail and we cannot fill an order for less than half a dozen unless included in another order.

Plant an Apple Orchard for a Sure Crop.

APPLES IN ORDER OF RIPENING PERIOD

EARLY APPLES—Yellow Transparent, Red June, Wilson June, Maiden's Blush.

LATE SUMMER AND FALL APPLES — Delicious, Yellow Delicious, Ruby Red, Smokehouse, King David, Grimes, Jonathan.

FALL APPLES — Kennard's Winesap, York Imperial, Stayman Winesap.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A clear yellow apple above average size, good for eating and makes delicious pies. The trees are inclined to be dwarfs but on good soil they will finally make immense compact trees. The trees start bearing early; often the second year after planting. Apples start ripening the first of June. Cooking, eating and market.

RED JUNE—A medium size bright red apple ripening in June. Trees are vigorous in growth and live many years. Worms never bother the Red June apple. This is one of the best apples for Southern planting. A good mellow apple for early market, cooking and eating.

WILSON JUNE — Ripens a little later than the Red June. Very large and bright red, called in some places the San Jacinto. Attracts attention and will sell better than any other apple of the season. Bears early. Market, cooking and eating.

LOCKHART—Since I have been offering the Lockhart apple in my catalog I have had dozens of letters giving its origin. But the most authentic was from Alabama. It seems that it is what is known as Hackworth and was brought from Alabama to Texas. Any way it is a fine apple and I am proud to be able to offer it to my customers. Abundant bearer, trees vigorous, apples good quality. A yellow and red apple with enough red to attract attention. Gets ripe in August. Market, eating and cooking.

HELM—A bright red summer apple. Bears abundantly and said to grow further south than any other apple. Is doing well some places in Florida and many places in Texas.

SMOKEHOUSE—One of our bearing size trees will invariably bear the second year if in good soil and well

taken care of. We all like to get quick action on our investment and you can do it with Smokehouse. The tree grows large, not subject to any disease, has very large white leaves and even a small two to three foot tree will often set apples in three years. Smokehouse is a big flat apple or one of the largest. It is not quite red enough but one of the grandest cooking apples ever found. It is ready to sell by the fifteenth of July and never has any off years. Worms bother these big apples very little. It makes a big crop and is worth its place in any orchard. It has large blooms and is ideal for pollenating other apples.

One grower reports that he sells Smokehouse at one dollar per bushel and really makes money since it bears so many bushels. If you have apple land by all means plant some Smokehouse.

JONATHAN—Gaining in popularity the last few years as a pollenator for the Delicious and also an excellent apple. A tree that is well adapted to the South. Makes a light growth and bears third year after planting. Apples large red and fine quality. I know that it is claimed there are other bright red Jonathan apples. Our Jonathan is as red as fire. With the possible exception of King David there are no redder apples in the world. Ripens in August. Cooking, eating and market.

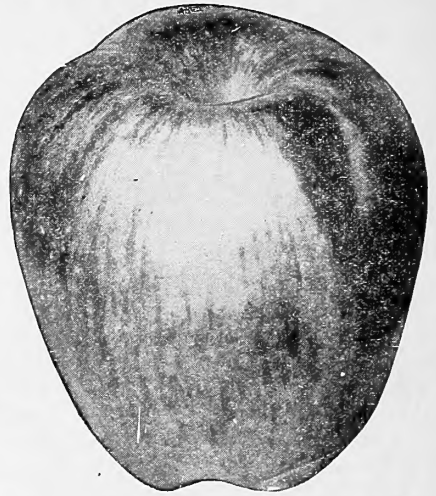
KING DAVID—A cross between the Jonathan and Winesap giving it the very highest of breeding. To my way of thinking our most profitable apple. Bears heavy, makes a good tree that shapes up without pruning. The apples are medium size, intensely red, and grow well distributed over the entire tree. They have a little too much acid to eat right off the trees but if gathered and stored a few days are fine. The trees grow fast and begin bearing in three years. Ripens the last of August and first of September. Market.

GRIMES GOLDEN—A very healthy tree here in the South. Apples yellow as gold, as pretty as an apple can be painted and fine to eat. The only apple that is up with the Delicious in eating qualities. Was once considered the best pollenator for Delicious but the last few years has been giving way to Jonathan. Ripens about the fifteenth of August. Eating, cooking and market.

It Was the Apple that Started the First Millinery Shop.

RUBY RED—Also called Rich Red, Double Red, Star King and many other names. The tree grows nearly exactly like the Delicious but will come into bearing much quicker. Two years ago we sold a man several of these trees, bearing size. He had apples the second year and his trees will be large enough to bear a bushel in 1939. It is quick bearing and makes as valuable an apple as the regular Delicious. Ruby Red gets ripe in August; exactly when apples cannot be bought from anywhere else. The quality is extra fine, sweet, and makes the finest sauce pies and cider. Fresh cider from this apple is about the finest drink I know about. Good for sick or well. Ruby Red apple is proving one of the most profitable of all fruits all over Texas where apples do well. The trees have a tendency to overbear. A six-year-old tree will bear five to six bushels of fine fruit. Brings the highest market price. Ruby Red apples trucked to Dallas brought three dollars per bushel and left the buyers begging for more. If I were going to add another name to its already long list, I would call it the Mob apple for the man who carried them said he came very near getting mobbed because he did not have any more. In Texas it gets ripe in August when there are no apples shipped from the North and all fruit is scarce. It extends to September when the children get ready to go to school. At the store they sell at from thirty to fifty cents per dozen this time of year. There is a chance to make some real money growing our select apples in Texas. Northern apple growers have fine houses and ride in fine cars. We can too if we will only select the right kinds. The Ruby Red apple makes a very vigorous tree and not subject to any disease.

DELICIOUS—The first four years after being set the Delicious puts in its time making a big tree. They will often be six inches through at the end of that time. Then they begin to bear a few big apples likely as big apples as you ever saw and by the end of seven years the Delicious tree is large enough to bear seven or eight bushels. I do not have to tell you about the Delicious shipped from the North; you know they are fine but our Texas grown Delicious are better. They begin to get ready for market



in August and last on through September. The apples are large and when the children start to school they will often sell at five cents each. Up north the growers of Delicious apples think they are lucky to get a dollar per bushel. Their Delicious have to compete with other apples but down here the market is bare of apples and on a good market the Delicious sells readily at \$3 per bushel. Go to your store and ask the keeper what he gets for them. If you are known as an apple grower about the next question asked will be, do you have any to sell. Delicious apples will do on deep poor cold sand but they must be planted near some other kind like Jonathan or Grimes or Smokehouse. Then you will seldom miss a crop.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS—Trees upright growers. The apples are large golden yellow with red cheeks. Looks like it might be a cross between Grimes Golden and Maidens Blush. This apple grown near Goldthwaite and boxed sells for \$3.00 per bushel. Makes an immense tree. After the tree gets ten years old will hold twenty bushels of apples. A good apple for market. Fine to eat and an excellent keeper. Ripens in September.

YORK IMPERIAL—Fine, hardy, large fall apple. Comes into bearing in four years from planting. Bears regular and heavily. Foliage and fruit free from scab. Fruit is large, skin yellow,



FOUR-YEAR-OLD KING DAVID

almost wholly covered with two shades of red. Good shipper. Doing exceptionally well here on my place.

KENNARD'S—Ripe about the last of September. This apple is said to have been found growing wild in Tennessee. In growth you can hardly tell it from the famous Delicious. A man here in Erath county has a big orchard of them. They have helped to make him independent. Large, red. Cooking, market.

WINESAP—A late fall apple and one of the oldest varieties. Rather small. A tree of Winesap alone will not bear much, but in an orchard it is one of our best bearers. If planted on rich moist soil will never disappoint you. Some apple growers think it is the best of apples. Market, cooking.

CRAB APPLE **PRICE SAME AS APPLE**

We have found this one of the most profitable fruits. Will grow anywhere plums will. Bear big loads every year, nothing bothers the fruit, gets ripe in June. Makes the finest 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 tree bears two or three bushels to the tree at five and six years old. I am offering three varieties.

FLORENCE. Gets ripe in June. Bears very abundantly. Trees bear second year after setting. The best of all crabs. For preserves and jelly.

TRANSCENDENT. July. Makes a very fine tree. Good for shade. Bears a heavy crop after trees get old. On deep sand this tree will make a shade tree that cannot be beat for beauty. Preserves, cooking.

HYSLOP. Extra large Crab Apple. Fine for market, cooking. Tree a beauty, ornamental. Grows anywhere. Market.

Bearing Size Trees

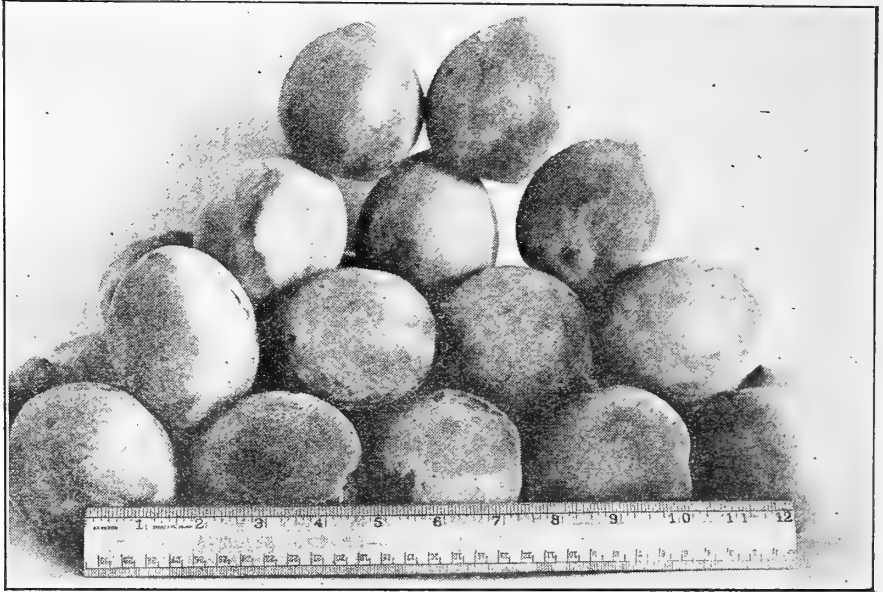
This year for the first time I am offering this size tree. These trees will average $\frac{3}{4}$ to an inch and a quarter in diameter. They are branched out close to the ground and do not have to be cut back. They are really not over five feet tall but have lots of limbs. A tall tree that has to be cut back is no good no matter how large it is. I have been setting this size tree in my own orchard and if set during the fall or in January they will bear enough fruit to pay for themselves long before the smaller tree gets started. Years ago I bought big trees that were slender and seven feet high. They had a pith as big as the little finger. They had to be cut back and it took them longer to bear than it did the small tree. I have found where a tree is grown right the big tree will bear quickly and live better. A good way to judge a peach tree is by the size of the pith. A good, sturdy well knit peach tree has a very small and often no pith. On the other hand a tree grown on bottom land and irrigated has a large pith and is hard to get to live. If they are cut back they will be almost sure to die and if left seven feet high they will grow so crooked they are worthless.

Bearing Size Apples

We can furnish bearing size apples in Delicious, Smokehouse, Ruby Red, Jonathan and Grimes Golden. Six bearing size trees sent prepaid for \$4.50.

To Say a Maiden is as Pretty as a Peach Compliments the Maiden.

THE PEACH



ILLUSTRATING SOUTH HAVEN PEACHES

PRICES ON PEACHES

	1	3	12	25	50	100
6 to 12 In.....\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.00
1 to 2 Ft.			1.32	2.50	4.60	9.00
2 to 3 Light.....	.15	.40	1.50	3.20	6.25	12.00
2 to 3 Heavy.....	.20	.55	2.20	4.25	8.00	15.00
3 to 4 Ft.....	.30	.85	3.10	5.95	11.00	21.00
4 to 5 Ft.....	.50	1.35	5.25	10.00	18.00	21.00

We can furnish bearing size peach trees in Beauty, South Haven, Frank, Elberta, Rochester, Early Wheeler, Early Rose, Hale Haven and Shippers Late. 6 trees prepaid for \$4.50.

I have spent thirty eight years raising fruit for a living and I have closely observed and kept books on the kinds that I have found most satisfactory. When I find out that a peach or plum is no good I discard it from my catalog. This year I am omitting the Methley Plum as I have found it to be very subject to black knot. I do this in order to give my customers fruits that I know to be good. In order to give you the advantage of my years of experience to the cold standing ability of peaches

and plums I have placed the following marks at the beginning of each description of peaches, plums and apricots: xxxx means that a variety is extremely hardy, xxx means that a variety is hardy and a dependable bearer, xx means reasonably hardy and x means rather tender to frosts. It has taken long years of experience to be able to give you this information and this key may be worth many dollars to you. This only applies to the trees I sell, the other man might have something different under the same name.

Note Our Tree Check for Freeze Resistance.

PEACHES IN ORDER OF RIPENING AND COLD RESISTANCE

Though this "x" information and every feature of our catalog is fully protected by copyright several parties have been taking advantage of our years of work and copying this. They are not even kind enough to give us credit for it.

In May we have the Mayflower, a clingstone, xxxx.

JUNE PEACHES. Freestone: Arp Beauty xxx, Carman xxx, Beauty Peach xxxx, Mamie Ross xxxx, and Golden Jubilee xxxx.

CLINGSTONES: Early Rose xxxx, May Queen xxxx, Early Wheeler xxx, Red Bird xxxx, and Mamie Cling xxx.

JULY PEACHES. Freestone: Hiely xxx, Leona xx, Elberta xxx, J. H. Hale x, Honey x, Shippers Late xxx, South Haven xxxx.

AUGUST PEACHES. Freestone: Augbert or late Elberta xx, and Salberta xxxx, Clingstone, Minnie Stanford x, Frank xx, Golden Gem xx, General Lee xx, Indian xxx.

OCTOBER PEACHES. Clingstone: Surprise xxxx, and Stinson October xxx.

MAYFLOWER. The first peach to ripen in the spring. Varies a little with the different season. This year it ripened about the tenth of May; usually the last of May. Medium size, red, juicy peach. Makes a good healthy tree and bears lots of peaches. Good for eating and local market, roadside market.

MAY QUEEN. A medium size red peach ripening a few days earlier than the Early Rose. Very much like the Early Rose but does not bear as heavy. Good market and canning peach. Extremely frost resistant. The only objection any one could have to this peach is that it sometimes varies a month in ripening period. I have known them to ripen the first of June and this past year about the 20th.

EARLY WHEELER. This would be one of the finest market peaches we have if the trees would bear enough. The farther west set the more they bear. A big white peach with a red cheek, very attractive and will sell on any market for a fancy price. Usually ripens around the fifteenth of June

when peaches are scarce. Clingstone, market and cooking.

RED BIRD. Almost identical with the Wheeler only the seed do not split open so easily and has more red to it than the Wheeler. I thought for several years it was the same thing as Wheeler but now have them growing side by side and find some difference. June 15. Clingstone, market.

EARLY ROSE. I had thought for years and I had, I suppose, gotten overconfident that the Early Rose was frost proof but nature had decided to show me otherwise and this past spring the hard freeze of April the tenth killed all of my Early Rose and practically all other peaches with the exception of some few varieties that were protected from the wind. Which only went to prove that if it gets cold enough there is not any peach frost proof. They may bear every year. This is a large statement and can go a long ways. Texas is a big state and I am sure that we have Early Rose in some portions of it this year. Anyway the Early Rose is a fine peach. Trees good grower, bear young. Peaches medium size, intensely red. Hauls good and ripen about the twentieth of June. Clingstone, market. I am still placing Early Rose at the top of frost-proof peaches.

ARP BEAUTY. Will become popular because it escapes frost. Large mottled yellow with yellow flesh. Arp Beauty can not be hauled far, but for home use and nearby market it is fine. Ripe about June fifteenth.

MAMIE ROSS. White with red cheek. Nearly freestone. Good quality when well ripened, though not as good as Early Rose. Can't be hauled very far. The redeeming trait with the Mamie Ross is that it will bear when others fail. Owing to the fact that the Early Rose is a better peach in every way it will supersede the Mamie Ross. Eating.

EARLY ELBERTA. Much whooped by Northern nurseries. This may be a little far south for Early Elberta. On some farms it is doing well. Large like Elberta. We have the genuine Early Elberta.

WHITE HOBSON. Like the Yellow Hobson except it is a white cling that gets ripe with the yellow.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. If you ever eat a Golden Jubilee peach you will always remember it. They have a different shape and flavor from any other peach on the market. A favorite peach in Kansas and fast gaining recognition in Texas. A little too soft for hauling but unequalled for roadside and local market. Trees vigorous and will bear young. A clear yellow freestone ripening the last week in June. Canning, roadside and local market.



LIFE BEGINS AT SEVEN

BEAUTY PEACH. About twenty-five years ago the Department of Agriculture at Washington sent men all over the world to look for fine fruit. They got twenty or thirty new kinds of peaches from a nurseryman named E. R. Wright in New Zealand. That country is likely the finest peach country on earth and has the best kinds of peaches. These trees were sent to various nurserymen over the United States. Mr. Burbank got several, I received about a dozen and they went to others over the country. When the trees came into bearing several parties that got

them claimed they originated them. The peach I call New Zealand is one of them and the Beauty is another. It has been called Fairs Beauty, Murrey's Beauty, it has been trade marked, patented, renamed and a Northern nurseryman claims Burbank originated it. There has been a desperate effort made to keep this peach monopolized by half a dozen nurseries notwithstanding it was the intention of the government for the whole nation to have this peach. We all paid taxes to get them brought over here. Probably it would be better to call it Wright's Beauty after the man in New Zealand. However, we will let that go.

The Beauty peach makes a vigorous, outstanding tree. It is the best thing to follow Early Rose and the very finest big freestone yellow peach. It gets ripe six weeks before Elberta and is a harder peach and a surer bearer than the Elberta. After it gets ripe and ready to eat it is a freestone peach. Freestones always sell for twenty-five to fifty cents more than a cling. It's magnificent size and the fact that it is the biggest and earliest big yellow freestone causes them to likely bring more on the market than any other peach. One man in this county has a big orchard of them and says the fourth year it bore it paid him nearly three hundred dollars an acre and he says taking a ten year average it will easily pay sixty dollars per acre. We expect to set one hundred acres of the peach alone on our farms here. It arrives in the northern markets when people are begging for fine peaches and I feel sure I can make it average even more than sixty dollars per acre by shipping them to Chicago and New York. This peach will bring more than late peaches because the late peaches are out of season and when Beauty is ripe people are on edge for such peaches and will pay big prices for this big yellow fruit. There is a peach nearly like it being sold over the country that is not a freestone and will never bring as much as this peach. This peach does no do so well where Frank and Hiely do well, strange to say. It does best North of Waco and all over Oklahoma and Arkansas and in the north central part of Texas. I do not know how far north it will do since I have never had any reports on trees sold in the North



Beauty Peaches

but I feel if it will do well there it will prove a moneymaker. You can't go wrong to plant this wonderful exotic peach, your land is likely now not making over ten or fifteen dollars in field crops and if you can increase it to fifty or sixty dollars per acre why not do so. I might mention a great deal better figure than this but Old Man Average is sure to get you and I know I safely state that this peach will make the planter fifty dollars per acre on a ten year average and that is good. Gets ripe about four to six weeks ahead of Elberta, often larger and as good quality. Makes a fine canning peach. We will be glad to give you any other information as to where this peach will do well and especially recommend it for commercial planting.

SOUTH HAVEN. The South Haven makes probably the best tree of any other peach I have in my orchard. Big, tall, sturdy with large leaves. The peach is undescribable in its beauty; big, yellow with a red cheek. A perfect freestone, ripening about the first of July. The Michigan experiment station claims it will stand ten degrees more cold than any other peach. This year we have a few South Haven peaches on a north slope. I think due to the fact that the leaves were big and healthy the wind did not hurt them so badly. As good a peach as the Beauty but not as widely advertised over the South as Beauty. If you read nursery catalogs you will find it highly recommended in

all of them. Ripens when people want peaches. Freestone, first of July. Market and canning.

