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FITZGERALDS NURSERY

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

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U S Department of Agriculture

Adam was hungry forever-after. And the greatest punishment put on Adam was to thrust him out of his orchard. We are all Adams. It is the desire of every man, no matter what his pursuit or condition of life, to go back to a home with an orchard that he may cultivate it with his own hands and have fine fruit for his family. The merchant or professional man after half a life time of drudgery in town, longs for a little home with a few trees. And when he gets that orchard it is a delight to show it to his friends. That is the reason I am mailing you this catalog. I know I have trees that will not disappoint you when they come into bearing. I have had too many to send me samples of the fine fruits they have raised. And when I visit one of these people he takes me out over his orchard and shows me his trees with a great deal more delight than ever a queen showed her jewels or a scholar showed his medals. I have made growing good trees my lifes work. In addition to this I have the biggest orchard in our county and if anyone has any better fruit than I have I do not know it. I hope you will excuse my bragging a little. I have gotten back off the road and now sell plants all over the country and I could not do this if I did not raise GOOD PLANTS.

And now I want to say again that good trees will be scarce. I look for there to be none or very few by the end of another year. For this reason I would like to have your order early this time. If possible send order when you get this catalog. I could sell all my trees to other nurseries, but prefer to sell them in the regular way.

P. S.—I have gone to a lot of extra trouble discussing ways of growing trees and berries in this little book. I hope you will keep it or give it to a friend interested in fruit growing.

Thank you,

J. E. Fitzgerald

PRICE LIST

1946

GROWING APPLES

We, all of us, like to go back to the Garden of Eden, as it were, and I know that one time a Garden of Eden existed for why should a man want to go back to a place that never did exist. And if you lived in town when you were a boy you may have forgotten many things but you have never forgotten the old fruit peddler who came around mornings. Well, I was not raised in town. Just the same I can remember the apple merchant who was in Stephenville some fifty-five years ago. Apple Walker, as we called him, climbed the last hill many years ago; but there is not a man around Stephenville whose hair is getting white who does not remember the jolly old fellow, and to me a boy, his apples also looked jolly. He furnished many apples to go in Christmas stockings and made Santa Claus a reality instead of an imagination. But I have gotten off on this and I am not writing what I aimed to write. Some one wrote me a letter the other day and asked why I do not discuss apple growing for Texas. Many years ago there were apple orchards planted in this county and in many other counties. But at that time no one had thought that apples were like men; some liked one place and some another and most of the apples planted forty years ago just did not like Texas. They were born to live in a colder climate. But we have found apples that simply glory in our deep sand here in the South and our sunshiny weather. Some of these are Yellow Delicious, Delicious, Jonathan, King David and Smokehouse. Apples like deep sand here in the South. They will grow on the cold dead sand. They have a way of getting all there is in land out of it.

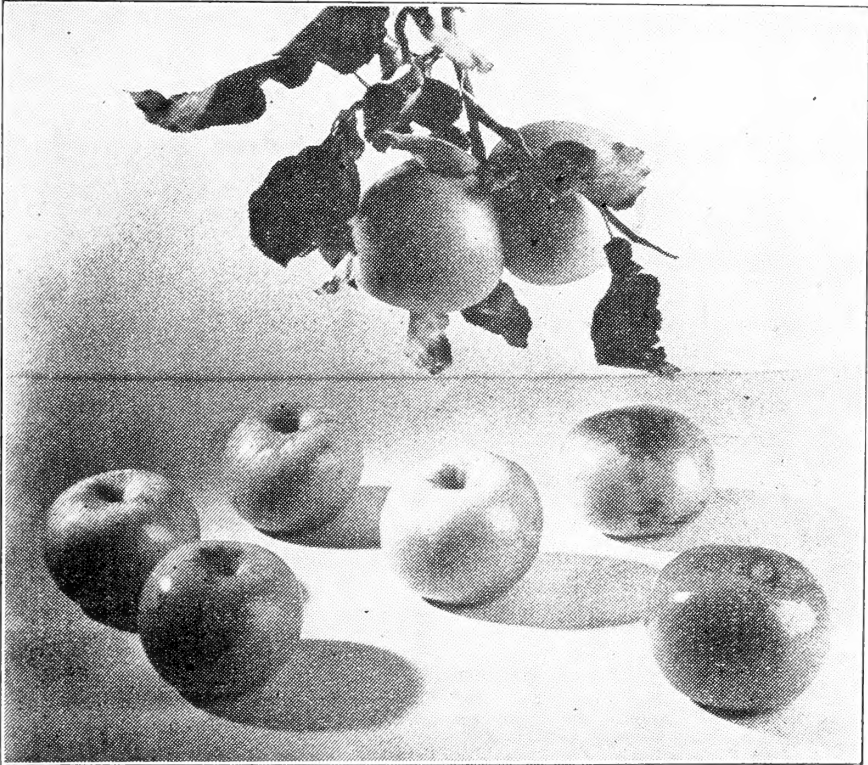
Apples require different treatment to peach trees. They do not like being pruned much here in the South and they do not like a long shank for the body of the tree. They want to grow down close to the ground and that helps them to shade the ground and keep it cool under the trees. And they like plenty of room, say thirty or forty feet apart. But they, like many other creatures, like company. It is seldom a Delicious tree or any other apple tree will bear if alone. It must have some other kind of apple tree near it, one that blooms out the same time. They do not like to grow on land where cotton dies and they do not like drouthy land. But what they do like is good deep sand and good cultivation. They will grow much farther South than here. Some of the finest apples in the whole nation are grown on the Colorado River near Gold-

thwaite and in sand that was washed there centuries ago by the river. You know a river constantly changes its bed and moves eastward all the time though it may take it many years to go far. And where it was a thousand years ago is an ideal place for an apple orchard. I believe such land is called delta land. But on the sand hills where the wind has piled up the sand is a good place for apples. I have one place in my field where at some date many years ago the sand was piled up and on top of this place and around it the apples are growing good. Apples need more spraying than other fruits. While they are thrifty they are like a strong man and may have several diseases but keep on going. Where good thrifty oaks have once grown is a nice place for an apple orchard. Down here in the South we need to plant apples that get ripe from about the fifteenth of August until the fifteenth of October. That gives us a chance to sell our crop before the apples from the North are shipped in. There is only one kind of apple shipped in at that time. It comes from California and it is the Gravestain, a very poor apple, and the yellow Delicious grown in Texas makes the California apple go back and sit down.

Apple trees get along fine with many other farm crops and if the rows are thirty feet apart (and they ought to be) cotton, peanuts and vegetables can be grown between the rows. The trees do not like sweet potatoes and watermelons seem to sap them too much if planted too close to them. But if the melon vine is fifteen feet from the apple tree it will be fine. In our country, the cost of the tree and the planting is about all the cost of bringing an apple orchard to bearing, for enough crops can be grown between the rows to take care of all other expenses. A few rows of blackberries can be grown between the rows. Some people plant peach trees among them, but it seems to me an apple tree does not like a peach tree any too well. Our new varieties of apples come into bearing nearly as quick as peaches and if the land suits them an apple tree will live many years. And they bear from five to twenty bushels per tree. A much larger apple tree can be planted from the nursery than is the case with peach trees and the planter of apples can gain a year or two by setting large trees, often getting a few apples the second year after planting.

—J. E. FITZGERALD.
Stephenville, Texas

NOW, MORE THAN EVER, IT WILL PAY YOU TO PLANT TREES



YELLOW DELICIOUS AND SMOKE HOUSE

Plant 48 Apple Trees to the Acre—30 by 30 feet apart.

Jonathan

One of the leading market apples of the country. Originated in northern New York but does extra well in Texas. The trees are rather slow growing with light green leaves and rather light bark. Comes into bearing quickly and makes a hardy long life tree. The apples are red and of the very finest quality. I have been growing this apple in my orchard for forty years and can assure my customers it is a good one. Makes fine pollenizer for other varieties. I have the bright red strain and it is a beauty.

Anoka

Likely the quickest bearing apple on earth. Trees will nearly always bear second year planted and two year trees bear first year. Average size, striped. fine for market and home use. July.

Holland

This is not a new apple. It must have been sold in this country fifty years ago under the name Summer Queen. Back then nurserymen claimed it was one of the best apples. It has one advantage over Smoke House as it is a beautiful red. But so far it has not borne as well as Smoke House.

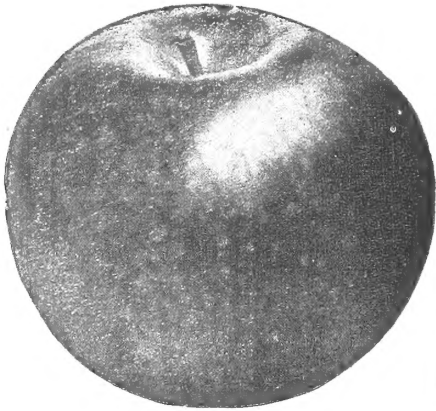
The apple is very large, red, rather flat and fine quality. It sells on the market but does not keep well. My stock of Holland trees is limited and if sold out will put in either King David or Smoke House unless forbidden.

PRICES ON APPLE TREES

- 2 to 3 foot, 55 cents each, \$50.00 per 100
- 3 to 4 foot, 75 cents each, \$70.00 per 100
- 4 to 5 foot, \$1.00 each, \$90.00 per 100
- 5 to 6 foot, \$1.50 each, \$135.00 per 100
- Big Bearing size \$3.25 each

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

HERE IS QUALITY NURSERY STOCK AT ITS BEST!



Yellow Delicious

Looks something like Delicious in shape but a golden color with a red cheek. I have received samples of this apple from as far south as San Antonio and at Goldthwaite, Texas, it bears the most beautiful of all apples. It does well in this country, at Paris and many other places in Texas. One grower reports that he gathered twenty bushels of the golden apples from a single tree. Brings the highest price on the market and gets ready for market just before apples are shipped from the north.

King David

A flaming red apple that gets ripe at exactly the right time when apples are scarce in the south. Here in our orchard we have gathered ten bushels per tree. Very much inclined to overbear and must be thinned.

Smoke House

The fruit is very large and if gathered and wrapped it puts the California apples out of the market, usually ripens just after all the Elberta peaches are gone. Large and fine.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Large yellow apple. Ripens in June. Trees rather slow growers.

Ruby Red

An early Delicious, looks just like the regular Delicious only the trees bear younger and ripen about two weeks before the regular Delicious. Will sell on any market. Fall.

Red June

A good June apple for home use. Red, medium sized.

All Trees are Budded from Bearing
Fruits in My Orchard

Delicious Apples

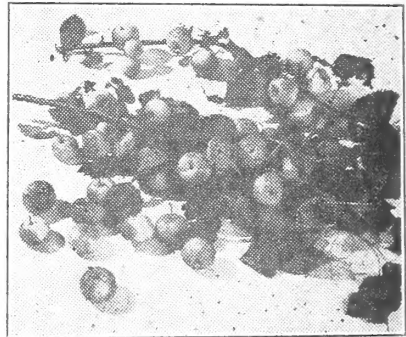
The tree of this apple is a very vigorous grower and is such a pretty tree it is often used for ornamental planting. The Delicious apple is too well known to need much description, but I want to say one of my customers at Hawley, Texas grew apples this season so large that it took only thirty-six to make a bushel. This is too large for market of course but it shows what can be done. It is paying well around Clyde and Paris, Texas. I can give you the names of growers if you desire. This is a wonderful apple and where apples do well is a success in Texas.

Lodi

Lodi. Very early big white apple. We have only had this apple a few years and can not say for certain what it will do. Seems to be a cross between Delicious and Yellow Transparent. If it lives up to its first years bearing in my orchard it will supplant the yellow transparent.

