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Adam was hungry forever-after. And the greatest punishment put on Adam was to thrust him out of his orchard. We are all Adam. The desire of every man, no matter what his pursuit or condition of life, to go back to a home with an orchard that he may cultivate it with his own hands and have fine fruit for his family. The merchant or professional man after half a life time of drudgery in town, longs for a little home with a few trees. And when he gets that orchard it is a delight to show it to his friends. That is the reason I am mailing you this catalog. I know I have trees that will not disappoint you when they come into bearing. I have had too many to send me samples of the fine fruits they have raised. And when I visit one of these people he takes me out over his orchard and shows me his trees with a great deal more delight than ever a queen showed her jewels or a scholar showed his medals. I have made growing good trees my 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. And don’t forget my pecan offer of six nice pecan trees for only $18.75.

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
1943
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 sunny 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 well 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 Goldthwaite 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 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 thirsty they are like a strong man and may have several diseases but keep on going. Where good thirsty 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 Gravenstein, a very poor apple, and the yellow Delicious grown in Texas makes the California apple go back and sit down.

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

—J. E. FITZGERALD.
Stephenville, Texas
NOW, MORE THAN EVER, IT WILL PAY YOU TO PLANT TREES

YELLOW DELICIOUS AND SMOKE HOUSE

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

Jonathan

The reddest apple grown. Trees vigorous; bear abundantly and one of the best to plant with Delicious for Pollenizing. Fall.

Anoka

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

Holland

A big red apple. Good for market and home use. July.

Quintuplet Pears

I can also furnish pears in the quintuplet trees. Same price as apples and with five of the leading pears on one trunk.

NOTICE: We have tried for the past ten years growing peaches in this manner but find it unpractical, however, pears and apples perform to perfection.

Prices on Apples

2 to 3 foot—25c each, 100 for $18.75
3 to 4 foot—35c each, 100 for 30.00
4 to 5 foot—45c each, 100 for $37.50
5 to 6 foot branched—75c each, 100 for $65.00
Big bearing size—$1.25 each

FITZGERALD NURSERY — STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
Yellow Delicious

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

King David

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

Smoke House

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

Mcintosh

Trees look like yellow transparent but very vigorous growers. A bright red apple of the transparent family. I have often wanted an apple that was red instead of yellow and now I have found it. Better than any other early apple I know.

Ruby Red

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

Red June

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

Crab Apples for Jelly

Florence

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

Hyslop


FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
GROWING PEACHES

It is, of course, a fact that a person can get all kinds of bulletins on peach growing from the government that often fail to give him the experience of actual peach growers. Likely I have had a little different experience in my own cases. My experience is likely to good use. He had a place where the trees would live good for a few years and then 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 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 all peach orchards in my vicinity and helped the hogs and the peaches both. I have tried the big hogs for a peach orchard but they are no good. I feel 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 set 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 nurseriesmen have June buds, these trees are dug as soon as the hogs 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 the old yellow squat, so that the hogs would 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 takes 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 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.

There is a new peach called Red Haven that is proving to be about the finest peach I know about.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prices on Peach Trees

2 to 3 foot, 25c each .................................. 100 for $18.75
3 to 4 foot, 35c each .................................. 100 for $30.00
4 to 5 foot, 55c each .................................. 100 for $45.00
5 to 6 foot .............................................. $ .75 each
Bearing size ........................................... $1.00 each

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
Can’t blame you son, we know they are good!

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

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

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

**J. H. Hale**
Also called Giant Hale and the Million dollar peach. This is a peach that has been much whooped by promoters. It is often described as sixteen inches around. They forget that a peach sixteen inches around would be five inches thick and would weigh four pounds. Of course there is no such peach on this earth. The real J. H. Hale is some bigger than Elberta Yellow Freestone, very round and often bears a second crop. It does well in some places but fails in others. A nice peach if you can grow it. Very finicky.

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

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
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 LaConte. And to get pears real quick, set a few Douglas. But if the right kind of Kieffer trees are set they will bear nearly as quickly as the Douglas. In setting pear trees, I do not want to set trees that have made an excessive growth in the nursery. For instance, I saw some year-old pear trees that were seven feet high. Such trees will be five or six years in bearing. If you can get trees from the nursery that have put in about three years growing seven feet they will come into bearing much quicker. And I find this in a way applies to all kinds of trees. The ones that grow too fast forget to bear. After you have set your pear orchard you want the trees headed low say eighteen inches above ground. Nursery trees are now mostly started that way unless they are straight one year trees.