HALE HAVEN. A new peach put out several years ago by the Michigan Experiment Station. And proving to be a winner. I have had this tree to fruit in my orchard for the past four years. Is a cross between the J. H. Hale and the South Haven. A much hardier peach than the J. H. Hale. As big as Hale and about two weeks earlier ripening than the Elberta. A big yellow freestone peach. Good shipper and canning peach. Makes a vigorous growing tree and does not have to be cross pollinated like the J. H. Hale. Frost resistant.

ROCHESTER. I have been growing the Rochester for many years and last season failed to include it in my catalog although it is a first-class peach. A large rosy yellow peach with a good deal of fuzz but valuable as insects do not bother it. The meat of a Rochester peach when ripe is about the color of an orange. Good quality for eating and firm enough to haul well. Sure bearer. Ripens first of July. Semicingling, market and eating.

HIELY. In places where this peach will do well it is one of the most profitable of all peaches. Eighty per cent of the peaches in South Georgia are Hiely. It has a short resting period and should not be planted in Texas farther north than Waco. South of Waco the Hiely is a regular bearer and sells well on



Four-Year-Old South Haven on Farm Near Dallas. Bore Two Bushels to the Tree

the market. Average size, white, freestone. Hiely positively will not do any good farther north than Waco.

ELBERTA. Originated at Marshallville, Ga., in 1870 by a man named S. H. Rumph and named for his daughter. The good works men do will often live long after they do. Brag peaches come and go but the genuine Elberta will be planted for many years yet. Large, yellow freestone and the greatest market peach in the world. More Elberta peach trees are sold than all others. The Elberta peach gets ripe just late enough to get the advantage of the heat of summer and has a flavor all its own. People who have an axe to grind will tell you the Elberta is not as good as something else, but these same fellows always manage to plant Elbertas in their own orchards. The Elberta peach roots extremely shallow and if the roots are plowed off it will become an uncertain bearer. But it does not take as much power to pull a shallow plow. In many orchards we have visited we have found degenerate Elbertas growing. The trees have been allowed to run out in the nursery and the trees in the orchard bear poor quality peaches.

Two years ago we took a trip to Marshallville, Georgia, to be absolutely sure we had the very best strain of

Elbertas. Our Elberta trees budded from our orchard trees can not be beat. They bear quick and regular as can be expected in any peach. The Elberta has made millions for planters and if set on good land and given good cultivation will never disappoint. It is one thing that was good in the old horse and buggy days and still goes on. Young Elberta trees don't seem to stand frost so well but after the trees get older they become more regular bearers. The leaves are large, thick and stand our cold winds.

J. H. HALE, x. Larger than Elberta, gets ripe at the same time. Fine for canning. Great big golden balls. I have had this peach in my orchard for several years. The peaches will stay on trees for days after ripening, thus making it a very desirable market peach. Good shipper. Market and canning.

SALBERTA. A fine peach to follow Elberta. Makes a very large peach at first but the trees get to overbearing. It gets ripe about the same time as Frank but does well as far north as Ohio because it blooms late. Several years ago we put in a few of these trees extra in a shipment of Frank to South Texas. When it came into bearing it almost created a sensation. The man claims it

is much more profitable than any other peach of the season. It is a freestone peach and a cling has to be a good one that can sell as well as Salberta at that season.

LEONA. A peach practically as old as Elberta and as well known. For several years the Leona peach has been overlooked I think more because the trees are hard to propagate than that the peach was not bearing because I rarely ever fail to have a few Leona even though I only have a few trees scattered around. I know one orchard this year in this community that has a few Leona when all other varieties are killed. They are large yellow freestone peaches ripening just before the Elberta and of as good quality as the Elberta. A good tree to plant.

YELLOW HOBSON. You have likely seen the Hobson peach. You can pack them in an apple box and mash on the box without hurting the peaches or haul them a thousand miles. But the old Hobson was white. The new Hobson is yellow with a beautiful red cheek. Last season a grower of Frank said it was the most magnificent Frank he ever saw in his life. Then he thought that Frank would not be ripe for six weeks and he had to admit he had found something new that was better than any other cling peach. Yellow Hobson is the only cling peach I know that will sell in competition with the frees. This peach ripens four weeks before Elberta and before insects and drouth comes. It will do well all over Texas. It has big white blooms which is unusual for a yellow peach. An unusually fine big yellow cling peach that will surprise and delight you. Not subject to rot or any other peach trouble.

NEW ZEALAND. This peach was furnished by a man named E. R. Wright of the island of New Zealand and brought over by the United States government. This peach has a strong tree, big white blooms and blooms out very late. Seldom killed by frost. The peach is large, fine quality, yellow, free stone. I sent a lot of these trees out several years ago and they are proving very popular. We understand this peach is also patented as a Burbank variety.

HART CLING. One of the best white clingstone peaches to follow the Elberta. Very highly recommended in Parker county. A good hauler and frost resistant. Pure white with a red cheek.

Medium size and heavy bearer. Ripens the first of August. Commercial.

LATE ELBERTA. (Augbert.) Two weeks later than Elberta, equally as good a bearer, but otherwise like Elberta. A good peach to plant to follow Elberta. Just gives you a big Elberta peach when other people are out of this variety. August 15. Canning, market.

SHIPPERS LATE. It seems to me that is the most brilliant peach in my orchard among my two hundred varieties. Shippers Late is a freestone. It comes in just as the Elberta is gone and will attract more attention on the market than any other peach owing to the fact that it is intensely red on one side and equally yellow on the other, the two colors blending, makes it as pretty as any peach ever found. The same size as Elberta. The quality is extra fine without any trace of bitter around the seed.

MINNIE STANFORD. One of the most beautiful peaches. Great golden cling peach that is a sure bearer. Long keeper. Also called Elberta Cling. Some sell trees of this variety as high as \$2 each. I make my regular price on them. Ripe August 15. Market and canning.

THE GOLDEN GEM. There is a colony of people in Ohio who have been breeding a line of peaches ever since the Revolutionary War, or one hundred and fifty years. They have been saving the seed out of the very best peaches and as a result we have the Golden Gem Peach. When you see the peach you will realize at once that it is something out of the ordinary. The fruit is well distributed over the tree. The peach is a yellow cling as large as Elberta with rather small seed and of the very finest quality. This makes a canning peach that so far is unequalled. Stands drouth, gets ripe in August and can be canned with less sugar than any other peach. You will certainly like Golden Gem for market or home. They will keep several days off the tree. Canning and market.

THE OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN PEACH. I have the old-fashioned Indian Peach that gets ripe in August. It makes a fine growing light green tree and 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. August; market, cooking.

FRANK. A peach of the Hiely type as to resting and only sleeps a short time during the winter. For this reason the Frank is better in a protected place or near the coast where the winters are shorter. Is doing well at Goldthwaite, Texas, in a bend of the Colorado River. Does exceedingly well around San Antonio and at Mexia, Texas. The Frank Peach originated about thirty-four years ago but has only recently become well known. It is a yellow cling, medium size and on good Frank territory has to be thinned. Does best in deep sand. The Frank should not be mistaken for Golden Gem. The Golden Gem is earlier than Frank, has a golden yellow skin and is yellow entirely to the seed. The Frank has a red seed and red splashes near the seed. The Frank has enough of the Indian strain to make it acid. Golden Gem is not so acid. Golden Gem has big white blooms and bloom three weeks later than Frank. The Frank has small pink blooms.

SURPRISE. Good growing tree and extremely hardy. White as snow with red cheek. Not bothered by cotton moth as it is too hard at the time they are here. Gets ripe last of October and first of November and will hang on the trees until a freeze hits them. Far exceeds any other October peach I

PROTECT YOUR TREES FROM BORERS

The peach tree borer (*Sanninoidea Exitiosa*) feeds actively in the fall, spring and summer months, and lies dormant during the winter. It attacks the soft inner layer of bark usually just beneath the ground and sometimes along the larger roots. The presence of these pests is indicated by masses of gum mixed with brown grass or "sawdust" exuding from the injured trunk. The borers become full grown from the middle of June to the first of September, and then spin silk cocoons which hatch into clear winged moths. During the six days these moths are alive they lay from 200 to 800 eggs—which shows what a menace they will become if not properly checked.

SANTOCHLOR WILL KILL THEM

The popular modern way to rid your orchard of these worms or borers is to apply Paradichlorobenzene around the base of all trees. Monsanto's trade name for this product is SANTOCHLOR, which is unadulterated Paradichlorobenzene, practically 100 per cent pure. It is a white crystalline substance that changes to a gas heavier than air, and penetrates the burrows of the borers. It is fatal to insects, but will not harm man or domestic animals unless taken internally.

The SANTOCHLOR method has rapidly re-

placed the old-fashioned "worming" process for control of borers. Digging the worms out with a knife may be as injurious to the tree as the worm. In two "wormings" with a knife it is seldom possible to get more than 90 per cent of the nests. With SANTOCHLOR, however, it is a common occurrence to kill from 95 per cent to 100 per cent with one application, and it is also a great deal less bother.

STINSON OCTOBER, xxx. White cling peach that gets ripe in October. The Surprise is much better.

NUMBER OF DORMANT HOURS REQUIRED FOR PEACHES

Experiments by the federal experiment stations show us that each variety of peaches require different numbers of dormant hours or need so much sleep as we might call it to bear a crop of fruit.

I am going to give you these requirements:

Hiely, 750 hours; Elberta, 900; Early Rose, 850; J. H. Hale, 1000; Mayflower, 1000; Early Wheeler, 950; Carmen, 900; Beauty, 900; South Haven, 950; Golden Jubilee, 850; Salberta, 950; Shippers Late, 850; Hale Haven, 900; Surprise, 1000; Frank, 750; Golden Gem, 900.

It is not a positive rule but the peach that is dormant the longest usually stands cold weather better as they do not start budding out before cold weather is over in the spring.

NOTE: The Early Wheeler and Red Bird should be planted on your poorest land. On average good land they do not bear satisfactorily.

SANTOCHLOR is applied to the cleaned surface of the ground around the base of the tree, after any masses of gum have been removed from the tree trunk. The trunk should be completely encircled by one ounce of the white crystals, care being taken to leave two inches space between the trunk and the inside of the white band. This mound is then covered with fine earth and packed down firmly. One treatment per tree, in the fall preferably, will usually be sufficient protection. Complete directions, together with the best times to apply for different States, appears on every package.

A five-pound package of SANTOCHLOR is sufficient for 80 trees. An experienced man should be able to treat 15 or 20 trees in an hour.

Don't postpone the use of SANTOCHLOR. Order a handy carton and see for yourself what the product will do for your trees.

Pound cans, 75c; 5 lbs., \$2.75. postpaid. If wanted in larger quantities, write for prices.

THE PLUM

PLUMS SHOULD BE PLANTED FROM 18 TO 25 FEET APART



AMERICA PLUMS
Prices on Plums

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 Ft.....	\$.15	\$.40	\$ 1.60	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.35	\$12.00
2 to 3 Ft.....	.25	.70	2.75	4.75	8.50	16.00
3 to 4 Ft.....	.35	1.00	3.25	6.50	12.00	21.00
4 to 5 Ft.....	.45	1.20	4.30	8.50	16.00	31.00

Prices on the Damson Plum

	1	10	100
2 to 3 Ft.....	\$.35	\$ 3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 Ft.....	.45	4.00	35.00

We can furnish bearing size plum trees in America, Bruce, Endicott, Burbank, and Shiro. Six trees sent prepaid for \$4.50. We will send you any assortment you want but can not send less than half dozen.

PLUMS IN ORDER OF RIPENING PERIOD AND COLD RESISTANCE

Xxxx means hardy frost resistant
xxx means hardy, xx means reasonably hardy, x means tender, easily killed.

MAY PLUMS. Red May xxx, and Bruce xxxx.

JUNE PLUMS. Shiro xxx, Burbank x, America xxxx, Endicott xxxx, Hanska xxxx, Opata xxxx, Waneta xxxx, Sapa xxxx and Compass Cherry Plum xxxx.

JULY PLUMS. Gold xx, and Poole's Pride xxxx.

AUGUST PLUMS. August Red xxxx.

SEPTEMBER PLUMS. Golden Beauty xxxx.

I have just been reading the articles in the farm papers about the big plum orchards at Grapeland and how profitable they were this year. Plums do not bring as big a price as peaches but then we can grow plums on soil that will not grow anything else. A red clay hillside is fine for plums. They ripen out before the dry weather starts and after the trees once get started are probably the hardiest tree grown. The two leading plums are the Bruce and America. The America has some advantage over the Bruce since it can be hauled hundreds of miles without injury.

RED MAY, xxx. Red medium size. Earliest of all plums, often ripe by May the 10th. Heavy bearer.

BURBANK, xxx. I have changed my mind about the Burbank so often that I am actually ashamed of myself. But you know a fruit grower always reserves the right to change his mind. Really the fruits change. For several years it seemed the Burbank could get everything the matter with it. In fact it hit a streak of bad luck just as we humans do. A few years ago even the Burbank trees all got killed by cold. But it seems now its luck has changed. I am getting letters from everywhere showing it is doing better. When it has a chance it is one of the finest of all plums. The tree is a strong grower but sprawling. The plums are large and fine looking, good for market because it will haul a long ways. I am changing the classification as to frost resistance. 15th of June.

AMERICA, xxx. The standard among plums. The trees are good growers and the plums are large yellow. The greatest bearer of all plum trees and makes orchardists as much money as any other plum. America gets by the cold and seldom or never misses a crop. If gathered in the right stage can be hauled a thousand miles. If you have the America Plum in your orchard you do not have to be told about it. Plant plenty of America is my advice. Cooking and market. Ripe June first.

GOLD, xx. Not as hardy as America, but often mistaken for America. It gets ripe about three weeks later than America thus making it fine to follow up. The plums are very large, yellow as can be. One of the finest market plums. An extensive plum grower needs Gold.

ENDICOTT, xxx. In Endicott I believe we have one of the real prize plums. In the first place a fruit must have a large tree to bear big crops and Endicott certainly has this. A tree that never shows any kind of disease. Plums are apple shaped, yellow at first then turn a dark red, almost black, not extra large but large enough to sell well. Never bothered by worms and are extremely hard to blow off the tree which adds greatly to their favor. Recently I visited a plum man that was getting ten bushels of Endicott to a tree when

all other plums were killed except America and Sapa. His trees were twenty years old and had never missed a crop. Endicott ripens last of May. Fine for market and cooking.

BANANA PLUM. This is an old variety that we had fifty years ago. Why it is not more propagated I cannot tell. It has a peculiar flavor much like a banana or Bartlett pear. Most people are simply delighted with the flavor. Medium to above medium size red. Tree looks like a bouquet of red roses when the plums are ripe. Fine for market as most people prefer them to all others. Fine to cook. Good bearer, an upright tree. Sure. Have no trees over 2 to 3 feet.

THE CLIMAX PLUM. Brought here from Japan with Wickson, Burbank, Botan and others about forty years ago. For some reason Climax was a forgotten plum until about ten years ago when it was renamed Elephant Heart. Anyhow the plum is extremely large, red fleshed, a freestone. I have recently had some samples of it that shows it to be a good plum in some places.

THE SUPREME, xxx. I had just about decided that we had come to a standstill on plum varieties until a summer or two ago I found a tree in my orchard just loaded with the prettiest of all red plums. A large heart-shaped plum that gets ripe in August and is never affected by the late frost. It has a way of bearing all the plums next to the body of the tree which adds to its value as they are not blown off by the high winds. Must be a seedling as I had never seen anything like it before. The most brilliant colored plum ever found. Healthy, vigorous, fruit never subject to brown rot. Trees grow in perfect form, therefore never need pruning. I was so thoroughly sold on this plum that last season I set between three and four hundred trees in my own orchard. Bearing a heavy crop this year.

POOLE'S PRIDE, xxx. Nice symmetrical tree and the trees live to be very old. I get lots of orders for this plum from West Texas where they have been growing it for many years. Always escapes frost and does not blow off the trees. Does best on moist sandy land. I have the best strain to be found. Market, preserving and jelly.



BRUCE PLUM IN ADAM FURR ORCHARD NEAR NEWCASTLE

BRUCE. I have never seen a fruit gain in reputation as fast as the Bruce plum has the past two or three years. It has not been pushed along like so many fruits have but has gained by merits only. The Bruce plum in some cases are worthless although they bear enormously because people do not know how to handle them. During marketing time with the Bruce they have to be gathered every day. If you are selling to truckers the Bruce should be gathered when it turns white then they can be hauled a good distance and will color up just like a tomato. If you plan on a local market they should be gathered after turning red and packed in gallon boxes. They are a show plum and bring the highest of price sold for eating purposes only. Should you be lucky enough to live where the Bruce is grown extensively as they are in the southern part of Texas they are harvested and shipped out in refrigerator cars. The Bruce plum probably does good over a wider area than any other on the market. Makes a thrifty tree. Very compact. Thorny like a thicket plum. Plums immense in size and bright red. Usual ripening period about the twentieth of May. Vary like all other fruits with the different seasons.

SHIRO. If the Shiro had a good healthy tree it would be one of our greatest plums. But the tree is inclined to have canker. It is extremely large, as large as a standard apple, not a bit of red on the fruit. Sweet flavor, very delicious to eat right off the tree. We have the very finest and largest strain of Shiro. We understand this plum has been recently patented under a different name though it has been on the market for thirty-five years. There are several strains of this big yellow plum some of them not so good. I thought at first it required sandy land but it seems to do better on dark, nearly black land.

OPATA, xxxx. One-year-old trees set fruit buds freely. No. 1 trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit and growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom, flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes.

THE DAMSON PLUM, xxxxx. This type of plum has never been sold much in Texas. The only reason I can think of for this is that they are hard to propagate. They can't be June budded and it takes two years to grow a tree. This type of plum makes an extremely large tree and the tree will live and bear for thirty or forty years. It takes a tree five years to begin bearing. They bloom out late about with apples and seldom or never get killed by frost. The plums are fine for preserves, jelly and all kinds of cooking. After the trees once begin to bear they will bear from one to ten bushels of plums that sell for the highest market price. This type of plum will do well in our deep sands of Texas. J. W. Higginbotham, a pioneer nurseryman of Texas, claimed that this was the most profitable of all the fruits he planted in his large orchard, but he found the trees hard to propagate.

SAPA, xxxxx. This is a member of a new race of plums. The trees do not get over four feet high, but stay right on the ground. They will bear the second year after planting and sometimes the first year. The plums are a peculiar blue color. The flesh is wine colored. They are a very fine jelly and cooking plum. The frost never gets the crop. They sell good after people once learn them. The trees come from the nursery crooked as they can be, but if you set them you are sure to like Sapa and you

will have plums quicker than you ever gathered plums from your trees before. June. Cooking and market.

WANETA, xxxxx. Makes a fine tree in the nursery and fine in the orchard. Fruit bright red, heart shape. June.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM, xxxxx. A nice orchard tree. Bears the second year after being set. A cross between a cherry and a plum. Wine colored fruit. This tree is giving satisfaction everywhere, but in countries subject to late frost is proving very fine. You will sure like it. June.

GOLDEN BEAUTY, xxxxx. Does especially well in West Texas and in the Panhandle. September. Blooms out late. Small yellow. Preserves and for jelly.

HANSKA, xxxxx. This is a cross between the native plum and the fine fragrant Apricot Plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand, and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor. The size of the fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, with a heavy blue bloom, flesh is firm, yellow, with good keeping quality and very fragrant. It begins to bear the second year. Its value for preserves will make it popular and desirable everywhere. There is a tremendous demand for this variety, and we have been unable to meet the demand to date. Ripens in June.

MULBERRIES

PRICES ON MULBERRIES

	1	3	10
3 to 4 Ft.	\$.40	\$ 1.05	\$ 3.00
4 to 5 Ft. ....	.65	1.80	5.00

THE HICKS bears for four months through the spring and late into the summer. The trees will grow into great size. The mulberries are large and good quality.

THE NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY. Real early. Often ripe by the fifteenth of April. Tastes extra. Bears for six weeks.

SPRAYING

You can get publications on spraying from your county agent or write to your congressman. They can also furnish books on peach growing and most any other phase of fruit growing.

We are also assistant editor of Fletcher's Farming that sells three years for a dollar and we discuss all kinds of fruit growing in this publication.

HOW TO MAKE A CHEAP ORCHARD HEATER

Dig out a hole in the ground to hold about a bushel. Fill this full of cottonseed, not hulls, pour a gallon of old lube oil over this. These will burn with intense heat and lots of smoke often for twenty-four hours. A fruit crop can be saved. An old tub or half barrel will do instead of a hole and can be moved around.