Lockhart

Lockhart. Also called Hackworth. We got our first start of this from South Texas. The man who sent it says it does fine for him and he got his first trees from Alabama. We have had this in the orchard for more than fifteen years or long enough to tell what it will do. May be one of the best. A good tree, a big red apple, good bearer. Fine for market and cooking. Gets good and ripe on the trees.



Crab Apples for Jelly Florence

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

Hyslop

Extra large crab apple. Fine for market, cooking. Tree a beauty, ornamental. Grows anywhere.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

GROWING PEACHES

It is, of course, a fact that a person can get all kinds of bulletins on peach growing from the government. These bulletins are often made up of the experience of actual peach growers. Likely I have had a little different experience to any of them. My father before me liked to grow peaches. He had a place where the trees would live good for a few years and then all die. I find just such places all over the country. They are everywhere. About forty years ago I bought a new place and planted several hundred peach trees. That was before we had any kind of cars and aside from having plenty of fine peaches for home use all my fruit wasted. There was at that time a market for it; in fact, there were thousands of people in a few dozen miles doing without peaches but there was no way to get them to them except by railroad and the commission merchant. Then came the truck and the demand for peaches. True to my form, I had dug out many of my peach trees and did not have over fifty in my orchard.

It is funny to me that when things are a good price I never do have them. However, it is different this time. I have had hogs by the acres; I have had a bunch in my peach orchard and it has helped the hogs and the peaches both. I have tried the big hogs for a peach orchard but they are no good. I got a small breed of hog and find they are just about the right size to bring the top price on the market. I have tried various times of the winter for setting peach trees. Some times you can wait until April to set but as a rule just as soon as the trees shed their leaves is the best time to set. If peach trees are dug too early in the season a big proportion often die. Sometimes nurserymen have June buds, these never mature until December and if dug before then they do not grow off good and about half will often die. The so-called June bud is a fine tree to set if not dug too early. A few years ago I went to Georgia to see the famous peach-growing district. I found people differed about tree setting like they do in this country. But they all seemed to agree on one thing, that is, to keep the peach trees low. The trees were set about seventeen feet apart. Then the trees were never allowed to get higher than a man could reach. The trees I saw had been cut back until the orchard was flat on top like a broom. I asked them why they did not let their trees grow like they do in Texas and the fellow said he could not gather them. Trees cut back this way become dwarfed and are short lived. About seven years is as long as a Georgia peach grower keeps a peach tree. When they begin to show signs of old age they are pulled out and new trees set. Some growers plant little trees and occasionally you find one that thinks the big tree is best to set. They figure to bring their orchards in bearing and get three or four crops. The trees I saw with peaches on them had about two bushels per tree. They are set in squares and it does not take much to work them and if they can get a dollar a tree for four years it is pretty good profit. They must think so for they told me good peach land sold for two hundred dollars per acre. I set out fifty acres of peaches eight years ago. I terraced my land putting the terraces forty-five feet apart and set the trees on top of the terraces fifteen feet apart in the row. The trees made fine growth, came into bearing quickly, but I let my trees get too high. Some of them got fifteen feet high. You can

imagine what a job it was to gather peaches from such high trees. Fact is, we did not gather them all. Just too hard work to climb a ladder up to them. In future, I expect to keep them cut back and gather all peaches without ladders. The peach is about the only tree you can do this way. If you cut back an apple or pear you will not get much fruit before the cutting back will cause the tree to fail.

If you are setting a home orchard you can plant your trees a long distance apart and let them grow into large trees. A fellow can chunk the peaches out of the high tree where he aims to use them at once. But in selling peaches nothing knocks on the price like bruises. The big tales about how much a tree will bear often comes about in this way. One time I helped to gather fifteen bushels from an Elberta that did not have another tree in a hundred feet of it. The owner said if I had an acre of trees like that with about a hundred trees on it look at the peaches I would get and at a dollar per bushel it would amount to something. If he had an acre each tree would have had a lighter crop because they would be more crowded.

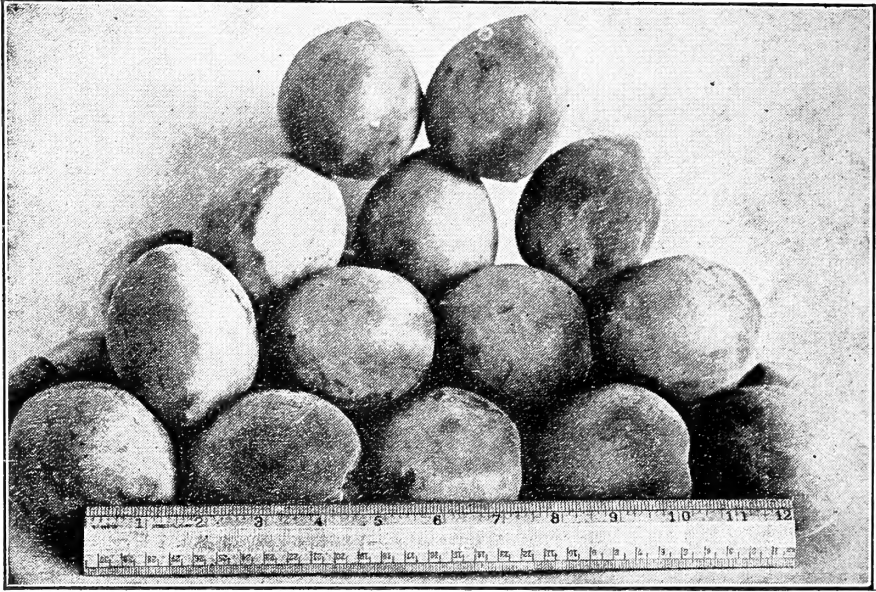
Peach trees like good fertile soil or to be well fertilized. Barnyard manure is good fertilizer. If your trees are growing and not bearing good try some acid phosphate around them. This will cause the fruit to be harder to kill by frost and be of higher flavor.

In using fertilizer around peach trees or any other kind of tree, it is better to put the fertilizer three or four feet from the tree and plow it under. This will cause the tree to stand the drought better; it will do the tree just as much good and, above all, if the fertilizer happens to have weed seeds you will get them too close to your tree if you put the fertilizer close, and it makes the weeds mean to get rid of. Even commercial fertilizer makes the weeds grow faster and harder to get rid of if too close to your trees.

And now as to varieties. I have many varieties in my orchard; too many, I often think, but I have lots of such kinds as Early Rose. I have about five hundred each of South Haven and Hale Haven. I have decided that if I were planting again I would plant more of two kinds, Golden Jubilee and Elberta.

As to cultivation, a peach orchard responds in a great way to cultivation. With a disk harrow you can cultivate several acres of orchard in a day. If you have them set in squares there is no use for hoe hands. If they are on a terrace you may have to hoe some. But some of the new tractors have cultivators that will take care of the terraces. The fellow who has a young orchard coming on may hit it exactly right. The worst pest we have to deal with in orchards is nemetodes and the best way to deal with them is to not get them on your land. It will pay any one to learn to look for nemetodes and see that you do not get them. But cabbage and tomato plants have nemetodes and pepper and egg plants are especially subject. If they once get on land they may stay a lifetime.

PEACH TREES GUARANTEED QUICK BEARING AND TRUE TO NAME



MAYFLOWER. A medium sized red peach. Good for local market and fresh eating. May 20.

EARLY WHEELER. A big white clingstone with a red cheek. Good for truck and long distant hauling. June 15.

EARLY ROSE. A medium sized red peach. Good for sand. Hauls well and is also good for home use. June 20.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A four-star peach for the past three years. A yellow freestone. Ripe when no other freestone is on the market. Good to eat, good to sell. A peach you will be proud of. Last of June.

SOUTH HAVEN. A big yellow freestone. Good for market or home planting. Very similar to Elberta only ripens earlier. First of July.

HALE HAVEN. A good peach to plant for any purpose. About the size of South Haven only has more red. An outstanding peach on any market. July 5.

BEAUTY. A hardy semi-cling until completely ripe, making it a good hauling peach. Sell good on any market. First of July.

ELBERTA. A big yellow freestone peach with lots of red next to the seed. My strain of Elberta bears every year that we have peaches. Ripens last of July.

GOLDEN GEM. A first-class yellow clingstone. Ripens the middle of August. If your wife ever cans any Golden Gem she won't use any other kind.

SALBERTA. We have been listing this peach for years, but recently it has been renamed. It is a large yellow freestone peach, gets ripe about August 15. Now claimed to be one of the Steubensrauch peaches and may be. It is very much like the Frank but a freestone.

INDIAN. A peach known and loved by all as it is the only peach we can remember from childhood days. Clingstone. Ripens last of July.

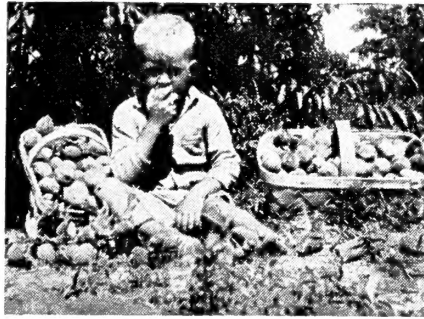
SURPRISE. A truly great October peach. White clingstone that will always sell.

PRICES ON PEACH TREES

2 to 3 foot, 55c each, \$50.00 per 100
 3 to 4 foot, 75c each, \$70.00 per 100
 4 to 5 foot, \$1.00 each, \$90.00 per 100
 5 to 6 foot, \$1.50 each, \$135.00 per 100
 Big bearing size, \$3.25 each

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

Arkansas Traveler. A peach we used to have fifty years ago. Always in the pretty books carried around by fruit tree agents. Off at a distance the peaches look like Wheeler but a much better peach I think. Some years a freestone, other years a cling. Bears very abundantly and is a good market peach.



Elberta Cling. Usually ripe fifteenth of August. Very large, brilliant yellow and red. Likely the finest cling peach we have for this season. Out bears and out sells all others. We have two to three and three to four foot trees this year of this peach.

Can't blame you son, we know they are good!

Red Haven

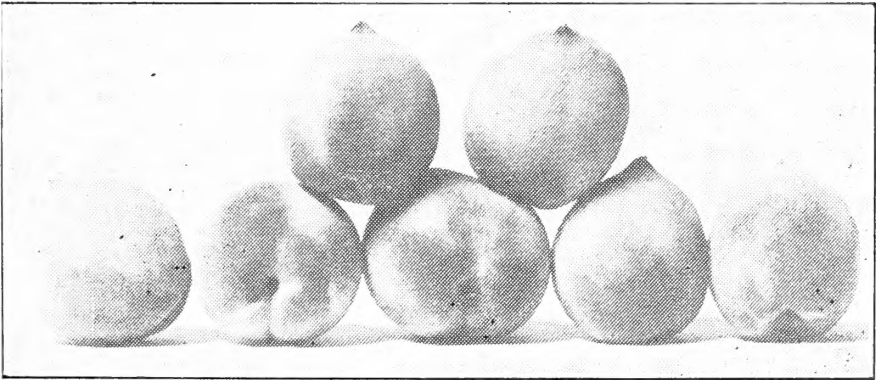
Most remarkable peach known. Ripens a month before Elberta. As large as Elberta, Yellow overcovered with brilliant red. Sure bearer. We can only sell these trees assorted with other trees. If you order Red Haven alone the trees will be twice the price of other peaches.

Frank

Yellow cling, inclined to overbear, likes good deep moist soil. When grown on the right soil it takes on a brilliant yellow. Inclined to be very acid some years.

Cumberland

Very large, white freestone, ripe last of June. One of our very best. A new peach.



J. H. Hale

Also called Giant Hale and the Million dollar peach. This is a peach that has been much whooped by promoters. It is often described as sixteen inches around. They forget that a peach sixteen inches around would be five inches thick and would weigh four pounds. Of course there is no such peach on this earth. The real J. H. Hale is some bigger than Elberta Yellow Freestone, very

round and often bears a second crop. It does well in some places but fails in others. A nice peach if you can grow it. Very finicky.

