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FITZGERALDS NURSERY

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
It is the

Adam was hungry forever-after. And the greatest 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 life's 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

1948

See further particulars, Page 3.

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-

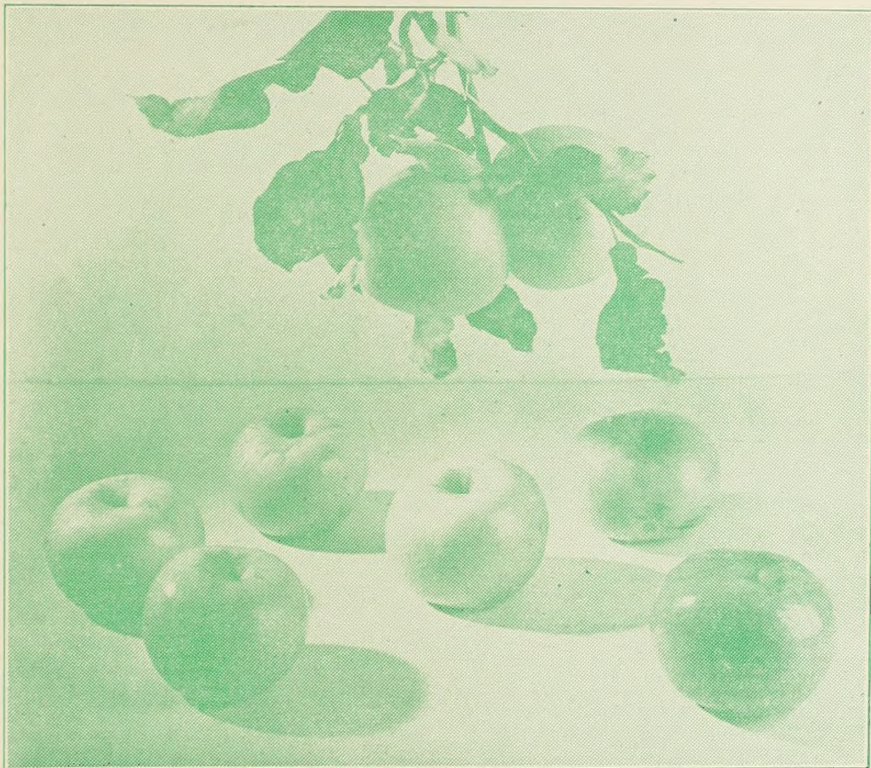
thwaite and in sand that was washed there centuries ago by the river. You know a river constantly changes its bed and moves eastward all the time though it may take it many years to go far. And where it was a thousand years ago is an ideal place for an apple orchard. I believe such land is called delta 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

WE PAY POSTAGE OR EXPRESS ON ORDERS OF \$10 OR MORE

See further particulars below.



YELLOW DELICIOUS AND SMOKE HOUSE

On all orders of ten dollars or more we pay the postage or express. If for less than ten dollars you can pay express at your express office. If you want an order for less than \$10 sent by mail then add twenty-five cents to the first dollars worth and ten cents to each additional dollar. This will about pay postage etc. We can send most sizes up to three and four feet. After they get larger than that to go by mail the tops will have to be cut back. Often on small pecan trees the roots are as long as the tops for this reason we can not send pecan trees over three feet by mail.

PRICES ON APPLE TREES

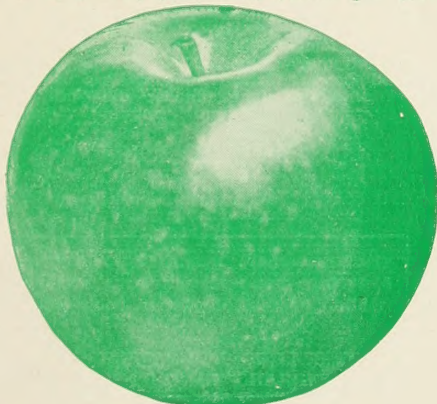
- 1 to 2 foot, 40 cents each, \$35.00 per 100
- 2 to 3 foot, 55 cents each, \$50.00 per 100
- 3 to 4 foot, 75 cents each, \$70.00 per 100
- 4 to 5 foot, \$1.00 each, \$90.00 per 100
- 5 to 6 foot, \$1.50 each, \$135.00 per 100

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.



FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

Holland (Summer Champion)

This apple is fast becoming one of our leading apples. Although an old apple it is just now coming into its own. The trees are fast, vigorous growing and produces young Apples large red with a peculiar lavender tint that will catch the eye on any market. I know one grower that only gets about four to five dozen of these apples to a bushel and sells them around four dollars per bushel. This I believe equals anything we have shipped in. If you are planting apples be sure and do not overlook the Holland, a must in any apple orchard.

King David

I have been growing the King David for a great many years and so far it has not failed me. Maybe not as large as some of the other apples but it bears good heavy crops and sells at a price that every one can afford to use them. Good for all uses, canning, preserving, drying, cooking, or to eat raw. I have one fruit customer that always has to have a bushel of King David for sauce. Medium sized, flaming red apple, ripe now the 6th of August. I have some trees that I will gather as many as ten bushels off of. Be sure to plant some King David and you will have apples.

Smokehouse

Why the Smokehouse is not more widely known and planted I do not know as it is certainly an apple that pays off. Large flat green apple, very little color. Can be used for cooking when green as it cooks to pieces. We have been baking them using honey in place of sugar and they are delicious. Hang on the tree for weeks, being an advantage especially for home consumption. If you only have a garden spot plant a Smokehouse apple. Ripens in July and August.

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.

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.

McIntosh Apple

This is a fast growing early summer apple, red, good flavor and produces young. Good for a home orchard for early pies and table use.

Hyslop

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

Red June

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

All Trees are Budded from Bearing Fruits in My Orchard

Delicious Apples

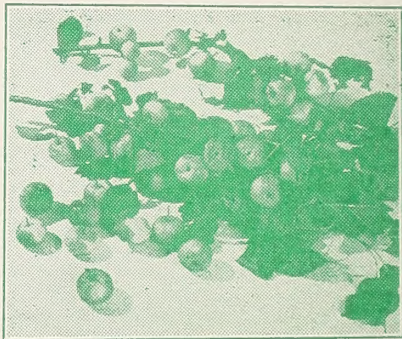
The tree of this apple is a very vigorous grower and is such a pretty tree it is often used for ornamental planting. The Delicious apple is too well known to need much description, but I want to say one of my customers at Hawley, Texas grew apples this season so large that it took only thirty-six to 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.

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 drouth 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 nematodes 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 nematodes and see that you do not get them. But cabbage and tomato plants have nematodes 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



PRICES ON PEACH TREES

- 1 to 2 foot, 40c each, \$35.00 per 100
- 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 ea., \$135.00 per 100

I have probably a hundred different varieties of peaches but I find we have to always go back to such old standbys as the Early Rose, Early Wheeler, South Haven, Hale Haven, Fairs Beauty, Elberta, Golden Gem, Salberta and for late ripening Surprise. Oh, yes, I was about to omit one of our best, Golden Jubilee. Sells good on either local or long distant markets. I also have the Elberta Cling and proving to be a very good cling peach to follow up the regular Elberta. I find anything with the name Elberta to it will sell. It is just like Fords, the only peach every one knows. I am using x again this year, having omitted it for the past few years due to shortage of space. xxxxx means extremely hardy, xxx hardy, xx fair and x poor.

