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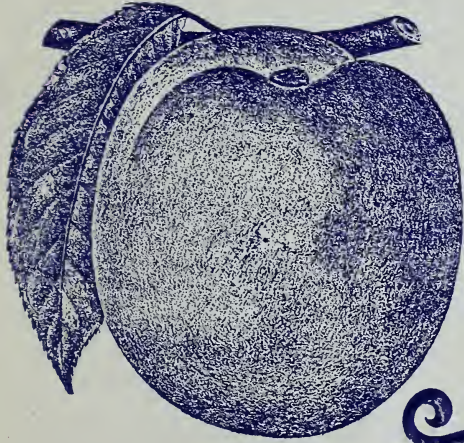
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ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE.

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 U. S. Department of Agriculture



H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co.
 Nursery P. O., St. Louis Co., Mo.



NURSERIES LOCATED ON GRAVOIS ROAD,
 nine miles South of the St. Louis Court House and three
 miles west of Carondelet in St. Louis Co., Mo.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue

... OF ...

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,



~ ESTABLISHED 1867. ~

H. J. Weber & Sons' Nursery Co.,

NURSERY P. O., MO.



EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, VINES,
Flowers, Bulbs, Small Fruit Plants, Etc.

NURSERIES ON GRAVOIS ROAD,
NINE MILES FROM ST. LOUIS COURT HOUSE, IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.

St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. Wiebusch & Son Printing Company.
1898.

. . . Introductory. . .

ESTABLISHED
1867.

With great pleasure we again present our annual illustrated and descriptive Catalogue of **Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants**, of which we have the largest and best selections in the west.

Favorable weather and good cultivation enables us to furnish our customers with a superior article of Nursery Stock, in large or small quantities, to suit the wants and requests of all.

Our soil is all high and well adapted for growing good, hardy, well rooted plants, that will grow when transplanted, and the list of varieties has been carefully revised, so that we only grow the best in the land, and customers can depend upon getting the benefit of our experience of many years, which brought us our numerous patrons.

We have commodious PACKING SHEDS and CELLARS for use during SHIPPING SEASONS, to facilitate the prompt and careful handling and shipping of NURSERY STOCK, at the proper time.

Our regular shipping season in Spring commences about March 1st, and extends to May 1st, and in the Fall from October 10th to November 15th, or until freezing up.

Orders packed carefully in boxes or bales with moss, so that the stock will go long distances without injury or damage.

Extending our sincere thanks for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage in the future. Parties with whom we have not had the pleasure of dealing, we kindly ask for a trial order.

Again soliciting your patronage, we remain,

Very Respectfully,

H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co.

P. S. Modesty forbids referring to the pictures of the managers who superintend all the work personally.

GUARANTEE.—We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent out by us, that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the money paid for same. It is understood and agreed between purchasers and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees and plants that prove untrue.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

Plant 30 feet apart each way, 48 trees per acre.

6 to 7 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up, extra select,
Each, 25 cts.; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.
5 to 6 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., first class,
Each, 20 cts.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.
4 to 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in., second class,
Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

SUMMER.

Carolina Red June—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July.

Yellow Transparent (Russian)—Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good, early bearer. July.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, flat, pale yellow, good; tree a fair grower and bearer. July.

Red Astrachan (Russian)—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a beautiful bloom. Rich and juicy. July and August.

Duchess of Oldenburg (Russian)—Medium to large, striped mostly red, best summer cooking apple; tree remarkably hardy, early and a good bearer. July and Aug.

Tetofsky (Russian)—Good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic; profitable for market. July and August.

Sweet June—Medium size, round, yellowish flesh, very sweet and tender eating apple, fair for cooking. Tree very upright. July.

Chenango Strawberry—Rather large, oblong, conic, slightly ribbed, striped and splashed with bright crimson on whitish yellow ground, flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. An apple so handsome, as to take well on any market. Tree vigorous, light colored shoots, a good bearer. September.

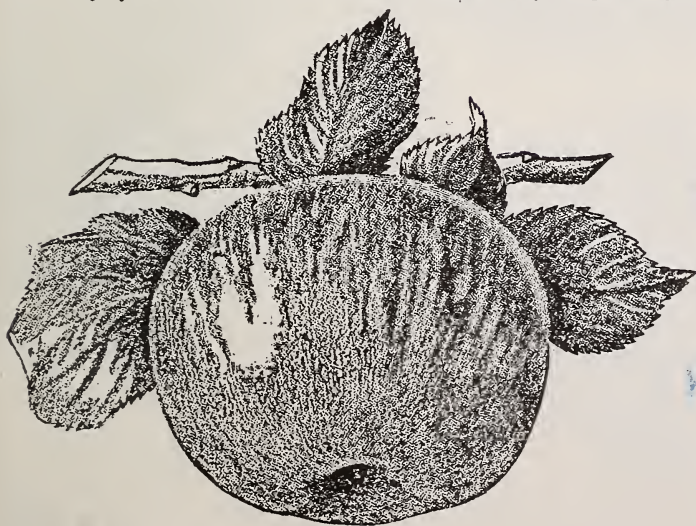
AUTUMN.

Maiden Blush—Large, flat, pale yellow, beautiful blush, mild, sub-acid, valuable for market, cooking and drying; productive. September.

Red Beitigheimer (German)—Large to very large, bright red all over, rich, crisp, sub-acid, excellent; ripening in early fall. This is one of the largest and also handsomest apples. September.

Gravenstein.
(German). Large, yellow, neatly covered with red; sub-acid. A very profitable apple. Mid-autumn.

Lady Finger—Fruit above medium, oblong, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant, sub-acid. August.



Red Beitigheimer. — $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

Wealthy—Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; very good. Sept. and Oct.

Jefferies—Medium in size; yellow and red; tree a free grower, productive. A juicy, sub-acid apple. One party of Illinois says, Jefferies is one of the best apples I have. A fine bearer. I know of no apple that will bring more money. Of the finest texture and flavor. August.

Fall Pippin—Size large, roundish, generally a little flattened, pretty regular, fine yellow, with a tinge of brownish blush on one side, very good to best. September and October.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium to large, a handsome deep crimson, white fleshed apple of high flavor and of best quality, very productive. October.

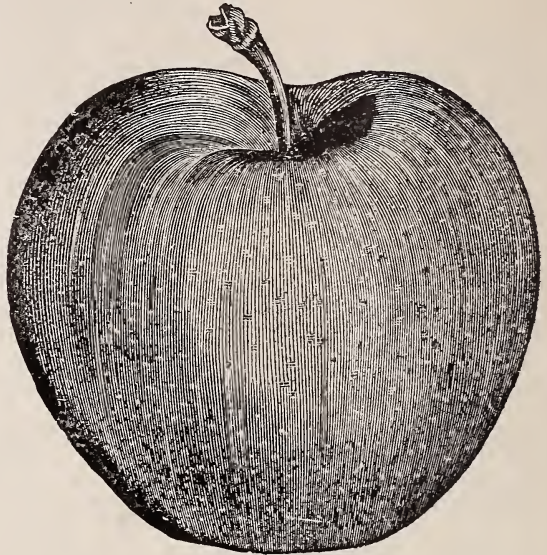
Haas—Large to very large, oblate inclined to conical, somewhat ribbed, skin pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and upright, should be headed low and kept from becoming tall, when it will prove an early, abundant bearer, hardy. Sept. and Oct.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish, oblate, green, becoming greenish yellow when ripe, dull brown blush to the sun, flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich, rather acid flavor. North and east it is their favorite winter apple. October.

Rambo—Size medium, oblate, skin smooth, yellowish white in the shade, streaked and marbled with pale yellow and red in the sun, and speckled with large, rough dots; very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, tender in some localities. October.

Talman Sweet—Medium or rather large, roundish oblate, slightly conical, color clear light yellow with a clear brownish line from stem to apex; flesh white, firm, rich, very sweet, an excellent variety to make apple butter of. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. October.

Longfield—This variety will be especially popular in Central Iowa on account of early and continued bearing of heavy crops of



Wealthy.— $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

finely colored, even sized and good fruit. If picked early in Central Iowa it keeps as well as Grimes Golden or Jonathan.

Grimes Golden—Medium to large, roundish oblate, slightly conical, large specimens oblong, skin yellow with russet dots; flesh yellowish white with a mild sub-acid, agreeable, good to best flavor. Tree a good grower and early annual bearer. No orchardist should omit this variety. October.

Jonathan—Medium size, unless thinned on tree, when it becomes a fair size; form roundish conical; skin thin and smooth, the ground clear light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun; flesh white, rarely a little pinkish, very tender and juicy, mild, sprightly vinous flavor, having such beautiful color it very often divides honors in the show room; as a desert apple it is rarely equalled. Tree slender and spreading. October.