Golden Jubilee

Referring again to this peach we wish to say it was the finest peach in our orchard this year. It, South Haven and Hale Haven were our banner peaches.

GROWING PEARS

Comes several letters asking about pear growing. To me, growing pears has always been interesting work. The pear tree is one of the most faithful of all trees. They will grow on more different soils than most any other tree. Today, someone asked about planting a pear orchard where it was too wet for peach trees. They will grow fine in deep sand and bear enormous pears if the trees are not allowed to overbear. On the other hand, the very first pear orchard I ever saw in my life was planted on the prairie. And some of the trees are still bearing though they must have been there sixty years. And there are pear trees in existence four hundred years old. But that is not discussing pear culture. For many years it was recommended that pear trees be set about eighteen feet apart. That has proved entirely too close for them. The Kieffer and Garber trees ought to be at least thirty feet apart. The Douglas, of course, is considered a dwarf and can be planted eighteen or twenty feet. The LaConte makes as large a tree as Kieffer and Garber and it is one of our very best pears. If I were setting a pear orchard I would, I think, set plenty of Kieffer, Garber and LaConte. And to get pears real quick, set a few Douglas. But if the right kind of Kieffer trees are set they will bear nearly as quickly as the Douglas. In setting pear trees, I do not want to set trees that have made an excessive growth in the nursery. For instance, I saw some year-old pear trees that were seven feet high. Such trees will be five or six years in bearing. If you can get trees from the nursery that have put in about three years growing seven feet they will come into bearing much quicker. And I find this in a way applies to all kinds of trees. The ones that grow too fast forget to bear. After you have set your pear orchard you want the trees headed low say eighteen inches above ground. Nursery trees are now mostly started that way unless they are straight one year trees.

I do not know any way getting by with pears better than to give the trees good cultivation until they get about ten feet high then keep down the grass and weeds with sheep. Sheep will skin the trees in the winter time if they are hungry. But they will keep down all grass and weeds in the summer. We thin our pears and the sheep eat the thinned pears. In this way we have bigger pears that sell for twice as much money and the sheep get a lot of fun eating the thinnings. A few years ago we found a strain of the Kieffer pear that if kept thinned they developed a beautiful red cheek. You can sell these pears when no one will even look at the Kieffer as usually grown.

Pears will grow on poorer land than most any other kind of fruit. There are many acres of dead sand over Central Texas that will grow good pears. The trees can be cultivated so cheaply that if you

can get fifty cents per bushel for the fruit they are a good fruit to set. Pear trees are not bothered by nematodes and if you have land where your peach trees have been killed by nematodes the pear will grow there. Pears do not like alkali in the soil but after the trees once get to be large they seem to stand alkali better than the young ones. This also applies to peach trees. The roots go deeper in the soil than many other trees and seem to have the ability to get a living where many other trees will starve. I know of pear trees planted not far from where I now live that were set long ago that bear fruit every year. These trees, I would guess, are not less than fifty years old. On this same plot of land there are a few trees of peaches left but they have just about played out. I can remember the time they were planted. Then we did not get nursery catalogs, all dressed up, but a man came around in a buggy with pretty pictures of the fruit; we gave him our order and, in due time, the trees came. Usually the salesman made it a point to reach a farm at night so he could stay all night.

After the trees have been set a couple of years they should not be pruned any more except in June and very little then. Pruning pear trees in the winter has a tendency to throw them into rapid growth and they might blight; and they, at least, do not bear. Some people argue not to cultivate a pear orchard, but if you want to grow real fancy fruit it pays to cultivate them. I think from personal observation that cultivation in the pear orchard should not start until about the first of June. They will stand more oats or wheat planted among the trees than most any other tree. Pears ripen late in the season and a wheat crop can be plowed under. Then if you begin cultivating in May or June it is nearly sure to rain enough to make good pears. During the last few years we have raised a good many Bartlett pears, but for some peculiar reason the Bartlett gets too big on my place. The fruit does not look like Bartlett they get so big. I have tried many new pears. There is one that must have come from England; it is an espalier pear. It will grow on a wall like a vine or if planted in the orchard will grow into a fine tree, though the young trees are as crooked as grapevines. It has borne here for several years and does not show a particle of blight. It is about the size of the Bartlett shipped in from the West and when it comes to quality, go away! The pear is claimed to be a neutral fruit; that is, it does not have too much sugar nor too much acid and it is said that if a man is unable to eat any other fruit he can always eat pears. Pears canned without sugar are ideal for the dyspeptic and I have often thought that if half the money spent for physic could be spent for good pears the world would be healthier and in a better humor.

FITZGERALD'S PEAR TREES PAY YOU BIGGER PROFITS!

Keiffer

The Keiffer, to my way of thinking, is the most profitable pear on the market. Trees vigorous, heavy bearers, a big rather long pear, yellow with a red cheek when ripe. Ripens in September and can be wrapped in paper and kept for weeks. Truly a fine pear.

Lincoln

A big green and yellow pear that ripens in August, doesn't have to be gathered and stored to ripen out, but is good right off the tree. Late blooming and sure bearing. Free from blight.

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.

Garber

The trees grow very large. Have long willowy branches, pretty for a yard tree. The pears are large, rather short or nearly round. Fine quality. Ripens in August.

Pineapple Pear

Very large pear that grows good along the coast. Does no good north of San Antonio. We have a few dozen trees.



Leconte

Makes a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. Trees do not blight. Pears fine for eating raw. Ripening in August.

Duchess d'Angouleme

Very large fall pear. The trees are dwarf and should be planted four inches deeper than they come out of the nursery. Comes into bearing early and does not blight. Blooms out very late.

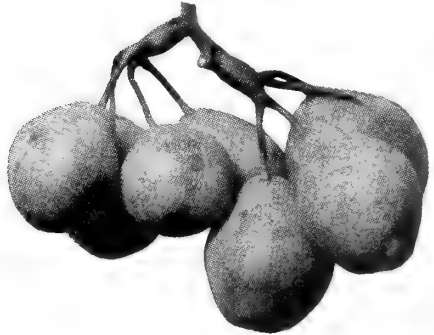


Espalier Pear Trees

Most remarkable pear tree. Can be trailed up on a wall like a vine or if set out in the open will grow into a fine tree. Blooms out late and never caught by frost. Pears are as fine as can be grown and the trees never blight. When we send the trees to you they are extremely crooked. Surprise your friends and grow pears on a wall or trellis, or in tree form.

PRICE ON PEARS

1 to 2 foot,	70c each,	\$60.00 per 100
2 to 3 foot,	85c each,	\$80.00 per 100
3 to 4 foot,	\$1.10 each,	\$100.00 per 100
4 to 5 foot,	\$1.35 each,	\$117.00 per 100
5 to 6 foot,	\$2.00 each	
		Bearing size \$3.25



Douglas

Blight proof. The Douglas pear in most cases will bear the next year after planting. The quality extra good. Main objection overloading.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS



As you will notice this is the same picture of myself and family I had in my catalog last season. One lady wrote to me and said I was a peculiar looking fellow. What would you think of letter like that. I can not figure out whether she meant to compliment me or was just laughing. Anyhow I was raised here in the country where I now operate. Some people often asked me how I found the place, but I likely found it easier than anyone that has ever come to see me because I was born here. Ninety years ago my father was an Irish paddy. He sold silk handkerchiefs, towels, cuff buttons and other things all over the country. In this way he found this place and when he got a few dollars he bought a small sandy land farm. He must have inherited liking fruit from his folks back home in Erin. Anyhow there was never a fruit tree agent visited our little home and went away without an order. I inherited liking to peddle for even after my father had gotten a nice farm and a competence ahead he went back to peddling. The lady in the picture says there never is anyone comes along with something to sell that I do not buy it.

Oh, Well! I have never made a fortune but I have had a good time and you know I often think the money a man has when he joins the immortal throng represents the fun he has missed during life.

Some how I have never liked to be called a businessman, I am just a plain old farmer and that is all I will ever be.

Thank you for reading this.

GROWING APRICOTS and PLUMS

These two fruits require about the same cultivation as peaches except that they can not be cut back like peaches. They will grow on thinner soil than peaches and the apricots like the south side of a hill or building. When I was in Colorado a few years ago I found great apricot orchards planted south of mountains. The apricot does not make any tap root but grows right on top of the ground. For this reason, it is hard to cultivate them shallow enough. This caused the idea that they will grow better in a yard than any where else but they will make large trees out in the field if cultivated real shallow. The plums are hardier than apricots and can stand a little deeper cultivation. The trees should be set twenty feet apart for the plums and about twenty-five feet for the apricots. I get a great many letters from people stating that they have apricot trees fifteen years old that have never borne a cot. I once had about fifty trees that did this very thing. They were trees entirely unsuited for our Southern climate. The buds on such trees are tender and often are killed in the winter time so the tree never even blooms. If the tree is not desirable for shade such trees should be dug up for they never will bear.

During the last few years we have found apricots that are reasonably sure bearers here in the South. As to plums it seems we have some well established varieties that will bear and unless a man has time to experiment he had best set these varieties. A few years ago in some way the Burbank plums all over the country got the canker and quit bearing but for the last ten years it has been a good bearer and is fine for market. The America is about our next best and Bruce runs them a race every year. The Hanska for late is fine and for the latest the Supreme. Out in West Texas they still set a lot of Golden Beauty and August Red. Forty years ago

we had a plum called Gold that would bear in great loads. What happened that this tree does not do well any more I can not tell, but I have not had a real crop of Gold now in five years. Years ago it was one of the finest in the orchard. The Sapa plum out-bears them ail and if it was good for market it would be one of the greatest. There is not a better cooking fruit known than the Sapa plum but it does not look good enough to sell in competition with such kinds as Bruce. Where a market is established for Sapa it is simply fine. The Munson is too soft to haul to market and one much whooped now called Elephant Heart is simply not worth its room and this holds good with all the red leaved kinds though there are about a dozen of them sold. The old Wild-goose, a variety we had when we were boys, is still good to have in thickets. The Endicott and Black Beauty are good though the trees never have been set much in the South.

I have had Nona, Excelsior and McCartney plums in my orchard a long time and never did get much of a crop. This must be too far North for them. The market for plums is more limited than the market for peaches. They are mostly used for jelly and preserves and it does not take so many to supply the demand. But when it comes to apricots, I defy any one to produce a better tasting fruit than the apricots we can grow here in Texas. I doubt that the market will be supplied with them. One trouble with apricots they begin to get ripe before people are expecting fruit and right at first do not sell so well but there is a demand at the wind up. They usually bring three dollars per bushel in bushel baskets and in gallon baskets may bring as high as fifty cents per basket. The worst enemy to both fruits is the Curculio and to combat this pest requires careful spraying but curculio is only bad about one year in ten.

BURBANK xxxxx

A big purplish-red plum with yellow flesh. Ripe about June 15. Trees vigorous.

SAPA xxxxx

A hardy plum originated by Professor Hansen. Adapted to the northern plains but will do good anywhere planted. Medium sized, red with deep red meat. Makes a shrubby tree. Ripens in June.

METHLEY xxx

A purple plum with pink meat. Very delightful quality. Only objection tree not so healthy. Medium to large in size. Ripens in June.

AMERICA xxxxx

The America plum is a yellow plum unless allowed to stay on the tree until dead ripe then it turns red. But would be classed a yellow plum. A large plum. Ripe about June 1.

WANETA xxxxx

A fine growing tree. Frost resistant. Nice fruit, bright red and heart-shaped. Ripe June 1.

HANSKA xxxxx

A medium sized red plum with a heavy blue bloom. Flesh is firm, yellow with good keeping qualities. Very fragrant. Ripens last of June. Tree hardy

ENDICOTT

A good plum to plant for eating fresh, fruit large yellow, turning deep red when completely ripe. Trees make large trees and resistant to disease.