THE PEAR

PRICE ON PEARS

	1	3	12	25	50	100
2 to 3 Ft.....	\$.20	\$.55	\$ 2.20	\$ 4.25	\$ 8.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 Ft.....	.30	.85	3.10	5.95	11.00	21.00
4 to 5 Ft.....	.50	1.35	5.25	10.00	18.00	31.00
5 to 6 Ft.....	.60	1.65	6.45	12.40	24.00	45.00

We can furnish bearing size pear trees in Keiffer at 6 for \$4.50 prepaid.

PEARS IN ORDER OF RIPENING PERIOD

AUGUST PEARS — Leconte, Garber, Bartlett.

FALL PEARS — Keiffer, Douglas.

LINCOLN PEAR. I have had this pear thirty years and have the true strain. The trees are vigorous growers, do not blight; bloom out late and are sure bearers. The pears are large, exceedingly good quality, up in a class with Bartlett. They get ripe on the tree. Ripe in August. This pear is bad to blow off the trees and should not be planted where there are hard winds during July and August. Otherwise it is one of the finest. If you can, plant this behind a windbreak or in the middle of your orchard.

LECONTE. Makes a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. I have never seen a tree blight. Pear fine for eating raw. Gets ripe in August.

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. Gets ripe in August.

THE DOUGLAS PEAR. Blight proof. The Douglas Pear in most cases bears the next year after planting. The quality, far superior to any in the country, and blight resisting power of the Douglas makes it easily the "Peer of Pears."

BARTLETT. The pear of quality. The trees sometimes blight even under the best conditions, but if you are willing to fight the blight here is the pear supreme. Summer.

Our pear trees are grafted and budded on the Japan pear seedling. These seed come from the dry parts of Japan



CLUSTER OF DOUGLAS PEARS

and have the power to penetrate dry hard soil. Trees budded on the French pear have apparently a big root system but they throw too much sap into the trees early in the spring and cause blight. Then when the hot summer comes they cannot stand the dry weather. By all means unless you intend to irrigate, get your trees budded on the Japan root system. They make a regular growth and your trees do not have a tendency to blight. We are the largest growers of pear trees in the South.

ITEMS NOT LISTED

If you want some special plant or tree not mentioned in my catalog, write me, as I have many such items in my nursery, where the quantity is too limited to be listed.

COLLECTION NO. 26

- 6 Keiffer Pears.
- 9 Douglas Pears.
- 2 Jonathan Apples.
- 3 Ruhv Red Apples.
- 3 Delicious Apples.
- 2 Smokehouse.

Twenty-five Pear and Apple trees 2 to 3 foot sent prepaid for \$3.75, enough to plant a half acre of land, or if you want an acre order two collections.

Note Our Tree Check for Freeze Resistance.

NOTE ABOUT CARPENTER

This is from the Stephenville Empire-Tribune but was also published in a Fort Worth paper. The tree mentioned is the Keiffer and was planted by a man named Tyndall. Keiffer will often bloom for six weeks. I know Keiffer pear trees fifty years old and it is claimed there are trees over a hundred years old. A Keiffer pear orchard will bring a regular and constant income as long as the planter lives. On good land they are just as substantial as government bonds. They respond to good cultivation but the lazy man can get by without working them.

SOME PREFER PEACH TREES, BUT A PEAR WILL PAY THE TAX

Some pear tree—that one owned by W. W. Carpenter, who lives four miles north of Clairette.

This particular tree was set out in 1902. And it grew, and grew, and grew. It has not missed a crop since it first began to bear. Mr. Carpenter has sold pears off his tree since 1910—longer than some of us can remember. This tree has young pears on it now as large as small marbles, and the blooming thing is still blooming!

But here is what takes the cake, or the pear preserves: Mr. Carpenter has kept a record of his sales since 1920, and no year during this 17-year period has his pet tree failed to pay the taxes on the farm, which contains 160 acres of land!

FRESH FRUIT IN SEASON

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



KEIFFER PEAR TREE. Fifteen bushels of pears were gathered from this tree at one time. They sold on the ground at 75c per bushel, a pretty low price but even at that fifty trees per acre would be pretty good money.

KEIFFER. The Keiffer pear makes the thriftiest tree of all pears. It should be planted fifty trees to the acre, and if given good cultivation will bear from three to twenty-five bushels to the tree, owing to the age of the tree. However, the pears should be thinned off the trees. If you allow Keiffer pears to bear too full it hurts the trees to an extent that they never get over it. Pear growers in Michigan claim if they can get thirty-five cents per bushel for pears they will pay better than anything else that could be planted on the land. Here in Texas we seldom take less than fifty cents per bushel for good pears and some years get a dollar a bushel.

Pear trees usually begin to bear at three years and are bearing abundantly at five years. By all means plant a pear orchard.

THE PERSIMMON

PRICE ON PERSIMMONS

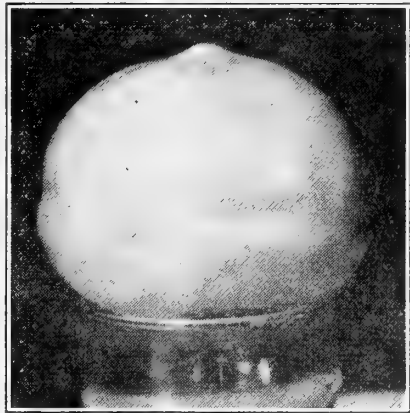
	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 Ft.....	\$.20	\$.55	\$ 1.92	\$ 3.80	\$ 6.60	\$12.60
2 to 3 Ft.....	.25	.70	2.75	5.15	9.30	18.00
3 to 4 Ft.....	.30	.85	3.25	5.90	10.80	20.00
4 to 5 Ft.....	.35	1.00	3.90	7.40	13.80	27.00

The Japanese Persimmon is as near a perfect food from the vegetable kingdom as milk is from the animal kingdom. But the persimmon has the greater advantage. You have no chance to catch a disease eating persimmon. As a landscape tree there is no other tree that is prettier than the persimmon with its great tropical leaves, then its golden yellow fruit. If you employ a landscape gardner see that he sets one or two Eureka persimmon trees. They will be the feature of your landscape plan. If planted on a lawn every passerby will stop and gaze with admiration. The Japanese persimmon never fails to bear. We have been growing them now for thirty years and have only had two light crops. At all other times the trees bore to capacity. The fruit sells good as people learn the great food value of this fruit the demand is going to be difficult to supply. They can be kept for a long time after gathering. It is easy to keep them until February in a cool place and all the year on storage.

FUYU. At first I thought the Fuyu was too tender for this country. It seems that any fruit that is brought to a colder climate in some way becomes hardier. If the Fuyu is grafted well above the ground it is as hardy as any persimmon and likely as hardy as most any wild variety. The Fuyu is large, bright red. Tomato shaped. It can be eaten a month before soft. In fact a firm Fuyu is as good as a peach. The tree is a good grower and abundant bearer. Fine for market since it is really the highest color.

TANE NASHI. I know one at Handley, Texas, on a dry, rocky hill, that is a beauty, and was loaded with fruit as large as teacups when I saw it in October. It was fine. Very large, acorn shaped.

TAMOPAN. This persimmon came from China. Every one has a ring around it. The trees grow 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.



TAMOPAN PERSIMMON SHOWING RING

THE HACHIVA PERSIMMON. Largely grown on the Pacific Coast to ship to New York City. This is the earliest of all Japanese Persimmons, ripening in September and October. Beautiful deep red. Fruits large, sometimes weighing more than a pound. It has proved to be a shy bearer with us.

We can grow the most health-giving fruit in the whole world right here in Texas and I am making the price on trees so you can afford them.

Note. Certain parties are propagating the Yemon persimmon and selling them for Eureka. The Yemon persimmons are only adapted to warm countries. If by accident you get this tree, it will be worthless. The Yemon is a small black fleshed fruit and not fit for market.



THE EUREKA PERSIMMON AFTER THE LEAVES ARE OFF IN THE FALL

It is a waste of money to buy doubtful trees. This Persimmon is bearing as far North as New Jersey

THE EUREKA. A strain of the Japanese Persimmon that was grown from the seed. The seedlings were planted by me thirty-seven years ago. The old original tree is still bearing. The tree is a symmetrical grower. Has very large, lively green leaves. No bug or insect bothers the fruit. Begins bearing at two years after planted. The fruit is large, orange or tomato shaped. Some of the fruit will get ripe in September but at that time the other will turn a golden yellow and remain on the trees until the last of October or up until the middle of November.

When the weather begins to get cool the leaves will turn a lively red and in a few days begin to fall. They leave the tree covered with the golden ripe fruit. Soon after the leaves fall the fruit begins to turn red then mature. Be sure you get the genuine Eureka trees. Nurserymen have a habit of calling any persimmon they happen to have Eureka. Some people have been induced to plant orchards of persimmons under the impression that they have the Eureka persimmon. The Eureka is the best for market and the best for home use.

BUDDED WILD PERSIMMONS.

This season we are offering the best varieties of the wild persimmon budded for the first time. The Early Golden will ripen in August and the Golden in October. I honestly believe that these two fruits will pay as well as any fruit that can be planted on land. The fruit will sell good some years, but at the end of six years if you had an acre of these you could turn hogs and sheep in the orchard. They will keep going for months. A good wild persimmon tree seven or eight years old will bear five bushels and at ten years old will bear ten bushels. I find that a bushel of these persimmons will go about as far feeding as a half bushel of corn. By planting the two kinds they will keep ripening and falling from August until February, and if the orchard is kept well worked until the trees are four years old, they will then take care of themselves and the sheep can graze on the weeds. These will not set fruit alone, but order three or four wild seedlings and set in the middle of the orchard. Part of these wild seedlings will prove to be fine bearers and it only takes about one male tree to pollenate an acre. Same price as Japanese persimmons.

HOW TO PLANT

The main secret in planting trees is to keep the roots constantly moist. Muddy the roots. Make up a puddle of thin mud out of red clay and take the trees out of the package and get this wet clay stuck all over the roots. If you heel your trees out a few days when you take them up to set them muddy the roots again. With this mud on the roots if you let a plant lay out a few minutes it will not be hurt. It pays better than anything to muddy the roots of any kind of plants when you set them. If a tree root gets dry the pores close up and it is hard for it to make contact with the soil again. Moist hay is easier to wet than real dry hay or straw.

Another good way is to make a sled or slide as we always called them. Any man who has hauled water can show you how to make one. You will find these sleds not only handy in setting trees but you can draw fertilizer and plows to the field on them. Then set a barrel of water on the sled and put your bunches of trees in that. You likely have a mule standing around that needs work, hitch him to the sled. If you have your land laid off a boy can drive the mule and you and one helper can set lots of trees in a day. Don't mind about big holes, just have the land broken and harrowed real good and laid off with a lister. Dig a hole big enough to take the roots handy. Take each tree right out of the water with the roots dripping wet.

Ten of fifteen years ago I found that by grafting and budding the persimmon well above the ground on a certain wild persimmon root that the trees would stand as much or more cold than peach trees. It is shown now that trees budded this way stand the winters in New Jersey and Washington and indications are that they are going to bear in Connecticut, and then I ran across a difficulty. People want nice straight trees. You can not grow trees this cold proof way and grow them as nice and straight as you can by the old, ordinary way of grafting. For years I have not grown trees in this way, but I have decided to grow all my trees by this new method and take the risk. If you want trees that will grow far north I can furnish them to you. Sometimes the Texas weather will hurt our persimmon trees unless propagated in this way.

We have made it a rule for years to give our customers the very best so we will in the future give you the best trees though it costs us twice as much to grow them. We have given trees grown by this new method a thorough tryout and they are the very best of all. We can grow carloads of this, the finest of all fruits.

TERRACE YOUR LAND

Put your terraces forty or sixty feet apart. Plant trees on these terraces. You can make a little bend in the terrace right where your tree comes so it will hold water on these terraces. I wish every school teacher had to learn terracing. Every school needs a terracing level. The teacher could get the boys and girls interested and be worth more to the community. If I were a school trustee this is the first thing I would ask a prospective teacher. If he could lay off terraces. People may have to make a living in this old world ten thousand years from now. If we let all the soil wash away, the race will perish. We send our children to school to educate them and then let the land wash away so they will starve. If every school teacher knew how to lay off terraces, the land would soon all be terraced. A good level can now be bought for twenty or thirty dollars by a thrifty farmer. It is more important to teach the children how to save the land than it is to teach them who discovered America.

In the catalogs I have formerly sent out and the catalogs I send out in the future I expect to tell a lot of experiences I have had with different fruits. It will pay you, I believe, to keep these catalogs even if you do not expect to order from me. I am not claiming to know it all by a long shot but you can get information from a man who has put in his life doing a thing. If you think this is not so, go and watch him catch a string of fish where you can't even get a bite.

Tell Your Friends About My Trees—I Would Do As Much For You.

THE APRICOT

PRICES ON APRICOT

	1	3	12	25	50
2. to 3 Ft.	\$.25	\$.70	\$ 2.65	\$ 5.35	\$ 10.00
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.40	1.15	4.30	8.00	15.00
4 to 5 Ft. ....	.50	1.45	5.65	11.00	19.00

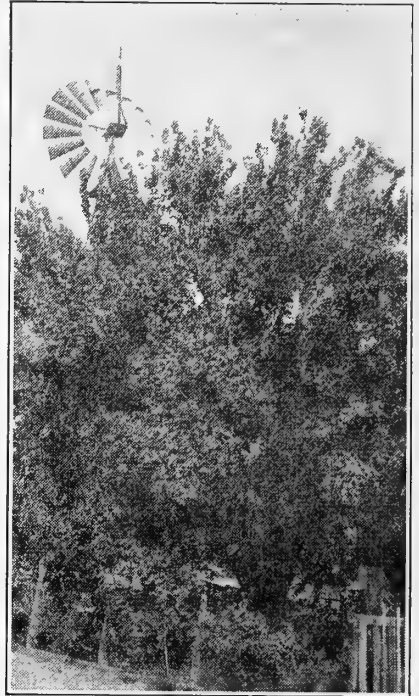
For the past twenty years I have been trying to find varieties of Apricots that will bear. As yet I have not found one that will bear every year but have two varieties that will come as near to bearing regularly as the Elberta Peach. I have discarded all Apricots that have fiber. So when you order Apricots from me you can rest assured they will have none of the objectionable fiber. When I hear of a new Apricot tree no matter where it is I always get some of them to try out.

HUNGARIAN BEST APRICOT. The scions of this apricot were brought from Hungaria about twenty years ago. Likely the largest Apricot tree in the world and one of the thriftiest growing trees. Proving to be as regular to bear as any peach. High colored and the finest quality. The worms bother it very little.

EARLY GOLDEN. The earliest of all. Bright yellow with red cheek. Large leaves, thrifty tree. Bears nearly every year. Extra fine for market.

LITTLE SAM. This tree has been growing on a rocky hill in a yard for many years. I repeatedly tried to grow it and found it had to be propagated in a little different way to the usual run of Apricots. Notwithstanding the neglect this has proven one of the greatest bearers of all Apricots I have ever seen. Trees planted out in orchard have invariably lived up to this reputation. Apricots average size, deep yellow. Bear in great clusters on the tree and have no objectionable fiber of any kind. It makes a pretty tree and worth its room for shade but will doubly repay any one with its great loads of golden fruit. Gets ripe about the middle of June. Excellent for fresh eating and canning.

BORDER QUEEN. A pale yellow apricot, red cheek, luxuriant growth. Originated in western Kansas out where the winds blow and the coyotes



HUNGARIAN APRICOT AS TALL AS A WINDMILL

howl. When we first read an account of this apricot I felt sure it would do well in Texas and I have not been disappointed. Have had it in bearing now ten years and has only missed one or two crops in this time. Medium early and extra quality.

NEW MOORPARK. One of the largest of all Apricots and the strain that I have bears good. This Apricot is as large as a peach, fine quality to can. Gets ripe about the fifteenth of June. Has extra large leaves and makes one of the finest of all shade trees. Over the south it has been for

years that when a nurseryman got an order for an Apricot tree he would send seedlings. No one knew the different kinds. In fact, a few years ago it seemed there was only one kind and that the kind that never would bear. I have ordered Apricot trees from all over the world and I soon found out that there were Apricots that would bear as regularly as peaches. My expense in finding good strains of Apricots I hope will be valuable to my customers. You can now plant Apricots with the assurance they will bear and be a valuable tree.

MANCHURIAN APRICOTS. These were brought to this country in 1924 by Prof. N. E. Hansen direct from Manchuria where it gets as cold as fifty degrees below zero. Not quite as large as our native apricots but of good quality and hardy. I am offering them to you at \$1.00 each prepaid. I only have a limited amount of each variety.

Varieties of Manchurian Apricots

MANCHU. Large yellow fruit, fresh fruit, No. 1 in size and quality. The largest of the Manchurian variety.

MANDARIN. Fruit large, rich yellow color; one of the best in quality fresh or cooked.

CHOW. Pale yellow, tree productive and good quality.

SING. (Chinese for Apricot) Good rich orange color flavor stronger than others.

NINGUTA. Fruit large yellow with red blush. Very productive.

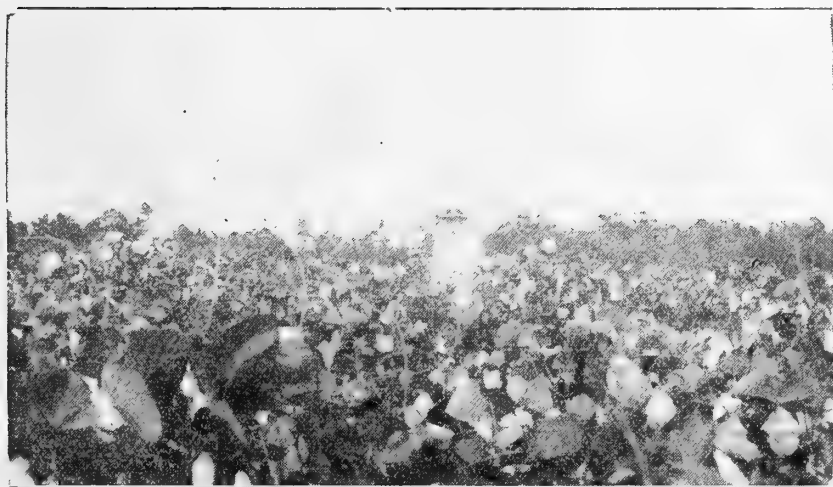
TOLA. Large yellow freestone. Excellent for cooking.

ANDA. Trees productive, fruit excellent; does not cook up; stays firm.

ZUN. Yellow, excellent fruit, small seed.

SINO. Excellent flavor, very productive, yellow.

KUDZU



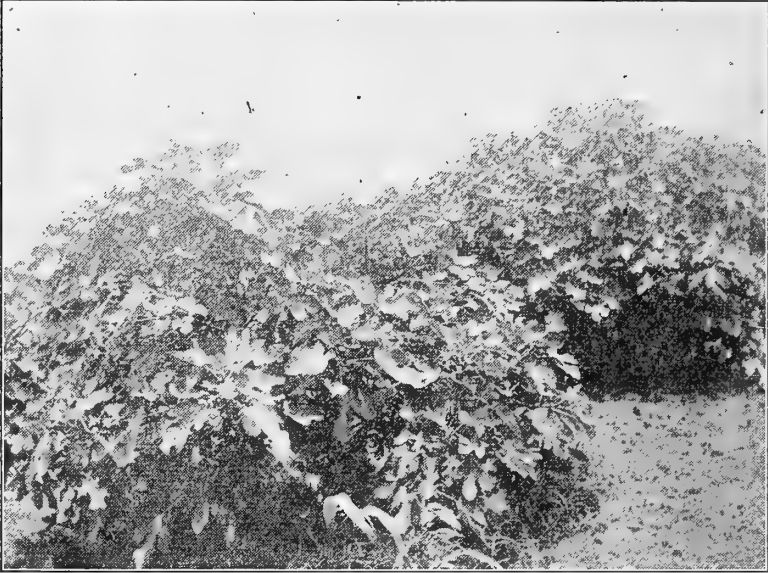
THE ABOVE PICTURE GIVES YOU SOME IDEA HOW VIGOROUS THIS PLANT WILL GROW IN THE OPEN IF GIVEN A CHANCE

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow.

Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant it along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. Strong one year plants. Ten plants, 85c; 100 plants, \$2.25; per 1000, \$19.00.

THE FIG

Price on Figs: 25c each, \$2:00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.



HARRISON FIG NEAR DALLAS PRODUCES MORE THAN \$400 PER ACRE

It has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has been found that they can be raised as far north as New York. Each plant makes from one to two gallons of figs a year. They are easily cultivated and are a sure crop. 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 kill, the above yield can be doubled.

Description of Varieties

THE HARRISON FIG. Found in Tarrant county several years ago. The man who owned it said he got his first plant from Spain. The plant will put on figs by the time it is twelve inches high and even if killed by frost will come up and bear abundantly. Fruit is very large straw colored, one of the largest of all figs and extra quality. The first plant I saw had at least a bushel of ripe and green figs on it in August.

This plant bears so very quickly and on such small plants that I sell lots of them in the North to grow in tubs. However, they will grow into very large trees.

CELESTE or CELESTIAL. A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold and heat. One of the first of all figs to be planted in the South.

THE BROWN TURKEY FIG. Will stand zero weather. Figs are brown, nearly black and very sweet. It does not bear on first year shoots like Harrison.

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.

THE GRAPE

PRICES ON GRAPE VINES

Niagara, Concord, Delaware, Goethe, Campbells Early, Moore's Early, each 15c; per 12, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

Big Extra, Carman, Virginia Dare, Champanel, American, 15c each; 12 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

Price on Muscadines and Scuppernongs: 25c each, \$2.00 per ten, \$15.00 per 100.

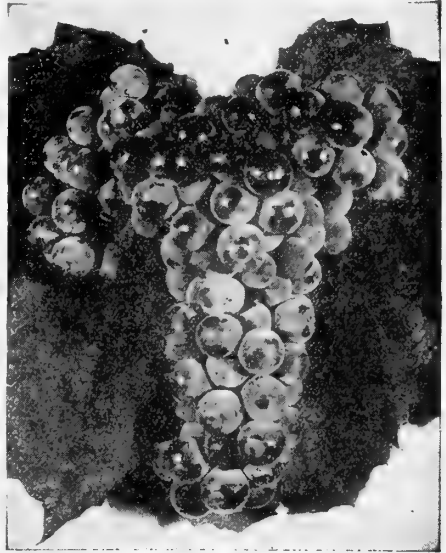
The fruit dates back as far as time itself. In fact, it was one of the first fruits man ever knew. In Southern Europe the peasants practically live on grapes and black bread and they live longer than any other people. There have been more books written on grape culture than on all other fruits combined. All of us remember when we were boys and how we roamed the creeks hunting for wild grapes. Some people imagine grapes are hard to grow. They can be grown cheaper than any other fruit.

THE CARMAN GRAPE. Vines very thrifty; in fact, just hardy as vines can be. The grapes are large, black and thick on the cluster. A cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I have ever seen. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell, plant some Carman. They outsell anything else on the market.

MOORES EARLY. One of the very earliest of all black grapes. Medium or large. Good quality and a wonderful bearer.

CHAMPANEL. Large, black, very popular. Grows on any kind of soil, either sand or black land. A cross between the Mustang and Concord giving it the highest vitality of all tame grapes. Good for juice and wine. It seems we are going to sell more Champanel grapes than any two other kinds. Turns black a month before ripe.

VIRGINIA DARE. Similar to a grape called Fern. Late, dark red with red juice. Vigorous grower. A bright sparkling juice and champagne is now made from this grape.



CARMAN GRAPE
NOTICE HOW SOLID BUNCHES

BIG EXTRA. An extra large black grape, very prolific. Bears in large bunches, taking prizes at fairs wherever shown.

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

GOETHE GRAPE. Very large pink oblong grape. Gets ripe in the fall. My father raised this grape forty years ago. Never rots.

CONCORD. This grape is proving a better grape for the South than I thought it would. It gets ripe very late, though there will be a few black grapes on a bunch by July 1st. Really ripe from 15th of August until September. Large black, thick hull.

Our Expert Packing Insures Safe Delivery of Trees.



ILLUSTRATING MUSCADINE GRAPES

SCUPPERNONG or MUSCADINE type of grapes. We set these grapes and build high frames for them to run or go to the woods and cut a sapling, say six inches through. These are set in the ground like a fence post, not cutting any of the limbs off. This makes a fine thing for the Muscadine to run on and in a few years it will form an immense mound of vines. The vines do not require pruning and a single vine will bear fifty gallons of grapes. The plants should be set at least thirty feet apart.

The James and Thomas are the dark colored Muscadine and makes the best wine of any grape known. The Scuppernong is the bronze colored Muscadine and will also make delicious grape juice or wine. All of our Muscadines this year are grafted on the the mustang roots and especially adapted to dry western climates and black land.

These grapes are doing fine around Abilene, Texas. The Muscadine or Scuppernong grape absolutely has to have a male in or near it to bear. One male vine to twenty or thirty bearing vines is enough.

Scuppernong—James—Thomas

Prices on Muscadines and Scuppernongs
25c each, \$2.00 per ten, \$15.00 per 100

SCUPPERNONG. The best known of its family. Large bronze fruit, sweet pulpy flesh. Bears abundantly.

JAMES Produces the largest fruit. Black, very juicy and sweet.

THOMAS. Fruit medium size; dark and very juicy. Excellent for making grape juice.

Male Muscadine vines 25c each.

MUSTANG GRAPE VINES for grafting. The Mustang stands drouth, root rot and all kinds of hardships. It grows into an immense vine or plant often covering a quarter acre. Being much used to graft other grapes on, I am offering the plants either to graft or let grow as wanted. The grapes are poor quality but will make pies and fairly good grape juice. \$1 per dozen, \$3.50 per hundred.

EDNA. If you are prepared to spray your grapes Edna is one of the finest of all white grapes. The vines are vigorous and the grapes ripen late and are not bothered so badly by birds. The grapes are large, clear white.

THE BERRY



EARLY WONDER BERRY. This berry originated here on a place I now own. It is large, nearly seedless, very delicious, easily picked since the vines are practically thornless. The finest of berries for canning. The most productive of all berries ever found. The vines the first year set will run on the ground like a dewberry. The second year they will begin to get off the ground. The tips of the plant vines will root like a dewberry if covered up, this giving the impression that it is a dew-blackberry cross. While Early Wonder has its faults, it gets too soft

in wet weather; with all this it is the best berry so far found. It has been renamed more than any other berry. Carried to California it is whooped under the name Texas Wonder. You will see it under many other names and at a higher price than I sell the plants, but you will get the Early Wonder and nothing else when you buy these plants no matter where they claim it originated. The Early Wonder plant is being planted on a big scale in California for juice. One man who whoops the Boysen berry has twenty-five acres of Wonder. He sells Boysen berry

plants but when he wants real fruit production he plants Wonder. This berry is doing well everywhere tried. 10c each; \$1 for 12; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000.

DUCHESS. Earliest of all berries. Seems to be a cross between a dew-berry and a blackberry. Will have ripe berries by April 20 and the berries are ripe in three weeks after the plants bloom. Extra large, fine flavor. Bears enough for home use but not enough for market. Wonderful pollinizer for McDonald and Princess. Supply of plants limited. \$1.00 per dozen.

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 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 very large. \$1.00 per dozen, \$2.00 per hundred, \$12.50 per thousand.

THE YOUNG OR AULO BERRY. This new berry is a cross between the Logan and the Austin Dewberry. The berry originated in Louisiana. It is the berry it seems Luther Burbank dreamed about. About 14 years ago Mr. Burbank ordered a few of every berry plant I listed in my catalog. He was making crosses and trying to get a cross between the Logan and some other berry. But his dream never came true. The Young Berry is probably the most remarkable berry in the world. It has the flavor of the Logan Berry and is the biggest of all berries. It is mild and sweet.

Strawberries are good but you want some sugar and cream with them. The Young Berry, it seems, lacks nothing. It is just as good as a fruit can be. You can eat them right off the vine.

Price of plants: 10c each; \$1.00 per 12; \$3.85 per hundred.

AUSTIN THORNLESS DEWBERRY. While the strain of the Austin I have been selling for years has few thorns, this one is absolutely thornless. The plants grow about like the common Austin, but you do not need gloves to pick them. Gets ripe the same time as the old Austin. Price of plants: 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$2.50 per hundred.

THE McDONALD BERRY. I have sold thousands of these plants and they are popular everywhere. McDonald is an early berry, often having ripe berries in a month after it blooms. The berries are firm and will keep many days, making it a good shipper. The blooms are self sterile and must be pollinated. Early Wonder is the best berry to plant near it. When properly pollinated will bear as high as twelve quarts to the plant. Nearly all the berries on a plant get ripe at once. 10c each, \$2.25 per 100, \$21.00 per 1000.

BOYSEN BERRY. Very similar if not the same as the Young berry. I have thousands of the plants from California where it is much whooped and by some in Texas. Price of plants: 10c each; per hundred, \$3.50; or \$30 per thousand.

MERCEREAU. This berry was first introduced by a Frenchman up near Toronto, Canada. It is named after the introducer. On deep moist sand or sub-irrigated land this is the most wonderful berry I have ever seen. Don't waste your money with it unless you have the very best drouth resisting land or can irrigate. The Mercereau berry plants will grow from four to seven feet high and stands upright. It will, under the above conditions, produce more berries than any other berry of its season. Bears in great clusters like grapes. Berries are firm and do not lose their shape in canning. It retains the peculiar flavor of the northern blackberry and is easier picked than any other berry. It is exactly right to catch the late berry market. By all means if you have deep sand try out this berry. You would be safe in planting an acre or two of it. 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.00 per 12, \$3.85 per 100.

THE PRINCESS. Ripens in this country the first of May. Wonderful producer if pollinated and will bear fairly well without pollination. The plants are entirely thornless, the only successful thornless blackberry so far found. Vigorous grower. If pollinated by some other berry like Duchess will be highly profitable for market. Supply of plants limited. \$1 per dozen. \$5 per hundred.

THE CHERRY

PRICES ON CHERRIES

	1	3	12	25
2 to 3 Ft. light	\$.30	\$.85	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.50
2 to 3 Ft. heavy .....	.50	1.45	5.50	10.25
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.75	2.15	8.25	16.00

CHERRY TREES. We can grow this delicious fruit here in Texas better than I ever thought we could. Several kinds should be planted. The trees need pollination since one cherry tree alone will not bear much. Another thing is to head them low. Make them come out right at the ground. A high headed cherry tree can not stand our hot climate. It does not pay to cut off a big cherry limb as the trees never seem to get over it. To skin a tree with a plow means almost sure death. I feel like with the knowledge we are gaining about this fruit we will soon be growing a lot of cherries in Texas. So far we have not found any way to get the sweet cherry to grow. The limbs are so naked they will sunburn.

NEW CENTURY, xxx. Nearly black. Fair quality. Productive. Tree good grower.

EARLY RICHMOND, xxx. Medium dark red, juicy, acid. A good bearer. Bearing well on the plains and everywhere cherries do well.



ENGLISH MORELLO, xxx. Fair size. Blackish red. Juicy, good.

MONTMORENCY, xxx. Large red, productive. Later than Richmond. Fine.

WRAGG, xxx. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Dark red. It is proving a good bearer here where we did not think cherries would do so well. They write from the plains that it bears great loads and is the finest of all cherries.

RASPBERRY

Plant, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 12 for \$1.00; \$3.85 per 100.

NEW RASPBERRY — THE CHIEF. An improved Latham. Plants set in the winter will often bear a crop of berries in the spring. Red and very prolific.

CUMBERLAND. The most productive of all the black Raspberries I have tried. Good quality, early, large. Black.

THE LATHAM RED RASPBERRY Highly recommended in the North and is doing well in Arkansas. It will do well on the plains of West Texas and in the deep sand. Will grow where it gets too cold for the Aulo Berry. Bears abundantly of flaming red berries.



THE PECAN

PRICES ON PECANS

	1	3	12	100
2 to 3 Ft.	\$.75	\$ 2.10	\$ 8.00	\$60.00
3 to 4 Ft. ....	.85	2.40	9.40	70.00
4 to 5 Ft.	1.00	2.85	11.00	85.00



MADAM X PECANS

Low prices on Pecan trees. This same price applies to both the Western and Eastern kind. The Western trees are always inclined to be crooked until they have grown a few years. These are tap rooted trees and grown on a root system that can penetrate the ground.

I claim the distinction of having set the first budded pecan trees ever set in this county. I have pecan trees in bearing on my place thirty and forty feet high that I set out myself. I was the first to learn to bud pecan trees thirty years ago. And during this time I have done much experimenting with the pecan.

Pecan trees will be exceedingly scarce this year. We have a nice stock of young vigorous trees. We do not have any off brands to get rid of. Our trees are true to name and you will get what you order. People write and ask what is best to pollenize Burkett and Madam X with. They seem to pollenize themselves all right but the com-

mon wild pecan is as good as many off brands and if you want to be sure then set a wild pecan or two to each acre. We can sell you these wild trees at 25c each or you can get them out of the woods.

To say a tree will live for eternity is saying a right smart but as far as we are concerned, a pecan tree will live always. If you have good land and set a pecan tree this winter it is likely to be there two hundred years unless it is killed in some way. There are plenty of pecan trees on the creek in San Saba and other counties that must have been growing when Columbus discovered America. As an investment nothing can beat them. One tree bears six hundred dollars worth of nuts a year. Judge Poindexter, a well known lawyer at Cleburne, Texas, owned a pecan tree that he sold an average of \$125 worth of nuts a year. No one is likely to plant an orchard that all the trees will do this, but this shows what can be done.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

TEXAS PROLIFIC. A long pecan and very thin shell. Has been considered one of the very best but is giving away to Burkett. Has long slender leaves. A slender leafed pecan is subject to rosette if fertilized too much. If you have them and know they do well, plant more of them.

MADAM X. This is the original and first name for a pecan that was much boosted over the radio a few years ago. Likely the biggest of all pecans and while it is alleged it often does not fill we find that on deep cold sand it fills good. Madam X comes into bearing after being set likely quicker than any other pecan. It is exceedingly large, fairly good flavor. The Madam X pecan sells on sight. We have never had to sell them at a reduced price; in fact they are right up with Burkett on the market. Thousands of pecan trees that were boosted a few years ago are now being worked over to Burkett and Madam X. Why not buy these two pecan trees from Fitzgerald's Nursery and you will never have occasion to work them over.

THE BURKETT PECAN. Now acknowledged by all as the very best pecan to plant in many portions of the state. We have on our place the first Burkett pecan tree ever propagated by any one. And we have maintained from the very first that Burkett is right at the top. There have been quite a lot of other kinds boosted and set out to cause a loss to the planter if he could have gotten Burkett. I have on my place many other kinds of pecans and there is only one more kind that comes up with Burkett in bearing and selling. This is the Madam X. Last season when such kinds as Halbert, Texas Prolific, Bradley and others were bringing fifteen cents per pound Burkett and Madam X brought thirty-five. The Eastern Schley was selling at thirty-five cents but it seems to belong in the East. Burkett gets by the bugs, case bearer and other pests better than any other pecan. Burkett nuts are large, round, easily shelled and always fills out. Finest flavor and if we get anything that outsells it is yet to be found. By all means plant Burkett no matter if you are offered some other

kind even if the other kind is patented, trade marked, or what not. The Burkett makes a fine tree for a yard or shade. Grown on natural pecan root system it is a very large nut. Why raise pecans at fifteen cents per pound when you can plant Burkett and get twenty-five for them. I figure that in Texas more Burkett and Madam X will be sold than all other pecan trees combined. Maybe twice as many.

WESTERN SCHLEY. Medium large long nut. We sell a lot of trees of these. It is a pity they are not such quality as the Eastern Schley.

EASTERN SCHLEY. Highest of all pecans and tops the market. Grows best on low land and rather tardy coming into bearing. The nuts are long thin shelled, pretty and a winner if you happen to have the land that will produce them.

HALBERT. Very prolific. Does well on shallow soil. Shell thin. Medium to small size.

SUCCESS. A large nut, 45 to 50 per pound. In Arizona where it is extremely hot, they irrigate this through the summer and produce nuts that are simply immense. Thin shell and separate well from the shell. Doing well on bottom land here near Stephenville. Nearly round.

STUART. One of the oldest varieties. Originated at Ocean Springs, Miss., about sixty years ago. Does well even in West Texas if the ground is low and moist. Seems to do best in town where protected by the houses. Limbs on top-worked trees always bear heavy, showing that it is not a good self-pollenizer.

SHOULD PECANS BE FERTILIZED?

The man who owns the orchard can tell better about that than I can. If the soil is poor it should be built up. If the trees go to rosetting or dying at the end of the limbs better let up on fertilizer. The same thing causes field crops to burn will cause pecan trees to rosette. In setting pecan trees never put any kind of fertilizer in the hole or around them. If you do you are nearly sure to get a case of rosette and lose more time than you gain. If a tree out in the field begins to rosette you can nearly always find that there has been a hog pen or a hay stack or something near it. A tree in a well cultivated field often rosette because more plant food becomes available. In the summer when it is hot a pecan tree will take up quick acting fertilizer in a hurry if it is applied in irrigation water or during a rainy spell.

THE WALNUT

PRICES ON ENGLISH AND BLACK WALNUTS

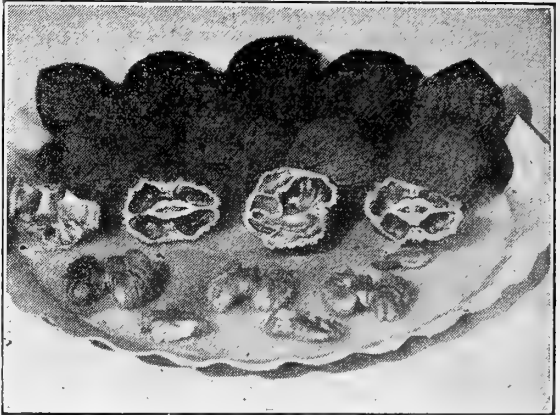
	1	3	12	25
1 to 2 Ft.	\$.90	\$ 2.60	\$10.00	\$18.75
2 to 3 Ft.	1.00	2.85	11.20	22.85
3 to 4 Ft.	1.30	3.75	14.10	28.00
4 to 5 Ft.	2.00	5.50	20.00	36.00

ENGLISH WALNUTS. The English Walnuts are still just in the experimental stage, but every year I become more and more convinced that they are of great commercial value in Texas. Last season I know of a number of trees that produced big crops and would have been loaded again this year had it not been for the late freeze in this section. From all reports it seems that the Mayette stood the cold better than any variety. If you plant the English Walnut you will have to plant some of the black walnuts with them for pollination. I have had better luck with the Thomas so far as a pollinator. The walnut will grow on drier, poorer land than the pecan. One thing the walnut is very susceptible to is cotton root rot. This year all of my walnuts are grafted on common native creek walnut that seems to be immune to root rot. For a yard tree nothing compares in beauty to the English Walnut with its great big shiny leaves.

THE WILSON WONDER WALNUT. There are now several fine trees of this nut growing and bearing here in Stephenville. Some of them thirty feet high and have gone through below zero weather. Makes a very beautiful shade, besides the fine nut it bears. The nuts are the largest of all the English Walnuts.

