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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Established 1872

Office and Packing Grounds
near center of town

LIBRARY
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Crete Nurseries
INVESTIGATIONS

CRETE, NEBRASKA



In presenting herewith our Catalogue we take pleasure in announcing that, having received very thorough care, our stock has made an excellent growth. A personal inspection is invited, together with correspondence. To those unacquainted with our business, we would say that we annually grow over two hundred acres of trees and plants for sale, consisting of an extensive and complete assortment of stock.

Thankful for the very largely increased trade which we have received during the last trade season, we would ask from those who favored us with their orders a continuance of their favors, and from those with whom we have not dealt we ask a trial. The following prices we think will compare favorably with any reliable establishment for good, first-class nursery stock. An examination of our large and profitable orchards will well repay a trip to Crete.

WHERE TO BUY—The true way to purchase trees and plants is to purchase as near home as possible from some reliable grower. Those who purchase their trees and plants in this manner are seldom disappointed. We try to send out such varieties as will please customers and give them entire satisfaction. We have furnished thousands of orchards and groves to our customers throughout the country, which have been a source of profit and satisfaction to them. Come and see us, or, if this is impossible, write for what you need.

LOCATION, SOIL, Etc.—Crete is located on the main line of the B. & M., and also on the Missouri Pacific, twenty miles southwest of Lincoln, with eight express trains daily, giving prompt shipments to all parts of the state and adjoining states. Our soil, mostly high rolling table land is unsurpassed in the production of healthy, well-ripened stock. We grow much better and healthier roots than eastern nurseries; our soil is free from the American Root Aphid, so troublesome east. We have not as yet been troubled with borers or any of the pests so troublesome in eastern nurseries, and our customers can depend upon entire freedom from such pests. With improved diggers we send out nearly all the roots that belong to the trees and plants, insuring strong and certain growth.

PACKING—The prices annexed include packing and delivering to express or freight office free of charge. If cash accompanies the order we will pay express or freight charges to customer's nearest station on orders of \$10 and upwards. All stock will be carefully packed in boxes or bales, save large lots packed in bulk. We guarantee all stock to reach customer in good order.

Packing Season usually commences October 1, and from 10th to 15th of March.


ORDERS should be sent in early, and written with care on separate sheets from the letter, *giving full and explicit directions as to the route and manner in which to be shipped.* Claims for errors, if any, should be made within five days of receipt of goods. Order now.

REMITTANCE should be made by Draft, Postal Money Order, Postal Note, or Express.

TERMS—Orders from parties unknown to us should be accompanied by cash or good references.

REPLACING—Whether lost by excessive drouth, hail, or lack of attention by the planter, we replace all fruit trees and plants that die from any cause at *half price*; replace *free* when promptly notified and known to be our fault.

VARIETIES, as far as possible, should be left to us. Having given twenty-eight years to the study of what is best to plant in Nebraska, and having only desirable varieties in stock, we feel sure customers who have not made a study of this question can, with manifest advantage, leave the selection of stock to us. Having planted largely on contracts for many years, our experience covers the entire state. Many who select varieties choose enough of each kind to plant a row in orchard or garden, and thus plant as many of those varieties which bear but little as of the most productive. Six or eight of the most productive varieties of apple trees will yield twice as much as an average selection of twenty varieties.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS—While we exercise the greatest care and diligence to have our stock true to label, it is mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally charged for the stock that proves untrue.  **Correspond for special rates on Large Orders or for Clubs and for Agencies.**

PRICE LIST

For Cash with Order, \$10 or More, we Deliver at Your Station.

FRUIT TREES

APPLES.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that our Apple trees and all other nursery stock has come through the winter perfectly. A proper selection of varieties will give perfect satisfaction and an abundance of fruit in a short time.

We raised in our orchard in a single season **thirteen thousand bushels of apples.** Our best results are from Nebraska grown trees. We send out to our customers the same varieties and just as good trees as those planted in orchards producing the above crop.