FREESTONE PEACHES IN ORDER OF RIPENING:

GOLDEN JUBILEE xxxxx. Our first yellow freestone peach to ripen in the spring about the 20th of June. Sometimes a little different as they vary with the season. This is a truly fine peach, good bearer, extra quality, and does good in nearly all sections. Even though it is an early peach is fine for canning and comes on the market when good peaches bring a fancy price. A four x peach no doubt.

SOUTH HAVEN xxxxx. There isn't much difference in the ripening of South Haven and Hale Haven however this year the Hale Haven is just a few days later than the South Haven. It is one of our steadiest bearing peaches, large yellow freestone,

excellent eating and canning quality. Trees vigorous, good both for commercial and home planting.

HALE HAVEN xxxxx. A peach very similar in habits and growth to the South Haven only a redder and more round peach. Very sweet when ripe, we have many customers that come back year after year for the Hale Haven for canning. Good both commercially and local markets. This peach is doing good in practically every section and seldom fails to produce a crop.

CUMBERLAND xxxxx. A great big white freestone ripening the last of June and a sure bearer. Good for home use and commercial planting.

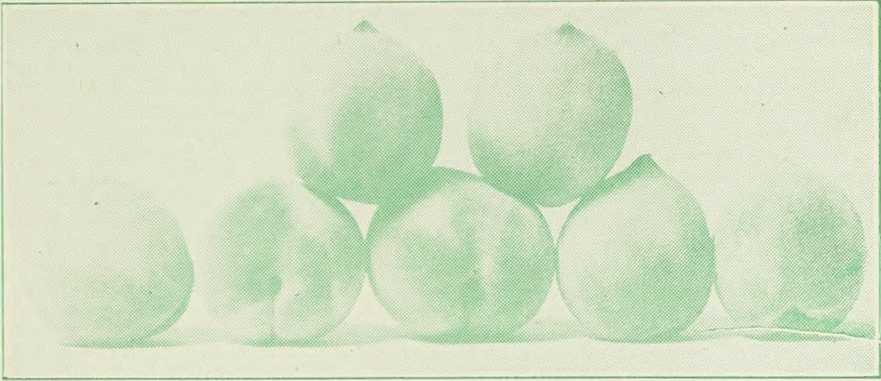
ARKANSAS TRAVELER xxxxx. This is an old peach, probably the old settlers will remember it as being in the orchards fifty years ago. A good white freestone, looks very much like the Early Wheeler and is as hardy as Wheeler but a freestone. Ripens in early June.

BEAUTY xxxxx. This peach has had more names than any other on the market, the current one and I believe the best one so far, is Texas Beauty, and that is exactly what it is. It is not a perfect freestone until completely ripe but I am listing with freestones. Ripens in the latter part of June and will hang on the trees for days, turning red and a more brilliant color every day. Meat a deep orange, bears heavy and regular. One of the best peaches to plant for commercial use in most sections of Texas except the extreme southern part. Do not overlook the Beauty if you want a good peach.

ELBERTA xxx. Not so hardy but a peach that is needed in every orchard. It seemed to me this year that the Elberta were the best peaches grown.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

OUR TREES BEAR



Does not necessarily need describing but will say that it is a large yellow, a little oblong maybe, with red next to the seed and a most delicious flavor. There are several different strains of Elberta and I believe I have as good as can be found anywhere. Sold one man 2400 trees and every one of them, so he reports, have borne good first class Elbertas. Ripe this year about the 10th of July, some years later.

J. H. HALE xx. In some sections you would be able to put four x's by the J. H. Hale, but right in this section doesn't do so well. It is probably about as well known as Elberta. One of the largest of all peaches, round yellow freestone ripening the last of July. If you are in a section where you know Hale does good then it is a dandy to plant as they are show peaches. Often bears a crop of small peaches after large ones are gone.

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.

RED HAVEN. Most remarkable peach known. Ripens a month before Elberta. As large as Elberta, yellow overcovered with brilliant red. Sure bearer.

NECTARINE. A fuzzless peach. The trees are exactly like a peach tree, but the fruit is as smooth as a plum. The fruits are highly colored and are canned without peeling. It has a peculiar flavor and makes a fine canning fruit and nice to eat right off the tree. It is more subject to worm damage than the peach and if you are planting a small orchard and do not aim to spray go light on setting the trees. A fine market fruit. 3 to 4 foot, \$1.50 each.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES IN ORDER OF RIPENING:

MAYFLOWER xxxx. One of the earliest of all ripening peaches and good to have in your orchard for eating fresh and pies. Medium sized red peach, ripens about the 20th of May.

EARLY ROSE xxxx. The Early Rose peach is more widely discussed than any other peach. Some people would not give them room in their orchard, others claim them to be their best paying peach. Personally, I think on good deep sand year after year they are as good paying peach as any as they will bear so many years that others all fail. They are inclined to overbear but if thinned make good fruit. Medium red peach, hauls good, and

good for canning. Ripens early first of June. A good one to try if you have good soil.

INDIAN xx. We do not need to describe the Indian peach. However, the one we have is a large white with red stripes and red meat. Not to be planted for commercial purposes. Ripens last of July and first of August.

SURPRISE xxxxx. A large white with a red cheek. I have known the Surprise peach to hang on the trees until a freeze came. Usually starts coloring up in October. A good peach.

EARLY WHEELER xxx. A beautiful but rather shy bearer, big white clingstone with red cheek, hauls well and shows up good on any market, good for North Texas and the Plains.

GOLDEN GEM xxx. A peach with no comparison, big yellow clingstone that ripens the middle of August. So sweet can be canned without sugar. Hauls well and if you ever sell any you will always have calls for them as they are a blue ribbon peach in every respect.

ELBERTA CLING xxxxx. The name Elberta just naturally sells anything but this peach can do justice to its name as it will never let you down. Very large, brilliant yellow and red. One of the very finest of clingstone peaches, ripens the middle of August, sometimes earlier. Ripening periods of all fruits vary with the season, this year I believe everything was at least two weeks early.

YELLOW HOBSON CLING xxxxx. My yellow Hobson is one of my most outstanding peaches, ripens the last of June and first of July. A beautiful clear yellow with a red cheek and red next to the seed. Sweet and very prolific, be sure to include one at least for home orchards.

WHITE HOBSON CLING xxxxx. The White Hobson is a peach that can be easily distinguished in any orchard by its delightful odor. Truly the rose among peaches, if you have a tree of ripe Hobson in your orchard you can catch the scent for a hundred yards or more. A big white cling with a red cheek and red next to the seed. Ripe around the first of July. A wonderful peach to plant.

FRANK xxx. Another yellow clingstone peach with a good deal of red. More inclined to overbear than others mentioned. Sour and not as good flavored as it is more of an Indian type of fruit. Good for planting on deep sand. Ripened this year first of August.