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

Pears will grow on poorer land than most any other kind of fruit. There are many acres of dead sand over Central Texas that will grow good pears. The trees can be cultivated so cheaply that if you can get fifty cents per bushel for the fruit they are a good fruit to set. Pear trees are not bothered by 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 after the first of June. They will stand more oats or wheat planted among the trees than most any other tree. Pears ripen late in the season and a wheat crop can be plowed under. Then if you begin cultivating in May or June it is nearly sure to rain enough to make good pears. During the last few years we have raised a good many Bartlett pears, but for some peculiar reason the Bartlett gets too big on my place. The fruit does not look like Bartlett they get so big. I have tried many new pears. There is one that must have come from England; it is an espalier pear. It will grow on a wall like a vine or if planted in the orchard will grow into a fine tree, though the young trees are as crooked as grapevines. It has borne here for several years and does not show a particle of blight. It is about the size of the Bartlett shipped in from the West and when it comes to quality, go away! The pear is claimed to be a neutral fruit; that is, it does not have too much sugar nor too much acid and it is said that if a man is unable to eat any other fruit he can always eat pears. Pears canned without sugar are ideal for the dyspeptic and I have often thought that if half the money spent for physic could be spent for good pears the world would be healthier and in a better humor.
Fitzgerald's Pear Trees Pay You Bigger Profits!

Keiffer

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

Lincoln

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

Bartlett

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

Garber

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

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 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. Only small trees left, $1.00 each.

Prices on Pear Trees

2 to 3 foot—25c each, 100 for $18.75
3 to 4 foot—35c each, 100 for $30.00
4 to 5 foot—50c each, 100 for $45.00
5 to 6 foot—75c each
Bearing size $1.00 each

Leconte


Prices of fruit after the other war.

Apples $6.00 to $10.00 per bu.
Elberta Peaches $5.00 per bu.
Improved Persimmons $7.20 bu.
Pears $5.00 per bu.
Carman Grapes 25c per lb.

Douglas

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

Fitzgerald Nursery - Stephenville, Texas

[9]
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 moun-
tains. 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 anywhere else but they will make large trees out in the field if cultivated real shallow. The plums are harder 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 cli-
mate. 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 desir-
able 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 all 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 bass-
tets 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 cur-
culio is only bad about one year in ten.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
WE GIVE 35 HOURS SERVICE . . . WEATHER PERMITTING

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

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

METHLEY xxx

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

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

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

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM xxxx

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

Price on Plums
2 to 3 foot—25c each, 100 for $18.75
3 to 4 foot—32c each, 100 for $30.00
4 to 5 foot—55c each, 100 for $15.00
5 to 6 foot—75c each
Bearing size $1.00 each

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

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

[12]
Fitzgerald's Apricots are proved best by every test

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

Apricots average size, deep yellow. Bear in great clusters on the tree and have no objectionable fiber of any kind. It makes a pretty tree and worth its room for shade but will doubly repay any one with its great loads of golden fruit. Gets ripe about the middle of June. Excellent for fresh eating and canning.

Hungarian Best Apricot

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

Border Queen

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

New Moorpark

One of the largest of all apricots and the strain that I have bears good. This apricot is as large as a peach; fine quality to can. Gets ripe about June 15.

Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees that die first year, replaced at half price.

Fitzgerald Nursery - Stephenville, Texas
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.

Prices on Persimmons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing Size</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tamopan

This persimmon came from China and is easily distinguished from other varieties as it has a ring around it. The tree grows rapidly.