SOME FACTS—One variety yielded at the rate of over 1,500 bushels per acre of ground occupied—trees planted 12½x20. Another variety yielded 280 bushels of hand-picked apples on one-fourth acre, and sold for \$210. One Winesap tree we planted gave twenty-one bushels of hand-picked apples. We believe it to be entirely practicable to grow 1,000 bushels of hand-picked apples on one acre with less care and expense than is required to grow fruit in California, and, with our superior market facilities, to make better average profit. Owing to the superior keeping qualities, equal to or surpassing New York and Michigan, Nebraska apples sell in car lots for eastern markets at fifty cents a barrel higher than Kansas or Missouri apples.

Mr. E. E. Sanborn of Springfield, Neb., in 1895 raised 2,000 bushels of apples on two and two thirds acres of orchard planted in the year 1879. The fruit sold for \$1,300, or an average of \$472 per acre. Senator C. A. Day, of Sand Creek, Neb., purchased 1,000 apple trees of us, sold thirty to his neighbors, lost none, saved 1,008 living trees at the end of the year. We throw in extras for good count.

Our practice is to plant Apple trees, Siberians, and Pear trees, 14x28 feet. This plants twice as many per acre as can be ultimately maintained. The trees protect one another while young and bear twice as much per acre; should give seven or eight fair crops, or thirty to forty bushels per tree, before needing to thin out alternate trees.

Extreme care used in digging to get the roots and to pack to reach the customer in perfect condition. Our trees are *healthy and bear young*, often at the age of *three to five years*. We guarantee stock to reach customers in perfect condition.

APPLES AND SIBERIANS.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
4 to 5 feet	\$0 20	\$2 25	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	15	1 50	10 00

WINTER—Ben Davis, Winesap, Janet, Missouri Pippin.

AUTUMN—Jonathan, Grimes' Golden Pippin.

SUMMER—Wealthy, Red June, Duchess Oldenburg.

SIBERIANS—

Special, Florence—A most desirable variety, never blights, bears

young, beautiful fruit 20 2 25

Special, Ironclad, Patton's Greening..... 3) 3 50

Very hardy, large, productive. Perfectly hardy in winters like 1898-99. Recommend it with confidence to those who desire the very hardiest.

THE PLUM.

The cultivation of Plums is rapidly increasing. The American varieties are the most reliable. Japanese Plums are large and showy; attract attention by early and profuse bearing. They bloom earlier than American varieties and may be more subject to spring frost.

The Plum tree in Nebraska is a rank grower, and unless cut back each spring there is danger of an over-weight of fruit, out near the tips of long, straggling shoots, causing the branches to twist off, or the trees to split down. Usually Plum trees make a growth of from three to six or seven feet in a season. We once had a growth of eleven feet in one season. Unless these rank shoots are cut back and compelled to branch in more stocky form, much loss will result from breaking down of trees.

POLLENATION OR FERTILIZATION—Many of the successful fruit growers find that the most abundant production of fruit requires a mingling of varieties for a continuous supply of

ERRATA.

Page 3, Cherry , 3 feet, 2 years.....	EACH.		PER DOZ.
" " " 5 to 6 feet, extra select.....	\$0 25		\$3 00
			4 50
Page 5, Strawberries , Bederwood and Michael's Early.....			PER 1000
			\$4 00
Page 6, Russian Mulberry , 3 feet, only.....	EACH.		PER 100
" " " " seedlings, 2 year, 18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 15		\$1 50
" " " " " 2 year, 10 to 15 inches.....			1 00

SIX-YEAR CHERRY TREES YIELD \$4.00 EACH

pollen throughout the blooming season by having several varieties blooming at the same time near each other.

For the northern portion of the state plant American varieties, DeSoto, Wolf, Wyant, Forest, Garden, Hawkeye, Stoddard—all very hardy and productive. In south half of state plant the large plums of Japan origins: **Burbank**, very productive, large size, excellent quality, cherry red; **Red June**, upright grower, productive, early, one of the hardiest; **Wickson** fruit sells at highest price in market—color, Maroon red, with white bloom. May also plant European Plums and Prunes. Lombard and German Prune 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 sizes.