THE SUPREME xxxxx

Large heart-shaped plum that gets ripe in July. A pretty red plum. Trees vigorous and the plums are not easily blown off as they grow near the center of the tree. Bears heavy and is an excellent market plum.

SHIRO PLUM TREES

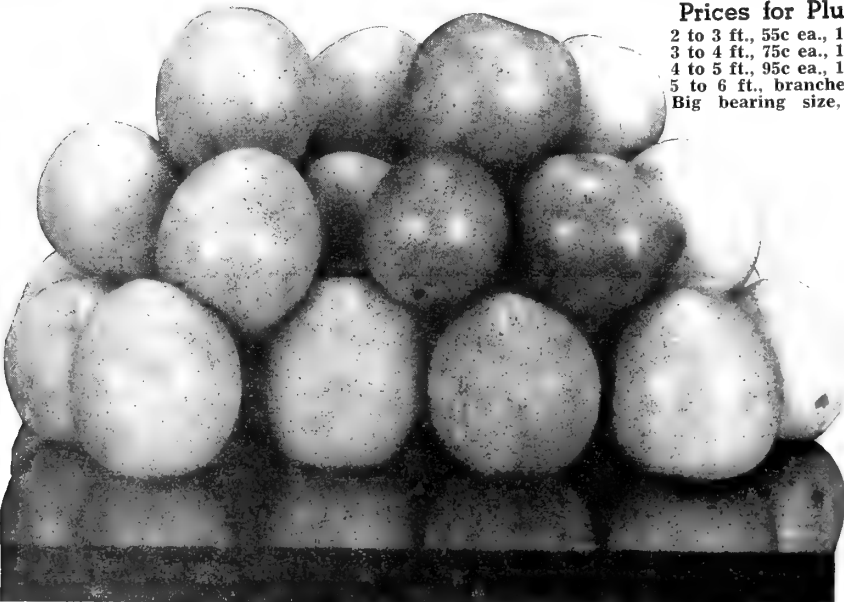
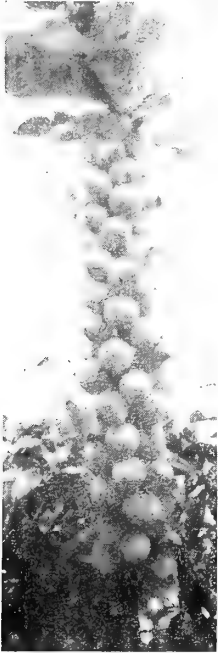
Shiro. One of the grandest of all plums. Very large clear yellow. Quality extra good. Trees grow off fast but inclined to scab for a year or two after setting. Then they make large long life trees.

BRUCE xxxxx

Our most outstanding plum this past spring. Big to extra large red. Can be hauled if gathered in the proper stage. Trees grow very much like the old thicket plum. Ripens the 20th of May. If planting either for commercial or home use be sure and plant some Bruce. Outsells other plums in fruit stand 2 to 1.

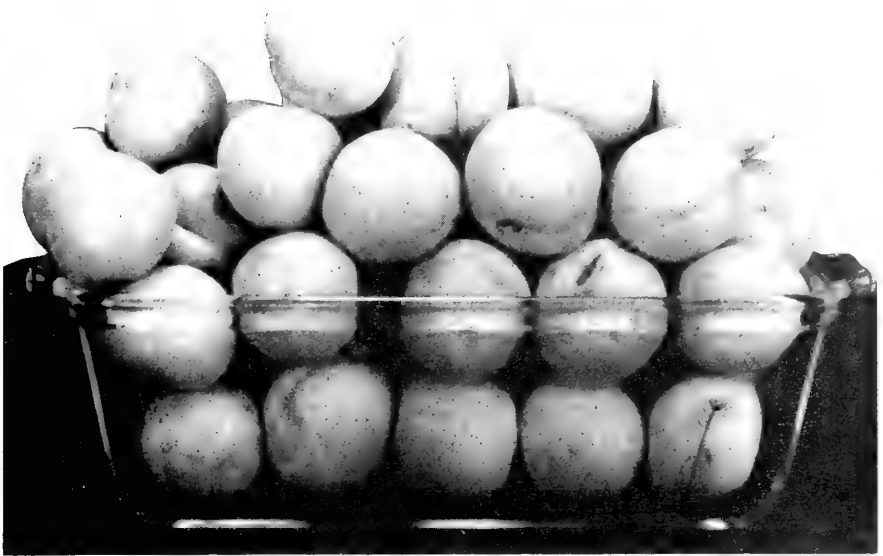
Prices for Plum Trees

2 to 3 ft., 55c ea., 100 for \$50.00
3 to 4 ft., 75c ea., 100 for \$70.00
4 to 5 ft., 95c ea., 100 for \$90.00
5 to 6 ft., branched, ea., \$1.35
Big bearing size, each \$3.25



FITZGERALD'S APRICOTS ARE PROVED BEST BY EVERY TEST

Little Sam Apricot—the only true Little Sam on the Market. Accept no Substitutes



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.

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.

Border Queen

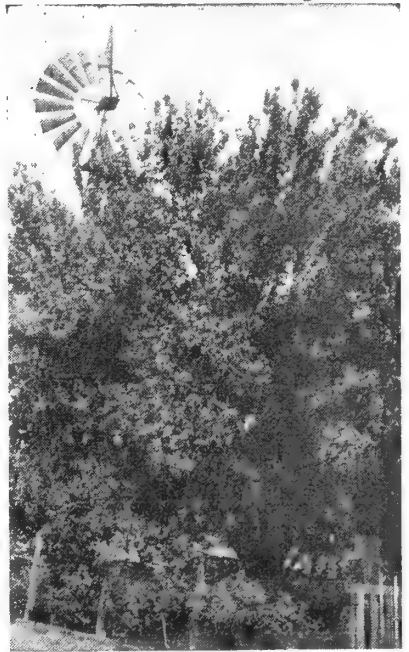
A pale yellow apricot, red cheek, luxuriant growth. Originated in Western Kansas.

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 June 15.

Hungarian Apricots

Picture at right shows a Tungarian apricot we sold to a customer in Colorado many years ago. Compare this tree with the windmill. It bears regular in that country apricots as large as peaches. But it is bearing many places in Texas. Fine for shade or yard tree.



PRICES ON APRICOTS

- 2 to 3 foot, each 75c
- 3 to 4 foot, each \$1.00
- 4 to 5 foot, each \$1.25
- 5 to 6 foot, branched, each \$1.75
- Bearing size, each \$3.25

FITZGERALD NURSERY . . . STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

GROWING PERSIMMONS AND MULBERRIES

Many years ago we found out that if the Damio or tame persimmon were budded on the wild persimmon well above the ground the tree would put out at least ten days later and would never miss a crop. This makes a very crooked tree in the nursery but we figure that what our customers want is fruit rather than a pretty tree. After a few years the trees get straight and live for many many years. Persimmon trees should be planted fifteen or twenty feet apart, or about 150 trees per acre. After they get five years old the trees will average bearing a bushel to the tree. Where the fruit is known they can be sold at \$1.50 per bushel ordinary time. This fall I expect to get at least \$4.00 per bushel for persimmons but this boom, of course, may not last. The young trees must be cultivated good for the first 2 years. Then cultivate very shallow—just enough to keep down the big weeds. A disk harrow is fine. This fruit, after the orchard is once established, can be raised cheaper than any other fruit. There is no spraying to do—just barely keep the weeds down. After the fifth year they can be kept clean enough with sheep. The sheep will eat the leaves from the lower branches and the trees will take on an umbrella shape.

The wild persimmon can be managed about like the tame persimmon, but the wild persimmon will make bigger trees. If you plant the ungrafted wild trees they will average about half the trees male trees. These trees do not bear and should be budded over to the

other trees except about one male tree to an acre. If you do not have male trees, the female trees will not bear. A male tree every one hundred yards is enough. The tame persimmons, remember, do not have to have male trees. Every one will bear. A tame tree alone will bear.

MULBERRIES—You likely never thought of it but the mulberry is one of the most important trees on earth. At no distant date great orchards of Mulberries may be planted for growing silk. The leaves make very excellent cattle feed and every mulberry leaf is saved in some countries. Every farmer needs at least half a dozen mulberry trees. With a little pectin, the berries make very fine jelly, and they are being mixed with blackberries for pie filling. The tree should be set about thirty feet apart and the stock kept away until they have grown higher than the stock can reach. This season our Hicks mulberry trees ripened berries for at least three months. It is not known but they make fine chicken and hog feed, and our turkeys and geese simply grew up under the trees. We have planted two hundred of these trees out in an orchard. We expect them to almost feed a flock of turkeys for at least three months. And the ones in the hog pasture will keep the hogs from trying to get out. The seedling trees only bear a short time. The budded trees bear bushels of fruit for many weeks. If you are planting for the fruit, plant the budded trees by all means.

For Prices See Page 22

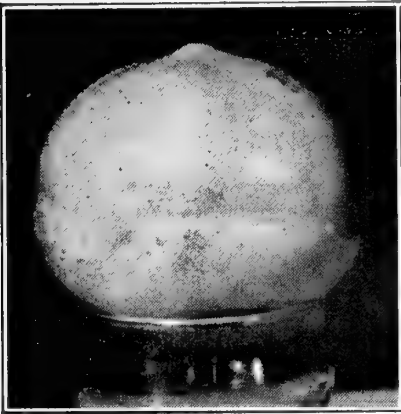
Eureka Persimmon

Originated by J. E. Fitzgerald. No Other Equals It in Quality

This is not the largest persimmon we grow but it is the most profitable. Medium sized deep red about the shape of a tomato. Hauls well and bears heavily. The trees do not have to have any extra care after once established. First ripe ones will be found in September from then by proper handling can be kept until January.

PRICE OF PERSIMMONS

2 to 3 foot, each	80c
3 to 4 foot, each	90c
4 to 5 foot, each	\$1.50
5 to 6 foot, each	\$1.75
Bearing size, each	\$3.25



Tane Nashi

A large acorn-shaped persimmon, pale yellow and very productive. This is the persimmon you see in most stores selling for 5 cents each.

Improved Wild Persimmon

I have two wild persimmons that I have been growing and cultivating and show a decided improvement over the others scattered around over my place. One of these I call Early Golden, ripening in August, then the Golden, ripening in October.

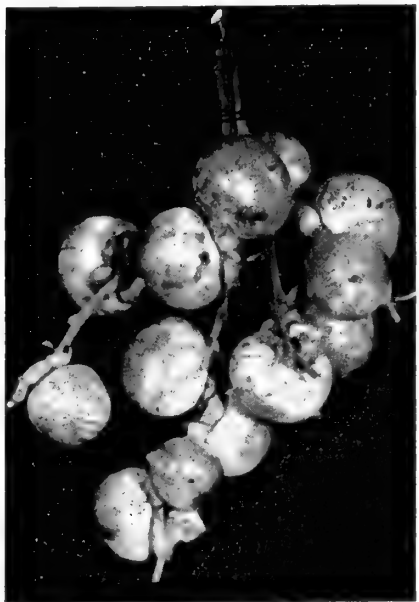
WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ORDERS OF \$5 OR MORE. FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN \$5 ADD 15c TO EACH DOLLAR FOR PACKING AND POSTAGE CHARGES.

Tamopan

Tamopan. One of the leading fruits of China. Trees in that country grow seventy-five feet high and bears wagon loads of fruit. They bid fair to do that here. The fruit is four-sided, has a ring or wrinkle around it and on land that suits it well it gets bright red. A very ornamental tree. Simply grand.

Fuyu

The Fuyu is large bright red, tomato-shaped. Heavy bearer and the fruit can be eaten before soft. Soft, non-astringent. A profitable variety to plant.