Fuyu

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

Tane Nashi

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

Improved Wild Persimmon

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

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ORDERS OF $3 OR MORE. FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN $3 ADD 15c TO EACH DOLLAR.
GROWING FIGS

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

Figs need to be planted on just reasonably good soil. If the land gets too rich, like a chicken yard, the plants will grow very fast and rank and forget to bear. This is especially true of the Harrison. And right here let me say the Harrison has been renamed a dozen times or more. Some call it Ramsey, some Texas Everbearing and so on. Since I found it several large orchards have been planted. If it happens to get cold and kill the plants it pays to cut them back to the ground and let them come again. If the soil is right these young plants will begin to put on figs by the time they are a foot high. If they insist on just growing you have your soil too rich. But after a year or two they will begin to adapt themselves to this rich soil. If the plants do not get killed from cold for a year or two they get hardier and stand more cold and these old plants will often be covered with ripe figs by June and continue to bear until frost. If you have the candle flies some of them will be ruined if they are not gathered promptly when ripe enough to preserve. They can be preserved in that case by the time they are well colored. The plants should be set any time during the winter and should be planted about fifteen feet apart or about two hundred plants per acre. If you have a terrace you will find they hold the land and do extra well on a terrace. I plant them on a terrace half-way between my apple trees. In that way, you soon begin to realize from an orchard. The best fertilizer for them is acid phosphate or wood ashes. But do not put the ashes too close to the plants. Three or four feet from them. Figs make about the best preserves of all fruits and all you have to do is to sell a few in a town or let people know you have them. We formerly sold them in gallon measures but now we sell in half-gallon tills at 33 cents per till. We found that people do not complain at this price. Of course, after a family has made all the fig preserves it wants that family is supplied, but you will soon find by taking them along with vegetables you can sell nearly every family in a town. Or if you run a roadside stand it will pay to have a few dozen trees. You can always sell the fruit. They will grow as far north as Oklahoma and all over the southern part of Arkansas. They often do well on valley land. Since if one crop is killed by frost another starts at once they are practically sure to bear. The reason I advise acid phosphate as a fertilizer for them is because it seems to hasten the ripening period.

But no matter how many figs you pick from a tree there will be plenty of green figs in the fall when frost comes. When I had more time than I do now I would bend these plants over and cover with straw or any litter to keep the figs still on the trees from freezing. As soon as this litter is removed in the spring the green figs will begin to ripen and you can in that way have figs ripe with blackberries. But, of course, that is a lot of trouble. Around the edges 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.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

[15]
ALL ORDERS FOR TREES OVER $3.00 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.


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

Prices on Cherry Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>2 to 3 ft.</th>
<th>3 to 4 ft.</th>
<th>4 to 5 ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.30</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fitzgerald’s Figs Bear the First Year Set

CELESTE

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

BROWN TURKEY

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

MAGNOLIA

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

Prices on Figs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>1 to 2 ft.</th>
<th>2 to 3 ft.</th>
<th>4 to 5 ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A lot of people have the mistaken idea that we filled a radio order for them last year. We did not fill these radio orders. We are not responsible for these orders. This statement is made in justice to ourselves and to keep from answering a great many letters in regard to them. We pack trees in the very best possible way and they almost never fail to arrive in good condition.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION ON ORDERS OF $3 OR MORE. FOR ORDERS OF LESS THAN $3 ADD 15c TO EACH DOLLAR.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

[16]
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 had in order to plant and grow them a year. Then are taken up and the ones that show good vigor and have good root systems are set out in the field. After they have grown to the height of a bushel we then put them in our shade 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 an idea of catalpa planted. This tree was planted by a lawyer and is just a seedling. It has born as high as fifteen bushels of nuts in a single season.

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

I asked him what he would have valued it at if it had of been such a tree as Madam X. He said a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. The owner of this tree would not take one thousand dollars for it at this time she says it would damage her lot that much if it were moved. A few days ago I looked over the tree and I thought HOW FINE IT WOULD BE TO MAKE A SPECIAL offer of say six good trees in my catalog. We 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 $15.75 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 have been paid by the buyer. I think there is a lot of these special offers and it will pay you to send your order right now for them. We can hold them until you are ready to plant them if preferred but I would advise you to order them at once. It is going to be very difficult to buy good budded pecan trees in the future.

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

I need not to go into what a pecan orchard is worth. We hear reports about the Eastern pecan orchards paying five hundred dollars per acre. They have big power sprayers at all the big pecan orchards and get a crop every year. With a crop every year and such varieties as Burkett, Madam X and Western Schley I think a pecan orchard is very profitable. Any how after the first shunting 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 be putting 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 firmly. It has been doing this for hundreds of years. When your tree is in place and the soil firmed around it, wrap the body with news papers nearly to the top or within a foot of the top. This is to keep moisture from evaporating from the bottom of the tree. If this is not done it makes the tree have a tendency to die down and come out from the root. After the tree is growing good these papers can be taken off or left on but be sure there is no strings left to cut the tree. How to plant pecan trees in a pasture. Very often people have branches through a pasture or a field 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 pilled good and close. This keeps the cattle from eating the tree and is a delight to a pecan to get to grow up through a brush pile and the brush begins to rot in a few months and furnishes just the fertilizer the tree needs. Goals 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 fall off and 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.