EUREKA. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks late, and is therefore desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

FRANQUETTE. Nuts very large,



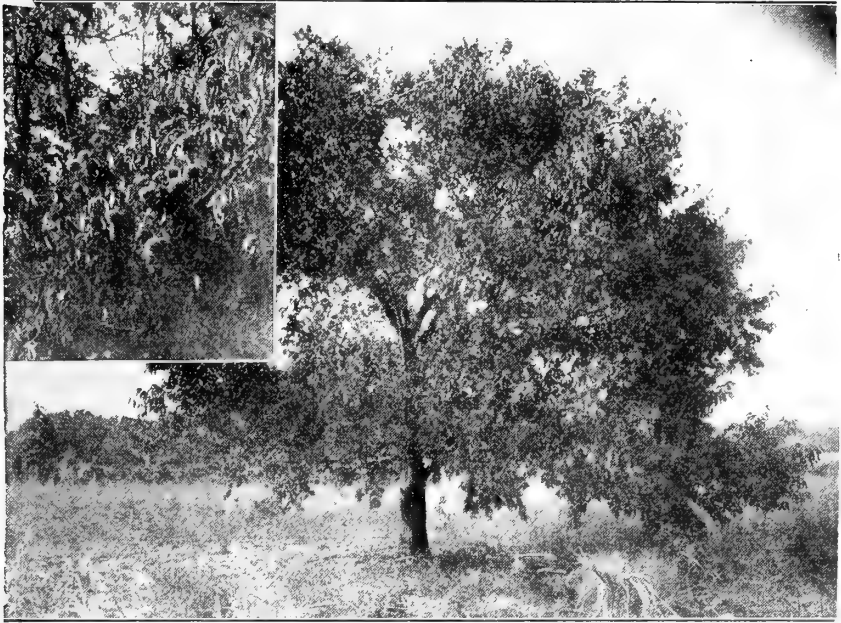
OHIO WALNUT

long and pointed; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

MAYETTE. One of the best; nuts large and uniform decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

BLACK WALNUT. We now have three Black Walnuts that are a wonderful improvement over the old walnut. The nuts are very large and you can crack them with a hammer and remove the meat whole. They can be peeled as fast if not faster than pecans. The trees grow fast, come into bearing in three or four years. They make a tree that attracts everybody's attention. We have the Thomas, Ohio and Stabler varieties in Black Walnuts.

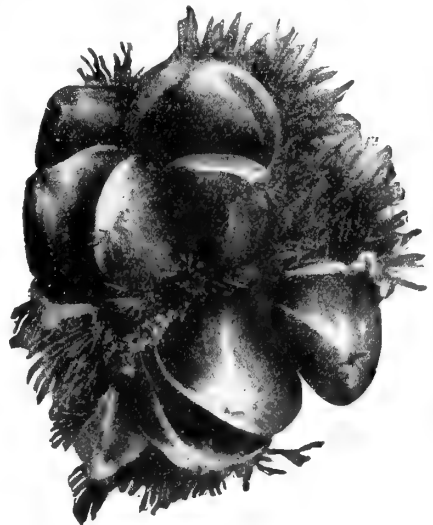
JAPAN WALNUT. Trees grow very fast and are fine for shade. The meats come out whole like the English Walnut. Small trees, 50c each.



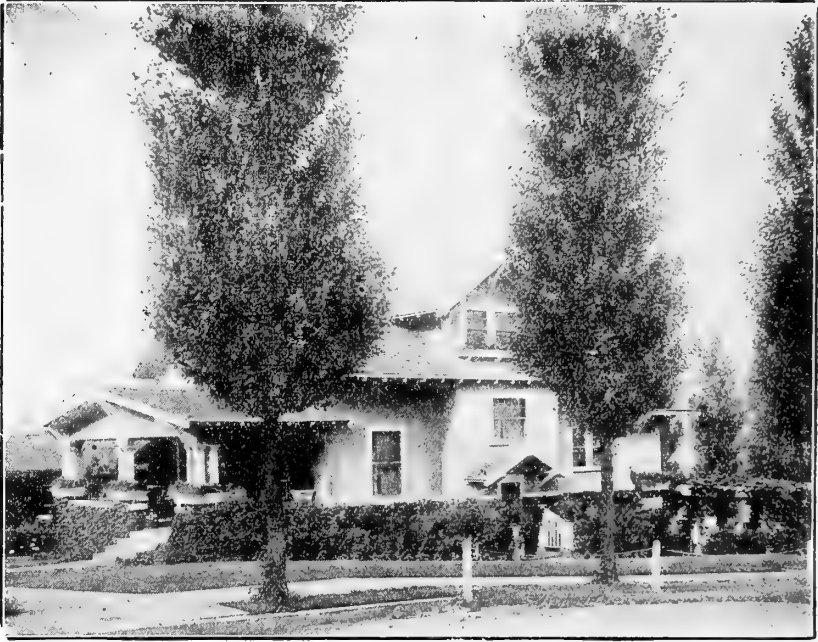
CHESTNUT TREE NEAR GAINESVILLE

CHESTNUT. Makes a very beautiful tree. The nuts are used in more different ways than any other nut in the world. Several years ago the Chestnut blight ruined a great many Chestnut trees in the North. I have sent to China and Japan for my Chestnut seed. These Chestnut trees are blight proof, the nuts are large and the trees begin to bear in two or three years after setting. The young trees branch out close to the ground but can be trimmed in a way to make them umbrella or vase shaped. The trees are hardy and thrifty as oaks. The nuts are born on the inside of a big burr that has spines over it like cockleburrs. The kernels come out whole. Everyone should have a few of these valuable ornamental trees. We have several of these trees growing in this county that have been bearing for many years. The nuts are borne abundantly, but are so high-priced that they are usually found only in high-class grocery stores. Trees easy to get to live and grow rapidly after well established. They will grow along creeks, or in any moist sandy land. Bloom out late enough to escape frosts. Likely they will do better in the plains of West

Texas than any other nut tree. So far we have not grafted Chestnut trees since the nuts are easily peeled and the Japan Chestnut is a large nut. Look at our low prices on Chestnut trees. 1 to 2 foot, well branched, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, or \$3.75 per dozen.



SHADE TREES



LOMBARDY POPLARS

LOMBARDY POPLARS. A tall growing tree of the Cottonwood family. Stands the hardest sandstorms and adds grandeur to any landscape. They look good in the yard and are fine street trees. 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00; 4 to 5 foot size trees, 50c each, or ten for \$4.00.

SYCAMORE. To my way of thinking the most beautiful and romantic tree in the world and a tree that is used for shade and wood all over the globe. A few years ago I was crossing a desert out in the West. The land was hot and dry and parched. I came to a low place and a grove of Sycamore trees. In the shade a cool, beautiful spring bubbled up. If you want a shade, plant a Sycamore, then rest assured that you have the prettiest tree of all. Seems to do the best in sandy land.

2 to 3 feet, 35c, or ten for \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, 60c, or 10 for \$5.00; 4 to 5 feet, 85c, or ten for \$7.50; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.10, or 10 for \$10.00. Big trees two inches through, \$2.50 each.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD. A very long-lived shade tree; very hard wood; large round leaves, making a dense shade. The first tree to bloom in Spring; has pretty red flowers which last a few weeks. 1 to 2 ft., 25c; 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

WEeping WILLOW. A well known weeping tree. Nice to plant in back yard or anywhere you want a tree. Regarded by all as very beautiful. 3 to 4 foot trees, 25c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 40c each.

FLOWERING WILLOW. A willow that stands the driest weather. Beautiful with pink flowers. Blooms all summer. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c.

MIMOSA. Accacia Julibrisin. The great South African Fern. This is the tree that you see in the picture shows when you see a picture of South Africa. This tree not only makes a specimen tree out on the lawn but will be good against the house if kept cut back. It can also be grown into a hedge. It is a legume and gathers fertilizer from the

air and this makes it fine on the lawn. Grass will grow thriftier near this tree than away from it. When I saw this tree a few years ago I became enthusiastic about it. I have worked up an immense stock and will put the price down to where you can afford to set the trees even in a hedge. Understand these trees not only add beauty to your yard and lawns, but make the soil richer.

1 to 2 foot, 3 for 25c; 10 for 80c; 100, \$7.00; 2 to 3 foot, 1 for 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$2.15; 100 for \$21.00; 3 to 4 foot, 1 for 40c; 3 for \$1.15; 10 for \$3.00; 4 to 5 foot, 1 for 90c; 3 for \$2.60; 10 for \$7.40; 100, \$70.00.

SOME FIG EXPERIENCES IN KANSAS

Below are two clippings sent us by Mrs. Anna Helton Greer of Cherryvale, Kans. The clipping was published in the Wichita Beacon, Wichita, Kans., and shows what some of our plants are doing in the North. Mrs. Greer is delighted with the Sapa plum and the Mimosa as well as Harrison figs.

Four rare species of trees, three Mimosas and one Harrison fig, are growing in the yard of Mrs. Anna Helton Greer of Cherryvale, Kansas.

"All trees are two years old and the fig tree is full of fruit," she writes. "Figs set on at the base of each leaf and the trees have no blossoms. Figs begin to form as soon as the trees are 10 inches tall."

Mrs. Greer says a number of people have seen the tree and all doubt if there is another outdoor fruit bearing fig tree in Kansas.

In a home town note in The Beacon recently it was disclosed that Mrs. Anna Helton Greer of Cherryvale has four rare species of trees, three Mimosas and one Harrison fig tree growing in her yard.

Alfred MacDonald, director of parks and forestry here, Thursday displayed a branch from a fig tree which he brought here from Texas 15 years ago and which is growing in Riverside Park. The tree is bearing green figs which MacDonald thinks will ripen next month.

The park director said a Mimosa



bush also is growing in the same park and added that another Mimosa bush is growing in the yard of B. O. Bowers, 142 North Volutsia.

I am now listing Chinese Elm trees so cheaply you can afford to buy them if you live on a rented place. 2 to 3 foot, 25c; 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 4 foot, 35c or 10 for \$3.00; 4 to 5 foot, 45c or 10 for \$4.00; 5 to 6 foot, 55c or 10 for \$5.00. This tree grows very fast. It hardly pays to buy trees larger than 5 to 6 feet.

CHINESE ELM. A regular Jack and the bean stalk among trees. Probably the fastest growing tree in the world. Trees set out when they were only one foot high have grown to fifteen feet in two years. A beautiful tree that goes right on growing during the hardest drouth. The great drawback to this tree is that it is very sensitive to root rot. If it happens to be planted where this disease exists it will die promptly and when the tree is looking the prettiest. Occasionally a tree will grow very crooked, and this really adds to their beauty. Landscape men often argue that nothing but straight trees should be set but I argue that a crooked tree occasionally will add a ruggedness to any landscape. You remember the old knarled crooked trees in the woods. They make things look more natural and recall our days of childhood.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

CORALBERRY OR INDIAN CURRANT (*Symphoricarpus Vulgaris*) This shrub grows 3 to 5 feet, has good foliage until late in the fall; graceful, arching branches studded with small clusters of dark red berries that remain all Winter. The small green flowers in August are inconspicuous. Endures shade and dry soil. Excellent for banks to prevent erosion, 25c each.

CREPE MYRTLE. We are now making a specialty of this, one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Grows and blooms in the driest places. We have three colors: Pink, red and purple. Better order one of each. Small plants 1 to 2 feet, 15c each; 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; heavy plants, 50c each.

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*). One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, size of plum blooms, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright, glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants, 2 to 3 feet, 30c.

NANDINA. Here is a shrub from Japan that has gained immense popularity all over the South where it has been planted. Of very graceful upright habit of growth, in the spring the foliage is light green and has tiny blossoms; in the fall the foliage turns a fiery red and stays that way all winter; this, together with the bunches of red berries it produces in profusion offers a treat to anyone who has never seen one. Indispensable in any landscape planning, as it gives an original effect to your planting.

8 to 10-inch plants (puddled roots), 70c; 12 to 14-inch plants (puddled roots), \$1.00; balled and burlapped, \$1.25.

GOLDEN BELL — FORSYTHIA. The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable because of its early blooming. 35c each. \$2.50 per 10.

EUONYMOUS JAPONICA. One of the most popular evergreens used either for a vine or can be trained to make a hedge. Has big thick glossy leaves, very hardy. Medium size plants 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

PHOTINIA SERULATA. Medium tall, upright-growing evergreen shrub, with large, dark green leaves; new growth at first is dark red, gradually changing to green as foliage matures; some of the older leaves change to rich crimson during winter. Price each, 75c. Balled, \$1.00.

CAPE JASMINE. A plant with glossy green leaves and white blooms. Very beautiful and noted for its fragrance. One of the most attractive plants in our nursery. The variety we offer stands the cold better than any other I have ever found. Blooms all summer. Small plants 35c each, medium size 50c and balled plants \$1.00. We do not prepay charges on balled plants.

LILAC. One of the oldest of flowers known and loved by everyone. Blooms in the early spring large clusters of fragrant purple flowers. Price 2 to 3 foot plants, 35c.

ALTHEA — ROSE OF SHARON. (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drouth, blooms from July until frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors: Double White, Banner (Light Double Pink), Brazadt (Reddish Lilac). 1 year, 25c each; 2 year, 40c each.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. A small growing shrub with glistening leaves. Bears pink flowers that are very fragrant. No finer plant can be found to plant around the foundation of a house or just one plant alone is a thing of beauty. Very fragrant. Makes a nice hedge. Price 35c each, or \$2.50 for 10; \$15.00 for 100.

TAMARIX—SALT CEDAR. Beautiful, cypress-like blue green foliage, produced in plumes. Informal growth. Makes shrubby, picturesque tree in Southern sections. Flowers in sprays of lovely red-rose. Blooms during the Spring, Summer and Fall. Price 25c each. 10 for \$2.00.

PYRACANTHA LALANDI. Medium to large growing shrub adapted to most any soil or location; greatly admired for their reddish-orange berry-like fruits which remain on the plant until spring. Excellent for winter effect. 2 feet, 65c. Balled, \$1.25.

SPIREA FROEBELI. The bluish green leaves are purple when young. Deep rosy blooms are borne in abundance in the middle of summer, and over a long period. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

SPIREA THUNBERG. (Spirea Thunbergia.) Its attractive, feathery foliage makes this one of the most beautiful Spireas. It is a mass of snow-white flowers before the leaves appear. A semi-dwarf, all purpose shrub. Prices 1 to 2 ft., 35c each; 10 at 25c each.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE. Also known as Bridal 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 \$2.00.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A dwarf shrub with dense corms, or heads of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July, and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

COREOPSIS. Large yellow Daisy-like flowers. One of the hardiest plants we have. Good for a border. 3 for 25c, prepaid.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Price 35c each.

WEIGELA DIERVILLA. The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large trumpet-shaped of all shades and colors; very effective for grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July. Price 50c each.

VITEX. To my way of thinking one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Will grow in the driest land and constantly covered with great bunches of beautiful blue flowers. I recommend that all bee men plant this as it is not only ornamental but is liked by the bees. Makes a nice hedge. 35c each for 2 to 3 foot plants.

IRIS. We have a big assortment. Some red, yellow and blue. We can not give you any particular color but if you will order a dozen plants for fifty cents you are sure to be pleased with the assortment.

CALLICARPA AMERICANA or commonly known as **BEAUTY BERRY.** A very beautiful shrub. Pink flowers in August followed by lovely purple berries in clusters. In extremely cold climate kills back to the ground but comes up again from the root. 18 to 24-inch plants, 50 each.

DEUTZIA CRENATA. One of the prettiest of Deutzia. Pink flowers blooming early in the spring. Price each, 35c.

PHILADELPHIA CORONARIUS. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. One of our most beautiful evergreen trees. It is a vigorous grower. A tree you will always be proud of. 2 to 3-foot trees, balled, \$1.50 each.

DWARF BOX. Used for edging the borders of flower beds or for planting along walk. Evergreen and very compact, never growing tall. Plants, each 35c, 10 for \$3.00.

VARIBILLIS. (Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac). One of the most desirable Summer-flowering shrubs. Each Spring it throws out 4 to 5-foot stems in numbers, making a bushy plant.

The cool, pale blue color of the blooms and its constant blooming habit makes this one of the best shrubs. 2 to 3 foot, 35c; 3 to 4 foot, 60c.

VINES

BLUE WISTERIA. The vines of this plant grow very fast in the hardest, driest places. Fine for covering a wall. Blooms all summer, clusters of blue flowers. Some price the plants at \$1.00 each, but I have the finest lot of plants in the whole country, and the price is 35c each.

HONEYSUCKLE. Your choice Red or Yellow. A beautiful well known vine. Loved by everyone. 25c each.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. I believe this is the prettiest Honeysuckle yet found. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Pink flowers in May and June, followed by clusters of red and orange berries. Price, 18 to 24-inch plants, 35c.

BITTERSWEET. A hardy climber with glossy foliage and large clusters of orange-crimson berries which make beautiful decoration. Price, two-year field grown plants, 45c each.

BEAUTY BUSH. One of the earliest blooming shrubs, grows five or six feet tall and in the spring is completely covered with lovely pink bell-shaped flowers. 3 to 4 foot plants, 45c each.

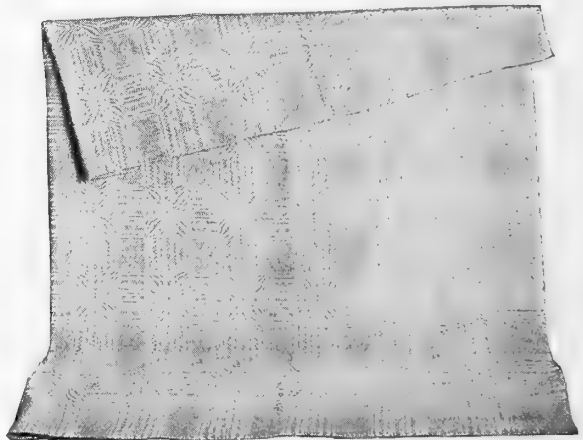
ENGLISH IVY. A very hardy vine, clings closely to wall covering it completely with leaves overlapping like shingles. Leaves turn crimson in fall. Plants, each 15c.

QUEEN'S CROWN. Rose of the Mountain, Antigonan, Mexican Love Vine: A plant with so many different names it should be a beauty and it is. It certainly lives up to its name. The Queen's Crown is one of our outstanding plants. A fast growing vine that will cover a porch or trellis in a season. It is a pretty vine even were it not for its great fronds of lively pink flowers on a single stem. It begins blooming in the summer time and continues on until late fall. A passerby will stop to look at such a pretty vine and the owner will get a great delight out of the plant. You can afford to set these plants. Year old plants, 10c each, 3 for 25c. Extra strong plants, 3 for 50c.

QUEEN'S CROWN SEED. Since the bulbs are rather hard for some people to get to live I am offering the Queen's Crown seed. They should be planted about when cotton is planted and will bloom the first year. Pkt. of about fifty seed, 25c.

BED SPREADS

Every year we send our wool to the factory and have old fashioned bed spreads made of it. These are 90 by 108 inches and are likely as pretty a work of art as you ever saw. We have an assortment of colors. Better write and see if we have the color you want before you order. Each \$9.15.



HEDGE

AMoor RIVER PRIVET. A very popular hedge plant and especially so since we have been selling plants grown from the seed. Plants grown from the seed do not get broomy in a hedge and really worth twice as much as cutting plants. They are also more beautiful specimen plants. We have had so many calls for our Amoor River Privet plants grown from seed that we are growing an immense stock. If you want small plants you have them at sure enough reasonable price. Even the smallest plants are branched.

Price: 12-inch plants, seedling, 12, 50c; 25, \$1.00; 50, \$1.95; 100, \$3.75; 18-inch plants, seedling, 10, 60c; 25, \$1.20; 50, \$2.35; 100, \$5.65; 24-inch plants, seedling, 12, 80c; 25, \$1.50; 50c \$2.95; 100, \$5.50; 36-inch plants, seedling, 12, \$1.20; 25, \$2.35; 50, \$4.65; 100, \$9.25.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Almost too well known to need description. Has bright shining green leaves. Grows into a very beautiful hedge. Or a single plant out on the lawn is very beautiful. Three to four foot plants each, 15c; 12 for \$1.25, or \$6.00 per hundred.

Remember, your planting problems are our problems, if you pass them on to us. If in any way we can advise or help you in regard to the planting or care of any of the stock listed in this catalog, that is part of our service.

EVERGREENS

WE DO NOT PAY EXPRESS ON BALLED PLANTS

I find that a great many people prefer to buy small evergreens and watch them grow into big trees. As some lady said, no one wants to adopt an 18-year-old child, rather take a small one and get the pleasure of raising it. For this reason I am offering this year an immense stock of small evergreens. These will be dug, the roots dipped in a solution of red clay and sent to you mail prepaid. Do not let the roots get the least bit dry at any time. Plant them at once and then you will have the pleasure of watching them grow up. It is just natural for us to like to see things grow; but likely feel that you cannot afford the high priced evergreens, so here they are that anybody can afford. You will also find the larger plants quoted.

ARIZONA CYPRESS. Light green symmetrical. Hurt by cold to some extent. 6-inch plants, 50c; one foot plants, \$1.00; balled, \$1.25.