Twenty Ounce Pippin—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November.

WINTER.

Wolfe River—Tree a strong, vigorous grower, hardy. Fruit large to very large, greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red on crimson. Flesh white, rather coarse,

half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy, slight quince-like flavor.

Northern Spy — Fruit large, roundish oblate, conical, greenish yellow, covered with light and dark stripes of purplish red, sub-acid, delicious flavor. Tree a strong, upright grower. September and October.

Shackelford—Native of Missouri, a moderate grower and an early bearer. Fruit large, flesh yellow; sub-acid, aromatic. Oct.

Greenville. (*Downing's Winter Maiden Blush.*)

A seedling of the old, well known fall Maiden Blush which it resembles in quality, size and productiveness; possessing all the good points that have made its parent so popular. Fruit large, light waxen yellow, with red cheek, flesh crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid flavor. Season December to April.

Akin—Fruit medium to large; resembles Jonathan, tree a more vigorous grower, will keep longer than Jonathan. Its fine appearance and superior quality, together with the great vigor of the tree, make it worthy of a trial. A fine winter apple.

Rome Beauty — Large, roundish flat, mostly bright red, mild sub-acid, very good; a good grower and early bearer. October and November.

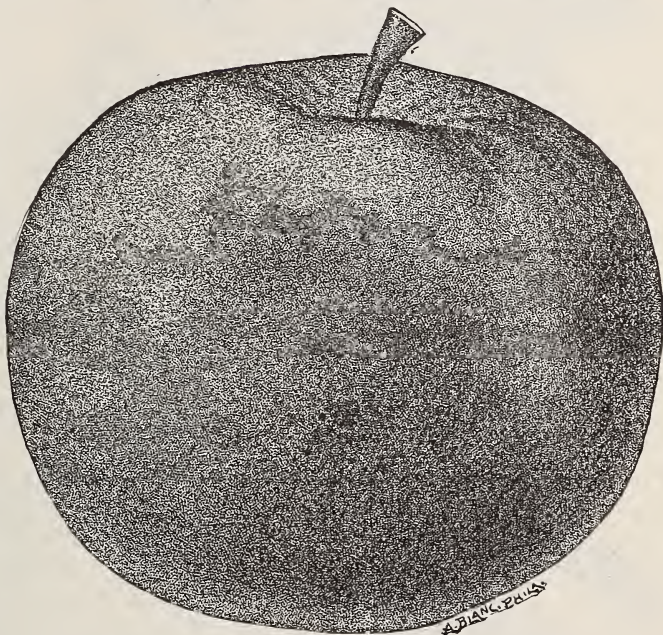
Yellow Belleflower — Large to very large, oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed, acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. Oct. to Jan.

Willow Twig—Large, round to oblong, marbled and striped light red, mild acid, rather coarse, cooks well, a very valuable market sort. Tree spreading, hardy and good bearer. October to April.

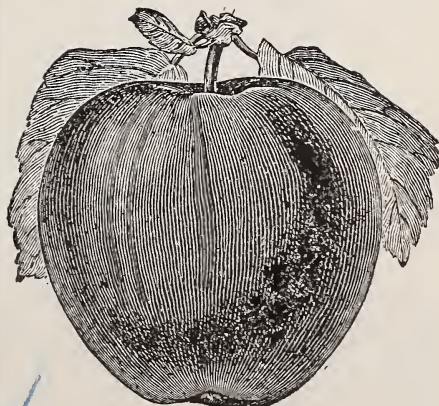
Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous grey dots, very handsome and of fair quality; an early and abundant bearer; profitable market fruit. October to April.

Nero—A valuable apple, of same family as Minkler; is exactly like it in tree, and excels Minkler in fruit; larger, better quality, higher red color, but less productive than Early Winter.

Ben Davis — Large, roundish oblong, striped mostly red, very handsome, mild sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is one of the safest and most profitable market apples grown in this country at present. October to March.



Greenville.

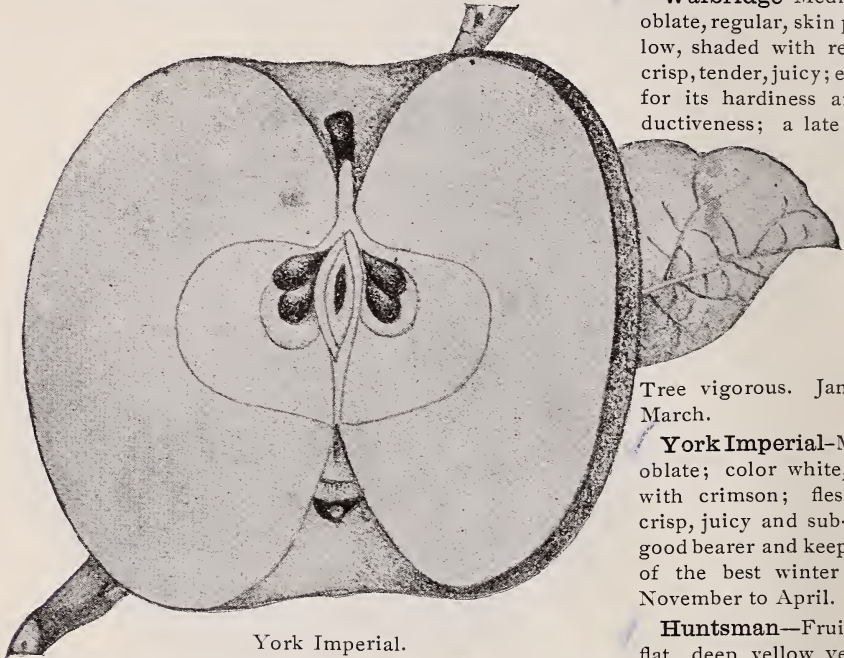


Gano.— $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

Gano—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without

injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard, fruit spurs numerous, shoots long, smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs, like the Ben. Davis; an early, annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large, dark green; a good keeper. October to March.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome, skin waxen yellow,



York Imperial.

striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy sub-acid, quality very good, keeps remarkably well. November to April.

Jennett (Rawles)—Medium to large, where grown on good soil and not allowed to overbear; flat, conical, striped red, sub-acid, very good; market and family apple, also makes a splendid cider. October to April.

Wine Sap—Medium, conical, dark red, very smooth, acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich; very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Minkler—Medium size, roundish, slightly conical, dull greyish red, quality good; a valuable family apple. Tree a moderate, regular bearer and a good keeper.

Clayton—Fruit large, conical flattened, regular, greenish yellow, covered, striped

and splashed with dull red; flesh yellow, breaking, sub-acid; good kitchen and market apple. November to March.

Gilpin or Little Red Romanite—Tree very vigorous and fruitful. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong. Skin very smooth and handsome, richly covered with deep red and yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; good keeper. November to May.

Walbridge—Medium size, oblate, regular, skin pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy; esteemed for its hardness and productiveness; a late keeper.

Tree vigorous. January to March.

York Imperial—Medium, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

Huntsman—Fruit large, flat, deep yellow very mild sub-acid, fine grained, very good, valuable for family and market. Tree fair grower and good bearer, but does not bear heavily while young. October to April.

Lady Apple—An exquisite little dessert fruit, the pretty size and beautiful color rendering it a universal favorite; as it is a great bearer, it is also a profitable sort for the orchardist, bringing the highest prices of any fancy apple in the market. No amateur's collection should be without it. November to May.

Northwestern Greening—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State Society. Tree a good grower and hardy; fruit yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. November to May.

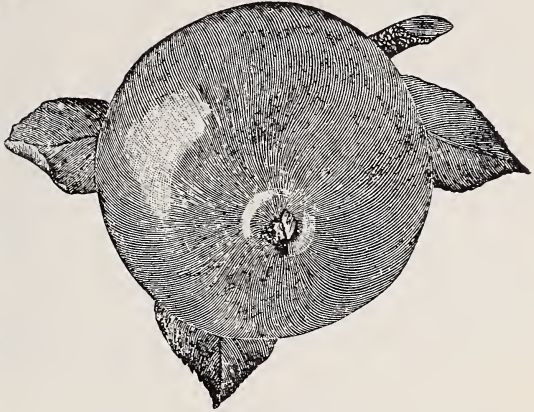
Salome—Medium, roundish conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped. Flesh tender, juicy, mild. Hardy, productive and a long keeper. October to May.

Loy—Origin, Missouri. In size as large as the Ben. Davis, resembles Willow Twig in form; color a beautiful red on yellow ground, deepening into a rich bronze or russet, with marblings, minute dots; flesh fine, rich yellow, juicy, resembles Pryor's Red slightly in flavor. An annual bearer. December to January.