BOHEMIAN PLUMS AND PRUNES in 3 to 4 or 1 year sizes.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
5 to 6 feet, 2 year, very strong.....	\$0 35	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet, 2 year, good trees.....	30	3 50
3 to 4 feet, one year, well-rooted.....	25	3 00

STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS.

We have planted about 1,000 trees in orchard, have raised some fruit, and we are yet experimenting to find best and safest varieties. Do not manure. Use your poorest land. Plant only six or eight varieties. Aim to get a sure, well-ripened growth of twelve to eighteen inches. Rank, late, unripe growth is often a cause of disease. If varieties are left to us, will select to please. Use all the coal ashes you can get about your Pear trees, using not less than one fourth wagon load to each tree, and repeat as needed. Keep soil cool and moist. Pear trees, if treated in this way, if of hardy varieties, can hardly fail to please. One Pear tree in Jefferson county now fourteen years old has borne thirty-seven bushels of good pears.

Recommended Varieties of Standard Pears—Kieffer as 1-year; and in 2-year trees, Flemish Beauty, Buerre d'Anjou, Sheldon, Garber.

We also have 1-year Warner Pear trees, Quarker Pear, of merit from Ohio; commenced bearing at 6 years; fruits each season, never blights; season, late August or early September; special value, 40 cents each.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
5 to 6 feet, No. 1.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet, medium.....	30	3 00
Dwarf Pears , Number one.....	40	4 00
“ “ Medium.....	30	3 00

Would plant Duchess d'Angouleme only.

CHERRY.

Assorted varieties on Mahaleb all reliable. They do not send up sprouts.

This fine fruit is grown most readily of any tree fruit, and comes into bearing in two years from planting; healthy, hardy, sure. Plant enough for the birds, your children, your neighbors, and yourself.

Our Cherry orchard has paid better than an equal amount of apple orchard. An orchard planted in 1889 yielded \$4 per tree in 1895. Plant 15x15, or about 200 trees per acre. Have raised crops of 400-500 and 700 bushels and found ready market for them. Plant Russian mulberry around the cherry orchard for the birds. The Early Richmond yields most bushels per tree. Montmorency, English Morello, and Wragg follow in order of ripening. Wragg and English Morello are so nearly alike it is hard to tell them apart. The Wragg is claimed to be the hardier.

All sizes are 2-year trees, and are graded in four grades. The largest trees are certainly the most desirable in the same age. The top grades are extra stocky and well-rooted; will please at sight and in orchard. All grades are exceptionally well-rooted.

We have sold all of our 4 to 5 or medium sizes.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
5 to 6 feet, 2 years, extra select, stocky.....	\$ 40	\$4 05
5 to 6 feet, 2 years, first-class, stocky.....	35	4 00
3 feet, 2 years, healthy trees, but small.....	20	2 00

Three and one half bushels of cherries on single trees.

THE PEACH.

In the Peach quality and beauty are combined. With suitable varieties and methods, fair returns are secured. In Nebraska the most productive Peach orchards are planted on the highest ground, and northerly slopes without north wind-breaks are preferred. Trees ripen earlier in autumn and buds are more likely to remain dormant until spring. In gardens and small orchards plant on north side of wind-breaks or buildings to hold dormant in winter. Peaches fruited freely in 1898 on all slopes and locations and in low valleys.

WE GUARANTEE STOCK TO REACH CUSTOMERS IN PERFECT CONDITION

536 BUNCHES OF ELVIRA GRAPES ON A SIX-YEAR VINE

The list of varieties recommended for Nebraska planters will be found much harder than those usually planted in the eastern, middle, and southern states. This list is the result of many years' experience and careful observation, and may be relied on to give better satisfaction than the varieties grown east and south of us. We are confident they will be found harder than the average lot of seedlings, since a budded tree is, after all, a seedling of superior quality and hardihood, found worthy of propagation by budding and continued planting. In addition to this, budded trees are of known quality and season of ripening, enabling the planter to select varieties ripening in succession from early in July until September. The peach succeeds over a much larger portion of the state of Nebraska than was supposed possible. Jacob Miller, in Buffalo county, in the Platte Valley, has very healthy, thrifty peach trees planted nineteen years ago. They have yielded him twelve crops in the last sixteen years. Healthy peach trees are to be found in Deuel county, Nebraska, and fair fruit was raised from them last season. The peach is also succeeding in two or three tiers of counties north of the Platte, and is a source of great satisfaction and profit in the southern and southeastern part of the state. One of our leading peach orchardists raised 60,000 baskets of peaches in one season, and has been so well pleased with the results of sixteen years' experience with his peach orchard that he, in the spring of '97, planted 125 acres of peach orchard near Lincoln.