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 LeConte 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 LeConte. 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 nemetodes and if you have land where your peach trees have been killed by nemetodes 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!

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.

GARBER xxxx. I know Garber trees within a mile of my home that were planted some 40 years ago. They are still bearing and doing good. Pears large, rather short or nearly round, good flavor, very sweet and juicy. The fruit is a clear green until it has hung on the trees a good while then begins to yellow up. Pears good to eat fresh. Ripe in August.

BARTLETT xx. In our section the Bartlett pears are inclined to blight, west of us they do good. It is the only pear that probably every one knows. Where it does good they are fine.

PINEAPPLE xx. This pear does not do good north of San Antonio so I do not recommend planting it unless you live along the coast. A very large pear and good quality.

DOUGLAS xxxx. The Douglas pear will sometimes bear the next year after being set. A medium sized pear, quality good and in some sections the only pear planted. Trees do not get extra large as they over bear, making them rather slow in gaining any size. A good pear to plant as it never blights.

KEIFFER xxxx. For commercial planting the Keiffer has no comparison. Trees bear young, bear heavy crops, fruit large if trees are properly taken care of. Good to haul any distance and if stored and ripened out they have no equal for eating fresh. Will hang on the trees for weeks so you do not have rush with your gathering. Also ripens at a time when little fruit is on the market. For profit plant Keiffer.

LE CONTE OR BELL PEAR. Sixty years ago my father planted a bell pear tree. A few years later they changed the name to Le Conte through Bell would have suited it better for they are bell shaped and perfect. They are beautiful fruits and when ripe are very excellent, they can as good as Bartlett. The trees are vigorous growers and in all the 60 years since my father planted the tree I have never seen one have a particle of blight. Ripens in August.

LINCOLN xxxx. This is one pear that in my opinion is going to gain public favor in the coming years. A big green and yellow pear that is ripening now in August and today one of my men brought in as fine a bushel of Lincoln pears as I have ever seen. Good for eating fresh off of the tree. Heavy bearing, trees healthy late blooming. Don't neglect to plant a Lincoln pear for fresh pears in the summer time. Extra fine to can.



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.

RICHARD PETERS PEAR. A new pear brought out by the Arkansas Experiment Station and proving to be a good one. I will have a limited amount of the trees at \$2.00 each.

Trees are vigorous growing and pears are large and blight resistant.

PRICE ON PEARS (Except Richard Peters)

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—Keiffer only





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.

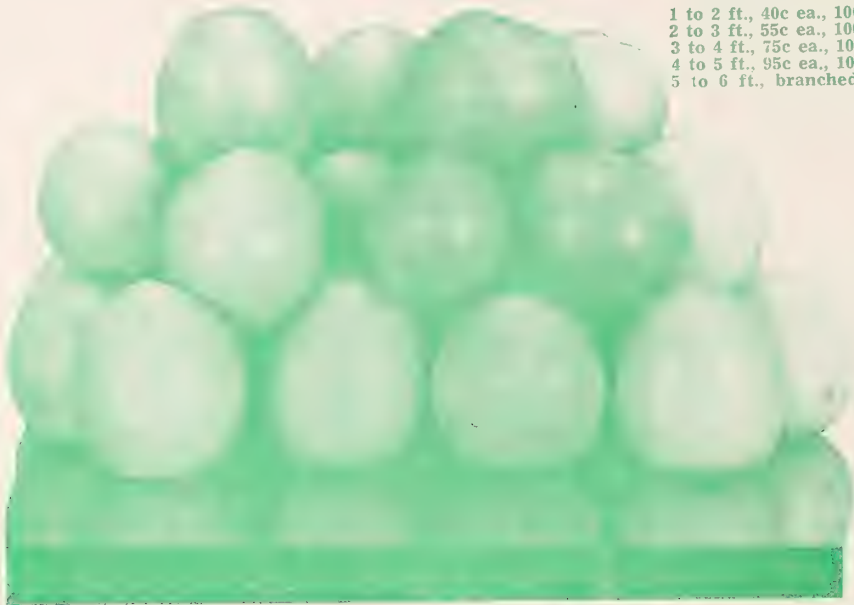
During the last few years we have found apricots that are reasonably sure bearers here in the South. As to plums it seems we have some well established varieties that will bear and unless a man has time to experiment he had best set these varieties. A few years ago in some way the Burbank plums all over 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.

Prices for Plum Trees

1 to 2 ft., 40c ea., 100 for \$35.00
 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



BRUCE

Methley XXX

This might be termed a southern plum as it is in great demand for southern planting. A wonderful plum for eating fresh and one that is always sure to be a delight to the orchardist. A purple plum with pink meat and a delicious flavor. Trees not so healthy is the only objection that can be found with it. Medium to large in size. Ripens in June.

Bruce XXXX

The Bruce plum is probably one of the most widely advertised plums on the market. The past spring when we were having so much hail around over the country, one storm wiped out the Bruce plum crop around Grapeland with an estimated damage of ten thousand dollars alone to the Bruce plums.



BURBANK

Supreme XXXX

Large heart shaped plum that gets ripe in July. A pretty red plum, firm and good plum for hauling. Trees vigorous and the plums are not easily blown off of the tree. Bears heavy and is one of best late plums for market. Seems to do well in all climates.

If handled in the proper way the Bruce can be shipped all over the country. They gather them when they turn white and then by the time they reach their destination they are a bright red and a delight to the buyer.

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.

This plum is doing well every where planted. A hardy vigorous growing tree resembling the old time thicket plum in growth. Ripens in the last of May and first of June, ripening dates vary with the season. Don't overlook the Bruce plum as it is always in demand with or without sugar.

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 \$2.00.

America XXXX

One of our very best. The trees are good growers, come into bearing promptly, bear regular. Large yellow until ripe then they turn red. Fine for preserves. Large orchards of this have been planted, these have in a way been neglected and people will have to start over again. Four-year-old Americas have borne two bushels to the tree or run two hundred bushels to acre. You might have something of real value to plant an acre of America plums.

Shiro XXX

Many years ago a fellow had a description of Shiro in his catalog. I thought it was overrated. I do not think so now. Shiro trees often grow off slow. They seem to have all their trouble when they are young. Then they grow into big trees. Get to bearing five or six bushels to the trees. The plums are yellow and when ripe they are so clear you can almost see the seed. They are very delicious. Some say better than apricots. They are good for local market but do not haul well.

Sapa XXXX

A hardy variety of plum originated by Professor Hansen in North Dakota. Adapted to the northern plains but reports show that it is doing good everywhere planted except in the extreme south. Doesn't make a large tree, rather scrubby but bears abundantly and makes the most delicious of all pies and jellies. Around Snyder when plums are mentioned it is Sapa. A deep red with red meat, medium sized and extra quality. Ripens in June.

Burbank XXX

About the largest plum we grow that bears heavy crops of fruit. A big purplish red with yellow meat fruit grows all up and down the limbs. Trees do not grow extra tall as after they start bearing the fruit weights them down and causes the limbs to droop. A good plum to plant both for home use and market as it holds up good and is nice and showy. Ripe about June the 15th.