Ingram—Seedling of Rawles Jennett, originated with Martin Ingram of Greene Co., Mo. Fruit about medium size, dark and light red in stripes, with bloom; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, very mild sub-acid, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, an abundant bearer, keeps until apples come again.

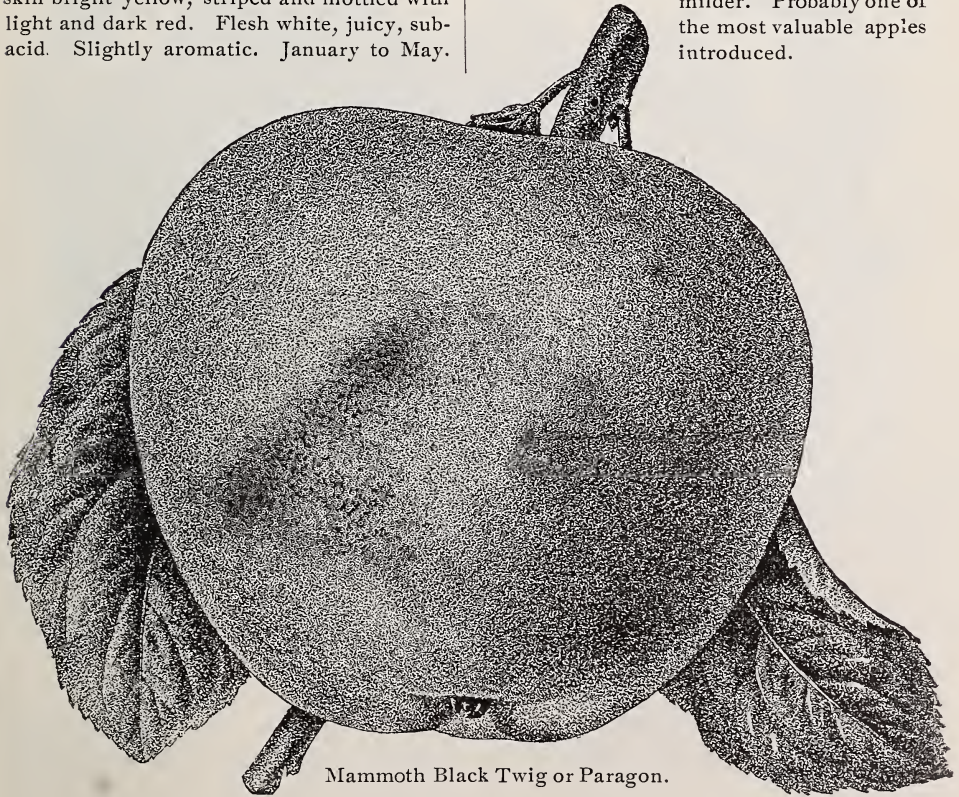
Pewaukee—Medium to large, roundish, skin bright yellow, striped and mottled with light and dark red. Flesh white, juicy, sub-acid. Slightly aromatic. January to May.

Mammoth Black Twig or Paragon—A seedling of Wine Sap, which it resembles in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger; color



Loy.— $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

even a darker red, flesh firmer, and most important of all, a better keeper; flavor milder. Probably one of the most valuable apples introduced.



Mammoth Black Twig or Paragon.

CRAB APPLES.

Profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use.

Trees 5 to 6 feet, first class,

Each, 25 cts.; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

Hyslop—Large size, beautiful dark crimson, hangs in clusters, good. September.

Transcendent—Large, roundish oblong, yellow and red striped. August to September.

Hew's Virginia Crab—One of the oldest and best we have for cider. October.

Large Red Siberian—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters, yellow, lively, scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September.

Whitney No. 20—Also a beautiful kind, especially adapted for cider. One of the largest.

Martha—Raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg, a rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit, a bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red; a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other Crabs for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. October to November.

Gen'l Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid, excellent for dessert and one of the best Crabs yet introduced. October.

PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The following have been selected after an examination of many different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about three months, commencing the early part of July.

Plant 20 feet apart—109 trees to the acre.

One year from bud, 5 to 6 feet,

Each, 25 cts.; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

One year from bud, 4 to 5 feet,

Each, 20 cts.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

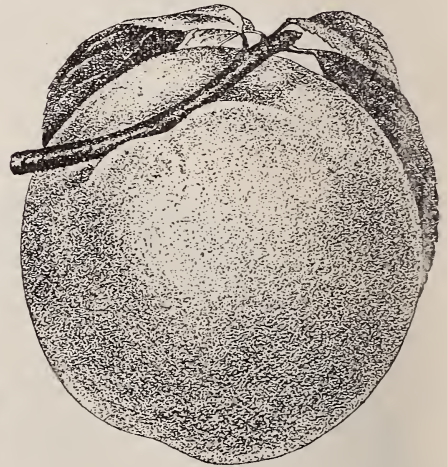
One year from bud, 3 to 4 feet,

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

FIRST RIPENING.

Alexander—Above medium size, greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, very juicy and of good quality, adheres to the stone. Two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach in the United States. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek. The best fruit growers and horticulturists of the age have given the strongest testimonials to its value.



Triumph.

SECOND RIPENING.

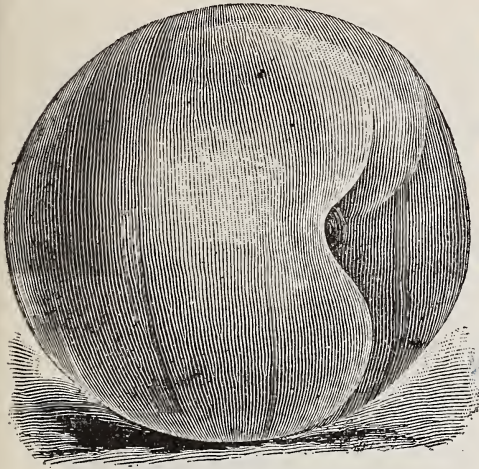
Early Rivers—Large, light straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor; peels readily at maturity. The most beautiful of early peaches.

Dawson's Early—Medium to large, dark red, free; about two weeks later than Alexander. Very good.

THIRD RIPENING.

Early York—Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Mt. Rose—Large, white, washed with carmine, flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor. Very good.



Champion.— $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

Family Favorite—Very large and a seedling of Chinese Cling, but a freestone, earlier, of finer color and quality; exceedingly vigorous and productive.

Mamie Ross (Cling)—Very large, oblong, color similar to Chinese Cling, of which it is no doubt a seedling, but has more of a red cheek. With us it is one of the best early clingstone, coming about with Early Crawford.

Crawford Early—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow, with fine, red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Chinese Cling—Fruit very large, oblong; skin clear straw color, almost transparent, with delicately mottled red cheek; flesh exceedingly juicy, sweet and refreshing. Well known and very popular.

Champion—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheeks; strikingly handsome. It is early, productive, largest size. Perfect free-stone.



Elberta—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality; exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Thousands of

acres have been planted in the South, where it is regarded as the best market variety. It is proving to be equally as valuable in the North. It is the best general peach for all sections.

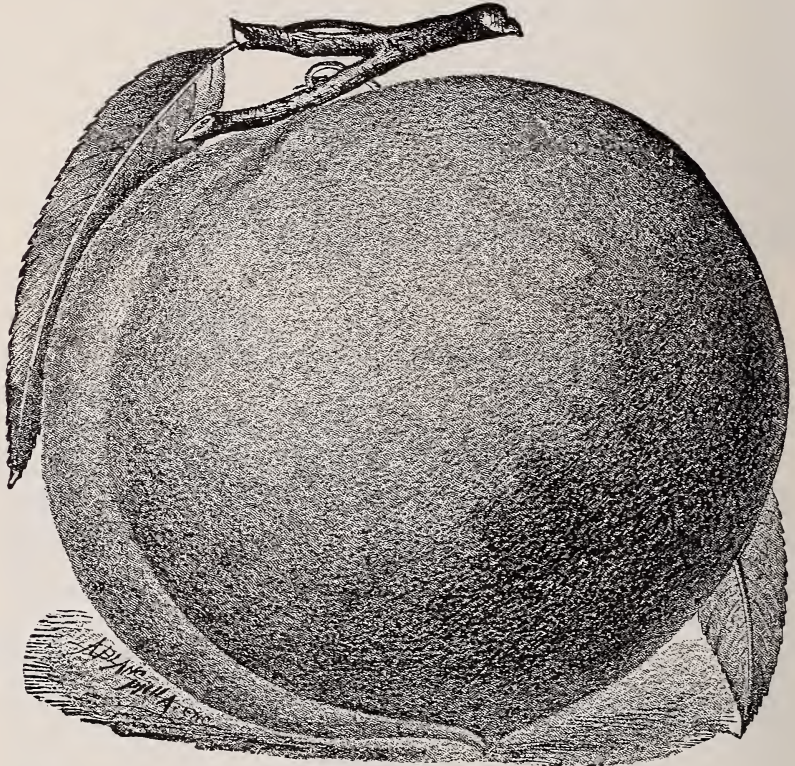
FOURTH RIPENING.