GROWING FIGS

For many years people thought that figs could not be grown this far north. We are mistaken about many things. I have a loquat tree on my place several years old and some strawberry Guavas. These are thought to be tropical plants, and this all goes to show that it pays to try some of these new plants. But I started out to tell you about figs. I have been growing figs so long I can hardly remember when I planted the first plant. I do remember that an Uncle many years ago moved from Southern Georgia and brought along some plants of the Celeste fig. This grew into a large tree and bore small blue figs. But it had a drawback. If a hard winter came and killed the limbs on the tree it would take it two years to recover and bear more figs. I saw a fig advertised called the Magnolia, and bought a few plants. These were planted on the side of a clay hill and came into bearing promptly. It proved a very profitable crop for, in some way, the growing of figs had never been promoted in this country and my Magnolia fig plants made on an average two gallons per plant and I sold the fresh figs for fifty cents per gallon. However, I found the Magnolia fig had a drawback. Some years when we had cotton flies the fly ruined all the last ripening fruit. But if the cotton fly is not present the plants will bear from July until frost. I also tried the Green Ischia, the Hirtu Japan, the Brunswick; and at last, found the now famous Harrison fig. It was found in Tarrant county and I was delighted with it, for a single plant had a bushel of figs and the trees were vigorous and no insect bothered them very much. I got a lot of the cuttings and now have about five hundred of the plants in bearing on my place and they have paid me every year notwithstanding some bad drouths.

Figs need to be planted on just reasonably good soil. If the land gets too rich, like a chicken yard, the plants will grow very fast and rank and forget to bear. This is especially true of the Harrison. And right here let me say the Harrison has been renamed a dozen times or more. Some call it Ramsey, some Texas Everbearing and so on. Since I found it several large orchards have been planted. If it happens to get cold and kill the plants it pays to cut them back to the ground and let them come again. If the soil is right these young plants will begin to put on figs by the time they are a foot high. If they insist on just growing you have your soil too rich. But after a year or two they will begin to adapt themselves to this rich soil. If the plants do not get killed from cold for a year or two they get hardier and stand

more cold and these old plants will often be covered with ripe figs by June and continue to bear until frost. If you have the candle flies some of them will be ruined if they are not gathered promptly when ripe enough to preserve. They can be preserved in that case by the time they are well colored. The plants should be set any time during the winter and should be planted about fifteen feet apart or about two hundred plants per acre. If you have a terrace you will find they hold the land and do extra well on a terrace. I plant them on a terrace half-way between my apple trees. In that way, you soon begin to realize from an orchard. The best fertilizer for them is acid phosphate or wood ashes. But do not put the ashes too close to the plants. Three or four feet from them. Figs make about the best preserves of all fruits and all you have to do is to sell a few in a town or let people know you have them. We formerly sold them in gallon measures but now we sell in half-gallon tills at 35 cents per till. We found that people do not complain at this price. Of course, after a family has made all the fig preserves it wants that family is supplied, but you will soon find by taking them along with vegetables you can sell nearly every family in a town. Or if you run a roadside stand it will pay to have a few dozen trees. You can always sell the fruit. They will grow as far north as Oklahoma and all over the southern part of Arkansas. They often do well on valley land. Since if one crop is killed by frost another starts at once they are practically sure to bear. The reason I advise acid phosphate as a fertilizer for them is because it seems to hasten the ripening period.

But no matter how many figs you pick from a tree there will be plenty of green figs in the fall when frost comes. When I had more time than I do now I would bend these plants over and cover with straw or any litter to keep the figs still on the trees from freezing. As soon as this litter is removed in the spring the green figs will begin to ripen and you can in that way have figs ripe with blackberries. But, of course, that is a lot of trouble. Around the eaves of a house is a good place for figs and if you live in town you can have a dozen trees in odd corners. In some peculiar way, they seem to do nearly as well on the north side of the house as the south side. If you can have a plant near a well or drain they will bear an enormous crop. Remember, it is easy to get the ground too rich for the Harrison fig. The Magnolia will stand more fertilizer and make fruit as big as peaches. Figs are the oldest of all fruits and likely as healthful as any other.

ALL ORDERS FOR TREES OVER \$5.00 SHIPPED PREPAID!

Cherries for Delicious Pies

SWEET CHERRY. I do not know just what particular variety of sweet cherry this is but it is the only sweet cherry I have found that will bear in this section. Makes a hardy tree and comes into bearing early.

NEW CENTURY xxxxx. Nearly black, fair quality, productive.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium,

dark red, juicy, acid. A good bearer.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Fair size Blackish red. Juicy. Good.

MONTMORENCY. Large red, productive. Later than Richmond. A fine cherry to plant.

WRAGG. Hardy vigorous and productive. Dark red, Proving to be a good bearer here where we thought we would never grow cherries.

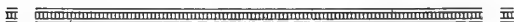


PRICE ON CHERRIES

2 to 3 foot, each 80c

3 to 4 foot, each \$1.00

4 to 5 foot, each \$1.45



Fitzgerald's Figs Bear the First Year Set

CELESTE

A very hardy fig. Stand lots of cold. One of the first figs to be planted in the South. Fruit medium size.

BROWN TURKEY

Fruit is brown, almost black and very sweet. Will stand near zero weather. Doesn't bear on first year shoots like the Harrison.

MAGNOLIA

A large straw colored fig and very profitable. Rapid growing and the leaves are forked. New set plants will bear the first year.

HARRISON

Found in Tarrant County many years ago and now widely acclaimed as the best fig on the market, but bearing many different names. The plants will put on figs when twelve inches high and even if killed by frost will come up and bear abundantly. Fruit very large, straw colored. Extra quality.

PRICE ON FIGS

1 to 2 foot, each 45c

2 to 3 foot, each 60c

CROTALARIA—Great soil building plant and recognized by the Government. Planted in Early Spring will get six feet high. Can be sowed at last plowing of corn. Has increased corn yield ten bushels per acre. Nothing eats the plant, therefore only good as leguminous soil builder. Pound 50c; 10 Pounds \$3.50.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ORDERS OF \$5 OR MORE.
FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN \$5 ADD 15c TO EACH DOLLAR
TO PAY PACKING AND POSTAGE CHARGES.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

GROWING PECANS

Not only do I have good fruit trees I am now growing good pecan trees. You know there used to be lots of pecan nurseries. But the owners decided that they could not make money fast enough. Growing pecan trees is a slow particular business. It takes from three to four years to grow a good pecan tree. We plant our pecan seed in beds that we bud our trees on and grow them a year. Then are taken up and the ones that show good vigor and have good root systems are set out in the field. After they have grown a year we bud them and this process produces a tree that is easily transplanted and will come into bearing quickly. Did you ever pass a nice lawn with a pecan tree in the middle of it. It is a thing of beauty. I know one tree that was planted on a lawn some thirty years ago. I would like to show you a picture of it, but you know how it is now one is lucky to get any kind of catalog printed. This tree was planted by a lawyer and is just a seedling. It has born as high as fifteen bushels of nuts in a single season.

The man who planted it said he valued the tree when he went to sell the lot at five hundred dollars.

I asked him what he would have valued it at if it had of been such a tree as Madam X. He said a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. The owner of this tree would not take one thousand dollars for it at this time she says it would damage her lot that much if it were moved. A few days ago I looked over the tree and I thought HOW FINE IT WOULD BE TO MAKE A SPECIAL offer of say six good trees in my catalog. Real select trees and let the buyer plant them over his place and if he did not have room for all of them give a few to neighbors. And I have made a selection of six real select trees and offer them for \$38.00 prepaid to you. My intentions are to put in four Madam X and two Burkett. These trees are well branched and will be bearing in three years. In ten years money would hardly buy them. I expect to sell a lot of these special offers and it will pay you to send your order right now for them. We can hold them until you are ready to plant them if preferred but I would advise you to order them at once. It is going to be very difficult to buy good budded pecan trees in the future.

A friend takes advantage of pecans on the creek bearing a big crop and then nearly failing two years. He buys one hundred thousand pounds these big crop years. He stores them in a real dry building until they dry out all they will. Then along when the weather begins to get warm he puts them on cold storage. These dry pecans absorb enough moisture to pay the storage on them for six months. One year he gave seven cents per pound actually gained several pounds in weight and sold the whole thing for twelve cents per pound. I merely mention this to show you just what can be done with pecans.

I need not to go into what a pecan orchard is worth. We hear reports about the Eastern pecan orchards paying five hundred dollars per acre. They have big power sprayers at all the big pecan

orchards and get a crop every year. With a crop every year and such varieties as Burkett, Madam X and Western Schley I think a pecan orchard is very profitable. Any how after the first shouting is over I am growing good pecan trees and advising everyone to plant a few trees if you cannot afford to plant a hundred then just a few.

HOW TO SET PECAN TREES

Dig a hole big enough and deep enough to take the roots and no bigger. The less the soil down deep is disturbed the better, for your trees will grow out slowly in loosened up soil. The pecan nut falls on hard soil a few leaves blow over it and it sends its roots down in this firm soil. It has been doing this for hundreds of years. When your tree is set and the soil firmed around it, wrap the body with news papers nearly to the top or within a foot of the top. This is to keep moisture from evaporating from the body of the tree. If this is not done it makes the tree have a tendency to die down and come out from the root. After the tree is growing good these papers can be taken off or left on but be sure there is no strings left to cut the tree. How to plant pecan trees in a pasture. Very often people have branches through a pasture or a tank and would like to plant pecan trees in these places. And they make fine pecan trees. I have several pecan trees in such places now bearing that never were cultivated. Set your pecan tree as above. Then build a brush pile around them seven feet wide and to within a foot of the top of the tree. The brush pile should be at least four feet high and piled good and close. This keeps the cattle from eating the tree and is a delight to a pecan to get to grow up through a brush pile and the brush begins to rot in a few months and furnishes just the fertilizer the tree needs. Goats can be run in the pasture. I have yet to see a goat bite a pecan tree. By the time the brush is rotten the tree is too big for the cattle to hurt and you have saved the cultivation.

HOW TO HAVE A NICE PECAN CROP WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

Wild pecans on the creek are not often killed by frost but they have a big crop, then a lighter one then a failure. This is all on account of the case bearer. On a few dozen trees you can overcome this with even a barrel sprayer. Just as the little pecans shed the blooms they should be sprayed with three pounds arsenate lead to fifty gallons of water. Then in ten days spray them again and at the end of another ten days spray again. Be sure and do not use over three pounds of the Arsenate of lead to fifty gallons. By having a fine crop of such pecans as Madam X you will get a fancy price for them in off years. I am devoting a lot of space to pecans because they are a profitable crop.

Thank you,

J. E. FITZGERALD.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY IN YOUR BACK YARD WITH THESE PECANS



BURKETT

A large round pecan; fine flavor; trees vigorous and hardy. Nuts are always full of meat. Easily shelled. A great pecan for any man's orchard.

PECAN TREE PRICES

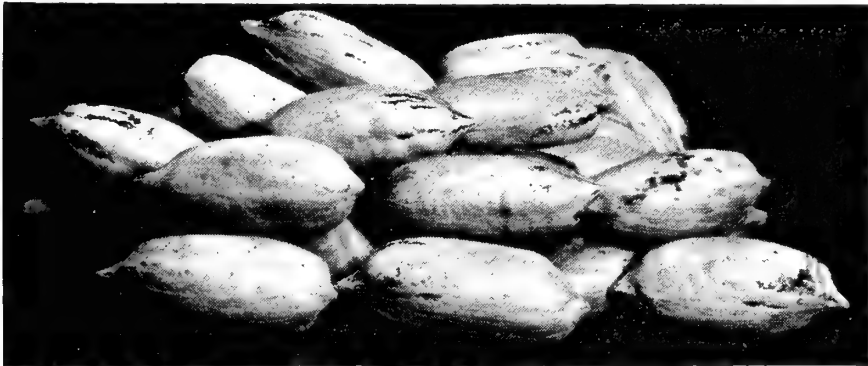
- 2 to 3 foot, \$2.10 each, 10 for \$17.85
- 3 to 4 foot, \$2.80 each, 10 for \$26.15
- 4 to 5 foot, \$3.50 each, 10 for \$31.50
- 5 to 6 foot, each \$6.00
- 6 to 7 foot, each \$7.50

EASTERN SCHLEY

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.