The following varieties are hardy in bud and should succeed: Alexander, Champion, Crosby, Hill's Chili, Elberta, Greensboro, Sneed, and Early Piners.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
4 to 5 feet, very strong trees	\$0 30	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet, well rooted, healthy trees	25	2 50
2 to 3 feet, third grade, but healthy trees, will make quick growth	15	1 50
Russian Apricot , 4 to 5 feet	25	
" " 3 feet	20	

GRAPES.

The grape is a very healthful fruit; almost as old as man; in its various forms a very important factor in commerce. The grape vine lives to a great age.

SOIL—A dry, warm soil is the best, a limestone soil or a sandy soil—enriched. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes. Fertilize if soil be thin.

CROPS—The plant or vine often sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and the crop will be heavier in the end.

PRUNING—Prune annually. The best time is while the wood is entirely dormant in November. Cover before winter.

TRAINING THE VINE—Many productive and ornamental vines are trained on walls, arbors, lattice, and even trees, but usually the vine is staked, tied to a trellis, etc., as the fine flavor and uniform productiveness is more certain if the plant be kept pruned within a small compass. The wood formed each season is the bearing wood for the next season, and if the new wood is all left on, the vine will overbear, and the bunches will be imperfect. Cut away eight tenths of the new wood, leaving only three or four buds of the new growth on each lateral.

CONCORD—Vigorous—Berry and Bunch Good Size—Successful over a wider range of soil and climate than any other sort—in thirty-five states of the Union. Its beautiful appearance makes it one of the most attractive market grapes. Quite sweet and rich when allowed to hang until fully ripe. Bunch rather large shouldered; berries thickly covered with a beautiful blue bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender. Vines strong, vigorous, good foliage; very hardy, healthy, and immensely productive. The Concord has been the parent of over twenty new sorts, among them the celebrated Moore's Early, Lady, Pocklington, etc. In season last of August and early September.

WORDEN—Moderate Grower—Bunch and Berry Large—A compact, handsome bunch; berry of good quality. Next in value to, and a little earlier than, the Concord.

ELVIRA—Strong Grower—Bunch and Berry Medium—Pale green with white bloom. Bunch compact, sweet, and juicy. Fine dessert and leading white wine grape. Single vines have borne 570 bunches each on 6-year vines.

Concord , 2-year, extra select	\$1 00
" 1-year, No. 1	75
Worden , No. 1	1 25
Floore's Early , very early, No. 1	1 25
Elvira , very hardy, No. 1	1 00
Empire State , No. 1	1 25
Niagara No. 1	1 25
Delaware , superior quality, No. 1	1 25
Pocklington , long keeper, No. 1	1 25
Brighton , best red, highest quality	1 50

SINGLE GRAPE VINES YIELD FIFTY POUNDS

STRAWBERRIES.

PLANT THEM IN THE SPRING—We wish to advise our friends—the first thing—that strawberry plants should be planted in the spring. We find that all do not know this. Summer and fall planting is unsafe in Nebraska. Description cannot do this wholesome and refreshing fruit justice.

POLLENIZE—Blossoms of all varieties are bisexual or perfect, except those marked pistillate. Pistillate blossoms, or sorts, are destitute of stamens, and must have a row of bisexual sort planted every 9 or 12 feet apart among them, or, better still, every fourth or fifth plant in the row, to pollinize their blossoms. When rightly pollinized the pistillates are most prolific.

SOIL—Any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops, so it be of good drainage. It should be rich, or enriched, and deeply worked for planting. Improve the crops by mulching with short hay, straw, or grass from the lawn. This keeps the fruit clean, etc.