Waneta XXXX

My daughter and I had rather a disagreement at plum ripening season this year as to which of the two were the better plum to eat, the Waneta or Hanska. I preferred the Hanska, she the Waneta as it had more acid. The Waneta makes a tall growing tree, fruit a brilliant red and meaty. They ripened late this year, around the fourth of July. A good plum to plant in Oklahoma and North Texas.

Aug Red xxx

I have a limited number of these trees, medium sized red plum ripening in August. These are hardy and do good on the plains and in New Mexico.

Hanska XXXX

A plum that has the most distinctive of flavors. Sweet yet has plenty of acid for jellies and preserves. Trees tall growing, fruit red with tiny white spots, hardy and seldom misses a crop. Good for market and local trade as they are late and hold up well, about the first of July.

Endicott XXX

One of the fastest growing plum trees we grow makes a large upright tree and fruit is delicious. Plums are large yellow turning red when completely ripe. Will compete in flavor and size with any fruit on the market. A good tree to plant as they grow on any soil. Ripe around 10th of June. During the last few years it has been impossible to get sugar and the plum market has gone begging. Now since we will be able to get sugar is the best time of all to plant plums for market. We have some varieties that are simply fine to eat off the trees. Shiro is sweet as honey and so is Methley. I doubt there is a fruit on earth better flavored than ripe Hanska plums. You had better consider planting a plum orchard now. There will be a market for them as never before.

Bartlett Plum XXX

Called Bartlett plum because they said it had the flavor of the Bartlett pear, though I think it is more banana flavored. It is a sure bearer, average size and has a very delightful flavor. Some people like it better than any other fruit. The trees grow upright, the plums are red and clear seeded.

Compass Cherry Plum xxxx

I will only have small trees of the Compass but if you know this plum and want one or two for home planting can furnish in two to three foot trees.

Texas Almond

Some people have the mistaken idea that the Almond is a nut tree but they are budded and grafted onto peach roots and will grow and do good anywhere peaches will. So plant an Almond and let your kids be surprised as to where they come from. We have trees 3 to 4 ft. at \$1.50 each.

I am using x again this year, having omitted it for the past few due to shortage of space. xxxx means extremely hardy, xxx hardy, xx fair and x poor.

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.

HUNGARIAN APRICOTS

Picture at left shows a Hungarian 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.

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.

TOLAR APRICOTS

These apricots came from Tolar, Texas and is proving to be one of the best in my orchard, large, clear yellow and sweet, fine for eating and a heavy bearer. We sprayed our apricots this year according to schedule and we had fine fruit from every standpoint.

PRICES ON APRICOTS

- 2 to 3 foot \$1.00 each
- 3 to 4 foot \$1.25 each
- 4 to 5 foot \$1.50 each
- 5 to 6 foot branches \$2.00 each



FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

Early Golden Apricot

One of our best flavored apricots, clear yellow and a big fellow. We have neglected listing this apricot the past few years but have had so many calls for it we grew several hundred trees. One of the first apricots to ripen in the early part of June.

Dr. Bryan

This apricot is widely gaining in favor as it is being planted over the country. Originated in Dr. Bryan's yard at Dublin, Texas, and has been bearing big crops for many years. Would not be able to say how it will react in all sections but well worth trying. Ripe in June.

Apricots are truly a wonderful fruit and should be in every orchard even though they do not bear every year. An apricot tree will do good on town lots where it is protected by so many houses during cold windy spells.

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, \$1.00.

Hansen Bush Cherries

Price, 30c each or \$2.50 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.

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

GROWING PERSIMMONS

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.

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.

If you are out around Weatherford in the fall you will see hundreds of bushels of Tomato shaped persimmons along the way. This is true in many parts of the country. I never did like to blow about my accomplishments and you will find there is less brag in my catalog than any other. But the other fellow is continually blowing and I figure now it is my time to blow a little. I found or originated the Eureka persimmons, and the Early Wonder Berry. Many years ago I planted some persimmon seed that came from Japan. Two of these trees bore fruit almost exactly alike. But one of the trees proved so dwarf I quit propagating from it. The other is the Eureka persimmon that I catalog. But all of these persimmons from Japan are not hardy enough. I used to get my trees in my orchard nearly all killed by cold. Then I discovered a way to propagate the trees on hardy roots. I have not lost a single tree in the orchard since 1923. Neither have I failed to have a crop and other people have had just as good luck with my trees. My persimmons trees are more crooked than the trees usually grown, but they stand lots of cold and that is worth something and they bear every year.

Before I got the Eureka persimmon there were few of the large persimmons grown any where. The ones we had back then were not hardy and poor quality. They were grown more as a curiosity than anything else. It was very seldom a tree could be induced to grow. Now there are thousands of trees planted in central Texas and the owners are making good with them. I often claim I started a million dollar business when I discovered the Eureka persimmon.

PRICE ON PERSIMMONS

2 to 4 foot	\$1.75
4 to 6 foot	\$2.75



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.

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. Non-astringent. A profitable variety to plant.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ORDERS OF \$10 OR MORE. FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN \$10 ADD 15c TO EACH DOLLAR FOR PACKING AND POSTAGE CHARGES.



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 tins at 35 cents per tin. 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.

THE HARRISON FIG. This fig is worth all others. Many years ago I stopped at Mr. Harrison's place in Tarrant County. Like many others, Mr. Harrison was an experimenter. He was trying all kinds of fruit, but the thing he seemed the most proud of was his figs. It seemed some one had sent him some fig cuttings from Spain, I went with Mr. Harrison to his fig trees. I saw a sight I had never expected to see. Those trees were simply loaded down with figs nearly as big as Elberta peaches and that was in June. They were gathering and selling figs. I gave Mr. Harrison sixty dollars for fifty of his fig cuttings. One of the best trades I ever made in my life. If the trees are not killed back in the winter they will bear two big crops, one ripe in June the other in the fall.

At the time I visited Mr. Harrison, I had many different figs bearing in my orchard. But nothing to compare with this one. It is as near insect proof as a fig can be. It never fails to make a crop. If it has the misfortune to get killed in the winter it will sucker up and bear all the fall. It seldom gets killed in the winter and with a little protection it will go right through the hardest freeze. Figs always sell good. They are the natural food of men. When men lived more on such food as figs they lived longer and cancer was not so prevalent as now. Set a few Harrison figs this year. They will bear the first year set. There is no other tree that will bear quicker than figs.

ALL ORDERS FOR TREES OVER \$10.00 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 XXXX. Nearly black, fair quality, productive.
EARLY RICHMOND. Medium,

dark red, juicy, acid. A good bearer.

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

MONTMORENSY. 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 \$1.50
3 to 4 foot \$2.00

Fitzgerald's Figs Bear the First Year Set



HARRISON—Also Called Everbearing

I wish that everyone could have seen the early crop of Harrison figs. My bushes did not get killed down last winter and started setting figs before they did leaves when spring came. About the first of June we began gathering ripe figs any of them as large as peaches and would get a bushel of ripe ones about every third bush. The Harrison fig even though killed down during the winter puts up growth and makes figs that coming year but they are usually late in ripening, about the

middle of August. Mine are now covered with another crop and beginning to ripen. The Harrison fig is a very profitable fruit and so easy to grow that every one can have all the figs he wants. Be sure and do not give them too much water or fertilizer as this makes them grow branches instead of fruit. Originated in Tarrant County but widely planted and doing good in all sections at this time.