WESTERN SCHLEY

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



MADAM X

A TRULY GREAT PECAN

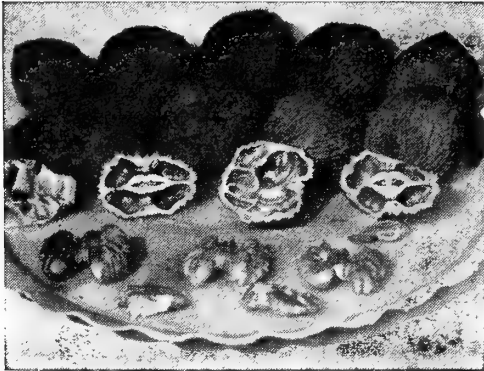
The largest pecan on the market. Long, well flavored. Trees bear young and abundantly. Nuts will sell for 50c per pound anywhere.

A few years ago J. E. Fitzgerald discovered, by treating pecan seedlings that pecans were grafted on would make the trees easier transplanted and the astonishing thing was they would grow more vigorously and come into bearing quicker. A man with Joe Fitzgerald's reputation would not make

this statement unless it were true. You will get a good stand by setting our trees. They will bear quicker than most any other trees you can buy. Make a test. **NO ONE CAN SELL YOU TREES THAT WILL BEAR QUICKER THAN OURS.** Also have Stuart and Success.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

TREES GROWN TO STAND COLD AND PRODUCE PAYING CROPS



EUREKA WALNUT

Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower; leaves and blooms fully three weeks late. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

WALNUT FRANQUETTE

Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich. This is probably my favorite of the English walnuts tried.

MAYETTE (Grande) WALNUT

Tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly. Nuts large and uniform, shells light colored. Doing extremely well in this section.

HANSEN BUSH CHERRIES

Price, 30c each or \$2.00 per dozen. A very popular fruit among the Indians of South Dakota.

The little trees bear the second year set. A tree two feet high will be loaded with fruit. The cherries are a little larger than the ordinary cherry and make the very best sauce and pies and we like them right off the plants. Some of them will be yellow but even from the seed they are all good. Plant them along a fence or in any small place. Stand frost and drouth likely better than any other fruit. Originated in the deserts of South Dakota.



JONES PATCH BUDDER

Cuts a patch 1/2 by 1 inch. Razor steel blades. Aluminum handles. Full directions furnished.

\$2.00 Each

REMEMBER—

We pay the express or postage on orders of five dollars or more. If a package under five dollars is wanted by mail send 15c for each dollar. Pecan trees cannot be sent by mail. Any kind of tree over four feet is better sent by express.

WALNUTS

- 2 to 3 foot, each \$2.00
- 3 to 4 foot, each \$2.60
- 4 to 5 foot, each \$3.60

CARPATHIAN WALNUT

The seed of these walnuts came from the Carpathian mountains in Poland and are very hardy. I can furnish a limited number. They run about three feet high.

JUJUBE

Jujube. A tall growing tree, originally from China. Fruit resembles the date. Good for preserves, pickles and the delight of children for eating fresh. Nice plant, 50c.

THOMAS BLACK WALNUT

The best black walnut so far found. Nuts large, easily peeled; bears abundantly. Trees vigorous.



WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ORDERS OF \$5 OR MORE. FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN \$5 ADD 15c TO EACH DOLLAR.

FITZGERALD'S GRAPES ARE HARDY AND EASY TO GROW



CARMAN

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 nearly as solid 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.

CHAMPANEL GRAPE

Large, black, very popular. Grows on any kind of soil, either sand or blackland. A cross between the Concord and Champini, giving it the highest vitality of all grapes. Good to graft other grapes on. Good quality when well ripened and fine for juice and wine.

CONCORD GRAPE

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 1. Really ripe from August 15 until September. Large black, thick hull.

MOORES EARLY GRAPE

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

BETA

Black, early medium size. Came from the north but proving very fine in Texas, Hardy and prolific.

BLACK SPANISH

Medium size, at home all over the south. Considered by all the best for wine, juice or jelly. Little sour for fresh eating.

QUINCE

A fruit that dates back to the ancients, probably 2,000 years. Makes a small growing tree and the limbs come out near the ground. Quinces can be grown any place pears will grow. The fruits are large yellow when ripe. A very beautiful and attractive fruit, and brings the highest price on the market. Makes the best preserves and good for baking like apples. Many nurseries report sold out of quince trees.

2 to 3 foot, each 75c
3 to 4 foot, each \$1.25

BIG EXTRA

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

NIAGARA

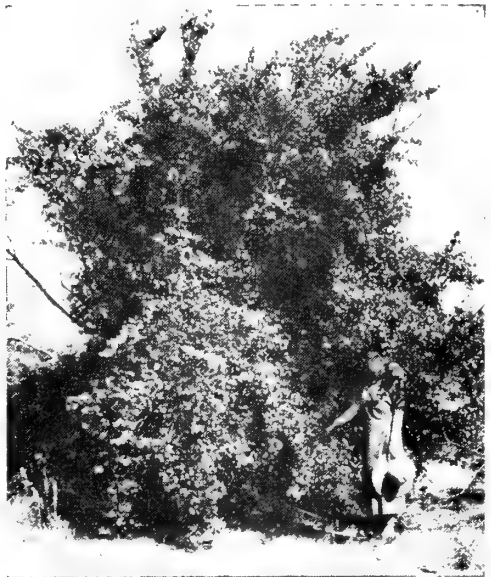
One of our best grapes. Big, white, with a delicious flavor. I saw Niagara grapes grown in this section this year that would compete with any California-grown grape.

GOETHE GRAPE

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

PRICE ON GRAPES

One year field grown, each 30c
Two year field grown, each 75c



GROWING BERRIES

During the last few days at least two parties have written and asked the best way to grow blackberries and dewberries.

I have been growing these berries now for many years and some years they are one of the most profitable crops. They are like every thing else. Some years there is a good demand for them. I can not figure this out unless, as often happens, a few people have a back yard patch and begin to sell them too cheap. Last season one man near a town had three or four rows. His kids and wife picked them and sold them at fifteen cents per gallon. That almost ruined the price until later in the season. My berries were a little late and the price finally got up to thirty-five cents per gallon and we could not supply the demand. If there are a lot of early berries around town you are lucky to have a late patch, for there is seldom enough of this fruit grown to satisfy the demand. Blackberries are one of the easiest fruits grown, you can find kinds that suit all kinds of soil and climates. We have the Haupt that does well in South Texas and it also seems the Young and Boysen do well far South. The Austin thornless dewberry will likely make more than any other berry but they should be set about a foot apart and the rows four feet apart. If the land is sandy they have to be mulched to keep them off the ground, but they have no thorns and that makes them easily gathered. The Thorny Austin makes a big vine and not so inclined to get sandy. I find the Early Wonder blackberry is about the only one recommended in Oklahoma. And it is fine everywhere. It originated here on my place, but it has been sold under more different names than any other berry on earth. It is called Dew Black, Ozark Wonder, Arkansas Beauty and many other names. But all these aliases do not make it a bad fruit though some of them do not fit it.

Berries like all other fruit act better if you treat them good. Give them good rich deep moist soil and they will certainly produce the fruit. However, some people plant them on poor soil, then fertilize them to build up the soil. Such kinds as Early Wonder should be planted in rows say nine feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. I recommend nine feet because lots of people have tractors and disk harrows and they can go between the rows with the disc harrow, making them easier to cultivate. I saw a man who had two rows on the way to his field. In this way he can go between the rows and keep them well cultivated and not miss the time. If you have good soil an upright berry like Early Wonder can be planted nine feet each way and this will reduce the cost of cultivation a great deal. However, the first year the Early Wonder runs on the ground and looks exactly like a dewberry. The vines

that come out the second year are upright and keep the berries well off the ground. There are a dozen ways to set the plants. If we are in a hurry we often take a spade and stick it in the ground, then the operator pulls the handle towards him and lets some one set the plant in the place made by the spade. The plant should be set so the top part is a little under the ground. The plant when it is dug is usually cut off about an inch or two above the ground. The plant will dry out if the cut part is exposed to the air. I often plow a furrow about three or four inches deep and drop the plants in the furrow and cover them entirely up so all parts of the plant will be at least three inches deep. If the soil is dry it is a good idea to tramp it a little. They will come up to a perfect stand if this planting is done just right and I believe will grow off better.

They are cultivated about like you would cotton though we cultivate the first year until nearly frost. If you have barn yard manure it will help them.

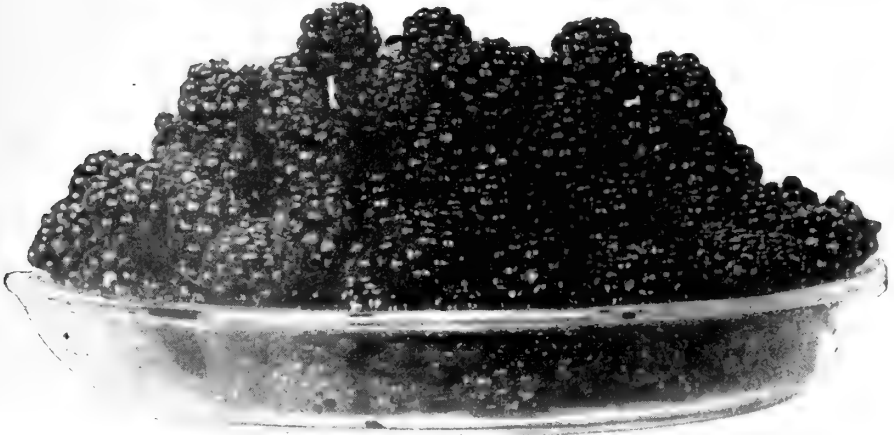
After your berry patch is set if they are far enough apart in the late spring it is a good plan to plant strong growing peas between them. Say the clay of whipperwill pea. If peas are fertilized it will help your berry patch. Acid phosphate is likely as good a fertilizer as you can use under the peas and the peas will gather nitrogen and make your berries grow better. If the land is sandy the pea vines will keep the sand from blowing. This year we not only planted peas between the rows, but we planted peas between the plants in the row. A dry year this would have a tendency to stunt the berry plants but it has rained all the year and is raining at this very minute. The pea plants will prove very valuable as a mulch next spring. I have planted cotton between the rows then in the spring let the old cotton plants stand to knock off the high winds. And say, what has become of those high winds? We have not had them now in two years. We also have not had the old blue whistling northers we had forty years ago. All of which proves even climate changes.

It is owing to how much time you have as to whether you trellis your berries or not. If you have an acre or two and want to go to extra pains to cultivate and take care of your dewberries then trellis them. Any kind of cheap wire will do and the trellis does not have to be over two feet high. There is no use trellising a berry like Early Wonder. It will stand up alone, but it will pay to trellis the Austin and Young, Boysen and Riverside. The Riverside is a rather new dewberry and the biggest of all dewberries. It is a very productive berry and the seeds are very large. I thought these large seeds would be bad for them but my customers say the seeds are easily gotten out and it makes very fine jam.