Weber's Golden Free or Apricot Peach—Size medium, color golden yellow with bright red cheek, where exposed to sun. Seed very small, flesh sweet, tree hardy and productive, bears fruit when all others fail; ripens September 1st. This is the boss peach to eat and for culinary purposes.

varieties. Free-stone, no better in that season for canning or preserving.

Thurber—Large to very large, skin white, light crimson, mottling; flesh very juicy, vinous, of delicate aroma and of exceedingly fine texture. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free.

Old Mixon Cling—Fruit large, skin yellow.



Wheatland.

Carpenter Cling—Very large, white, rich, juicy, very good. With us this peach is far superior to the old stand-by Washington Cling.

Newington Cling—Large, bright red, best quality for canning; flesh white.

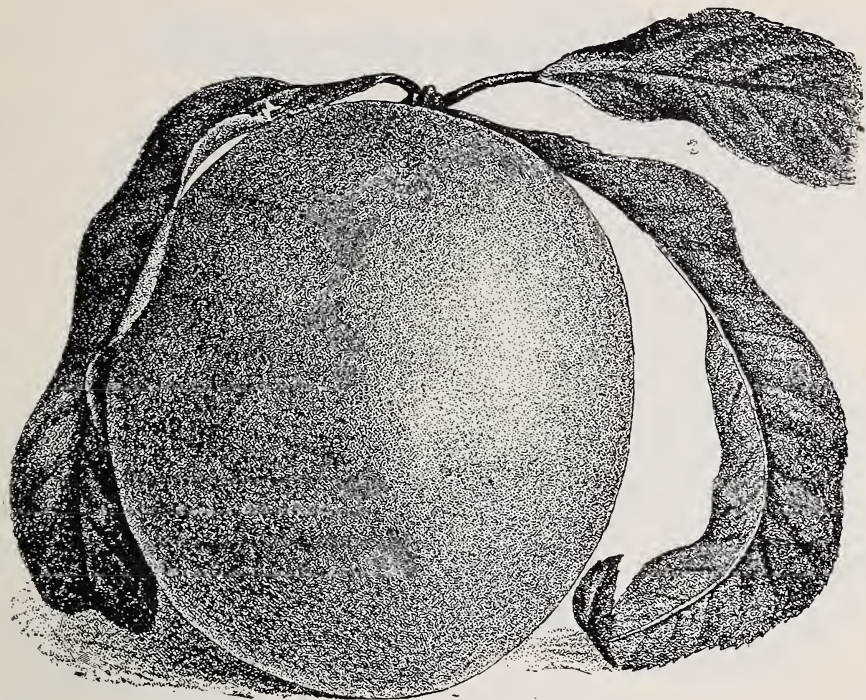
Wheatland—Tree a stout and steady grower. The showy appearance of the large fruit makes it a valuable market sort. Color deep yellow with dark red cheek. Free-stone.

Old Mixon Free—Fruit large, skin pale yellowish white, marbled with red, the cheek a deep red; flesh white but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent, rich, sugary, and vinous flavor. One of the leading orchard

lowish white with red cheek, flesh pale white, very melting, juicy and rich, high flavor.

Reeves Favorite—Fruit large, roundish, inclining to oval, with a swollen point. Skin yellow, with a fine red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor. Free-stone; very productive.

Crawford Late—Ripens from 14 to 20 days later than the Crawford Early, and is larger in size, color about the same, only a little darker red and yellow. One of the best and finest yellow free-stone peaches, moderately productive. Ripens here in Aug.



Capt. Ede.

Capt. Ede—Large to very large; suture extending a little beyond the apex; a rich orange yellow, flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored, free-stone.

Grand Reporter—This variety was first brought to notice by Mr. Pfister, who found it in his orchard near Creve Cœur Lake, Mo., among other varieties. The large size and beautiful color attracted his attention. Tree very hardy and productive; fruit similar to Crawford Late, but about a week later.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish, skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy; one of the best late free-stones.

Susquehanna—A very large and superb yellow peach from Pennsylvania, melting, rich and fine; tree vigorous, moderately productive, free-stone.

Gold Dust Cling—A very large, fine peach in every respect, color bright yellow, shaded with red, juicy, sweet, valuable for canning.

Silver Medal—Large size, beautiful white color and late ripening; free-stone.

Smock's Late Free—Large, bright yellow, dark red cheek. A most profitable late free-stone.

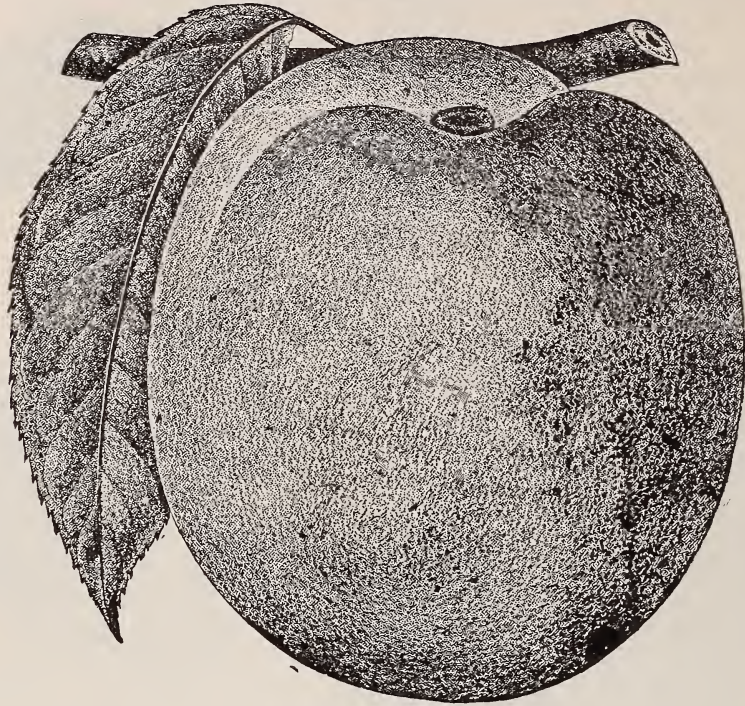
White Heath Cling—One of the finest canning peaches; good size; of lemon shape; tree a good grower and an excellent bearer.

Nanticoke—Large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet.

Picquet Late Free—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. A most valuable acquisition. The most profitable and desirable of all late yellow peaches.

Salway—Large, creamy yellow, crimson red cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet.

Krummel's Late (Star)—This valuable peach was found in an orchard on the property of Mr. Krummel of St. Louis. It attracted much deserved attention on account of its extremely large size, handsome appearance and for its late ripening, coming



Krummel's Late.

when all others were gone. Color a rich golden yellow, with bright, red cheek; round; freestone, juicy. Ripens here about

October 5th and is a good keeper. We deem it a most valuable acquisition to our list of peaches, and worthy of extensive planting.

Each 25 cents; per 10 \$2.00.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. The pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on a rather heavy loam. Dwarfs *must always* be planted deep enough to cover the junction of the pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's

growth cut off each Spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.

*Plant Standards 20 feet apart each way,
109 trees to the acre.*

*Plant Dwarfs 10 feet apart each way,
430 trees to the acre.*

PRICES.—STANDARD VARIETIES.

6 to 7 feet, on french pear roots,
Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00.

5 to 6 ft. on french pear roots,
Each, 35 cts.; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

Koonce, 2 years old, first class,
Each, 50 cts.; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00.

Krull, 1 yr. old, first class,

Each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.

Lincoln Coreless, 2 years old, first class,
Each, 50 cts.; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00.

PRICES.—DWARF VARIETIES.

4 to 5 feet, on french quince roots,

Each, 35 cts.; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

3 to 4 feet, on french quince roots,

Each, 30 cts.; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

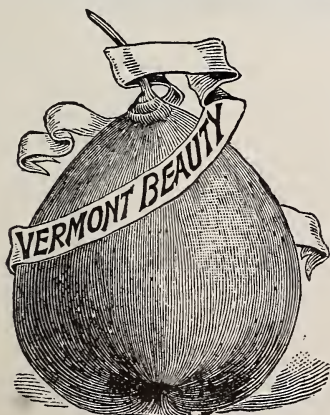
SUMMER.