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.

STRAWBERRY FIG

The figs are deep green when ripe, thus fooling the birds. It is also a surprise to anyone who opens one of these figs for the inside is brilliant red. Seems to hide all its beauty from the world. The plants are vigorous growers, good bearers, and are especially recommended for South Texas. The quality the very finest.

PRICE ON FIGS

2 to 3 foot 80c
3 to 4 foot \$1.00

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 50; 10 Pounds \$3.50.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ORDERS OF \$10 OR MORE. FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN \$10 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 they 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 borne 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 the big 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 firm around it, wrap the body with newspapers 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 string 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 keep 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

COLLECTION OF BIG BEARING SIZE PECAN TREES
Pecan offer as on Page 20

4 Madame X—2 Burkett

Six real select pecan trees sent prepaid for \$38.00. Be sure to give express office as these are large trees.

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.**

FITZGERALD NURSERY . . . STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

MADAM X

A TRULY GREAT PECAN



Madame X. Really the first name for Mahan.

The most profitable pecan we have in our orchard. Many other pecan growers report the same thing. It has a few defects but on land that suits it will out-sell all other nuts. The trees grow fast and even grow straight in the nursery. The leaves are large, making it a fine ornamental tree on any lawn. Bears great clusters of nuts. A good three to four foot tree transplanted will often bear a crop of nuts the third year. Sells higher on the market than any other. The nuts are never injured by the bug that causes the black spots on the kernel and so far has shown no scab in our orchard.

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. Delicious meat, fine for both home consumption and commercial use. Trees not quite as vigorous as the Madame X but in some sections the Western Schley is the leading pecan.

Stuart Pecan

A large oblong pecan, medium hard shell which I find has its qualities as the meat doesn't become old as quickly as do the thin shelled meats. The Stuart is an old pecan and we quit growing it for a few years but the past two or three years it has borne such good nuts and heavily that they are again in demand. In Louisiana the Stuart pecan is a must in the pecan line.

Success

A large, nearly round nut running from 45 to 50 to the pound, thin shelled and separates well from the shell. Doing well on bottom land near Stephenville and good for planting in the east.

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.

MUSCADINE GRAPES

We have the yellow muscadine or scuppernong, then we have the Thomas and Hunt black muscades. This type of grape bears very large berries with only a few in a bunch. It prolongs the grape season. Since they now claim cancer can be cured with a grape diet, I look for the demand for grapes to increase. This type of grape requires very deep moist soil. It makes a big vine with no pruning required. \$1.50 each.

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.

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 50c

There are many books written on grape culture. For this reason, we are leaving off the chapter on grapes. We think it would be better for you to write your experiment station for bulletins. If these are not enough we will be glad to supply books mentioned in back of catalog.



MUSCADINE

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 disk 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 thea 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.

FITZGERALD'S BERRIES ARE THE FINEST MONEY CAN BUY

EARLY

WONDER



Found and Introduced by J. E. FITZGERALD

To my way of thinging, 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.

When I was a small boy we lived near a large patch of wild black berries. The neighbors would come for miles to pick these berries. Some years turkeys would take to them. Turkeys were only worth twenty-five cents each then, but they could eat a crop of wild berries. There were some kinds that were extra fine. A man named Kelly marked these fine kinds and that winter took them up and carried to his home. He set several nice rows of them. Strange to say this berry was self pollinating. As a rule you can dig wild berries and set them out in the field and they will not bear, because you did not get the pollinating berry that went with them.

The land was new then and Mr. Kelly soon had the finest berry patch that was ever seen. I feel sure he had plants that bore five gallons to the plant. The berries were large, almost seedless or not enough seed to bother and also almost thornless. This berry would have delighted any great plant breeder. Neighbors from around about went to the Kelly home to pick berries. They picked them and then paid Mr. Kelly five cents per gallon. He would get twenty-five dollars per year for his berry crop and that was a small fortune back in those times when you could buy forty pounds of Y. C. sugar for a dollar. Mr. Kelly sold his place and has long since passed away. I finally

bought the place and found there was such a demand for the berry plant I changed the name to Early Wonder. I have sent these plants all over America and to Old Mexico, Palestine, and other countries. They have proved a success wherever planted. Often plants set in the winter will bear in the fall and the end of the plants will root like a dew berry. Every fellow who gets it claims something wonderful for it and usually changes the name. I have tried many other berries but I believe it is the best black berry ever found. It is a few days later than McDonald but will pollenate McDonald if it is planted in alternate rows with the McDonald.

It will run flat on the ground the first year set giving one the impression he has set out dew berries. Then the second year it gets up off the ground and if given half a chance will delight you. It is as large as the Austin dew berry but not acid like dew berries. It must be gathered a little green to make jelly unless some kind of jelly material is added. If you are planting just one berry you will be safe to plant Early Wonder. We plant McDonald in order to have the earliest berries on the market and then comes Early Wonder. One of my customers planted twenty acres of these berries. He lives between Fort Worth and Dallas in reach of a million customers.

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.

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.

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.

AULO OR YOUNGBERRY

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

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. Price on Boysenberry 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$10.00 per 100.

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.

PRICES ON ALL BERRIES (except Boysenberry)
20c each—\$1.50 per 12
\$7.50 per 100

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

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

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



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 trees 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 tree by all means.



I wrote the above article on mulberries several years ago. Since then they are growing millions of silkworms within an hour's driving distance of my home and are advocating planting mulberry trees as this is the only food silkworms eat; the leaves from mulberries. My wife grew a number of them the past summer and fed them on the leaves from mulberries planted over my place with good success. We are going to watch this new enterprise in Texas.

Budding Supplies

For the past few years I have been omitting budding supplies but I will offer a few below that the orchardist or amateur grower may need.

BUD PATCHES

These are treated patches used in pecan budding. I use them in place of wax as they are easier handled. I can furnish these at \$1.00 per hundred.

BUDDING KNIVES

Straight handle budding knife that we use here on our place. Can furnish these in either a budding knife or grafting knife. \$1.25.

BUDDING STRIPS

Rubber budding strips used for tying buds in place. \$2.00 per pound.



SAWS

We have a nice little saw for carrying around at \$2.50 each.

PRUNERS

We will probably have pruners but kindly write us for prices on them. Thank you.

GRAFTING WAX AND HEALANT

We had tried many different brands of grafting wax. Every one we tried had some serious defect until we got this one. If bark grafts in pecans are made right and tied in with common twine then waxed with this they will all live and this applies to any kind of graft. It seems to not only keep the bud graft from drying it causes the graft to heal faster. Pound can prepaid \$1.25.



JONES PATCH BUDDER

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

\$2.00 Each

B U L B S

Canna Bulbs

I have only a limited amount of varieties of cannas but what I do offer are of the best strain. 12 for \$1.00, 15c each.