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

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

**PECAN TREE PRICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 foot</td>
<td>$1.00 each, 10 for $9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 foot</td>
<td>$1.50 each, 10 for $12.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 foot</td>
<td>$2.00 each, 10 for $18.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 foot</td>
<td>$2.50 each, 10 for $22.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Well branched $3.50 each

**MADAM X**
A TRULY GREAT PECAN

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

A few years ago J. E. Fitzgerald discovered, by treating pecan seedlings that pecans were grafted on would make the trees easier transplanted and the astonishing thing was they would grow more vigorously and come into bearing quicker. A man with Joe Fitzgerald's reputation would not make this statement unless it were true. You will get a good stand by setting our trees. They will bear quicker than most any other trees you can buy. Make a test. NO ONE CAN SELL YOU TREES THAT WILL BEAR QUICKER THAN OURS. Also have Stuart and Success.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
TREES GROWN TO STAND COLD AND PRODUCE PAYING CROPS

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

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

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

QUINCE
This fruit will grow most anywhere. The trees are rather small shrubs. However, I have seen some as high as ten feet. They make even finer preserves than pears.
I have only one variety—the Orange. Large yellow.
Price of trees, 25c each.

HANSEN BUSH CHERRIES
Price, 15c each or $1.00 per dozen. A very popular fruit among the Indians of South Dakota.
The little trees bear the second year set. A tree two feet high will be loaded with fruit. The cherries are a little larger than the ordinary cherry and make the very best sauce and pies and we like them right off the plants. Some of them will be yellow but even from the seed they are all good.
Plant them along a fence or in any small place. Stand frost and drought likely better than any other fruit. Originated in the deserts of South Dakota.

JONES PATCH BUDDER
Cuts a patch ½ by 1 inch. Razor steel blades. Aluminum handles. Full directions furnished.

$1.75 Each

PRICES ON WALNUTS

| Diameter (ft) | Price
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WILSON WONDER WALNUT
The largest of all English walnuts. Doesn't bear as heavy as the smaller varieties which hold true with nearly any large fruit. Makes a very beautiful tree and comes into bearing quickly.

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

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
FITZGERALD’S GRAPES ARE HARDY AND EASY TO GROW

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

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 Champin, giving it the highest vitality of all grapes. Good to graft other grapes on. Good quality when well ripened and fine for juice and wine.

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

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

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

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

SCUPPERNONG
The best known of its family. Large bronze fruit, sweet pulpy flesh. Bears abundantly. Price 35c.

JAMES MUSCADINE
Produces the largest fruit. Black, very juicy and sweet. Price 35c.

THOMAS MUSCADINE
Fruit medium size; dark and very juicy. Excellent for making grape juice. Price 35c.

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.

Prices on Grapes, except Muscadines
1 year field grown ..........15c each
2 year field grown ..........25c each

SCUPPERNONG
GROWING BERRIES

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

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

Berries like all other fruit act better if you treat them good. Give them good rich deep moist soil and they will certainly produce the fruit. However, some people plant them on poor soil, then fertilize them to build up the soil. Such kinds as Early Wonder should be planted in rows say nine feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. I recommend nine feet because lots of people have tractors and disk harrows and they can go between the rows with the disc harrow, making them easier to cultivate. I saw a man who had two rows on the way to his field. In this way he can go between the rows and keep them well cultivated and not miss the time. If you have good soil an upright berry like Early Wonder can be planted nine feet each way and this will reduce the cost of cultivation a great deal. However, the first year the Early Wonder runs on the ground and looks exactly like a dewberry. The vines that come out the second year are upright and keep the berries well off the ground. There are a dozen ways to set the plants. If we are in a hurry we often take a spade and stick it in the ground, then the operator pulls the handle towards him and lets some one set the plant in the place made by the spade. The plant should be set so the top part is a little under the ground. The plant when it is dug is usually cut off about an inch or two above the ground. The plant will dry out if the cut part is exposed to the air. I often plow a furrow about three or four inches deep and drop the plants in the furrow and cover them entirely up so all parts of the plant will be at least three inches deep. If the soil is dry it is a good idea to tramp it a little. They will come up to a perfect stand if this planting is done just right and I believe will grow off better.