EARLY

WONDER

Found and Introduced by J. E. FITZGERALD



To my way of thinking, the best berry so far found has been renamed many times. A rather round berry, firm, and the vines are very productive. So far has done well everywhere planted. If you want a first class berry, plant Early Wonder. Price, 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

McDONALD BERRY

One of our oldest berries, medium sized, firm long berry and grows in clusters. Will not bear planted alone, and so far the Early Wonder has been the best pollinator for the McDonald in my patch. If you have berry vines that have been failing and what berries they did have were just a seed or two, you have McDonald and they need something for pollination. The earliest berry we have. Price for plants, 20c each, \$2.00 for 12; \$10.00 for 100.

HAUPT BERRY

Makes an immense vine and I think it is the finest tasting berry on the place. A bowl of them with a little sugar and cream is hard to beat. The vine will often bear two gallons of berries in a season but they are very thorny. Good things are often well guarded. For best results should be grown near some other berry blooming at the same time. Price of plants \$2.00 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

ALFRED BERRY

A very late berry that bears abundantly large fine berries. If you want a real fine late berry here it is. Gets ripe in July. Described as an early berry in north.

Plants \$2.00 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

BRAINERD BERRY

The vines are thrifty growers, thorny, the berry is good quality. Should be set near Alfred, then it will bear big crops. Ripe in July.

Plants 25c each; \$2.25 per dozen.

AULO OR YOUNGBERRY

A cross between the Logan and Austin berry. A large berry, well flavored and makes a hardy vine. Ripens a few days before the Boysen.

25c each; \$2.25 per 12

RIVERSIDE

Originated down near the Colorado River in Mills County. A good bearer and fine quality.

AUSTIN BERRY

A very large blackberry, shiny and attractive when boxed. The plants are vigorous and very productive. Do not overlook the Austin to furnish a longer berry period.

BOYSENBERRY

A big luscious berry. A few days later than the Young; sells good on the market.

MULBERRIES

Fine for the Chicken Yard

Mulberry Prices

3 to 4 foot, each \$1.00

4 to 5 foot, each \$1.25

THE HICKS (Everbearing)

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

Keal early. Often ripe by the fifteenth of April. Tastes extra. Bears for six weeks.

LANDSCAPING IS EASY WITH OUR BIG SELECTION OF STOCK

CEDRUS DEODORA



I only have a few of these to offer, as my seed supply was cut off from the foreign countries. 3 to 4 foot. Price \$4.00 each.

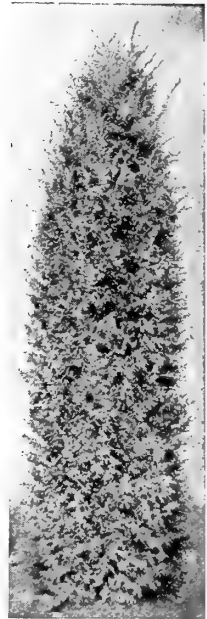


**BAKERS ARBOR
VITAE**

A pyramidal type of evergreen, widely used in landscape planting, 12 to 18 inches \$1.00 each.

**ROSEDALE
ARBORVITAE**

Round, compact and a very beautiful green color, 12-inch plants \$1 each.



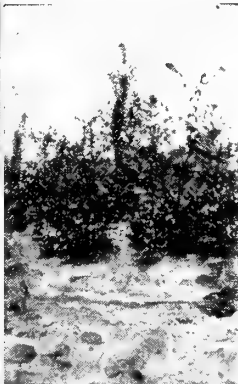
NANDINA

The most colorful of all evergreens, leaves turn a fiery red in the winter and have red berries in cluster. Nandina 10 to 12 inches, \$1.00; 12 to 18 inches, \$1.25; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each.



EUONYMOUS

A good evergreen to plant either for hedge or next to the wall. Broad glossy leaves. One-year plants; 2 years.



ABELIA

Foliage dark glossy green with small white and pink flowers; leaves turn bronze in the fall and winter. One-year plants, 75c each.

CEDAR OF LEBANON

Comes from the Lebanon mountains in Palestine. John D. Rockefeller gave ten thousand dollars to get one of these trees moved. It was a favorite of Luther Burbank. When small it is a very scraggy plant. But as it gets older it grows in grace and will become a land mark for miles around. We have only a few of these trees left and since they can only be grown from seed and the seed come from Palestine it may be years before there are any more. I do not know of any thing finer for a church yard, or park. (3 foot plants balled not prepaid \$4.00 each, 4 foot plants balled not prepaid \$5.00.)

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ORDERS OF \$5 OR MORE. FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN \$5 ADD 15c TO EACH DOLLAR FOR PACKING AND POSTAGE CHARGES.



PFITZERS JUNIPER

A low spreading type of evergreen, bare rooted. Price \$1.00 each.

RED LEAF PLUM

Originated by a lady Burbank here in Stephenville. I hardly know whether to list this among fruit trees or ornamentals. In this tree you really have both. Makes a large symmetrical tree. The leaves are between purple and bright red. It will attract the attention of all passers. But this is not all. It bears a large red plum with red meat. The plums are best quality and so far the tree has shown ability to bear large crops of fruit and resist frost. We have only two to three foot trees of this, 75c each.

LIGUSTRUMS

Oriental plant and a beauty. Makes a nice spreading tree or can be grown in a hedge. Leaves large, shiny. Used as an evergreen shade tree in places. 12-inch plants, 15c, 18-inch, 30c, 30-inch, 50c, each.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSES
Early grown and very sweet and fragrant. Six strong bulbs, 50c

DIANTHUS or HARDY PINKS

I can furnish these for 25c each

MIMOSA SEED

See our description of Mimosa on page 26, pkt. of seed 25 cts.

HORSERADISH ROOTS

Horseradish can be grown in the south, giving best results in rich, rather moist partly shaded locations. Set the roots small end down or flat with tops two inches below surface. Cultivate well until leaves cover the ground. May be used in the house in pots for oriental looking house plants. 50c per 12, 25 roots 90c, 50 roots \$1.75.

CANNAS

City of Portland—Deep rose, green foliage.

Hungaria—Pink.
Eureka—White.
President—Bright red.
Shenandoah—Yellow with red specks.
Golden Gate—Yellow.
Statue of Liberty—Red.

Rose Gigantea—Pink.

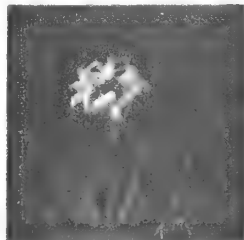
Louisiana—Red edged with yellow.

Prices on Cannas, 15c each, \$1.00 per dozen.



ANGEL LILY

Looks almost like an orchid. 15c each.



QUEENS CROWN BULBS

A fast growing vine that has pink blossoms. Year old plants, 25c each.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET

Leading hedge plant for the South. Small round leaves that remain on the plant all winter.

12-inch plants 6c, 18-inch 10c, 30-inch 20c, each.



LODENSE PRIVET

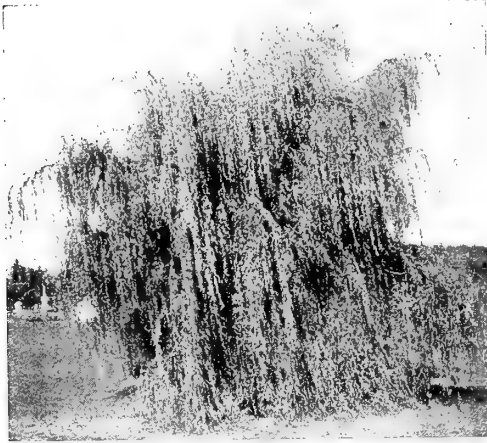
A dwarf growing privet. A fine border plant. 10-inch plants, 7c each; \$6.50 per 100.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Has big shining leaves. Can be sheared or used as specimen plant. 2 to 3 ft. plants, 15c ea.; \$10.00 per 100.



SHADE TREES ADD VALUE AND BEAUTY TO YOUR HOME!



WEeping WILLOW

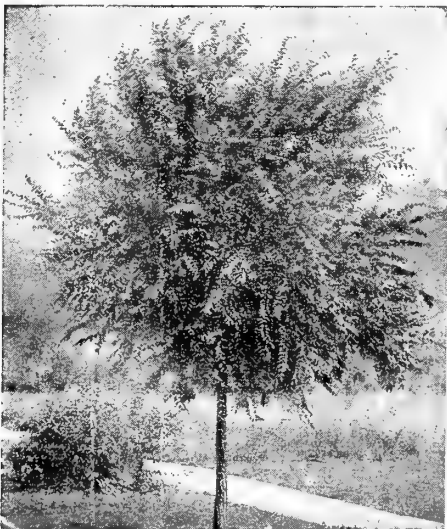
A well known weeping tree. Nice to plant in back yard or anywhere you want a tree. Regarded by all as very beautiful.

FLOWERING WILLOW

A willow that stands the driest weather. Beautiful with pink flowers. Blooms all summer.

JUDAS TREE or REDBUD

A long-lived shade tree; 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.



CHINESE ELM

I am now listing Chinese Elm trees so cheaply you can afford to buy them if you live on a rented place.

SHADE TREES

Shade Trees: Weeping Willow, Flowering Willow, Red Bud, Chinese Elm, Mimosa, Tamarix, 2 to 3 foot, 50c; 3 to 4 foot, \$1.00; and 4 to 5 foot, \$1.50 each.

VINES

WISTERIA—I can furnish either purple or blue at 75c each.

HALLS HONEYSUCKLE—Yellow and very fragrant. 25c each.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE—Pink flowers in May and June, followed by red berries. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall, 75c each.

BIFTERSWEET—Glossy foliage with cluster of berries, 75c each.

TAMARIX-SALT CEDAR

Beautiful Cypress-like blue green foliage produced in plumes, makes a shrubby picturesque tree in southern sections. Blooms during the spring and summer, has rose or orchid colored blossoms.

GRAPE MYRTLE

I can furnish these in pink, red and orchid. 1 to 2 foot, 35c each; 2 to 3 foot, 50c each, and 3 to 4 foot, \$1.00 each.



SPIREA THUNBERGIA

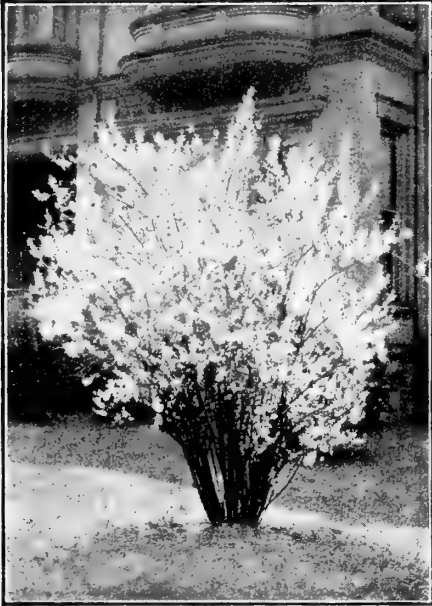
Has a feathery - like foliage and a solid mass of white flowers in early spring. 75c each.



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 thrifter 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.



Golden Bell

The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden yellow bell shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable for early flowers.

75c Each

Kansas Gay Feather

A native wild flower, blooms every Fall in long spikes, a pure lavender. Makes a beautiful bed and will grow any where. I have lots of these on my place and will send you twelve bulbs for 50c.

Ginkgo or Maiden Hair

It is claimed this tree existed on earth long before any other tree existed. Has three lobed very beautiful leaves and the tree grows to immense size. If you like trees in collection you will have to have this one before your collection is complete. Bears an edible nut.

Price, 4 foot trees \$1.50 each

Chinese Pistachio

This plant is often called a nut tree and is related to the Pistachio of commerce. We will not be able to get any more seed from China and offer only a few of these trees. The tree is one of the strongest growing trees known. It is a very attractive tree and has crotches like no other plant. In the fall when the weather begins to get cold the leaves become a flaming red and a large tree is a thing of beauty.

3 to 4 ft. 1.50 each

4 to 5 ft. \$2.00 each

Santolina

A white foliage plant used for borders and in cemetery lots. Resembles the lavender but has round leaves instead of flat, very striking if kept pruned.