Fourth of July—(S-D)—An exquisite little pear, color bright yellow, shaded with red in the sun, ripens here about the 1st to 4th of July.

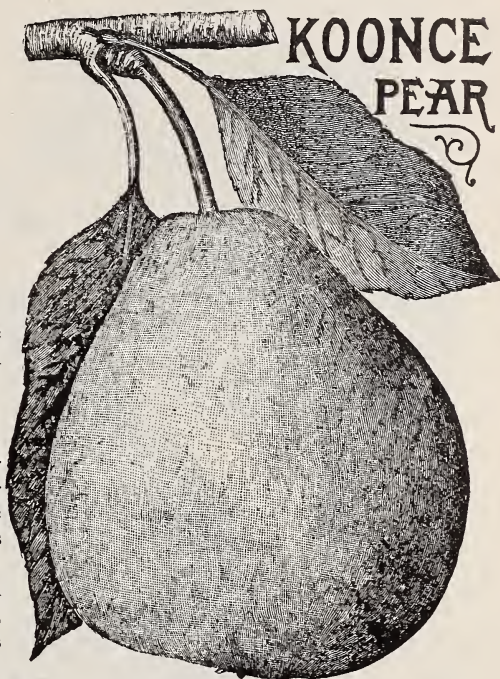
Koonce—(S)—The handsomest, best and most valuable; very early pear; tree vigorous, upright grower, free from blight; magnificent foliage, which it retains late in the season; enormously productive and comes into bearing young; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh solid and does not rot at the core, juicy, spicy, sweet and delicious quality; ripens two weeks earlier than Early Harvest or Jefferson; an excellent shipper.

Wilder—(S)—Small to medium, bell-shaped, yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive, good quality and one of the first to ripen.

Vermont Beauty—(S)—Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy, by many pronounced equal to or better than the Seckel.



$\frac{1}{2}$ size.



Clapp's Favorite—(D-S)—Very large, resembling Bartlett in shape, ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and Flemish Beauty. Tree vigorous.

Tyson—(S)—Rather above medium in size, melting and juicy, sweet and fine flavored; one of the finest Summer varieties. Tree a vigorous and upright grower.

Bartlett—(S-D)—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich pear flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower, bears young and abundantly.

AUTUMN.

Howell—(D-S)—One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—(D)—A large, beautiful first-rate pear. Yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer.

Bartlett-Seckel or Columbia—(S)—Good size, hardy, vigorous and productive, of highest quality, rich and well flavored; high color, handsome. A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties, combining the best qualities of each.



Kieffer Hybrid.

Flemish Beauty—(S)—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, fruitful, and succeeds well in most parts of the country.

Seckel—(S-D)—The standard of excellence in pears. Small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower, very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon—(S)—Fruit medium, color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet, a little brownish crimson in the sun; juicy, rich, aromatic, sweet.

Garber—(S)—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality;

free from blight, very hardy, immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning or preserving, and sure to be planted largely for market as soon as its many excellent qualities become known.

Onondago—(S)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive, one of our best.

Kieffer Hybrid—(S)—This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear, crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough, color yellow, with red cheek in the sun, flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong and upright grower. Very profitable for the market.

Beurre de Anjou—(S-D)—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; best on quince.

Mikado or Japan Golden Russet—(S)—A rather curious but valuable pear from Japan, tree of luxuriant growth and an abundance of thick, leathery foliage, enabling it to withstand extreme heat and drought. The fruit is flat or apple-shaped, very regular and uniform, of good size, and of a handsome golden-russet color when ripe. Best to fertilize Kieffer bloom.

Duchesse de Angouleme—(D)—The largest of all our good pears, succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on the quince, and is a beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

Beurre de Clairgeau—(S)—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and an early and abundant bearer.

Lincoln Coreless—Trees are good growers, with large, healthy foliage, hardy and free from disease. Fruit is all solid meat, usually no core or seeds; very large, sometimes weighing over a pound. When ripe, is high colored and handsome, flesh rich yellow, juicy and aromatic. Claimed to be the largest, handsomest and latest of winter pears.



Lincoln Coreless.— $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

WINTER.

Lawrence—(S)—Size medium to large, obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer.

Horn's Winter—(S)—Size medium, pyriform. Skin smooth, pale greenish yellow. Very hardy and productive. Originated in St. Louis Co., Mo.

Krull. Origin St. Charles Co., Mo. Size large, lemon-yellow, with a rich bloom; fine appearance; skin thick and strong; flesh firm until fully ripe, when it becomes juicy and melting, rich, sweet and pleasant. A late winter Pear, will keep until April.

CHERRIES.

The cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to two months by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Our cherry trees are all budded on the Mahaleb Stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance, when common Morello Stocks are used.—Those marked with a † are sweet sorts.

Plant 18 feet apart each way—135 trees to the acre.

PRICES.—SOUR SORTS.

Two years from bud, 5 to 7 feet,
Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00.

Two years from bud, 4 to 5 feet,
Each, 30 cts.; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$25.00.

PRICES.—SWEET SORTS.

Two years from bud, 5 to 6 feet,
Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00.

Two years from bud, 4 to 5 feet,
Each, 35 cts.; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

SPECIAL SORTS.

Abbesse, Royal Duke, Ostheimer, Suda Hardy,
first class; 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10.

Abbesse (Sweet Duke)—Perhaps the hardiest, best and heaviest cropper of all the Dukes. Large, dark red, delicious; almost equal to the Heart Cherries. Very hardy, more so than other Dukes, and a more vigorous grower.

Royal Duke—Said to be more valuable than May Duke, hardier and more fruitful, ripens evenly; gone before May Duke. Large, roundish oblate, pale amber, mottled bright red, tender, juicy rich, nearly sweet.

Ostheimer (Weichsel) — Large, heart-shaped, almost black when ripe, full of purple juice, exceedingly rich, less acid than English Morello; good for dessert and unsurpassed for kitchen uses. Very hardy both in tree and fruit bud, blooms late, and even young trees bend under their weight of fruit with unailing regularity.

Suda Hardy—A most valuable late cherry, an improved English Morello of which it is doubtless a seedling. In shape, color and quality it closely duplicates its supposed parent, though in point of yield it surpasses that famous old sort, while the tree is hardier, with better foliage, and a slightly better grower.

Dye House—Partakes of both the Morello and the Duke in the wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond.

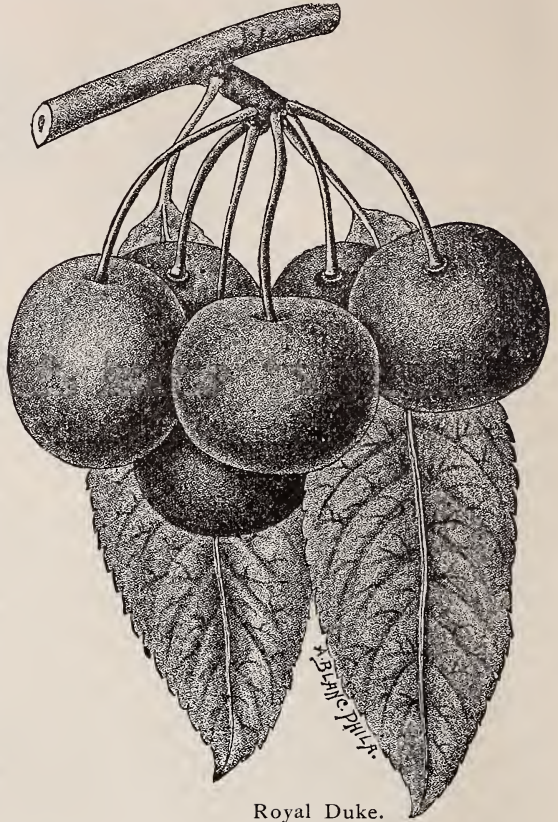
Early Richmond—Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular early varieties of the acid cherries. Tree healthy and productive.

May Duke—Medium, dark red; melting, rich, juicy; excellent; popular and reliable, early cherry, nearly sweet.

†**Black Heart**—Very large, black, juicy, rich, excellent and moderately productive. Last of June.

Louis Philippe—Fruit large, roundish, regular. Stalk rather short, stout, set in a broad, even, regular cavity; usually grows in clusters. Skin rich dark, almost purplish dark red. Flesh red, tender, juicy, sprightly, mild acid. First to middle of July.

Olivet—A new Duke variety of French origin. Unlike most others of this class it



Royal Duke.

is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acid flavor.

English Morello—Fair size, very dark red, rich, acid, juicy, good.

†**Elton**—Large, rather pointed, heart-shaped, pale yellow with red cheek, sweet and very good.