WARFIELD—Pistillate—Medium or Below—Firm—Early—Possesses beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness. It is not immensely large, but quite satisfactory.

CRESCENT—Pistillate—Medium—Rather Firm—Mid-season—While only medium in size, its productiveness is seldom equaled; has produced 400 bushels per acre. Handsome. Bright scarlet. Continues long in fruiting. Colors all over at once. Plants vigorous. It is better not to let plants mat too closely together.

BEDER WOOD—This is fast becoming a standard early berry everywhere. Few have been as generally tested North, South, East, and West with as much success. As near drought proof as a berry can be. Very prolific of early, good size berries, which grow large on good soil. Being a strong staminate, or perfect bloomer, it is of great value to pollinize early to medium pistillate varieties.

MICHAEL'S EARLY—Useful as a fertilizer for other plants. Noted for the great vigor and healthiness of its plant growth and the beauty and shapeliness of its fruit. We have a number of other varieties, but think, perhaps, the above will give satisfaction. Use 3d and 4th to fertilize 1st and 2d.

	PER 100	PER 1000
Warfield, Crescent pistillate varieties.....	\$0 75	\$4 00
Bederwood, Michael's Early staminate varieties or fertilizers.....	75	1 00
Parker Earle. Very productive staminate variety.....	1 50	
Gardner, and many others.....	1 00	

RASPBERRIES.

LOUDEN—The best red, mid-season berry. Its point of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful, rich, dark crimson color, good quality, marvelous productiveness, and hardness; endures winters without protection. Endured 50° below zero far north in the British possessions, winter of '98-'99.

MILLER'S RED—Bright color, stout, healthy, vigorous growth, berries large, core small, firmest and best shipper. Commences to ripen with the earliest. Highly recommended for home and market.

KANSAS—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold, bearing immense crops, ripening just after Palmer, berries size of Gregg.

GREGG—For many years the leading standard market variety. Large size, very productive, well known.

	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
Louden.....	\$1 00	\$6 00
Miller & Turner.....	50	3 00
Gregg, Kansas.....	75	4 00
Snyder Blackberries, 15 for.....	75	4 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry requires the same soil and attention as does the Currant.

HOUGHTON—Strong Grower—Berry Small—Probably the best known of any. Should have the very best care and cultivation to renew its vigor.

DOWNING—Vigorous Grower—Berry Very Large—Color lightest green with distinct veins. About twice the size of Houghton. A handsome, large, productive bush. Berries hang thick in close rows beneath. Bears abundantly annually, and comes in use at a season when the housewife appreciates good pie material.

PEARL—An exceedingly prolific variety that has been well tested and ranks No. 1 in healthfulness, vigor of growth, and productiveness. Same color as Downing; seems to possess all the good points of that variety with a little larger fruit and more prolific.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Houghton, 2 years.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Downing, 2 years.....	15	1 50
Pearl.....	25	2 50
Rhubarb, Linnaeus.....	10	1 00

CURRENTS.

It has been the idea for many, many years that the housewives' stores could not be called complete that did not embrace a liberal supply of this fruit, preserved, made into jam, or converted into that staple article, currant "jell." A fruit plant that will endure more abuse and severe weather than most others. But the better the culture (including fertilization, wood ashes, and manure), the better the fruit.

Currants fruit as freely in Nebraska as any other state, if sheltered from south wind and the ground kept moist and cool by heavy manuring and mulching. Coal ashes are particularly valuable when used as a mulch.

CHERRY—Perhaps the largest of all. Good market variety.

VICTORIA—Red—Good Size Bunch. A late sort. Especially esteemed by southern fruit growers. Quality good. Leading market.

White Grape—Vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Very large, red, **Long Bunch.**

Louden Market—Very productive, red.

North Star—Largely planted north.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
No. 1 plants, strong.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Extra heavy, bearing size.....	15	1 50

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

All these have been transplanted, are well furnished with roots, have been carefully trimmed and trained in nursery. The soft Maple, Elm, Ash, and Catalpa are especially well grown and thrifty. In particular we recommend the 6 to 7 and 7 to 8 foot trees of the Maple, Ash, and Elm.