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

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

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

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
FITZGERALD’S BERRIES ARE THE FINEST MONEY CAN BUY

EARLY

Found and Introduced by J. E. FITZGERALD

WONDER

To my way of thinking, the best berry so far found has been renamed many times. A rather round berry, firm, and the vines are very productive. So far has done well everywhere planted. If you want a first-class berry, plant Early Wonder. Price, 10c each; $1.00 per 12; $3.00 per 100; $25.00 per 1000.

McDONALD BERRY
One of our oldest berries, medium sized, firm long berry and grows in clusters. Will not bear planted alone, and so far the Early Wonder has been the best pollinator for the McDonald in my patch. If you have berry vines that have been failing and what berries they did have were just a seed or two, you have McDonald and they need something for pollination. The earliest berry we have. Price of plants, 10c each; $2.25 per 100; $21.00 per 1000.

HAUP  BERRY
Makes an immense vine and I think it is the finest tasting berry on the place. A bowl of them with a little sugar and cream is hard to beat. The vine will often bear two gallons of berries in a season but they are very thorny. Good things are often well guarded. For best results should be grown near some other berry blooming at the same time. Price of plants $1.00 per dozen, $5.00 per hundred.

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

Plants $1.00 per dozen, $5.00 per hundred

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

Plants 15c each.

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

10c each; $1.00 per 12; $3.50 per 100

A RIVERSIDE
Originated down near the Colorado River in Mills County. A good bearer and fine quality. 10c each; $1.00 per 12; $3.00 per 100.

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. Price of plants, 10c each; $1.60 per 12; $2.00 per 100; $12.50 per 1000.

BOYSEN  BERRY
A big luscious berry. A few days later than the Young; sells good on any market. Price of plants, 10c each; $3.50 per 100; $30.00 per 1000.

MULBERRIES
Fine for the Chicken Yard

Mulberry Prices

3 to 4 ft. .................. .40
4 to 5 ft. .................. .65

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.
LANDSCAPING IS EASY WITH OUR BIG SELECTION OF STOCK

CEDRUS DEODORA

Italian Cypress

Tall evergreen, used for corners and in front of tall columns. 12 to 18-inch plants, bare rooted. Price 50c each; 2 to 3 ft. $1.00.

BAKERS ARBOR VITÆ

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

ROSEDALE ARBORVITÆ

Round, compact and a very beautiful green color. 12-inch plants, 25 cents each.

EUONYMUS

A good evergreen to plant either for hedge or next to the wall. Broad glossy leaves. One-year plants, 25c each.

DWARF BOX

These never get very large. Used for borders or in pots. One-year plants, 25c each.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

Fitting a few of these to offer, as my seed supply was cut off from the foreign countries.

3 to 4 foot. Price $2.00 each

1 only have a few of these to offer, as my seed supply was cut off from the foreign countries.

NANDINA

The most colorful of all evergreens, leaves turn a fiery red in the winter and have red berries in cluster. 10 to 12-inch, 25c; 12 to 18-inch, 35c; 18 to 24-inch, 50c.

ABELIA

Foliage dark glossy green with small white and pink flowers; leaves turn bronze in the fall and winter. One-year plants, 25c each.

CEDAR OF LEBANON

Comes from the Lebanon mountains in Palestine. John D. Rockfellow gave ten thousand dollars to get one of these trees moved. It was a favorite of Luther Burbank. When small it is a very scragly plant. But as it gets older it grows in grace and will become a land mark for miles around. We have only a few of these trees left and since they can only be grown from seed and the seed come from Palestine it may be years before there are any more. I do not know of any thing finer for a church yard, or park. Small plants not balled $1.50 each, 3 foot plants balled not prepaid $4.00 each, 4 foot plants balled not prepaid $5.00.

PFITZERS JUNIPER

A low spreading type of evergreen. 12-inch, bare rooted. Price 50c.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
CANNAS
City of Portland—Deep rose, green foliage.
Hungaria—Pink.
Eureka—White.
President—Bright red.
Shenandoah—Yellow with red specks.
Golden Gate—Yellow.
Statue of Liberty—Red.
Rose Gigantea—Pink.
Louisiana—Red edged with yellow.
Prices on Cannas, 15c each, $1.00 per dozen.