†**Reine Hortense**—Very large, fine, heart-shaped, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and delicious. Tree a healthy and handsome grower; productive and very desirable variety. Last of June.

†**Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.

Ostheim (Russian) — Rather slender grower, very hardy. Fruit of good size and quality, while the tree is said to be very productive.

Montmorency Ordinaire — A large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond; tree a slow but stiff grower, very prolific bearer, valuable.

Distinguished from Montmorency Large.

Montmorency Large. Large, round or slightly heart-shaped; dark red, becoming nearly black when full ripe. One of the most valuable late sour cherries grown.

Late Duke — Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet. First of July.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium, dark purple, fine quality. July.

†**Gov. Wood**—Large, roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, shaded bright red, sweet, very good. Tree vigorous and productive.



Montmorency Ordinaire.

PLUMS.

The plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its finest fruits and most certain crops on heavy or clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the Curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only sure method for its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained, by his crescent shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the whole surface of the ground covered by the branches of the tree; slit in the middle part way through, to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk of the tree; now jar the tree thoroughly, either by striking with a heavy mallet upon the stump

of a limb, or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea-bugs or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must also be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of the insects and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart—135 trees to the acre.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

First class trees, 5-6 ft., ea. 50c.; per 10, \$4.00.

Tatge (European)—A seedling that originated at Belle Plain, Iowa, some 25 years ago. Trees planted 20 years or more ago



are still in full bearing. Its parentage is unknown; evidently belongs to the Lombard family; is larger in fruit, finer in quality, much darker in color and more round. The heavy bearing of the Tatge is said to be unequalled by any other variety.

Charles Downing (*Chickasaw*)—Large, roundish oblong; resembles a cranberry in color; skin thin, flesh firm; excellent quality; straggling grower; very productive; ripens with Wild Goose; an excellent shipper.

Milton—Rather large, roundish oblong, dark red, skin thin, flesh firm, good quality; said to be the earliest plum in the world. Ripens three weeks before Wild Goose. A strong grower and very productive.



Wickson—Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited, so far this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities." A sturdy, upright grower,

productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Budded on Plum Stock, 6 to 7 feet,
Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00.

Budded on Plum Stock, 5 to 6 feet,
Each, 35 cts.; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor.

Shropshire Damson—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree very vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

Damson (*Common Blue*)—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in our markets. It is but little affected by the Curculio, hence is growing steadily in favor with orchardists. August to September.

Imperial Gage—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. July.

Lombard—Medium, round, oval, violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. July.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; one of the best of late plums. Middle of August.

Smith's Orleans—Very large, reddish purple; juicy, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

Reine Claude—Very large, greenish, fine flavor. September.

Bradshaw—Large, dark red, flesh green, juicy, productive, fine for market. August.

Geuii—Large, bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse; sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

NATIVE AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Budded on Plum Stock, 6 to 7 feet,
Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00.

Budded on Plum Stock, 4 to 5 feet,
Each, 35 cts.; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

This species of plum is attracting great attention throughout the West, and in fact, all over the United States.

Wild Goose—Well known, large, deep red when ripe, good quality, one of the best native plums; should be in every orchard. July.

Pottawattamie—Quality excellent; an immense early annual bearer; medium size, red; tree perfectly hardy; a strong, vigorous grower; most profitable tree for the fruit grower.

very vigorous grower, usually producing a crop the second year after transplanting. Large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom, flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Hardy, one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

Bohtan—This variety may have some value, the fruit of which is promising in ap-



Burbank.

Newman—Fruit medium, oblong. Color bright vermillion; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous, foliage smaller than the Wild Goose. In fertility it is truly astonishing; its fruit ripens about August 15th and lasts until September 15th.

Forest Garden—Large, nearly round, mottled red and yellow, juicy, very sweet and rich; tree a strong grower. July.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

Budded on Plum Stock, 6 to 7 feet,
Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00.

Budded on Plum Stock, 5 to 6 feet,
Each, 35 cts.; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

Willard—One of the important Japanese varieties, ripening a month before Abundance. When ripe is dark red, bordering on purple; a long keeper, not inclined to decay, carries to market well. Tree a vigorous grower; very hardy and productive. July.

Burbank—An exceedingly valuable sort that is proving a bonanza to all planters. A

pearance, while the trees seem hardy. Beautiful, lemon yellow ground, nearly over-spread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Red June (*Red Nagate*)—Medium size, pointed, color deep red-purple, flesh yellow, quality good; cling. A good market variety.

Kerr (*Hattankin No. 2*)—Large, usually pointed, color orange-yellow, with creamy bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid; quality good; cling. Very prolific and a profitable early market fruit.

Normand—Large, obtusely conical; color clear golden yellow; flesh yellow, of high quality; free. Pit small. Very prolific and one of the most desirable varieties.

Bailey—Large, nearly round, color light and bright cherry red on rich orange ground; flesh yellow, of excellent quality; cling. A valuable sort.

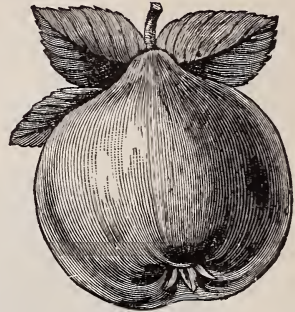
QUINCES.

The quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and for jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation, and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches is all the pruning that is required.

*Plant 10 feet apart each way,
435 trees to the acre.*

Orange—Fruit large, bright yellow, of excellent flavor, and good bearer. The standard variety in quinces. Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.



Orange.— $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

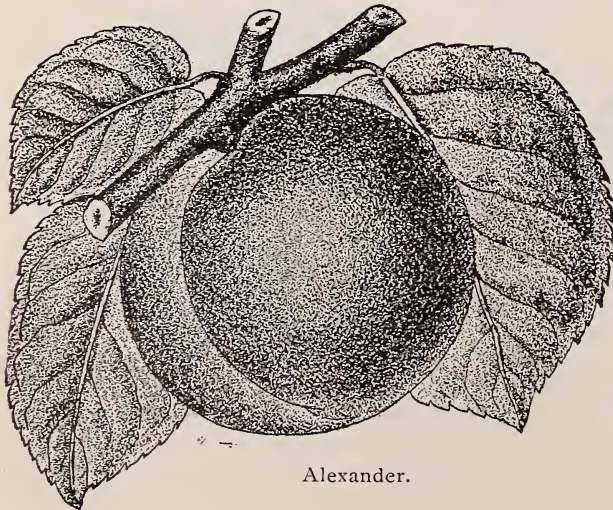
Champion—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, but not so high colored, more oval in shape. Quality equally fine, and a long keeper. Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

APRICOTS.

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the Curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums.

Plant same as Plums.

One year from bud, 4 to 6 feet,
Each, 30 cts.; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.



Alexander.

Early Golden—Size small, color pale orange yellow, juicy and sweet, exquisite flavor.

Moorpark—One of the largest; color orange yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.

J. L. Budd (*Russian*)—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Alexander (*Russian*)—Tree hardy, an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red, very beautiful, sweet and delicious.

Alexis (*Russian*)—Tree hardy, an abundant bearer; fruit yellow with red cheek, large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious.

Catherine (*Russian*)—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. July.

SMALL FRUITS.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing — Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

Each, 50 cents.

New American — Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

Each, 50 cents.



Downing's Everbearing.

NUTS.

Japan or Giant Chestnut—A dwarf grower, very distinct from other kinds, leaf being long and narrow, dark green, a fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in nursery rows frequently producing nuts.

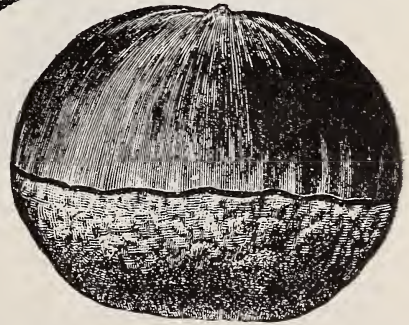
Nuts are of immense size; their productiveness, early



GERMAN MISPELN.

A German fruit imported by us in 1897 and is now fruiting on our grounds. It is claimed that they thrive well even in poor soil, bearing immense crops in spite of existing disadvantages, and the palatable fruit sells very readily. They are very effective in groups as shrubbery on account of their dark, green leaves and the large, white blossoms.

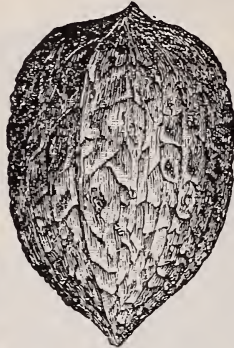
Each, 50 cents.



bearing and enormous size render them of great value. Each, 50 cts.