Red King Humbert

The grandest canna ever offered. A king in reality, grows to about five feet in height. The leaves are heart shaped bronze in color, flowers a beautiful pure red. Nothing can compare with a bed of the above cannas.

President

This is the red canna with green foilage and certainly a lovely one to plant. Grows about four feet tall and makes a beautiful bed. Cannas do not require as much water as so many other flowering plants do.

Richard Wallace

Green foilage, canary yellow flowers, growth around four feet in height. One of the best yellows.

City of Portland

The leading pink canna with green foilage. Height about four feet. Conceded The Pink Canna.

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.

Angel Lily

Looks almost like an orchid. 15c each.

Mexican Tube Roses

Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. Six strong bulbs, \$1.00.

Gladiola Bulbs

We only have the Gladiola in mixed bulbs but assure you a nice assortment. 6 for 75c, 12 for \$1.25.

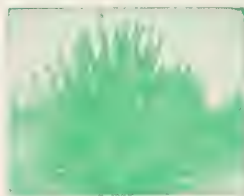
S H R U B S

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.

Jasmine Humile or Yellow Jasmine

A semi-vine evergreen with yellow blossoms used extensively in foundation plantings. Good heavy plants, 75c each.



Vitex

To my way of thinking one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Will grow in the driest land and constantly covered

with great bunches of beautiful blue flowers. I recommend that all bee men plant this as it is not only ornamental but is liked by the bees. Makes a nice hedge. 75c each for 2 to 3 foot plants.

Butterfly Bush

One of our most beautiful flowering shrubs, blossoms in long spikes and blooms off and on all summer. We have them in light blue, nice bushes, 75c each.

Crepe Myrtles

Dixie Brilliant, the most beautiful of all crepe myrtles. A red that no other equals. I only have a limited amount of these at \$1.00 each.

Then I can furnish in all sizes the regular, watermelon red, pink and orchid, one to two foot, 35c each; 2 to 3 foot, 50c each and large at \$1.00 each.

Altheas

I have these in two beautiful colors, orchid and pink. To my way of thinking the Althea is one of the loveliest of all blooming shrubs. Two to three foot, 75c each.

Flowering Pomegranite

A very beautiful plant with the most brilliant colored of all flowers. Evergreen and good to plant where you want a small shrub. 18 to 24 inch plants. 50c each.

Scarlet Japan Quince

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



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.

Spirea Van Houtti or Bridal Wreath

One of our prettiest early flowering shrubs. A mass of white blossoms in early spring and will grow anywhere. We have these in nice plants for 50c each.

Coral Berry

A good shrub to plant for color as they will be covered with red berries all winter. 50c 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.

BITTERSWEET—Glossy foliage with cluster of berries. 75c 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. \$1.50 each, small trees.

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



Dwarf Chrysanthemum

The most beautiful border and bedding plant introduced in recent years. Covered with hundreds of small flowers from August until frost. Gorgeous for dainty bouquets. A variety of colors in red, pink, white, yellow, and bronze. State color wanted. Can only be shipped in spring months. 45c each, 5 for \$2.00.



Pfitzer Juniper

A low spreading plant used in all landscaping, very beautiful and a hardy plant. I can furnish them in two grades, two year plants \$2.00 each, one year \$1.00 each. These plants are sent bare rooted with what we call puddled roots.

AMOUR 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.

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 \$1.50 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, \$1.50 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 25c, 18-inch 50c, 30-inch \$1.00 each.

Arizona Cypress

One of our most beautiful evergreen trees can be pruned into a tree or allowed to branch out and make a shrub tree. They will vary some in foliage as they are seedling but every one a beautiful tree. These will be sent bare rooted and it is a good size to plant. Rapid growth. \$2.50 each.

Euonymous Japonica

A good evergreen to plant either for hedge or next to the wall. Can be trained to climb. Broad glossy leaves. I have these in all sizes, 18-inch 50c each or large plants \$1.00 each.

Bonita

A low upright growing arbor vitae, one of our very best for landscaping where you do not want anything that gets too high. A clear green foliage, good vigorous growing plants. I only have one size, 18-inch plants, \$1.50, shipped puddled roots.

Berckmans Golden

A beautiful arbor vitae that has a yellow cast to the foliage. Vigorous grower and ideal for any landscape purpose. I have 18-inch plants \$1.50, shipped puddled roots.

Bakers Arborvitae

A pyramidal type of evergreen widely used in landscape plantings. Foliage a beautiful clear green growth around 8 foot. I have these in two sizes, 24-inch \$1.50, 36-inch \$2.00, shipped puddled roots.

Royal Cypress (Italian Cypress)

A tall growing cypress that is in demand everywhere for landscape work, dark green, vigorous grower, I have these in 24-inch at \$2.00, 36-inch \$2.50, shipped with puddled roots.

Abelia

Foliage dark glossy green with small white and pink flowers. Leaves turn bronze in the fall and winter. Used widely in foundation plantings and for hedge as it responds to pruning. I have 24 to 36-inch plants at \$1.25 each.

Rosedale Arborvitae

Round, compact and a very beautiful green color. Grows nicely in all soils, 24 to 36-inch plants \$1.50.

SHADE TREES ADD VALUE AND BEAUTY TO YOUR HOME!

SHADE TREES

Shade Trees: Weeping Willow, Flowering Willow, Red Bud, Chinese Elm, Mimosa, Tamarix, 2 to 3 foot, \$1.00; 3 to 4 foot, \$1.50; and 4 to 5 foot, \$2.00 each.



ROSES

PRICE ON ROSES

No. 1.....	\$1.25 each
WHITE ROSES	YELLOW and RED ROSES
Caledonia K. A. Victoria	Climbing Talisman
RED ROSES	Talisman Hoover
E. G. Hill Red Radiance	
Francis Scott Key	
Red Columbia	
YELLOW ROSES	PINK ROSES
Luxemburg Joanna Hill	Braircliff Columbia
	Pink Radiance



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.

MIMOSA



Accacia Julibrisin. The great South African Fern. This is the tree that you see in the picture shows when you see a picture of South Africa. This tree not only makes a specimen tree out on the lawn but will be good against the house if kept cut back. It can also be grown into a hedge. It is a legume and gathers fertilizer from the air and this makes it fine on the lawn. Grass will grow thriftier near this tree than away from it. When I saw this tree a few years ago I became enthusiastic about it. I have worked up an immense stock and will put the price down to where you can afford to set the trees even in a hedge. Understand these trees not only add beauty to your yard and lawns, but make the soil richer.

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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.



CHINESE ELM

One of the fastest growing of all shade trees, very symmetrical and one that is sure to be valued by the planter. If you want a shade tree in a hurry plant a Chinese Elm.

SEEDS AND GARDEN ROOTS

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. \$1.00 per 12, 25 roots \$1.50, 50 roots \$3.00.

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.



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.



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 35, ten pounds \$1.25 and fifty pounds \$4 by express. We are all looking for something easily cultivated—try artichokes.