	EACH.
Soft Maple , 8 to 9 feet.....	\$0 30
“ “ 7 to 8 feet.....	25
“ “ 6 to 7 feet.....	15
Elm , 7 to 8 feet.....	30
“ 6 to 7 feet.....	25
Ash , 10 to 12 feet.....	35
“ 9 to 10 feet.....	30
“ 8 to 9 feet.....	25
“ 7 to 8 feet.....	20
Catalpa Speciosa , 10 to 12 feet, 3-inch.....	75
“ “ 9 to 10 feet, 2-inch.....	50
“ “ 8 to 9 feet, 1½ to 2-inches.....	40

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Russian Mulberry , 3 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
“ “ seedlings, 2 year, 18 to 24 inches.....		1 00
“ “ seedlings, 2 year, 10 to 15 inches.....		1 50

	PER 100	PER 1000.
Soft Maple , 18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 50	\$2 50
“ “ 12 to 15 inches.....	25	1 50
Cottonwood , 15 to 20 inches.....		2 00
Elm , 15 to 18 inches.....	1 00	
“ 10 to 12 inches.....	50	
Honey Locust , first-class seedlings.....	1 00	
“ “ second size.....	50	3 00
Catalpa , first selection.....	50	3 00
“ second size, but well rooted.....	30	2 00

These Catalpa seedlings are grown from seed raised here at Crete, perfectly hardy specimens of Catalpa Speciosa. We have planted large groves here at Crete. Many of the trees in the older plantation, now 13 years old, will cut three fence posts in each tree. The heart wood of the Catalpa is extremely durable. We have sections of Catalpa rails which have been in use for forty years, and of Catalpa timber that has been exposed to the weather eighty-nine years. In the southeastern portion of Nebraska the Catalpa should be freely planted, and will make timber of great value. Its rapid growth, very great durability, excellence in cabinet work, and for finishing the interiors of passenger cars, make the timber very valuable.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

In preparing to plant roses or shrubs near the average town or farm dwelling, do not hope to succeed if a small hole is dug in either prairie or blue grass sod, expecting roses or shrubs to compete with grass or weeds, or a hard crusted surface. A good way is to spade up a border in area large enough to contain the number of roses or shrubs desired. Spade this twenty inches deep; make it as fine as possible; add one fourth of the bulk of very fine, old cow-yard manure; often places can be found near town where manure was hauled out years ago and has rotted down to a fine mold. Prepared in this manner, the soil will be fertile; it will not easily bake or dry out. After planting, be sure to maintain a mulch of fine soil by frequent cultivation. In watering always water under the surface. Water abundantly each time, maintaining an open, loose surface. If for any reason cultivation is impossible, protect by careful and thorough mulching. At the approach of winter protect the roots with ample mulching, using fine old manure, leaves, or even old hay. It pays to tie up even our hardy roses before winter sets in.

In offering a list of hardy ornamental plants, roses, and shrubs, our customers should bear in mind that the stock is all field or nursery grown stock, mostly two years old. Should not be compared with that sent out by florists from greenhouses. In our experience greenhouse stock requires extreme care to withstand our trying climate.

The varieties suggested will be found the hardiest and best, and are recommended with confidence. Those who think of planting roses and shrubs should subscribe for some of the numerous journals published by florists which give careful suggestions for amateur work.

CLIMBERS are among the hardiest roses.