American Sweet Chestnut—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.00.



Walnut.
(Japan Sieboldi)

Walnut (*Japan Sieboldi*)—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts are produced in abundance; grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty, have a shell thicker than the English, but not as thick as the Black Walnut, much resembling Pecans. Meat is sweet, of best quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous, handsome form, bears young, and is very productive. One of the most valuable introductions of recent years. Perfectly hardy here, standing 21 degrees below zero without injuring a bud. Valuable as a nut and ornamental tree; should be planted in all sections. Four to five feet high, each 50 cts.

BLACKBERRIES.

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of the cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7 x 3 feet apart it takes 2078 plants for an acre.

When planting 5 x 3 feet apart it takes 2904 plants for an acre.

Eldorado—It has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful tests at different experiment stations, for four years has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop



of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core. Per 10, 50 cts.; per 100, \$3.00.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core. Easy to pick, fruit in clusters, mostly on top like raspberries. Per 10, 30 cts.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$12.50.

Early Harvest —

This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. It is so early and it bears so well, eats so well, ships so well and sells so well, that it is of notable value



Early Harvest. for a large portion of our country. Per 10, 30 cts.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$12.50.

Ancient Briton—One of the best of the ancient varieties; very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems, loaded with good sized berries of fine quality, that carry well too and bring highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety. Per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$15.00.



Erie—As hardy as the hardiest, large as the largest, unsurpassed in productiveness, a medium grower, of good quality. Resembling the Lawton in fruit, only more round in shape and plants hardier. Per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$20.00.

Minnewaski—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years and receiving most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black. Tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive and hardy. One of the best for both market and home garden. Ripens early. Per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$15.00.

RASPBERRIES.

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best season to plant.

Plant in rows 5 feet apart, 3 feet apart in rows, 2904 plants to the acre.



Marlboro.

RED SORTS.

Marlboro—The largest early red raspberry, ripening only a trifle later than Hansel. Beautiful bright scarlet, of good quality, productive, one of the best. Per 10, 30 cts.; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$15.00.

Brandywine—A valuable market sort by reason of its firmness, good size and bright crimson color. The canes are hardy, but lack vigor of growth, and are productive only on good, rich soil. Per 10, 30 cts.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$13.00.



"The Cuthbert"

Cuthbert—A remarkably strong, hardy variety, berries very large; rich crimson, very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious, highly flavored. Per 10, 30 cts.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$13.00.

Miller Red—Bright red color which it holds after picking. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower; canes not as tall as Cuthbert; well adapted to carrying their immense loads of berries. Berries large, hold their size to end of season, round, bright red, core small, do not crumble, firmest and best shipper; rich, fruity flavor. Per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$3.50.

BLACK SORTS.

Gault Perpetual—The greatest novelty yet introduced in the small-fruit line; valuable market variety; a perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of fine, large berries at time of Gregg, produces more fruit, continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost. It is a vigorous grower, extremely hardy. Berries large and firm, beautiful black, fine, rich flavor. Per dozen 75 cents; per 100, \$5.00.

Souhegan—Canes very vigorous, branching freely. Ripens one week earlier than Doolittle, is large, jet black,

productive. A wonderful market berry. Per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$12.50.

Gregg or Hoosier Mammoth—A large, black raspberry, fully one-half larger than Mammoth Cluster, of excellent quality, wonderfully productive and very hardy, best for evaporating. Per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$12.50.



Gault Perpetual.

Palmer's—Ripens at the same time as Souhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a shorter time and commands the highest price in the market. Per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$12.50.

Ohio (*Alden*)—Hardy, vigorous and productive, berry of fine quality, good size, bright color and remarkably firm. For canning and evaporating one of the most profitable sorts. Per 10, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$12.50.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew, is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure that the ground is under-drained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivating is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

To prevent mildew spray bushes as soon as leaves appear and several times during the summer with potassium sulphide (liver or sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water. *Plant in rows 5 ft. apart, and the plants 3 ft. apart in the rows, 2904 plants to the acre.*

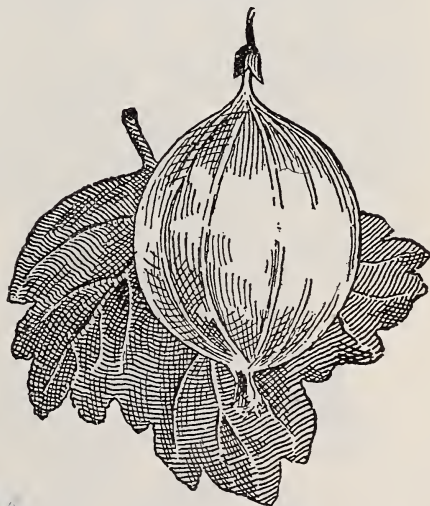
Houghton Seedling—A vigorous grower, very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good. Two years, No. 1, each 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Red Jacket—As large as the largest, berry smooth; very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best, never been known to mildew. We need a gooseberry which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of Industry, which mildews so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown, except in a very few localities. Two years, No. 1, each 20 cts.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.00.

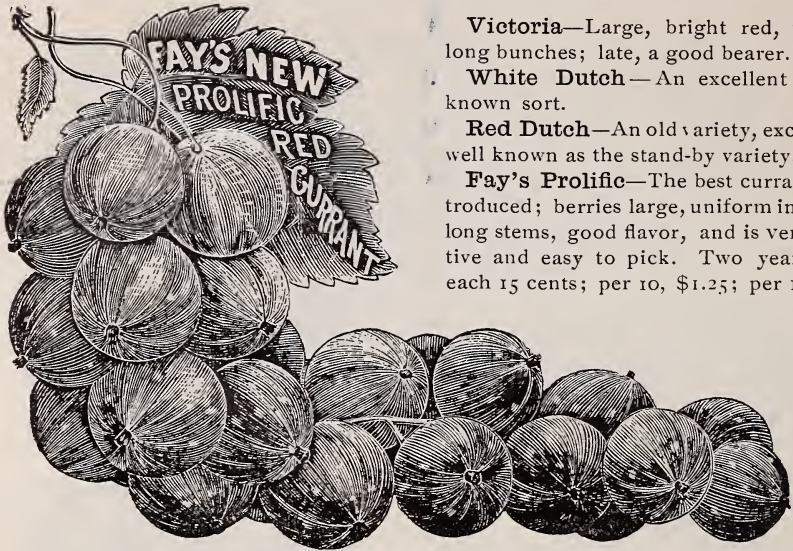
Downing—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white, plants vigorous, upright, very productive, excellent, never mildews. Two years, No. 1, each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$7.50.



Downing.



Pearl—Originated by Prof. Wm. Sanders of the Experimental Station at Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all the Experimental Stations in the United States for the past four years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew. Fruit one-third larger than Downing. Each, 25 cts.; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.



CURRENTS.

Should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellibore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy *as soon as, or before the worms appear.*

Plant same as Gooseberries.

Victoria—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.

White Dutch—An excellent and well known sort.

Red Dutch—An old variety, excellent and well known as the stand-by variety.

Fay's Prolific—The best currant yet introduced; berries large, uniform in size, with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick. Two years, No. 1, each 15 cents; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.00.

Cherry—Very popular in market, and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety.

La Versailles—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the best and finest; should be in every collection.

President Wilder—Introducer says, Wilder will make twice as much wood as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity, combines more good qualities than any Red Currant he has ever fruited. It is large,



President Wilder.

Prices, unless noted otherwise.

Two years old, strong plants, each, 15 cents;
per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe. Each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00.

GRAPES.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruit. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet part, by the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows. Write for special prices on large lots.

BLACK SORTS.

Campbell's Early (*The King of American Grapes.*)—Another season's experience confirms and strengthens the entire confidence heretofore expressed that the introduction of this grape marks an epoch in the substantial advancement of American grape culture, not less distinct and important than that which followed the appearance of the Delaware (introduced by our Mr. Campbell) or the Concord.

It has been very carefully observed and tested more than a dozen years, during which time it has shown no fault, but has exceeded all expectations as to its evident merit and high character.

It is confidently believed to be a grape in all respects better adapted to general use in all sections suited to our native varieties, than any other which has yet been grown and tested.

Points of special merit in Campbell's Early Grape are:

First. A very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage, and perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms; always setting its fruit well, and bearing abundantly.