ANGEL LILY
Looks almost like an orchid. 15c each.

QUEENS CROWN BULBS
A fast growing vine that has pink blossoms. Year old plants 15c each.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET
Our most popular hedge plant. Can be sheared to any shape. 12-in. plants, 4c each; 18-inch 5c; 24-inch 6c; 36-inch 10c.

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.; $6.00 per 100.

MEXICANA—Handsome bright yellow flowers standing well above the water and very fragrant. Unique. Each $1.00.

YOURS FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL YARD AND GARDEN

Prices on Roses

No. 1 ........................................ 35c each

WHITE ROSES
Caledonia K. A. Victoria

YELLOW and RED ROSES
Climbing Talisman
Talisman Hoover

RED ROSES
E. G. Hill Red Radiance
Francis Scott Key
Red Columbia

PINK ROSES
Braercliff Columbia
Pink Radiance

YELLOW ROSES
Luxumburg Joanna Hill

DIANTHUS or HARDY PINKS
I can furnish these for 25c each.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSES
Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. Six strong bulbs, 25c.

WATER LILIES
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS: Place 2 inches of well-rotted cow fertilizer on the bottom of the pond with 2 or 3 inches of garden soil on top of this. Dampen slightly and tamp down hard, after which spread half an inch of sand over the top to hold the dirt and fertilizer down. Plant the lilies about 2 feet apart. Usually five lilies will give splendid results in a 9 x 9 foot pool. They should be planted so that the crown is just above the surface of the dirt in the pool. Fill the pool very slowly with water up to the top. Put in fish, snails and small mosses, planting the moss on the bottom of the pool in the dirt.

GLORIOSA—Superb variety. Flowers of perfect form; petals concave; deep carmine rose becoming dark red late in season. Continuous bloomer.
Each $1.00

HELEN FOWLER—The flowers are deep pink, very fragrant, and are borne on stout stems, making it useful for cutting purposes. Each $1.00.

MARLIACEA ALBIDA—Large and fragrant flowers of sparkling whiteness with yellow stamens and sepals flushed pink. Continuous bloomer. Ea. $1.00.
SHADE TREES ADD VALUE AND BEAUTY TO YOUR HOME!

VINES

WISTERIA—I can furnish either purple or blue at 35c 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. 35c each.

BITTERSWEET—Glossy foliage with cluster of berries. 25c each.

TAMARIX-SALT CEDAR

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

Price 25c each, 10 for $2.00

CATALPA

2 to 3 ft. 25c; 3 to 4 ft. 40c; 4 to 5 ft. 60c.

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
YOU WILL NEVER REGRET A PURCHASE FROM FITZGERALD'S

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.

35c Each

Kansas Gay Feather

A native wild flower, blooms every Fall in long spikes, a pure lavender. Makes a beautiful bed and will grow any where. I have lots of these on my place and will send you twelve bulbs for 25c.

Chinese Pistachio

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

3 to 4 ft. $1.50 each
4 to 5 ft. $2.00 each

Santolina

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

Plants 10c Each

English Ivy

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

Plants 15c Each

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

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Coreopsis

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

Scabiosa-Perennial

A hardy perennial of easy cultivation, blooms all summer, grows about a foot to two feet high. I have these in mixed colors, Lavender, Red, Yellow, a flower that should be in every yard because 't doesn't have to be planted each spring. Plants 15c each.

Flamingo Honeysuckle

(Evergreen)

We called this extraordinary new honeysuckle "The Flamingo" knowing that when we thought of anything that resembled this beautiful bird it must be outstanding. The Trumpets are large flame-coral lined with gold, and appear in clusters very fragrant after nightfall. Can be allowed to grow naturally or will climb a trellis. If pruned can be made into a specimen plant. Foliage dark blue-green, very hardy. Blooms from May until Frost. I only have small plants, 35c each.

Jasmine Humile, or Yellow Jasmine

A semi vine evergreen with yellow blossoms used extensively in foundation plantings. Small plants 15c each.

Cape Jasmine

If you have ever seen one of them you do not need a description. Has glossy thick leaves with white blossoms that has a distinctive sweet odor, one bloom will perfume an entire house. Use fertilizer from horse lot and give plenty of water and this plant will bloom from spring until frost. Hardy variety, Small plants 35c each.