BAKERS ARBORVITAE. The most popular of all arborvitae. Stands drouth. Pyramidal. Can be sheared to beautiful form. 61-inch plants, 50c; one foot plants, \$1.00; 2 foot, balled, \$1.75.

RAMSEY HYBRID. This is also a tall growing Cypress. Often reaching the height of twenty feet. Can be sheared in columnar form. One of the prettiest of all evergreens and does not winter kill. Easily transplanted. One to two feet, 75c each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; balled, \$1.25.

ROSEDALE ARBORVITAE. A light green arborvitae. Takes the pyramid shape. Very beautiful in early spring. Easy to transplant if the roots do not get dry. Price 6-inch plants, 25c; 1 foot plants, 75c each; 2-foot, \$1.00; balled, \$1.25.

JUNIPER SABINA (SAVIN JUNIPER). A low, many branched evergreen, sometimes growing 4 feet high, but may be kept down by pruning. Among the finest semi-prostrates for borders with taller trees in the background; also where a low tree is needed in the foundation planting. 1 to 2 foot plants, bare root, \$1.25; B. and B., \$1.75.



CEDRUS DEODARA. This is the tree that Kipling refers to so often in his stories about India. A native of the Himalayan Mountains and grows sometimes to be a hundred feet high. But will stand drouths and hardship. Light Blue-Green similar to a Spruce in growth and color. We have small plants that we will send for twenty-five cents each or three for fifty cents. This is the cheapest way to get one of these beautiful trees. Then we have one foot trees not balled at \$1.00 each, balled \$1.25 each. Balled plants are sent by express and not prepaid.

THE CARE OF EVERGREENS

If you are having dry weather at planting time, you should water your evergreens thoroughly about every other evening until you get a soaking rain. Do this through all dry spells for the first year or two. This is especially necessary in foundation plantings of ornamental evergreens, where the trees get strong reflections from the sun and the ground dries out more readily. Remember in watering evergreens that if it is incorrectly done it generally does more harm than good.

SHADE TREE COLLECTION No. 26

- 3 Green Ash, 3 to 4 foot.
- 3 Red Bud or Judas tree, 3 to 4 foot.
- 3 Sycamore, 3 to 4 foot.
- 3 Catalpa, 3 to 4 foot.

All above shade trees sent prepaid for \$2.00 or if you prefer twelve of one variety will send twelve of any of the above prepaid for \$2.00.

WINDBREAKS



OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE NORTH OF KIEFFER PEAR ORCHARD

One of the most important things in my catalog or any other tree catalog is windbreaks. I wish I could impress on people the great value of windbreaks. This importance is recognized by the Federal Government. Even if you only grow field crops you still need windbreaks. And the fruit grower can hardly do without them. One of my orchards this year behind a windbreak made seven hundred bushels of peaches; another orchard not protected made very few. A windbreak is needed around every quarter section. Below I list the best windbreaks and have made the price so you can set them. They should be set two to four feet apart. The size I list is twelve to eighteen inches high and will grow up very quickly.

BLACK LOCUST. Grows to a tall tree. After it gets large forms a fence that few things would go through. Makes lasting posts. \$2.00 per hundred or \$17.50 per thousand.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Any kind of stock will eat these until they get large. At the same time a fine windbreak can be grown from them. And they will make a fence if planted close enough. Post from this tree will last indefinitely. The berries are fine for

chickens and hogs. \$2 per hundred, \$17.50 per 1000.

HONEY LOCUST. Grows much like the Black Locust. The beans are valuable as stock feed. \$2.00 per hundred, \$18.00 per thousand.

CHINESE ELM. In West Texas where there is no root rot this will make a desirable quick growing windbreak. Stock will eat it and rabbits are especially fond of it. If you have lots of rabbits do not plant it. 12 to 18-inch plants \$2.25 per hundred or \$20 per thousand.

OSAGE ORANGE or BOIS D'ARC. A hardy species of orange that grows far north. The trees will get fifty feet high and has long thorns making a hedge that will solve your fence trouble forever. The young trees can be tied together in a way to make a hedge quicker turning man and beast and keeping off the cold winds. Crops of any kind can be grown earlier when protected by the windbreaks I offer. \$2.00 per hundred or \$17.50 per 1000.

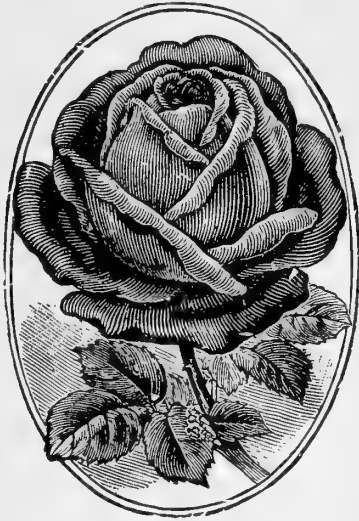
CATALPA. Will grow seventy feet high on good soil. Will make posts that will last for many years. A very valuable wood. Covered with pretty flowers in the early Spring. Does not have thorns. \$1.75 per 100 or \$15 per 1000.

Our Expert Packing Insures Safe Delivery of Trees.

THE ROSE

Our roses are the very best field grown. Our number one plants are as large as some send out for extras. And we are offering this year a number of new roses that will add greatly to any flower garden.

Strong Plants. No. 1, each 35c or 12 for \$3; No. 2 plants, the grade usually sent out by the big merchandise houses as No. 1, 25c each; \$2.35 for 12.



WHITE ROSES

FRAU KARL DRUSKI. A beautiful pure white rose. In the bud it will show a pink tinge, but when open it is a paper white. Very large and perfect in shape. Can be trained to a trellis. If pruned back when it has finished blooming and kept watered, it will continue to bloom all through the summer and fall. It is also called the White American Beauty.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. The favorite of all white roses. A good grower and bloomer, sometimes having four or five roses on one long stem. An ivory white, very fragrant. No yard is complete without the Kaiserine. We also have the climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.

CALEDONIA. One of the prettiest white roses on the market. Pure white

buds opening to double high centered blooms of a creamy texture. Strong grower and free flowering.

RED ROSES

OLYMPIAD. An outstanding rose recently brought to this country from France. Has long pointed buds, orange scarlet opening to Oriental scarlet with golden yellow at base. Fragrant blooms produced on long stems.

E. G. HILL. Flower of attractive scarlet. Shading to a deeper red as it develops. One of the best red roses.

RED RADIANCE. Same rank grower as Radiance, bright red color flowers double borne on long stiff stems; one of the finest of cut flowers.

RED COLUMBIA. This excellent type of vigorous growing rose, with long, clean stems and free blooming is highly recommended. Very fine in bud and beautiful in open flower, fragrant.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. "A rose with a thousand petals." Fast becoming the favorite among red roses. Very double. Extra large buds that open into the most beautiful roses that will last for days without shattering. A hardy, healthy bush—one that you will never regret buying.

YELLOW ROSES

LUXEMBURG. The finest and thriftiest of all yellow roses. Strong, healthy grower with large pointed buds of the most beautiful apricot; a combination of yellow and pink. Very much used by all florists. Opens into a good rose that does not fade as soon as most yellows.

LADY HILLINGDON. A very popular yellow rose with the apricot tinge. The same shade of yellow as the Sunburst, but much stronger grower for most localities than the Sunburst.

LOS ANGELES. Brilliant salmon yellow. Plant a good grower. Considered one of the very finest.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. Similar in habit of growth and freedom to the Ophelia, but with a pretty golden yellow confusion.

AUTUMN. A showy new variety with fine small buds burnt orange. The flowers are medium size, double cupped and lasting. Very vigorous.

JULIEN POTIN. Originally introduced as Golden Pernet. Fine pointed buds of deep yellow. Vigorous upright plants and very resistant to disease.

JOANNA HILL. Buds are long pointed, clear yellow, with orange yellow heart. Very vigorous.

SOUV. CLAUDIUS PERNET. One of the most beautiful of roses, foliage like Holly. Buds long and pointed, the clearest and brightest yellow rose known.

TALISMAN. The most astounding novelty in roses produced in many years. Its brilliant yellow and orange-red buds open to a large fragrant bloom of golden yellow, stained with copper red and orange rose in the inside petal. It is the most magnificent colored flower we have ever seen and arouses admiration everywhere. Plants vigorous, healthy, not cold injured and is constantly covered with blooms in the spring and fall.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. An outstanding novelty of new color combinations, maroon-orange and gold. Vigorous.

PINK ROSES

BRIARCLIFF. A bright clear, Columbia pink, with high pointed centers and few imperfect flowers, sweetly scented.

COLUMBIA. My favorite of all the numerous pink roses. A hardy bush with long stout stems and dark, shining foliage. The flowers have a waxy texture that makes them last longer for cut flowers than most roses. A good healthy rose. Also have climbing Columbia.

PINK RADIANCE. You can not possibly plant a hardier rose than the Pink and Red Radiance; everybody's standard when it comes to roses, both for constant bloomers and cut flowers; hardy everywhere.

CLIMBING TALISMAN. One of the most beautiful of all climbing roses. same color as the Bush Talisman. A more vigorous grower, sending up shoots ten and twelve feet high with the yellow and orange red buds.

MARGARET MCGREDY. Rich, Oriental red passing to carmine red, lasting a long time. Large free, with mild spicy fragrance.

COUNTESS OF ILLCHESTER. A pinkish red or watermelon red; blooming several of these roses on a stem that make a bouquet by themselves; a very popular rose among the florists as it is very attractive as a cut flower.

POLLYANTHUS

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. But does not climb. A real good summer blooming rose if watered; you can depend on it blooming from May until November.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. Same as the red only it is pink. These are beautiful used as hedges. Nothing prettier.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSES. An old-time flower; should be in everybody's yard. Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. Almost equal to the Cape Jasmine in fragrance. 6 strong bulbs for 25c.



SUNFLOWER SEED. Mammoth Russian. Too well known to need description. Fine for chickens and even live stock. Our seed are as good as you can get anywhere. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.

SALMAGUNDI

ASPARAGUS

For many years I had an idea that asparagus needed to be grown in a moist climate, that it would not grow in Texas. I found that it would stand as much dry weather as any kind of plant I know. It comes up in the early spring when fresh vegetables are scarce and high. After fresh asparagus is once known it is always preferred to the canned product. An acre of asparagus in some place is worth five hundred dollars. If you can only set a few plants they are ornamental and will grow most anywhere by the barn fence in any out of the way place.

We have two good kinds, Palmetto has been grown in the South, and Martha Washington the new kind that is proving very popular. 10c each, 35c per dozen, 75c per 50, \$1.25 per 100, and \$8.50 per thousand, postpaid.

SEA CANE. Must be a species of Bamboo but I am unable to find it described in any reference book. Grows up in great clumps. The name we have always had it under gives the impression that it will grow near the sea. I find it growing on the very poorest land. After once started will be there twenty years. Fine for stakes, fishing poles, to make shades, etc. It will stop ditches and make a wind break to hold the sand. I have never seen anywhere that it is good stock feed but I find that mules will eat this when in green state. I believe it could be made very valuable on marsh land as stock feed or around ponds. Tops die back every year and come out from the roots. Three clumps for 35c.

ARTICHOKE

JERUSALEM or GROUND (Tubers). Similar in food value to the potato. It is particularly valuable for diabetics. It is best if cooked as to retain its sweet nutlike flavor. May be boiled, baked or fried. Highly desirable in salads served with French Dressing. Also fine for pickling. You grow them like you would potatoes, the small tubers can be planted whole; the larger ones cut 2 to 3 eyes to the piece and planted 2 inches deep, 18 to 24 inches apart in 3 to 3½ ft. rows. Plant during February and March, the earlier the better. Stand considerable drought and cold weather. Very productive. Mature in 5 months. A couple of pounds will plant a 50-ft. row; 250 lbs. an acre. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 70c. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

WILD PERSIMMON

Stands drouth, a fine shade tree. 1 to 2 foot trees, 25c each; 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each. Very large trees, 7 feet high and over, \$2.00 each.



POKE. Recently a leading doctor in one of our best sanitariums told me that he considered poke greens as the most valuable green food that can be eaten, and that he finds it very difficult to obtain enough of the greens in early spring to furnish the sanitarium. It seems to me that it would be a good vegetable for the market gardner to grow, as you can raise ten times as much poke greens on an acre of land as Spinach. It can also be grown on any odd place such as behind tank dams, fence rows and if you have deep sand out in the woods. They are very easily grown and we could all have a nice patch of greens in the early spring. Plant the seed just like you would cabbage seed and then transplant them to where you want them to stay permanently. After once started it will come up every spring. The greens should be boiled in clear water and then drain and cook just like you do any other greens. Be sure and don't forget to plant poke this season. Small packet enough to produce several plants, 10c, or 3 packets 25c.

RHUBARB. To raise Rhubarb: Measure off a piece of real good garden soil fifteen feet each way. Any kind of soil will do if it is deep and rich. Then put a wagon load of well rotted manure on the land. This should be dug in deep or plowed in and well mixed with the soil. Rhubarb should be set any time up until April first but as early as possible is better. You very nearly have to get new plants each year as our hot summers seem to injure the vitality of the plants. The plants should be three feet apart or about two dozen plants on your fifteen feet square. The stalks will be ready by May and there is no other plant known that will produce so much pie filling so quickly. Two dozen plants will furnish all the pies a large family can use and some to can and sell. I offer the Victoria, best of all for the South. Strong plants 5 for 55c; 95c per dozen or \$7.50 per 100.



CHINESE DATE OR JUJUBE

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

TOULOUSE GEESE. We raise these to eat the Johnson and crab grass out of the orchard. A few geese will save a lot of hoeing. They will also eat the fruit when it gets nearly ripe. Eight eggs, prepaid, \$2.00.

Plant 881 Berries to the Acre in Checks 7 by 7 Feet.

Field and Garden Seed

FIELD and GARDEN SEED. I have been growing for years to sell here locally. The truck grower as a rule pays too much for his seed. But I am also putting seed up in small packets for the man who just wants to plant a row or two. My seed are the very best obtainable.

BEANS. Packet 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound 20c, pound 30c, 10 pounds \$1.75, 20 pounds \$3.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS. I have grown this one for the last several years. Stringless, fine quality. Fine for market and an abundant bearer. This is especially recommended as a canning bean.

GIANT STRINGLESS. Also extra good to can. Finest quality. The market gardeners' favorite.

BLACK VALENTINE. I could always sell these good because they stand a lot of cold and can be planted early. They have strings and cannot be sold in competition with such kinds as Burpee.

We also have Tennessee Green Pod, Early Refugee and Bountiful.

THE WAX BEANS. This is the white bean that makes the nice soup. Some claim they are not good flavor but I think they are hard to beat. I have Pencil Pod, Golden Wax, and Prolific Black Wax.

RED VALENTINE. Early stringless. Stands cold. Fine for market. Popular with market gardeners everywhere.

HOPI BEANS Resembles butter beans but a fraction thicker. White. One of the most wonderful beans ever found. If trained on a trellis and watered, a dozen vines will furnish all the beans a family will use and some to can and dry. This bean came from out on the Indian reservation where they seldom have rain. They must make a lot on a few plants for they carry water to water their plants. Will make if not watered but you can plant a dozen of them near a well where they can be kept watered and you never saw anything produce as many beans before. The beans are extra quality. Better than the ordinary Lima Beans, Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c.

FLORIDA SPECKLED BUTTER BEANS. An old fashioned butter bean that our grandfathers raised in the Eastern States. Grows all over a fence making long vine. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c.

HENDERSON'S SELECTED BUSH LIMA. Requires 65 days. One of the earliest of all Bush Limas, two weeks earlier than the climbing sort. The plants are very robust, productive and hardy, will continue to make pods until frost. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in large quantities.

SPECKLED BUSH LIMA. Requires 65 days. The most prolific of all Limas. Grows a very heavy bush and is a great drouth resister. Seed is brown, mottled with dark stripes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00 postpaid. Ask for prices in large quantities.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Is good for spring and Cornfield. Is fine for late planting. Oz., 15c; pound, 40c.

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. 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, 15c; per pound, 50c postpaid.

BEETS. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; pound, 95c.

THE CROSBY EGYPTIAN. Is the best one I have ever found. It is early and sells good. We also have early Blood Turnip, Detroit Dark Red and Early Wonder.

MUNG BEANS. An exceptionally good hay crop and soil-builder. Very drouth resistant. About five pounds will plant an acre. For hay purposes we advise planting in April. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs., 45c postpaid.

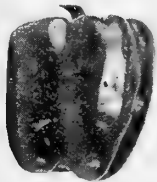
WHITE VELVET OKRA

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. This okra is 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 on seed: small packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; pound, 75c.

SWEET PEPPERS

CULTURE: Plant seed one-half inch deep in hotbeds in March or in boxes in the house; when danger of frost is over transplant 2 feet apart and in rows 3 feet wide. One ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.



CHINESE GIANT. Requires 80 days. One of the largest varieties of Sweet Peppers. The flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed peppers; they can be sliced and served raw like tomatoes. When ripe the Peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.75; 5 lbs., \$21.50, postpaid.

Ruby King. Requires 69 days. Very prolific; when ripe the pods are a beautiful bright red, 3 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; unsurpassed for slicing or stuffing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c. lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$12.00 postpaid.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. Requires 75 days. We believe this Sweet Pepper to be one of the best. Similar in size and shape to the well known Chinese Giant variety, only slightly smaller, and is smoother and more meaty. Very attractive in appearance, and easily

qualifies as an excellent market and shipping variety. Packet, 10c; ounce, 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.75; 5 lbs., \$21.50, postpaid.

RUBY GIANT. Requires 75 days. Is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant. It is very attractive, grows to a very large size, and is exceptionally mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

PIMENTO PEPPER. Requires 73 days. Possibly the mildest of all sweet peppers, having a distinct flavor of its own. Can be eaten raw, like an apple, and is also a great variety for canning. The flesh is thick and firm. pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

WORLD BEATER. Requires 75 days. This is a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. A good size Pepper, mild flavored with thick flesh. One of the best varieties for both marketing and home use; very prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$12.50, postpaid.

BELL OR BULL NOSE. Requires 60 days. A large early, bright red variety, mild in flavor; desirable for pickling and mangoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$11.00, postpaid.

PAPRICA. Same culture as pepper. You have likely read about the fellow at Stockholm, Sweden, who won the \$40,000 for finding the greatest source of vitamin C on earth. It was thought that Lemons and oranges were the best source for this vitamin but the Stockholm professor found that paprika was the best source of this vitamin and also another vitamin he called Vitamin P. These two vitamins keep the cells of the body lubricated, prevents scurvy and helps rheumatism. It also keeps down all kinds of infection. The trouble was I looked through all the books and they claimed that Paprika could not be grown in America. I sent to Austria for some seed to try anyway. I found that certain kinds will break down its own stalk with its immense loads of peppers. Most all of them are more or less hot and are different colors and shapes. Some long red, some squash shaped. I have raised a lot of seed from these peppers and will send a packet for fifteen cents. Say what shape you want. This pepper is very ornamental. It has yellow and green and red pods all at once.

LITTLE LADY PEAS. A very small pea when dry, but in the green state they are the best of all peas to cook. Make an immense vine. Since the seed are so small a pound of them will plant nearly an acre. Packet 10c; 35c per pound. Ten pounds, \$2.00.

LARGE WHITE BLACK EYE. Although usually classed as a field pea, they are always in great demand for table use, either as snaps or as green or dry shelled peas. Pkt. 10c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

CREAM CROWDER PEAS AND BROWN CROWDERS. Likely you are looking for these two peas. Fine to cook and makes a nice vine. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 5 pounds, 95c.

WHIPPORWILL. A favorite early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$1.25. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

CABBAGE SEED. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

We are in a position to supply the plant growers any quantity of seed. We can supply the following varieties: Early Jersey, Charleston, Wakefield, Steins Flat Dutch, Glory of Enkhuisen, Sure Head, Mammoth Red Rock and Copenhagen Market.

ENGLISH PEAS. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50.

You can save money by buying your Pea Seed from me. I usually plant peas just as early as I can get the seed. If the ground has a good season here in the South we often plant in October. It is a very rare winter that will kill them. I plant 3 to 5 inches deep in good sandy soil. The ones I list are hardy and make lots of peas. There is nothing better than good tender peas in the early spring. I have Bliss Everbearing, White Marrofat, American Wonder, First and Best, McLean's Little Gem.