	EACH.
Baltimore Belle , pale blush, nearly white.....	\$0 30
Prairie Queen , bright rosy red.....	30
Crimson Rambler , rich glowing crimson.....	40
Yellow Rambler , light canary yellow.....	40
White Rambler , pure pearl white.....	40
WHITE ROSES—	
Madam Plantier , hybrid China, hardy, suitable for cemetery planting.....	35
Coquette des Alps , beautiful clear white, persistent bloomer from early spring until frost.....	35
PINK ROSES—	
Paul Neyron , beautiful, bright pink, of immense size; strong grower; with good care will blossom at intervals through the summer and fall.....	35
Mrs. John Laing , clear, bright shell pink; beautiful, profuse bloomer.....	35
Magna Charta , beautiful, bright pink, suffused with carmine; strong, upright bush with bright foliage.....	35
RED ROSES—	
Gen. Jacqueminot , one of the very best hardy roses; a rich velvety crimson, without a rival in fragrance and richness of color; very strong grower.....	35
John Hopper , one of the most reliable; flowers large, color brilliant rose, changing to bright pink; profuse bloomer.....	35
Anna de Diesbach , brilliant crimson shading to maroon, long pointed buds, full and sweet.....	35
Marshal P. Wilder , bright cherry red, changing to crimson; flowers large and perfect, good length of stem.....	35
Louis Van Houtte , dark crimson shading to maroon, large and double.....	35
YELLOW ROSES—	
Persian Yellow , deep golden yellow, semi-double; very hardy.....	35

SHRUBS.

Scarlet Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle , in bloom all the season.....	\$0 30
Spirea van Houtii , a beautiful, hardy shrub, flowers pure white, 2 to 3 feet.....	35
Hydrangea paniculata , finest white flowering shrub for late summer and fall.....	30
Weigelia Rosea , a most charming shrub; flowers large, rose colored.....	30
Snowball , 2 to 3 feet.....	30
Paeonie , assorted colors.....	25
Flowering Almond	30
Lilac , old fashioned purple, 2 to 3 feet.....	25

VINES.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, or Virginia Creeper; best hardy vine where shade is desired. \$0 25

WE REFER TO TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PLEASSED CUSTOMERS

EVERGREENS GROW IF ROOTS ARE PROTECTED

EVERGREENS.

We have been very successful in the planting of evergreens, once planting 45,000 on contract on new land, first season after breaking, and saved 36,000 of them, or 80 per cent. These had only contract or farm care. Our customers following printed direction, which we send out for care and cultivation, successfully plant evergreens of all sizes up to three or four feet. In lawn or park planting we prefer to plant in groups and mulch the entire area of the group for a few years. In this way they are protected from the summer's heat and the winter's drouth. More evergreens are lost from dry ground and dry winds of winter than from summer heat. Plant from March 20 to May 1. Evergreens transplant most successfully just as the sap is starting for new growth, and before the time for hot days and warm winds. The two easiest varieties to transplant are Scotch Pine and White Pine.

Those who think of planting evergreens freely for windbreak, and therefore desire a large number, should purchase once transplanted trees of smaller size. Trees ten to twelve or twelve to fifteen inches in height, if of nursery growth, and once transplanted, should transplant safely in open ground. In planting extreme pains should be taken to set very solid and maintain the best of all mulches, that which results from frequent cultivation. In transplanting trees from two to three feet in height in groups on lawns, we usually mulch with fine old manure or old hay, because cultivation is inconvenient.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Scotch Pine, 24 to 30 inches, twice transplanted.....	80	40
White Pine, 18 to 24 inches, twice transplanted.....	40	4 00
Balsam Fir, 12 to 15 inches, transplanted.....	25	2 00
Red Cedar, 18 to 24 inches, transplanted.....	30	3 00
		PER 100.
Red Cedar, 2 years, 10 to 14 inches.....		85 00
Red Cedar, 2 years, 7 to 10 inches.....		3 00
Red Cedar, 1 year, 5 to 7 inches.....		2 00

Our customers should read some agricultural paper which will weekly give them suggestions and much useful information. We heartily recommend the

NEBRASKA FARMER, OF OMAHA; the
PRAIRIE FARMER, OF CHICAGO; the
FRUIT GROWER, OF St. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

CORRESPOND EARLY before the rush of delivery, remembering that it is difficult to answer correspondence as fully as might be desired while packing thousands of orders in the few short weeks of the spring.

We invite anyone who may receive this Catalogue to feel perfectly free at all times to write us for any information upon such horticultural subjects as they may be interested in. We may not be able to answer all questions to your entire satisfaction, but you are freely welcome to such knowledge as we possess.

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