Red Leaf Barberry

If you need color in your planting use the Red Leafed Barberry. Low growing and the leaves are intensely red. Plants 25c 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. 12 inch plant 35c Each

Scarlet Japan Quince

One of the best flowering shrubs, flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring. Foliage retains its color of glossy green all summer, hardy, 25c Each.

Wax-Leaf Privet

This is a beautiful thick leaved evergreen, the leaves are glossy and show up in any planting. They can be pruned for a hedge, are used for specimen plants. One foot plants 25c each. Two foot plants 50c each.

Shrubs

SPIREA FROEBELLI—Deep rose-colored blooms in the middle of summer. 50c each.
SPIREA VAN HOUTTI or Bridal Wreath—A well known spirea. Always used. 25c each.
SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—A dwarf shrub with red flowers. Good for borders. 50c each.
ALTHEA—I can furnish these in white, pink or orchid. 25c each.
CORAL BERRY—Covered with red berries all winter. 25c each.
IRIS—We have a big assortment of iris but unable to give any special color. 50c per 12, mixed.

Vitex

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

Dahlia Culture

Plant Dahlias only in fairly rich but exceptionally drained soil so there will be no excess moisture accumulation to sour the tubers. Cover the tubers 3 inches and space them from 2 to 4 feet apart according to the type growth of the variety. Force largest exhibition blooms with lots of water when buds form. Early plantings make best bedding effects. Plant very late for prize blooms to come in autumn. Cut tops at ground level, after frost, and mulch heavily to protect clumps from winter freezing.

Kiss Me

Bright red and white, tipped, striped bi-color. Not large, but very profuse bloomer. A leading cut flower variety.

**AVALON**

Beautiful clear yellow and the best of this color for commercial use. Fine form on long stems. Good show Dahlia.

**JANE COWL**

Large, shaggy flower of coppery-yellow. Fine tall grower. Still considered by many as the most beautiful of all Dahlias.

**JERSEY BEAUTY**

This fine pink variety is still the most popular of all. Profuse bloomer.

**MONMOUTH CHAMPION**

Orange-scarlet and profuse bloomer on long, stiff stems. A beautiful easily grown plant that seems immune to all insect troubles. Exhibition type.

**SAGAMORE**

Amber gold, faint tint of pink. A good cut flower. An unusual combination.

**WHITE KING**

The leading pure white with commercial growers. The flowers are of perfect form and the right size for cut flower use. Full centered.

**YELLOW COLOSSAL**

A gigantic flower, nine inches and more in diameter, of beautiful lemon yellow. Strong stems carry the flower erect above the foliage. A remarkable show bloom.

**PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA**

Very thick flowered. Dahlia of dark crimson, an ideal garden and cut flower variety.

**SATAN**

Flaming red with a slight touch of yellow at the center, blooms 10 to 12 inches across.

**GALLANT FOX**

Rich deep red, shaded with scarlet. Decorative.

**JERSEY'S BEACON**

Chinese red with lighter shadings on reverse side, large flowers and a profuse bloomer.

**CALVACADE**

Mulberry rose, blooms from early until late, fine for cut flowers.

**EDITH MUELLER, POM POM DAHLIA**

A small golden yellow Dahlia, exquisite in shape and color, blooms profusely.

**BONNIE BLUE, SHOW DAHLIA**

Soft lavender blue, lovely coloring and perfectly shaped. Attractive and hardy.

**STRADELLA, SHOW DAHLIA**

Excellent purple and our most attractive Dahlia this past summer.

ANY OF THE ABOVE NAMED DAHLIAS

35c EACH or FOUR FOR $1.00

**MIXED DAHLIAS, 6 for $1.00**

In some way a few of my bulbs got mixed. I will send you six of these for a dollar. These will be all nice bulbs and of the finest decorative Dahlias.

FITZGERALD'S FLOWERS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR HARDY BEAUTY

FITZGERALD NURSERY - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

[28]
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. Packet about fifty seed 25c.

Sage

Old fashioned Sage for flavoring. Ground sage is now the highest thing at the grocery. You can grow your own. It is a pretty plant and deserves a place in every garden. Plants scarce, 25c each.