GARLIC BULBS. 35c per pound. It is not considered good form to eat garlic when one intends to go to parties, but just the same, garlic is as fine a vegetable as grows in the garden and really delicious. Garlic is said to be a sure cure for frivolity.

CARROTS

CARROTS. We are in a position to save you money on Carrot Seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

We have three varieties: Oxheart, Long Orange, Danvers Half Long.



TOMATOES

A lot of us can remember when tomatoes were thought to be poison. I remember eating my first tomato. It was the little red plum. We finally got a lot of seed and my father mixed them with cotton seed when he went to plant. We had the little red plum tomatoes all over the cotton patch. That fall we managed to get sugar and my mother made a lot of preserves and stored them in old stone crocks. As Peck's Bad Boy says, I got my pants whipped many a time for stealing preserves that winter. But it seemed each year we got hold of just a little bigger tomatoes. At last we saw an advertisement of a tree tomato. A man had a ladder climbing the tree. And the next tomato I remember was the Acme, and so on down.

TOMATOES. Acme. One of the earliest. Smooth, fine, a great market tomato. Packet, 10c; oz., 36c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

BONNY BEST. EARLY, very productive. One of the best of all tomatoes. Packet, 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

BREAK-O-DAY. Whooped a lot. Not so good for us. Packet, 10c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

DWARF CHAMPION. A very popular tomato. Nice and smooth. Stands up off the ground. Packet, 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$1.20; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

GULF STATE MARKET. Packet, 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50.

NEW STONE. Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.30.

RED PLUM AND YELLOW PEAR. Tomatoes. Packet, 10c; oz., 50c.

SPARKS EARLIANA. Likely the earliest of all good tomatoes. Red. Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.80.

RED FIELD BEAUTY. One of the best for late planting. Packet 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

TURNIPS

The varieties below are the ones we raise usually.

TURNIPS. ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c; five lbs., \$2.00.

VARIETIES. Early Purple Top Strap leaf, White Flat Dutch, White Globe, Rutabaga, Golden Ball, The Old Seven Top.

SQUASH. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

I have the White Bush Squash, the little round fellows that they ship in the spring. I also have the little summer crook necks that are yellow. We had these squash fifty years ago and no one seems to have improved them if they could have been improved.

I also have the Fordhook, a small squash that you can stew like the others or wait until they get ripe and put in the cellar, then bake.

TEXAS BLUE BONNET SEED. The State flower. Some years the whole prairies are waving blue. Does well even North to New York. Packet 15c. Ounce, 50c.

CLOVER. This plant is such a wonderful help to the orchard man that I expect to sell the seed at the very lowest possible price. I am also making a low price on the Kundzu plants that you will find listed in another part of my catalog. You cannot go wrong by planting Clover and Kudzu.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. The delight of the bee man. Pound, 35c; 2 lbs., 50c, 10 lbs., \$2.00.

SWEET CLOVER: I have found this to be one of the very best orchard plants. I plant about every third middle in my pecan orchard to Sweet Clover. It builds up the soil and attracts the bees. The plants are a little hard to get started. At first I planted them in rows like turnip seed and cultivated the clover. After one row

is grown in a field it will seed the rest of the orchard. Then we leave a middle occasionally and let the clover take it.

BURR CLOVER. Unhulled seed. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

Plant this on the Bermuda grass lawn and it will come up in the winter and be pretty and green. It makes an excellent pasture.

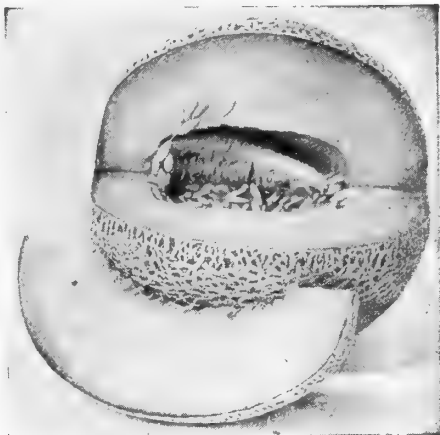
CANTALOUPE. Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

THE PERFECTO CANTELOUPE.

The Perfecto Cantaloupe is a round cantaloupe. The vines are very healthy and productive, often having six grown fruits on a plant at once. It is average size, has yellow flesh and the best quality cantaloupe of all. Not as good a shipper and will not keep as well as the Hales Early. So far the Hales Early and Perfecto are the best cantaloupes I have ever found and for this reason I am only offering seed of these two. Yellow flesh.

I have Hales Early and I think it is one of the best if not the best of all cantaloupes.

My melons do not crack open. Medium size, well meated, hauls and ships good. I think this is about the best melon.



HALE'S EARLY. The finest of all market Cantaloupes. The picture shows one not quite as long as usual.

ALABAMA SWEET. This melon is used mainly for shipping. Very large and of a most delicious flavor. Oblong. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$1.



TOM WATSON. This melon doesn't need much describing as it is one of the old standbys. Very large, good shipper and of an excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 30c; Lb., \$1.00.

EARLY JUNE WATERMELON. This remarkable melon will often have ripe watermelons in sixty days after planting the seed. Seed planted April the 15th had ripe melons June 15th. Originally came from Siberia. The finest thing I know for roadside stands. The vine is very vigorous grower, and often bears twenty saleable melons. The melons are dark green, round, and weigh about ten pounds each. Red fleshed and white seed. Packet 10c; ounce 25c; quarter pound 75c.

SUGAR SWIKA MELON. A yellow meated melon from Japan. The seeds are small, nearly red, vine fast growers, melons weigh about ten pounds. Melons keep well. Extremely early and fine for roadside market. White or gray rind. Packet 10c; ounce 25c.

IRISH GREY. If you want a melon that ripens after the rest have died out you should plant a few of these. Vines very vigorous and holds up longer than others. This is also a long melon. Pkt. 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 40c; Lb., \$1.25.

FRIERSON'S EARLY OR JAPANESE WATERMELON. Last year this melon was advertised as the earliest melon in the world. Will have ripe melons in sixtyfive days if planted in the spring and in six weeks if planted in the summer. Outside white, red meat and very small seed. Weighs about three pounds. Tastes good. Makes lots of melons to the vine. Packet, 15c.

CLETEX OR SPOTTED WATSON. A popular melon with a tough, thick rind, making it an excellent shipper. The flesh is red and firm, sweetly flavored. Dark green, with a marble effect of gray spots. It is very free from wilt and slow to sunburn. A very satisfactory melon. Pka., 10c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 40c; Lb., \$1.25; 5 Lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

KANSAS EARLY. Earliest big melon known. To be extremely early a melon must have an extra hardy vine. This one has it. Deep red flesh, red seed, white and green striped. Very prolific bearer. Fine for highway trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

BLACK DIAMOND. Extra large, nearly round, melon sometimes weighing eighty pounds, black seed and intensely red meat, matures in about 100 days. Grown especially for commercial purposes. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c; Lb., \$1.50.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

Undoubtedly one of the best melons on the market. Extra large round or nearly round, with a very beautiful dark green color. With careful packing can be hauled anywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



WONDER MELON. One of the best flavored melons on the market. Thin but tough rind. Stand hauling any reasonable distance. One that will always sell. It is large and long with a dark green rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PUMPKINS. Packet, 10c; ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 35c; pound, \$1.00.

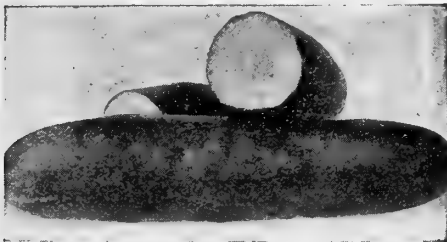
When I was a boy I was in my glory when Mother made a pumpkin pie. I see her yet standing there with carving knife on high, counting noses round the board before she cut the pie.

We would also block the Kershaws and bake them like potatoes, then eat them with butter.

I have a little field pumpkin about twice as big as a cocoanut. Then the Kentucky field, Big Tom, Green Striped Cushaw that has a crooked neck. Sweet potato.

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 the 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 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 ripen the first September and continue all fall. Plant them any time during the winter, about two inches deep. 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 25 cents better in your life. Packet 50 seed for 25c.



CUCUMBERS

PRICES. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DAVIS PERFECT. One of the best varieties we offer for slicing. Very prolific and when grown outdoors cannot be told from regular greenhouse stock.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. This is a standard variety, largely grown everywhere, of a light green color and holds color longer than the yellow varieties.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. Vines vigorous growers, producing stock of dark green color and very good flavor. Ready for market in 70 days.

EARLY FORTUNE. Very productive and disease resistant. Fruit dark green very firm and ships well.

CHICAGO PICKLING. This cucumber is used mainly by the large pickling houses. Very uniform in size and color.

WEST INDIAN GHERKINS. The Gherkins are grown for pickling alone, but make one of the best pickles and must be used when young.

**EGG PLANT
(Berenjenas)**

Egg Plant seed germinate slowly and should be started in hot beds in February. Set the plants in open ground in April and May. Space the young plants 2½ to 3 feet apart in rows. One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants or more, a quarter pound of seed sufficient for an acre.

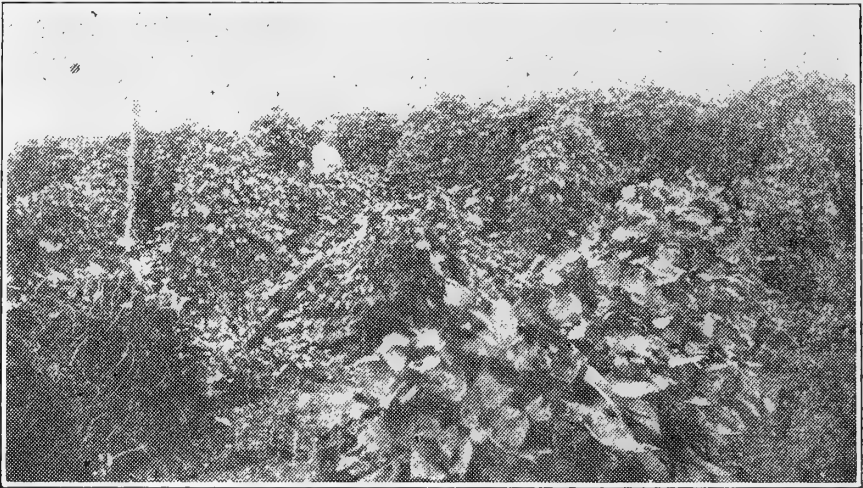


BLACK BEAUTY. Requires 81 days. Earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, luscious purplish fruit of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75, post-paid.

CASTOR BEANS. Or what we used to call Pompei Crystals. A tall growing plant with a large leaf. Said to prevent moles and grasshoppers. We grow them because they look so much like a tropical plant if you want a real old-fashioned plant you need the Pompei Crystals. Pkt. 10c.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN. I offer seed of my own growing. It has a strain of squaw corn and a blue grain will crop out occasionally. I believe this is the best June Corn I have ever seen. Stands drouth and even if the weather is dry it has a tendency to make perfect ears, though small. Under good conditions the ears are large and makes a lot of corn to the acre. We raise a lot of corn for our own use as we have a large number of mules to feed and like the two corns mentioned the best of all. Gallon, 75c; Peck, \$1.25, and bushel \$2.25.

YELLOW DENT CORN. This is a corn I have been raising for years. In fact it is the leading corn of the country. Yellow corn is always more valuable than white. It makes in about a hundred and ten days, stands drouth, larger ears, often two to the stalk. If you want this good old standard corn, I have it of my raising. Gallon, 75c; peck \$1.25, and bushel, \$2.25.



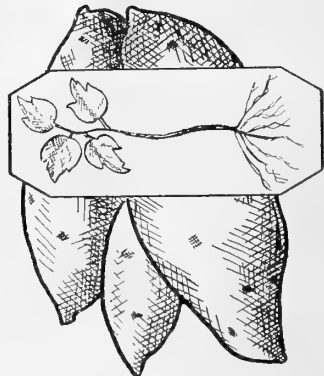
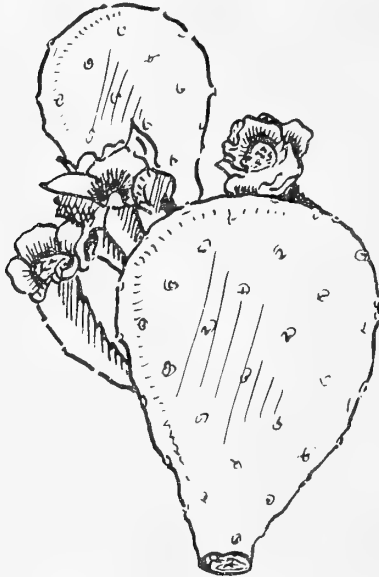
J. E. FITZGERALD AMONG THE HOPI'S

CACTUS. This is the prickly pear of the South but without thorns. Cows and sheep eat it greedily. This plant is said to have been found in a thicket by a Mexican near Corpus Christi. This pear will grow as far north as any pear. It is not the tender useless Burbank kind. After it is well started

tons of nice green feed can be grown on an acre. Nothing finer for milch cows in winter. Any waste land will grow it, no matter how poor. In planting the leaf should be slightly covered, leaving part out, or in the spring lay them flat with a small rock on them. One leaf, 25c; \$1.00 per dozen.

PORTA-RICAN SWEET POTATO PLANT

We get so many inquiries for these plants we decided to quote them, though they often cause a lot of grief because they can not be shipped on the dot every time. Per hundred, prepaid, 40c; thousand, \$1.75.



There Is No Substitute for Quality.

WHAT BROWN ROT IS

Just before a fruit begins to get ripe often a small black spot will form on it. This spot rapidly enlarges and in twenty-four hours the fruit is a rotten mass. The Early Wheeler peach will sometimes have this. I have gathered a big load of Wheelers at night and by the next morning they are all rotten. Burbank plums will have brown rot but the worst plum of all for this trouble is Omaha. Spraying will keep down brown rot. If you have it spray your orchard twice during the winter with a strong solution of lime sulphur. Then during the spring with Bordeaux. You can use strong solutions on your trees during the winter but never use a strong solution on trees after they are growing. Peach trees are easily injured with spray material.

FERTILIZERS

One of the very best of all fertilizers is barnyard manure. This will help your peach orchard if hauled out and scattered and plowed under. For apples Nitrate of Soda is the best fertilizer. Barnyard manure can be hauled out and scattered between the blackberry rows. Use all you can rake up. Commercial fertilizer is fine but costs too much the way things are now. There is a lot of fertilizer put up in cans and small packages and whooped in the high class magazines. This stuff is made to sell to people who do not know any better. It is low grade, mostly sand. In buying fertilizer go by the guaranteed analysis on the bags. One that analyzes 10-27-10 is a good one.

HOW TO PRUNE TREES WHEN SETTING

If set in the fall and you have a good winter season you do not need to cut your trees back so severely. If you set pears, however, you need to make them limb out near the ground and most any kind of pear should be cut back to two feet. Two-year-old peach trees will be branched. If you set in the spring and the winds get to blowing and the air is dry you will need to cut the limbs on the trees back at least half. If you set on deep moist sand you can leave more top on your trees than if you set on dry natured land. Our two smaller grades of trees need not be cut back.

MORE ABOUT TERRACING

The writer is thoroughly sold on terracing and you would be too if you could see an orchard I saw a few days ago. The owner had terraced his land one way and then terraced it cross ways in order to save all the water that falls which is seldom too much in this part of Texas. These trees were small trees when set eight years ago. They had been well cultivated and were loaded with pecans. I am sure there were two bushels of nuts to each tree. I do not know of a pecan orchard anywhere that is anything like this planted on a level. It is on slightly rolling land. The peach and persimmon trees were also doing as well as any trees I ever saw. The man said his pecans had been bearing for four years.

WHY I WILL NOT BID ON ANY KIND OF CLUB ORDER

Over in Tennessee and Georgia they raise and ship peaches by the car load. Of course in packing there are bushels and bushels of cull peaches. They are piled out or given to any one

who will haul them away. Negro women go over these peaches and pick out the seed. These seed are planted by white people and negroes. The little trees that come up are budded in the spring. Thousands of trees are raised. In the fall these trees are bought up by dealers or any one who wants something real cheap. It depends on what kind of a tight they catch the grower in as to how cheap they can be bought. Several years ago a certain club wanted twenty thousand trees. They called for bids. I bid my trees at a price I could sell good trees at that time. The man whose bid was accepted bid 14 cents per tree. He went to Georgia and caught a bunch of negroes that wanted Christmas money and bought his trees for twenty dollars per thousand. He had to pay the freight of course but by the time they were delivered they had not cost him over six hundred dollars. He made twenty-two hundred dollars on the deal. I got disgusted with anything of the kind and said I would never bid again on any kind of club order for such a scheme is nearly invariably worked. But this is not all. The people who bought the trees had to dig them practically all up or bud them over. The Elbertas all proved to be Mamie Ross, in fact not ten per cent of them were true to name. This is the real reason I do not bid on such propositions. Nearly all the cheap trees you see are advertised in this kind of stuff. I could make more money likely in a game like that but I can live without it.

ABOUT PATENTED FRUITS

I believe I am safe in saying that nine out of ten of the so-called patented fruits are old varieties named over. Promoters know that it makes people want a thing more to say this is exclusive. Very often they have something no one else wants. I like to buy a fruit that all nurserymen recommend like the Jonathan apple or the Elberta peach. You can travel all over the country and you will never find a successful orchard of the so-called patented fruits. The man that recommends them often gets a poor variety and claims he has a patent on it. He wants something he can get by with and he claims it is exclusive. You can only get it from him. As soon as the nurserymen see it in bearing they will not catalog it. They cannot afford to sell second class stuff to their customers.

If a fruit is worth planting we will have it, but we will not recommend any patented variety we know about. We have all of them here in our orchard and have plenty trees better than any of them.

Buy fruits that several reliable nurserymen recommended and have tried out.

WHY SOME PECAN TREES BEAR VERY SMALL PECANS AND OTHERS RIGHT BY THEM BEAR LARGE NUTS

I have had several letters in regard to this. The soil might have something to do with this but if the trees are close together this does not explain it. Many years ago pecan trees were sold that had immense masses of short soft roots. These trees were grafted on seedlings grown from pig nuts. It is natural for pecans to have long roots and deep tap roots. The trees grafted on this great mass of roots can not any more stand dry weather than a swamp willow can stand the upland. Every tree of this kind I have heard of is bearing these small worthless nuts and the only thing that can be done is to dig them up.

TO ALL PLANTERS OF SEEDS

Just as soon as you can after receiving our catalog, take an hour or two to look it over and make out your seed order and send it to us by the next mail. It will help us in filling your order promptly, while stocks hold out. It will also benefit you just as much, for you will have your seeds on hand for planting at the proper time and when the ground is in best condition to receive the seeds.

The only wide open, practical certain unemployment insurance is THE LAND. A family with his food assured is a family that can face the world. Let every man and every family cultivate a plot of land this year, first for their own benefit, next for the benefit of trade, and for the benefit of the nation in general. Plant a good big, old-fashioned garden—plant enough to give you a lot of surplus to can for next winter. Fitzgerald's seeds will insure your success.

GIVE YOUR EXPRESS OFFICE

Always give your Express Office if you are convenient to a railroad. In figuring the price on your trees remember that I pay the postage and express on all except balled evergreens. Even if others do offer cheap prices on nursery stock, by the time you pay the express my trees may be the cheaper and better. Sometimes they pack a bundle so it will weigh three or four times what it should weigh and in that way make the express come high. We use the very best material that can be bought to pack our plants in and they reach you in just as good shape as they were the day they left.

I AM OFTEN ASKED WHY GOOSEBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

and many of the northern fruits do not do well this far South.

The trouble is they get out of cycle. They are used to a short growing season in the north and when they are brought south they have a tendency to grow as long as they do at the north, then along about August they get dormant and wake up again in October. Then it gets cold here and kills the whole plant. This is true even with apple trees. If you send to the far north and get a Rome Beauty apple it will often have plenty of leaves Christmas Day. It will miss several crops but will finally learn the tricks of the weather here in the south and make a fine bearing tree. Some rose bushes are this way. When they are brought from the north to the south it takes them a year or two to get adjusted to our southern weather. But some fruits refuse to adjust themselves to the south and die out in a year or two.