BLUEBONNET SEED

No need to describe the Bluebonnet to our Texas people as they all know it. I have seed for 25c per packet.

Iris—Texas Orchids

Truly the most beautiful of all flowers that bloom in the early spring. And a flower that anyone can grow. I have seen them that were as beautiful as any hot house orchid grown. For some reason I have gotten mine mixed but will send you a dozen for \$1.00 and assure you that every one will be a thing of beauty.

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.

Poke

To my way of thinking about as valuable as anything I have in my catalog. A few messes of poke in the early spring is not only good it is good for old and young. I like it all the year. Last season I had an order for five pounds of seed. There was not that many seed any where, but we hope to have as high as half pound lots this time. Acres of it will be planted and the man who starts first will have a chance to make some money. The seed can be sowed in the spring like cabbage. Then transplanted. The first year it grows then in the early spring it puts out its delicious health giving greens. I understand it is beginning to appear on the big markets by truck load. Small packet 25c, 1/4-ounce \$2, ounce \$4, half pound \$25.

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.

HOPI BEAN

I believe this is the most wonderful bean on the market. A dozen vines make enough beans for a small family to eat and can. Starts bearing in July and will bear until frost. A lima type bean has to be trellised. Pkt., 10c.

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.

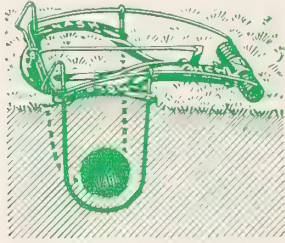


KUDZU

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, \$1.00; 100 plants, \$5.00.

KILL MOLES



Mole Traps

I am offering this year the Choker Loop Mole trap, one of the best I have so far found. Approved by the Department of Agriculture. Price without other items \$2.25 postpaid, or \$2.00 included in other order.



Wrapping Tape for Trees

The attached picture shows how this tape is used to keep borers out of trees and rabbits from gnawing them. It is put on without string or any kind of tie. Just wrap spirally around the tree and bury lower end in ground. It is made of two sheets of paper with cement between. It will stretch and will protect the tree all the winter and in the summer from scald and other pests. One of the best things we have offered. \$1.00 per roll.

A few reminders: First let me again call your attention to the Lincoln pear. If you are planting pears be sure and try them out as they are certainly showing up good and I believe in the near future we will have the Lincoln pears on the market in quantities enough to compete with the Bartlett we have shipped in. Certainly a good pear to plant.

I am having to omit English and the improved types of walnuts this year. Due to shortage of labor the past few years I failed to grow any. I expect to have them again next season as I am not leaving them out because we have lost faith in growing them here. In fact I find the black improved varieties to be very valuable.

Kindly do not ask your order to be sent C.O.D. as charges are completely out of line and causes extra work and probably as much as a dollar extra cost in some cases.

If you visit my place you will find first that I have a place about a mile north of the court house in Stephenville where I keep in stock practically all items I list. Then if you prefer come on out to the main nursery seven miles southwest of Stephenville. My men in town will direct you out. We are always glad to have visitors.

If you order from us and for any reason your order does not come up to expectations or if there is any shortage kindly write us within ten days and we will make adjustments to satisfy you.

Strawberry Plants

Price on plants, 25 for \$1.00, 50 for \$1.75, 100 for \$2.50.

Blakemore Strawberry

This is one of our best berry plants. Highly colored, excellent flavor and vigorous. A good berry to plant.

Improved Klondike

This berry is planted more in the southwest than any other and truly a fine berry. Big, well flavored and good color.

Questions and Answers

What is my guarantee?

I guarantee that all trees I send out to be true to name or replacement free of charge. I replace all trees that fail to grow the first year set at one half of current year prices.

What information must I give when ordering?

Be sure to give your express office as we can send only small bundles by mail we need to know just where to send the trees to prevent any delay in delivery.

How long have you been active in fruit production?

I have been growing fruit and selling it for the past 45 years. I have been producing trees almost as long. I find fruit acts differently every year but there are some standbys such as Elberta peach, Bruce and America plums, Keiffer pears, Eureka persimmons, King David apples that you can always depend on.

Should trees be pruned when transplanting?

We do not prune trees very heavily when setting them out in fall and early winter, just cut broken and crooked limbs out if straight shoot cut so that it will form a head for your tree. When setting after fifteenth of February we cut back about a third.

When planting a commercial orchard should I plant all of one variety?

Even in commercial planting I think it pays to have more than one or two kinds. I do not believe in putting all of your eggs in one basket.

Should one variety of fruit be planted in a solid block?

No, we find that it is better to have all fruits mixed for better pollination. This does not mean set apples, pears, peaches all in a block together out it means to set two or three varieties of plums in a block, or two or three varieties of peach, etc. We find the Bruce plum planted alone will not bear at all. Delicious apples planted alone will not bear. Apricots will bear by themselves.

What is the best pollenizer for the Delicious apple?

We have been using King David, Smokehouse, Jonathan and Holland with good results.

When is the best time to plant trees?

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

How far apart should trees be planted?

For many years people have planted trees too close. The agent that did not know anything about it tried to sell you more trees than you needed. If the trees are planted too close they will soon exhaust the soil and begin to die. An Elberta peach tree with plenty of room will live thirty or forty years. I have some in my orchard thirty years old and still bearing big crops. Some other kinds will

live even longer. So that I advise you to plant peach and apple trees at least thirty feet apart, pear trees twenty-five feet, and plums twenty feet. Or plant them all thirty feet. This takes about fifty trees to the acre. You will find it is so much more satisfactory to cultivate an orchard with plenty of room.

How far apart should berries be set?

Strawberries should be set in rows three feet apart with the plants two feet apart. I used to advise to set blackberries in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet apart. But since I have gotten older I would check them say seven feet apart. Then I could plow all the grass out. I could set them in my orchard in a way so I would work my trees and berries at the same time. Berries do fine in an orchard if all is kept well cultivated. They keep the land from washing.

What kind of plums are best?

I started to say Bruce and America, my wife said Shiro, and one of the hands said Burbank. We may all change our opinions next season.

What fertilizer is best for an orchard?

For peaches, plums, berries, etc., I like barn yard manure. This ought not to be right up against the trees but a few feet from them so it will be well worked with the plow. Last season we worked together an equal weight of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal and fertilized some berries and grapes with it. It gave a wonderful growth and a big crop. We used about four hundred pounds per acre. I can not get any results on apple and pear trees with any kind of fertilizer I have used. I have been told that nitrate of soda makes apple and pear trees grow; I will try it out.

If I set an orchard for the market, what will it pay?

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

Will there ever be an over-production of fruit?

Not to the man who will let people know he has nice fruit. Lots of people have their fruit sold long before it is ready. Don't fear over-production; too many people have moved to town.

Do pears pay?

One of the best paying of all crops. The trees now come into bearing in three or four years. I have gathered fifteen bushels of Keiffer from one tree and sold the pears right on the ground at seventy-five cents per bushel. It is the bulk of this fruit that counts. Then the trees are easily cared for.