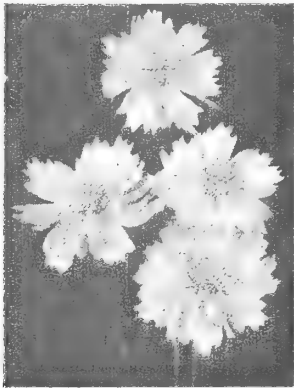
Plants 10c Each

English Ivy

A very hardy vine clings closely to wall covering it completely with leaves overlapping like shingles. Will also cling to brick or rock.

Plants 15c Each





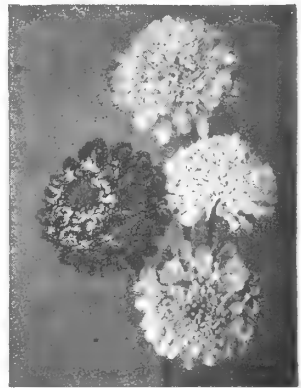
COEROPSIS

Coreopsis

Large yellow daisy-like flower. One of the hardiest plants we have good for border or mass planting. 3 for 25c prepaid.

Scabiosa-Perennial

(SOLD OUT)



SCABIOSA-PERENNIAL

Flamingo Honeysuckle

(Evergreen)

We called this extraordinary new honeysuckle "The Flamingo" knowing that when we thought of anything that resembled this beautiful bird it must be outstanding. The Trumpets are large flame-coral lined with gold, and appear in clusters very fragrant after nightfall. Can be allowed to grow naturally or will climb a trellis. If pruned can be made into a specimen plant. Foliage dark blue-green, very hardy. Blooms from May until Frost. I only have small plants, \$1.00 each.

Jasmine Humile, or Yellow Jasmine

A semi vine evergreen with yellow blossoms used extensively in foundation plantings. 75c each.

Cape Jasmine

If you have ever seen one of them you do not need a description. Has glossy thick leaves with white blossoms that has a distinctive sweet odor, one bloom will perfume an entire house.

Use fertilizer from horse lot and give plenty of water and this plant will bloom from spring until frost. Hardy variety, \$1.00 each.

Red Leaf Barberry

If you need color in your planting use the Red Leafed Barberry. Low growing and the leaves are intensely red. Plants 75c each.

Mahonia

A very beautiful evergreen shrub with shining holly-like leaves, stems are crowned with bright yellow flowers in March and April. The leaf color varies throughout the year assuming all shades of green which changes to a reddish bronze in fall and winter. 24 inch, \$1.00 each.

Scarlet Japan Quince

One of the best flowering shrubs, flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring. Foliage retains its color of glossy green all summer. hardy, 75c each.

Wax-Leaf Privet

This is a beautiful thick leaved evergreen, the leaves are glossy and show up in any planting. They can be pruned for a hedge, are used for specimen plants. Two foot plants 50c each.

Shrubs

SPIREA FROEBELLI—Deep rose-colored blooms in the middle of summer. 50c each.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTI or Bridal Wreath—A well known spirea. Always used. 50c each.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—A dwarf shrub with red flowers. Good for borders. 50c each.

ALTHEA—I can furnish these in white, pink or orchid. 50c each.

CORAL BERRY—Covered with red berries all winter, 50c each.

IRIS—We have a big assortment of iris but unable to give any special color. 50c per 12, mixed.

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. 75c each for 2 to 3 foot plants.

Wild Persimmon Seed

We save seeds of wild Persimmon from the best bearing trees we have in our orchard. About half the trees will bear the others male trees. The wild persimmon is one of the most valuable trees we have on our place. We have single trees that bear as much as fifteen bushels and are very fine hog feed. The persimmons sell fairly well on the market. Should be planted about two inches deep. Packed about 50 seed 25c



Cactus

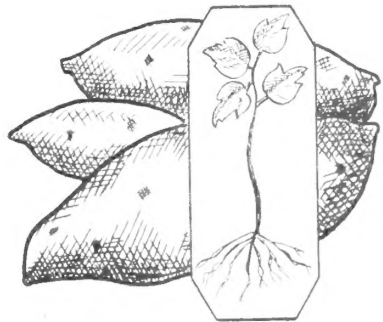
This is the prickly pear of the South but without thorns. Cows and sheep eat it greedily. This plant is said to have been found in a thicket by a Mexican near Corpus Christi. This pear will grow as far north as any pear. It is not the tender, useless, Burbank kind. After it is well started tons of nice 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, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen.

Jerusalem Artichokes

Also called Geresol. Grows well on good cotton and corn land but does not require so much cultivation since the plants grow very fast. The small tubers planted whole but the large ones can be cut up like Irish potatoes. Makes as many or more bushels than Irish potatoes and can be used for them. The Tubers are often recommended for diabetics. This is one of our overlooked plants since they are fine to fatten hogs and the hogs do their own digging. One pound postpaid 35c, Ten pounds \$1.25 and fifty pounds \$4 by express. We are all looking for something easily cultivated—try artichokes.

I take this little corner in my catalog to tell you if there are any short comings I wrote the book myself.

I could have hired a man to write it for me, he might have not known the difference between a June bug and a weed seed, but he could have made exaggerated claims. So you can know by reading this catalog a fellow wrote it who is close to the soil.



Porto-Rica 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 95c; thousand, \$6.00.

SOIL BUILDING SEED WE GROW HERE ON THE FARM



KUDZU

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, \$1.50; 100 plants, \$10.00.

CREAM CROWDER PEAS

Very delicious peas. Vines vigorous. 50c per pound.

TEXAS LONGHORN BLACKEYED PEA

An extra strong growing blackeyed pea. 50c per pound.

BROWN CROWDER

We tried for years to get this genuine. Peas grow very close in pod. Good for table. 50c per pound.

BLACKEYED CROWDER PEAS

Considered by all about the best quality. 50c per pound.

BLACKEYED PEAS

Well known, 50c per pound.

LADY PEAS

Very small, but delicious. Makes a big vine. A few seed go a long way. 50c per pound.

POKE SEED

Makes a very excellent greens in the early spring. Some claim it is good for spring fever. After once established lives a long time. Packet seed or dried berries 10c.

TEXAS VINING PEA

The peas are cream colored and the vines run flat on the ground for ten feet. Good quality, 50c per pound.

GARLIC

Here is something that will be hard to get and high priced. We have a few small bulbs that will go a long ways. 50c per pound. Postpaid.

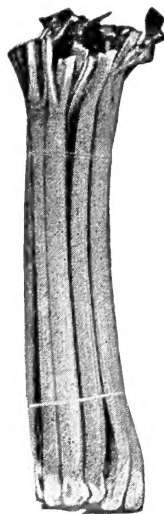


ASPARAGUS

MARY WASHINGTON—10c each; 35c per 12; 75c per 50; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1000, postpaid.

RHUBARB

VICTORIA, best of all for South
Strong Plants, 5 for \$1.00 or \$2.00 per 12.



Rosedale Abor Vitae

A very beautiful plant. Some people make hedges of them. They do not hold their shape well when they get older. We have a big surplus of these and if you order as much as ten dollars worth of other trees and plants we will put in this Abor Vitae at 25c each. Plants ten inches high. Or 18 inch plants at 50c each.

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. Plant in July. Price per ounce, 20c; per pound, 75c, 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. 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 50c.

ELDER

Elder. Famous for elderberry wine in the north. Grows well in the south but prefers a damp place. A low growing shrub or bush that has great bunches of white flowers in the early spring. Suckers come up from the roots making it a good plant to stop ditches. Some use on tank dam to keep the dams from eroding back into the tanks. Price plants 50c each.

Thicket Plums

The old fashioned yellow and red thicket plums make a good place for chickens and also fine for jelly and preserves four trees, \$1.00.

A few books that will be of help to farmers or tree growers. Any orchardist needs several of these books. They will also be of help to the general farmer.

MODERN FRUIT PRODUCTION

By Joseph H. Gourley and Freeman S. Howlett. Here is a full, up-to-date book on the practical aspects of modern fruit production. It tells how to select sites and stock, how and when to prune, how to train vines and bushes and to make grafts, and gives full analysis of production costs. Many excellent illustrations, charts and graphs; 579 pages; 6¼ by 9½ inches. \$6.00

CYCLOPEDIA OF HARDY FRUITS

By U. P. Hedrick. Revised and enlarged, this well-known book covers all the hardy fruits grown in North America. Illustrated with 16 photographs in color and halftone and several hundred line drawings. It recommends varieties according to the regions where fruit is to be grown and gives the history of the many varieties discussed. 390 pages; 7½ x 10¼ inches. \$6.00

PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT GROWING

By L. H. Bailey. Practical information for growers of every kind of tree and bush fruits. Tells where to locate the orchard, how to plant, cultivate, prune, spray for high production. Methods of harvesting, grading, and marketing are described. 186 illustrations; 432 pages; 5¼ x 7½ inches. \$3.50

MAGIC GARDENS

A Modern Chronicle of Herbs and Savory Seeds, by Rosetta E. Clarkson. This delightful book gives detailed information about more than 200 herbs; practical suggestions with charts for the little known phases of herb culture and planting, recipes, household hints, other uses and their traditions and legends. 50 illustrations include reproductions from famous old herbals; 375 pages; 5½ x 8¾ inches. \$3.50

COMMERCIAL APPLE INDUSTRY OF NORTH AMERICA

By J. C. Folger and S. M. Thomson. A comprehensive treatment is given of all phases of apple growing from planting an orchard to the marketing of the fruit. Illustrated \$3.75

PEACH GROWING

By H. P. Gould. Here is a history of the peach in the U. S. and the development and extent of the commercial industry. Illustrated. \$3.00

THE PEAR AND ITS CULTURE

By H. B. Tukey. This book brings together in compact form the latest and best information about the pear. For the amateur and the home gardener. \$1.25

MANUAL OF AMERICAN GRAPE GROWING

By U. P. Hedrick. A wealth of information for the gardener, and commercial grower of grapes. Illustrated. \$3.50

NUT GROWING

By Robert T. Morris. Complete, practical directions on the care of nut trees and shrubs. Illustrated. \$2.75

PRUNING TREES AND SHRUBS

By E. P. Felt. This book presents in concise form and non-technical language the more important matters in relation to pruning woody plants. \$2.00

WINE MAKERS MANUAL

By P. Boswell. A guide for the home wine maker and the small winery. \$1.50

THE NURSERY MANUAL

By L. H. Bailey. Indispensable to everyone who propagates plants. Contains an alphabetical list of plants with full indications under each one for propagation, whether by seeds, layerings, cuttings, buds, or grafts. Gives an invaluable account of the main insects and diseases and how to control them. 240 illustrations; 456 pages; 5¼ x 7½ inches. \$2.50

SPRAYING, DUSTING AND FUMIGATING OF PLANTS

By A. F. Mason. An invaluable handbook and reference for fruit growers, vegetable gardeners, nurserymen and home gardeners. Tells what pests to expect and how to identify and control them, how to choose the right spray materials, how to select spraying and dusting machinery, and other details for pest control of fruits, vegetables, and garden plants. 237 illustrations, 570 pages; 5½ x 8 inches. \$3.50

GARDEN MAINTENANCE

By H. Stuart Orloff and Henry B. Raymond. Every gardener wants to know how to prune, fertilize, spray, and care for flowers, trees, shrubs, and lawns. This is a book to answer all such questions, and to bring success to establish gardens as well as to those newly planned and planted. It is written for the home owner who already has a lawn and garden space. 38 illustrations; 316 pages; 5½ x 8¾ inches. \$2.50

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By J. E. Fitzgerald. A story of the long ago when you used to scrooch down at mother's knee when a ghost story was told. The strange happenings at the McDow were never explained. \$1.50

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