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 milk cows in winter. Any waste land will grow it, no matter how poor. In planting the leaf should be slightly covered, leaving part out, or in the spring lay them flat with a small rock on them. One leaf, 10c; $1.00 per dozen.

Jerusalem Artichokes

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

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

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

Porto-Rica Sweet Potato Plant

We get so many inquiries for these plants we decided to quote them, though they often cause a lot of grief because they can not be shipped on the dot every time. Per hundred, prepaid 50c; thousand, $3.50.
SOIL BUILDING SEED WE GROW HERE ON THE FARM

KUDZU

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow. Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant it along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. Strong one year plants. Ten plants, 85c; 100 plants, $5.00.

CREAM CROWDER PEAS
Very delicious table peas. Vines vigorous. 25c per pound.

TEXAS LONGHORN BLACKEYED PEA
An extra strong growing blackeyed pea. 35c per pound.

BROWN CROWDER
We tried for years to get this genuine. Peas grow very close in pod. Good for table. 25c per pound.

BLACKEYED CROWDER PEAS
Considered by all about the best quality. 35c per pound.

BLACK CROWDER
Most productive of all. Very vigorous vine and fine quality for table though black. 35c per pound.

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

FITZGERALD NURSERY - - STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

[30]
ASPARAGUS
We have two good kinds: Palmetto has been grown in the South, and Martha Washington, the new kind that is proving very popular. 10c each; 35c per 12; 75c per 50; $1.25 per 100; $8.50 per 1000. postpaid.

RHUBARB
VICTORIA, best of all for South
Strong Plants 5 for 55c; 95c per dozen or $7 per 100.

Old-Fashioned Cornfield Beans
Years ago we raised a bean here in this country that made more to the acre than any other bean. I had lost seed of them until a few years ago I sent to a man in Georgia and got some of the same seed. These are vine beans, but will make all right without stakes. Large, meaty fellows that bring the highest market price. Why raise poor beans when you can raise this one, Be sure and get a start this year. Plant in July. Price per ounce, 15c; per pound, 50c, postpaid.

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

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. 10; oz. 35c.
Special No. 25
This or a similar list is being recom-
mended by experiment stations for town-
lot plantings and on small farms. It
Can't be beat.
6 Peaches, 2 each—Beauty, South
Haven, Elberta, the finest strains known.
3 Plums, one each—Bruce, Endicott.
2 Pears, one each—Keiffer and Le-
conte.
All trees 2 to 3 ft. 12 grapes assorted
1 Harrison Fig. 25 Early Won-
der Blackberries. Price:
of all berries. Price:
All sent prepaid
for $4.00.

Special No. 21
Hitch your dollars to a real paying
load and make them pull it. Plant an
acre of nice pear trees.
30 Keiffer, 10 Leconte and 10 Garber
pear trees all for $18.75. Trees are five
feet high and well branched and will be five
bearing in time for you to catch the good
market for fruit that is sure to come.
But order at once. Today we can
hold them for you until you are
ready for them but remem-
ber lots of nurseries over the
country have no pear trees. Mine
will not last.

Collection No. 1
2 Dahlias, 4 Gladiolas, 2 Tube Roses,
2 Queen's Crown Bulbs, 2 Angel Lilly
The above twelve bulbs sent pre-
paid for $1.00.

Evergreen Collection No. 10
2 Pfitzer Juniper.
2 Bonita Arbor Vitae.
2 Baker Arbor Vitae.
2 Rosedale Arbor Vitae.
These are baby plants that you can grow into
nice plants by taking good care of them. Eight
plants for $1.00.

Special No. 16
12 Cannas, assorted.
4 Queen's Wreath, the beautiful vine.
4 Bushel O'Mums.
ALL FOR $1.00

Special 20
Another great order all for $18.75. But
I say order at once. Today you can
begin to order these pecan trees. The man who
is the first to order has the pick of the
best trees. I have not had to order pecan trees for
four years. I have just received six big pecan
trees, and they have been in the ground for
three years. These are six feet high and branched.
And the trees will be to be planted in the
spring. They will be ready for planting in
three years. These are very productive and
make an excellent arbor.

FREE: ONE MUSCADINE SEEDLING FREE WITH ANY OF THE ABOVE COLLECT-
IONS. VERY PRODUCTIVE ... AND MAKES AN EXCELLENT ARBOR