Successful Planting and Care of Stock on Arrival

When you order your trees we pack them to ship as quickly as we can during shipping season and according to your instructions. We try to not ship any out that will encounter severe cold before arriving however it is impossible for us to always get them to you before a blizzard arrives. In case your trees do freeze enroute do not unwrap them but store and let them gradually thaw out as they would naturally if in the ground. They are packed to stand lots of cold. If they reach you in normal weather they are packed to keep for several days but get them out as quickly as you can never let your trees dry out. If you do not have your ground ready for planting heel them in a trench and keep watered.

The ground where you are planting your trees should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow. The holes for planting must be large enough to accommodate the roots freely, without cramping or bending. All broken or bruised roots or limbs should be cut off so as to leave the end smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row packing the soil firmly about the roots by tramping with your feet.

Never put manure or fertilizer so as to come into contact with the roots or body of any plant or tree.

Be sure to give good cultivation as fruit trees are just like any other crop planted on land, they have to have good care to pay dividends.

I want to let you people into a little secret. We have had many arguments here at the office whether to keep sending out the plain catalog as we now send out or to send out a catalog full of colored pictures. I have always insisted that it is better to send out a catalog with dependable information about fruit growing than one full of

pictures. Any one who has the money can get a catalog full of pretty pictures. They are like a phonograph record, but it takes experience to write a catalog like we send out. You will not find another one. I think I am right because I get letters from people who have kept my catalogs for as high as twenty years. In fact I would just like to know how far back they have kept it. In writing my catalog I have tried to tell you just as accurately as I can about the fruits I have. Some people even write that I do not brag about my fruit enough. I have tried to give you an average description and not a description of some especially fine tree or some acre or two acres that has been on real good soil and had extra care and fertilizer. I have tried to tell you about what you can expect in your orchard on the ordinary soil.

I have on my desk a catalog from a party who claims a man paid out a nice home with two acres of yellow delicious apples. This might be so and likely is so, but they do not tell you the man had the best possible land for his orchard and nothing to do but care for it. It is possible to get thirty bushels of apples from one Delicious or yellow Delicious apple tree. But you have to have mighty good land for every tree on an acre to bear thirty bushels. And you have to have an exceptionally well cared for orchard in order to average \$3 per bushel for the apples. The apple is a peculiar tree, they can take more from the soil than most any other tree. They can even stunt a wild persimmon and that is hard to do. On the other hand it is possible to get five and six bushels of plums or peaches from one tree, or here in the South ten gallons of figs. So my idea is to tell you about what you can expect from your trees. There is no value to be placed on the little home orchard for a home without an orchard certainly does need one. You can have better luck with the home orchard because it does not attract insects like a big orchard. And if you do find it necessary to spray your small orchard you can buy a sprayer for a few dollars to do the work with. On the other hand the man with the big orchard is going to run into plenty of trouble and he must invest in a big sprayer to keep his fruit free from worms.

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READ FOR KNOWLEDGE

4-H

A Story—Weaving together actual 4-H experiences, historical sketches of boys and girls 4-H Club work, and chronicles of important 4-H events, by Kenneth Hinshaw, 1926 National 4-H Club Leadership Champion. A book of this type should appeal first to the boys and girls who are active in the organization. For them it should be an interesting story. Next, it ought to give to leaders and graduate 4-H members a satisfactory study of the 4-H program. And finally it should offer the general reader a comprehensive, interesting and understandable picture of the 4-H movement. The author has tried to be faithful to each of these viewpoints. Illustrated, 294 pages. 6 x 9 cloth, \$2.50.

PAY DIRT

This book explains why our land used to be better without fertilizer than it is now with fertilizing. Explains how to make all kinds of compost to get the most out of the soil. Well worth the price. 256 pages, \$3.

HOW THE DONKEYS CAME TO HAITI

Any kind of story about Haiti is interesting. But this is intensely interesting to the young and old. It is stories you can read to your children and at the same time get a regular donkey kick out of them yourself. Has many interesting drawings. \$2.75.

ASPARAGUS

By F. M. Hexamer. Illustrated. 174 pages. 5 x 7½. Cloth. \$1.25. Its Culture for home use and for market. A treatise on the planting, cultivation, harvesting, marketing and preserving of asparagus. With notes on its history and botany.

HANDY FARM DEVICES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM

By R. Cobleigh. Illustrated. 288 pages. 5 x 7. Cloth. \$1.50. This book contains directions for making things for almost every conceivable farm purpose, including appliances for the care of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees; gates, fences, appliances for the garden, orchard, woods, house, barns and outbuildings. In every instance there is a clear complete description with illustrations.

OUR SHADE TREES

It is a practical book, as interesting as any novel, informative, gives you the details you need to know to succeed. It is simply written by a man who is master of his subject. Well printed from large clear type, on a good grade of paper and contains 50 full page half-tone plates. Substantially bound in cloth. Illustrated. 320 pages. 5½ x 8. Cloth. \$2.50.

MODERNISTIC FLOWER ARRANGING

By Barbara Sagel Meisse. Beautifully illustrated with thirty-two full page plates which are widely varied and make the book particularly enjoyable and stimulate in the reader the love for the beautiful and awaken the creative spirit. Illustrated. 160 pages. 5½ x 8. Cloth. \$2.00.

KNOWING THE WEATHER

By T. Morris Longstreth, New York, 1943. 150 pages. Illustrated. 5½ x 8¼. \$1.69. A non-technical discussion of the commoner weather facts—a sort of "overhead Baedeker," pointing out the weather signs that can be relied upon.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS IN THE HOME

By Kenneth Post. \$2.00. Is a book for amateur growers of plants indoors. It includes chapters on the care of plants, how plants may be used in decorating schemes in the home, types of plants most suitable, the reproduction of plants from seeds, cuttings and divisions, and insects and diseases which may affect the house plants.

ACRES AND PEOPLE

By Earley Vernon Wilcox. \$3.00. A study of the

land and the people in China and India, where every inch of land must be put to use to prevent starvation. Attention of the reader is turned to the circumstances in which these crowded millions live, occurrences in their regular daily life, their hardships, the economies they practice, and their attitude toward life as affected by their living conditions.

THE HOME FREEZER HANDBOOK

\$3.95. A book on easy, sure and practical methods for freezing, has been written by associate professor Gerald J. Stout of Pennsylvania State College. The step-by-step directions given in the book both for the construction of a freezer and preparing foods for it have been carefully tested and proved to work. Details include how to freeze meats, fruits, vegetables and other special products.

DDT AND THE INSECT PROBLEM

\$2.50. By James Leary, William Fishbein and Lawrence Salter is the first installment of the story of DDT. This volume brings the latest facts about the development, application and effectiveness of today's Number 1 insect killer and how it is used as a large scale insecticide for crop protection and animal husbandry, as well as for small scale use in eliminating household insects, garden pests, etc.

The Gardener's Book Club

These paper bound books are worth many times what we ask for them. We can not send less than four of these books. You can pick out any four in the list.

COMPOST, AND HOW TO MAKE IT 64 pp.
Edited by J. I. Rodale, Author of **PAY DIRT**
illus. 50c

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By Richard Headstrom illus. 25c

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