VARIETIES THAT STAND FROST BEST

This year before I started propagating my young trees I wrote people in all sections of the State to find out what kinds of peaches and plums had escaped the late frost so that I would know better what was the best fruits to offer my customers. It sometimes takes three or four years for a fruit to develop a defect. I have every kind of fruit I offer planted here on my place and if any of them develop a defect I will immediately drop it from my list.

WHICH BEARS FIRST—LARGE OR SMALL TREES?

It is often asked which tree bears quicker and how much quicker the large or small trees.

Our three to four foot tree is the size usually set, but the big thrifty heavy tree will naturally bear quicker than the medium size tree. On real deep cold sand I would prefer the big tree. On the deep sand of West Texas we get orders for the heavy tree.

NOTICE

During the past we have had quite a lot of experience in the pollenating of different fruits. I find that the J. H. Hale and Halberta Giant are the only peaches that are self-sterile and have to be planted with other peaches to bear. All apples are inclined to be self sterile and especially is this so with the Delicious. The Delicious if planted with some other varieties such as the Jonathan, Smoke House or Yellow Transparent will bear big crops of apples but will positively not bear if planted alone. You should set the Delicious with every fifth row some kind for pollenation or alternately in the row. Now plums will do much better if varieties are mixed. Bees are fine to put in the orchard.

HOW FAR APART SHOULD TREES BE PLANTED?

—For many years people have planted trees too close. The agent that did not know anything about it tried to sell you more trees than you needed. If the trees are planted too close they will soon exhaust the soil and begin to die. An Elberta peach tree with plenty of room will live thirty to forty years. I have some in my orchard 30 years old and still bearing big crops. Some other kinds will live even longer. So that I advise you to plant peach and apple trees at least thirty feet apart, pear trees twenty-five feet, and plums twenty feet. Or plant them all thirty feet. This takes about fifty trees to the acre. You will find it is so much more satisfactory to cultivate an orchard with plenty of room.

WHY TREES BLIGHT

This trouble is carried to your trees by bees and other insects. It starts when the young fruit is setting or on the blossom clusters. You will notice that the cluster of blossoms and three or four leaves on the limb are black. Sometimes this black will follow the limb to the body of the trees and leaves a black streak along the body to the ground. The blight does its work quickly. When the limbs begin to blight cut them off well below where they are dead. Any thing that throws a quick growth in'o the tree at blooming time is apt to cause blight. Avoid fertilizing the trees until well after they have bloomed. Do not plow an orchard that is apt to blight until it is well done blooming. Try to manage your trees so as to get a steady growth all through the year. Keep them well cultivated in the summer and fall, then sow rye, burr or sweet clover. Blight is like the insects and all other fruit diseases. You may have trouble with it two or three years then it will disappear and not give any more trouble for years. Some root systems put so much sap into the trees at blooming time the blight will kill the entire tree.

SHEEP IN ORCHARD

I am often asked about these. Sheep will eat the leaves of most all fruit trees. They do not bother pecans unless real hungry. The lambs can be run in an orchard and are fine to kill grass and weeds. Grown sheep can be run in

There Is No Substitute for Quality.

a persimmon orchard where the trees are pruned high but they eat the leaves of the Japanese persimmons. The old sheep will skin apple and pear and peach and plum trees in the winter time but do not seem to bother persimmons and pecans.

PEACH TREE BORERS

One of the greatest peach pests. To keep out borers keep the land well cultivated and your trees headed low. Do not trim the top so the sun can blister the limbs. You will find a further reference to this pest on another page.

SHOULD YOU PLANT SEVERAL VARIETIES OF FRUITS?

If you are away from the road or expect to sell your peaches wholesale by all means plant more trees of a kind. The truck men that come for fruit want a load and often will not piddle with just a few trees and these few trees often waste. On the other hand if you are going to retail your fruit you can have more different kinds. A friend of mine has a roadside stand and is planting twenty-five trees of a kind from the earliest to the latest. He will have peaches every day for customers that call on him.

FITZGERALD'S TREES ARE THE CHEAPEST

We realize you can buy other trees and not pay as much for them but if you could know the pains we take to give you plants that will not disappoint you, if you could know how careful we are to have our trees free from insects and disease, if you knew how particular we are to have trees grown on ground that will suit them exactly, that will pack them full of vim and vitality rather than full of pith and disappointment.

After all Fitzgerald's trees are the cheapest trees you can buy because they are worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

If you visit our nursery, and we hope you will, you may wonder why we got so far away from town. You can't have a nursery wherever you want it any more than you could have an oil well just where you wanted it. You must find land that is suitable. I know we could get right in the edge of some town where it is handy but we would likely grow poor stuff. Fitzgerald's trees are known all over the country as the very best, as good as high class skill and good iron ore soil can make them. And again we say Fitzgerald's trees are the cheapest money can buy.

THE CANNA

CANNAS. The Canna will not furnish cut flowers, but for beds and the garden there is no other flower as beautiful as the New Cannas. The Canna seems to get more joy out of living and its whole structure seems to be supercharged with joy and friendship for the one who takes care of it. We now have pink Cannas, with the finest shades and brilliant reds and yellow. Give them real good rich soil and lots of water and you will have a bed of flowers that are just as beautiful as ever grew for anyone. Price of plants: 15c each; \$1.00 per 12, assorted.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Admired by all. Lively deep rose grows 3½ feet. Green foliage, 8 to 10 blooms open at a time. A plant you will be proud of.

HUNGARIA. Another pink, yet it is different. Very large flowers. Plants grow four feet high.

EUREKA. The best white canna for all purposes. Large substantial flowers, very freely produced on strong vigorous plants.

PRESIDENT. The President is one of the prettiest of all Cannas, bright red

with a lively green foliage. Grows tall and has big leaves.

SHENANDOAH. A new canna and very beautiful, Bright yellow with red specks, lively green foliage, medium height.

GOLDEN GATE. A canna different from all the rest. A very attractive yellow with green foliage. Tall growing habit.

STATUE OF LIBERTY. A bright red canna with bronze foliage.

ROSEA GIGANTA. The only truly pink I have ever found. Tall with green foliage.

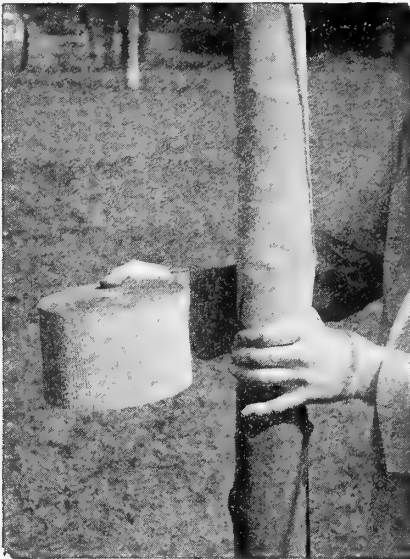
LOUISIANA. An outstanding canna in every way. Green foliage, red flowered with a yellow edge around the flowers. Truly a beauty.

QUINCE

This fruit will grow most anywhere. The trees are rather small shrubs. However, I have seen some as high as ten feet. They make even finer preserves than pears.

I have only one variety—the Orange. Large yellow. Price of trees, 25c each.

Tell Your Friends About My Trees—I Would Do As Much For You.



WRAPPING TAPE FOR TREES.

The attached picture shows how this tape is used to keep borers out of trees and rabbits from gnawing them. It is put on without string or any kind of tie. Just wrap spirally around the tree and bury lower end in ground. It is made of two sheets of paper with cement between. It will stretch and will protect the tree all the winter and in the summer from scald and other pests. One of the best things we have offered. Two inches wide, per roll, 35c. A roll runs about fifty yards. Four inches wide, per roll, 60c. Prepaid.

CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS. Is the most wonderful soil builder of all plants known. The seed pods look like an English pea pod. They grow on a stalk from two to five feet high. Plants have a yellow bloom in the shape of a pea bloom. Said to add as much as eight hundred pounds of nitrogen to the acre and will double the yield of corn. I

have tried it on my poorest land where hardly anything else will grow. *Crotalaria* got five feet high notwithstanding severe drouth. Nothing seems to eat the plant. We have let sheep run in it without a nibble. Can be planted in corn or other crops at the last cultivation and makes a big stalk but seed seldom matures unless planted in the early spring. I know nothing finer to enrich a young orchard. *Crotalaria* is shown by test to be four times as good for soil building as velvet beans. It is being largely planted in the east followed by big cotton crops. By all means try this new plant. Pound, 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.85.

The Best of Service is None Too Good For Fitzgerald's Customers

We take special pride in handling each customer's order separately and giving it personal attention. There is no holding up an order until there are several from that one community, so that they may all go out at one time, in one shipment. Each order is individual, from the largest to the smallest, and is filled with stock taken fresh from the nursery, packed by experts, and shipped at the proper time to plant in your particular locality.

PRUNING BLACKBERRIES

We are asked how to prune Blackberries. We never do anything but cut the dead wood out of them in the winter time, because if you cut any green wood out you just cut out a good many berries. We think it is a mistake to mow the berry plant down.

You can't get some thing for nothing; if you do, what does the other man get?



THOMAS WALNUT

COLLECTION NO. 6

Twelve bearing size fruit trees sent prepaid for \$8.00.

- 2 Smokehouse Apples.
- 2 Keiffer Pears.
- 2 Endicott Plums.
- 2 South Haven Peaches.
- 2 Bruce Plums.
- 2 Hale Haven Peaches.

The above list of bearing size fruit trees will furnish you first class fruit in a hurry.

COLLECTION NO. 7

- 3 Harrison Figs.
- 2 Magnolia Figs.
- 3 Keiffer Pears, 4 to 5 foot.

2 Delicious Apples, 4 to 5 foot.

The above ten plants and trees sent prepaid for \$2.25.

COLLECTION NO. 8

I am offering you below a collection of peaches that will furnish you in peaches from early until late.

- 2 Early Rose.
- 2 Beauty.
- 2 South Haven.
- 2 Elberta.
- 2 Frank.
- 2 Surprise.

Twelve peach trees, three to four foot, all sent prepaid for \$2.50.

If More Than 300 Trees Are Wanted, Write for Quotations.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE HUNDRED RATE

All Trees and Plants Listed in this catalog except balled plants are sent prepaid. Be sure and give name of your express office. Sometimes it is better to send by express than parcel post.

If your order calls for \$17.00 worth of trees we will give you the hundred rate on anything listed.

ROSE COLLECTION NO. 10

Twelve rose bushes all sent prepaid for \$1.00 if ordered with other plants. \$1.25, if ordered alone.

- 2 Talisman.
- 2 Red Radiance.
- 2 Pink Radiance.
- 3 Briarcliff.
- 3 Kaiserine.

ROSE COLLECTION No. 11

Twelve rose bushes all sent prepaid for \$1.00 when ordered in connection with other plants; \$1.25 if ordered alone.

- 3 Luxemburg.
- 3 Briarcliff.
- 3 Kaiserine Victoria.
- 3 President Hoover.

ROSE COLLECTION No. 12

Twelve rose bushes sent prepaid for one dollar when ordered in connection with other plants; \$1.25 when ordered alone.

- 3 Francis Scott Key.
- 3 Red Columbia.
- 3 Willowmere.
- 3 E. G. Hill.

SPECIAL NO. 30

- 10 Frank Peach trees, two feet.
- 1 Carman Grape.
- 1 Champanel Grape.

—All for \$1.00 if sold in connection with another order. If sold alone by mail postpaid, \$1.25.

SPECIAL NO. 31

If sold with another order, \$2.00. If sold alone, \$2.25.

- 10 Frank, 2 to 3 feet.
- 10 Early Elberta, 2 to 3 feet.
- 4 Keiffer pear, 2 to 3 feet.

SPECIAL NO. 32

All sent for \$1.25.

- 5 Frank.
- 5 Early Elberta.
- 5 Hiely, size 2 feet.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE or GINKGO BILOBA. Tall, narrow tree especially suited for street and lawn planting. Hardy, withstands cold, smoke and is free from disease and insects. Has dark green fan-shaped leaves resembling the Maidenhair Fern from which it receives its name. I will only have small trees to offer. 2 to 3 ft. trees, 40c postpaid. Edible nut, planted over Washington, D. C., first tree to grow in the world.

CAN ANYTHING BE GROWN BETWEEN TREE ROWS?

We are often asked this question. Can anything be grown between the tree rows? There are a number of things that you can grow very nicely in between the tree rows if you have them set far enough apart. You can grow nearly any kind of produce such as beans, peas, and June corn, where it matures before the hot dry weather sets in. Also Irish potatoes, but never set Sweet potatoes in an orchard or where you intend to put one as they poison up the land worse than any other thing known. It is really better to put your trees far enough apart to plant in between then you will cultivate the trees more.

IF I SET AN ORCHARD FOR THE MARKET, WHAT WILL IT PAY?

Here is another question that is hard to answer. Trees do not bear big crops every year. An acre of fifty Elberta trees may produce six bushels per tree. This would be three hundred dollars per acre. But you may then have two or three short crops. By cultivating berries in the orchard as I suggest, you will have an income as good as cotton on the creek bottom that is put in the same year, and when the tree fruit hits, you will have that much clear. All fruit is getting higher every year.

An Expert is a Little Squirt Away From Home.

COLLECTION NO. 18

Big collection of bearing size trees sent prepaid for \$10.00. A regular test orchard of our best trees.

- 2 Keiffer Pears.
- 2 Ruby Red.
- 2 Smokehouse.
- 2 Bruce.
- 2 Supreme.
- 2 America.
- 2 Hale Haven.
- 2 Early Rose.
- 2 Shippers Late.

We will also include one Frank and a Harrison Fig for good measure. Remember, these are all bearing size.

If you want to try a bunch of little trees here is a list we will send prepaid for \$2.00 in connection with another order or send alone for \$2.25.

- 5 Golden Jubilee.
- 5 Hobson Cling White.
- 5 Elberta.
- 5 Shippers Late.
- 5 Hale Haven.
- 5 Frank.
- 5 Beauty.
- 5 Early Wheeler.

These trees are 6 to 12 inches high from the roots and if taken care of will produce lots of fruit.

Winter-Care of Figs

Some people cut the Harrison and Magnolia and Hirtu Japan Figs down

each November and pile trash, brush or anything on the stubs in order to keep them from being injured by cold. Figs will keep forming on the Harrison until it gets too cold for them to grow. If the bushes are then bent over and these little figs protected they will continue to grow in the early spring when the protection is removed. When the plants begin to grow in the early spring the leaves will not have fruits, but soon every leaf that comes out will put on a fig. Do not get the land too rich for them.



THE HARRISON FIG

Be sure and don't forget to include two or three Harrison figs in your order. The above picture shows growth made in one summer and will bear gallons and gallons of the finest of all figs. Figs are unequaled as a food.

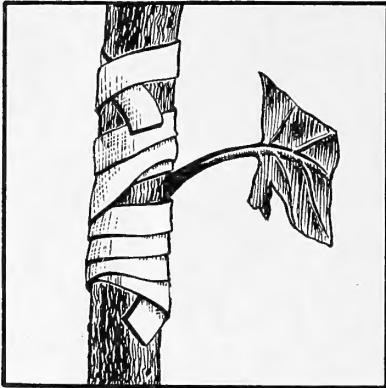
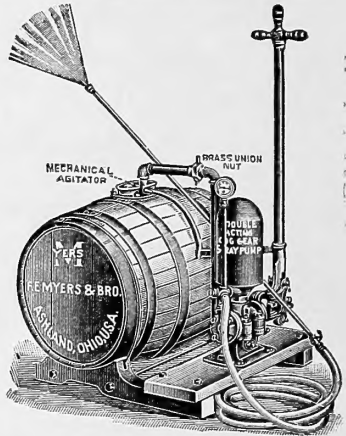
You have enough space ground in your own home yard to set out one of the Special Offer Orchards listed in this catalog. All trees listed in these offers are our first class standard trees and with proper care will very often pay for themselves with the first crop.

BARREL SPRAYER

No. 31. This sprayer is the most powerful and highest type sprayer below the power sprayers that cost \$500.00. It has geared pump and you can very easily get up a pressure of 350 pounds. 10 or 20 acres of orchard can be handled with this sprayer. Comes complete with barrel as shown. Only one hose is sent but if you want two hose so two men can spray we will be glad to quote on extra hose. Sprayer can be run with gas engine, but is exceedingly easy for one man to pump. 50-gallon barrel—

EACH **\$67.00** Prepaid

This line of sprayers as far as we know are as good as can be made. I could sell cheaper sprayers at about half price but a cheap sprayer that gets out of whack right when you need it causes a lot of grief.



BUDDING STRIPS

For the past six or seven years I have been using the rubber budding strips and have found them to be far superior to the use of string or raffia, since you do not have to go over and cut them, as they deteriorate and release their tension in two or three weeks.

Red strips for budding pecan, 1500 per pound, \$1.25. Prepaid.

No. 1 Gray, for budding fruit trees, 2600 to the pound, \$1.25. Prepaid.

PECAN, WALNUT AND PERSIMMON BUDS

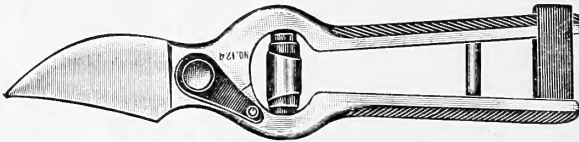
We are offering every variety of these we have listed in our catalog at: Dozen, 50c; fifty, \$1.00 hundred, \$1.75; five hundred, \$7.50; one thousand, \$12.50. All except Madame X and prices on these as follows: Dozen, 75c; fifty, \$2.25; hundred, \$4.00; five hundred, \$17.50; one thousand, \$30.00.



FOLDING SAW

Ten-inch blade, folding saw, cutting on the draw stroke. Easily carried and handy for pruning and other purposes.

\$1.50



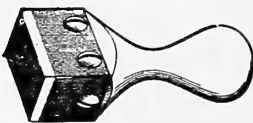
Pruning Shears

Our biggest selling medium priced shear for general use and an exceptional value. Security plate and leather closure. 16 cm. 7 in., \$2.20 each; 18 cm. 9 in., \$2.35 each; 20 cm. 10 in., \$2.65 each; 23 cm. 12 in., \$2.75 each.

Pecan or Patch Budder

With Folding Blades set at 15/16 of an inch apart. Priced each

\$1.50



JONES PATCH BUDDER

Cuts a patch 1/2 by 1 inch. Razor Steel Blades, Aluminum Handle. Full directions Furnished.

\$1.75 Each

Visit Fitzgerald's Nursery

We have a man whose duty it is to show you over the place, to take you over our orchards to see our trees on trial. We are a little ways from town but we had to get out to get good nursery land. If a man were to start a dairy with scrub cattle it would be bad for him, but if he has cattle bred to give milk he is all right. The same thing holds good with trees. Ours are bred to bear and bear quickly. We are proud of our trees and why not? We get letters every day like the one below.

THANK YOU.

Grand Prairie, Texas,
October 3, 1938.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald,
Fitzgerald's Nursery,
Stephenville, Texas

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

My fruit crop this year has been very good. I produced some beautiful peaches for young trees. I believe my South Havens were the most beautiful fruit I ever saw. I had some so large that thirty peaches filled a market basket (1 3 bushel). The color and flavor were excellent also. I did not have the least trouble in disposing of them. My best fruit brought \$2.50 per bushel. The Beauty peaches, too, were all that is claimed for them. I believe they sell better than any of the others. I want you to rename them and call them "American Beauty." That was the name under which I sold them. There was nothing equal to them on the Dallas market, and we sold in competition with peaches from Arkansas, Georgia, Carolina, and Illinois, as well as Texas fruit.

My Bruce plums also were very good. I received \$2.50 for every bushel of them I produced.

Now, I am interested in buying a few more trees. I shall need about 100 Early Rose peaches, 100 Beauty peaches, a few Mayflowers and a few South Havens. I am interested in a few, perhaps 100, Hale Havens. I would like to know something about this peach. Have you produced enough to pass judgment on it? I should like to know.

The South Havens I bought from you last year were most excellent trees. I want you to select these this year equally as carefully. I am willing to pay a premium for top quality trees with a good root system, and I would not have as a gift inferior trees with poor roots. I want them true to name.

I shall let you know later the exact date to ship, which will probably be some time in December.

Yours very truly,

JWTF1

J. W. Todd