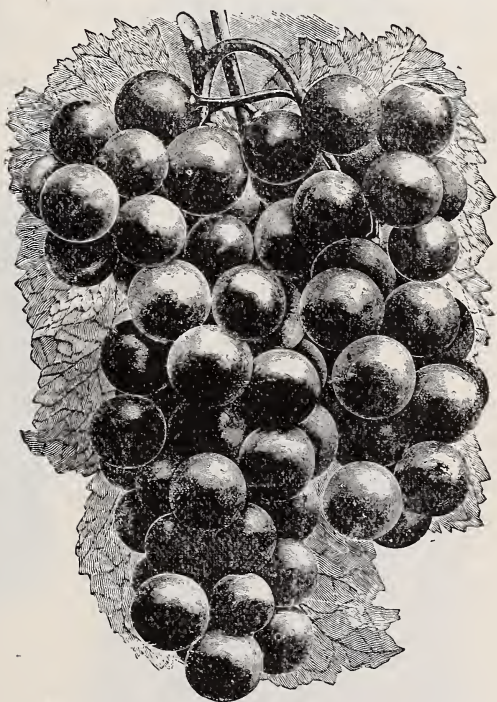
Second. Clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome, without being unduly crowded.

Third. Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black with light purple bloom; skin thin but very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping admirably. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous; pure with no foxiness, coarseness or unpleasant acidity from the skin to the center. Flesh

rather firm but tender and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds. As more than one-third of the American people do not and will not swallow grape seeds, we consider this a strong point in favor of Campbell's Early and a matter of trade well worth earnest attention, for as Prof. Lintner, New York State Entomologist, well says in his letter herein: "No grape seeds may be safely swallowed."

Fourth. Its season is very early; often showing color late in July, and ripening, according to the season, from the fifteenth to the last of August, at Delaware, Ohio.

Fifth. It has very remarkable keeping qualities. Has hung upon the vines in our



own vineyard in Fall of 1897, sound and perfect, for six weeks or more after ripening with no tendency to shell off or fall from the stem. A few crates were put in a cool cellar Oct. 5th last year and were Dec. 20th apparently as perfect as when stored and looking as though they may keep in equally good condition until next April. As a good keeper and shipper it is believed to be unequaled by any other American grape.

Awards: Wilder Medal, American Pomological Society, 1897. Medal of Excellence,

American Institute, 1897. Also First Premium at many Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

All vines of this variety sold by us will bear the seals of the introducer, (beware of vines not bearing proper seal.)

2 years, No. 1 vines \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10.

1 year, No. 1 vines 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per 10.

All vines will be cut back, ready for planting.

Concord—The old stand-by. A large, purplish-black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous and productive. Very popular, best market sort.

2 years old, No. 1.

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, 80 cts.; per 100, \$4.00.

1 year old, No. 1.

Each, 10 cts.; per 10, 60 cts.; per 100, \$3.00.

Ives' Seedling—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color. Early. Price same as Concord.

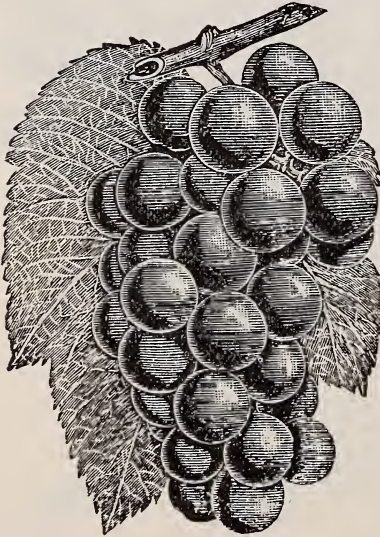
Worden—A splendid large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Quality good to best.

2 years old, No. 1.

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

1 year old, No. 1.

Each, 10 cts.; per 10, 90 cts.; per 100, \$4.00.



Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large, round, with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable

for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

2 years old, No. 1.

Each, 20 cts.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$8.00.

1 year old, No. 1.

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

Norton's Virginia—A native of Richmond, Va. A most productive grape, both for garden and vineyard, bearing large crops in all seasons. Skin thin, flesh tender, with a brisk, refreshing flavor. Best for a dark wine, and for canning. Late.

2 years old, No. 1.

Each, 20 cts.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.00.

1 year old, No. 1.

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

Telegraph—Ripens about with Hartford. Bunch above medium, very compact and extremely attractive; berry medium; very vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. Quality not good. Price same as Concord.

WHITE SORTS.



Moore's Diamond—Grape from Concord seed, fertilized with Iona. In vigor of growth, color and texture, foliage and hardi-

ness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two weeks earlier than Concord.

2 years old, No. 1.

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$8.00.
1 year old, No. 1.

Each, 10 cts.; per 10, 80 cts.; per 100, \$6.00.

Niagara—Vine remarkably hardy, strong grower; bunches very large and compact; sometimes shouldered; berries large, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. Price same as Worden.

Lady Washington—Bunch and berry large; skin pale yellow, flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet, very slightly vinous; of good quality. Ripens about with Concord and continues a long time in use.

2 years old, No. 1.

Each, 20 cts.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

Elvira—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower, white; bunch and berries are medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Very hardy.

2 years old, No. 1.

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.
1 year old, No. 1.

Each, 10 cts.; per 10, 75 cts.; per 100, \$4.00.

RED OR AMBER SORTS.

Catawba—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich, musky flavor.

2 years old, No. 1.

Each, 15 cts.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.
1 year old, No. 1.

Each, 10 cts.; per 10, 75 cts.; per 100, \$6.00.

Delaware—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy, and delicious flavor. Price same as Catawba.

Perkins—Vine vigorous, productive; bunch compact, shouldered; ripens before Isabella. Color light red. Price same as Catawba.

Agawam (*Roger's No. 15.*)—Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early. Price same as Catawba.



Brighton—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening. Price same as Catawba.

Brilliant—One of the finest grapes of recent introduction. A cross of the Lindley and Delaware, ripening with the latter. Vine a strong grower, hardy and productive, with healthy foliage. Bunch and berry large, handsome, of best quality, resembling Delaware. 2 yrs. old, No. 1, each 50 cts.; per 10, \$4.00.

Woodruff—A large, handsome, red grape, supposed to be a seedling of Concord. Remarkably showy, very large bunch and berry; a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower with healthy foliage and entirely hardy; ripens early. 2 years old, No. 1, each 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared at a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 4 feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some

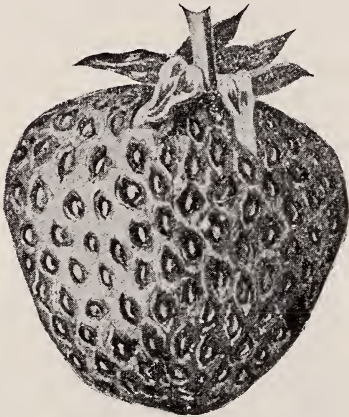
kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (p) are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they produce more fruit than those with perfect flowers.

Our land is especially suited to the development of strawberry plants, giving us extra fine crowns and roots. Our stocks are pure, each kind kept by itself and cultivated entirely for the production of plants. Quality counts.

Prices, unless noted otherwise.

Per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$5.00.



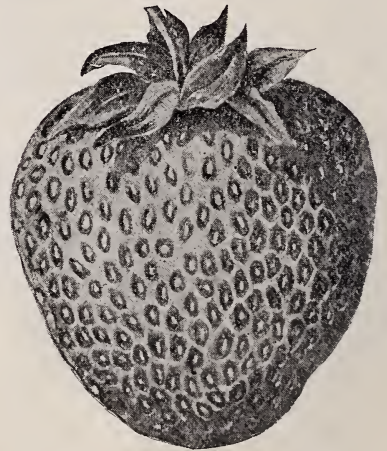
Ruby — New. Origin Illinois. This berry has been fruited in different sections, and is very highly recommended wherever tried. The plant is large and robust, vigorous, hardy and very productive. It makes more runners than Bubach, but does not mat like Crescent. The blossom is large and strongly staminate. The fruit is large and regular, except the first blossoms, which are apt to be somewhat irregular. Fruit nearly as large as the Bubach, but of a more attractive color, darker crimson and flesh red to the center, retaining its fine color when canned. Its quality is unexcelled; a good shipper. This berry has fruited with us

this year, we deem it a valuable addition to our list. Per doz., 50 cents; per 100, \$2.00.

Beder Wood—A fine berry for home market or use; berry round, medium in size, regular, plant productive. Especially valuable as a fertilizer. Early.



Brandywine—A fine, large, late, handsome berry of excellent quality; regular conical form; dark, glossy red, extending to the center. Plant healthy and vigorous.



Clyde—Some of our best strawberry growers recommend this as the nearest approach to the perfect berry. Perfectly healthy, vigorous grower, making strong plants with bright clean foliage and heavy root system; enormously productive. Fruit large, firm, never varies from its regular conical shape; holds its size to the end of the season. Light scarlet color· beauties in every way.

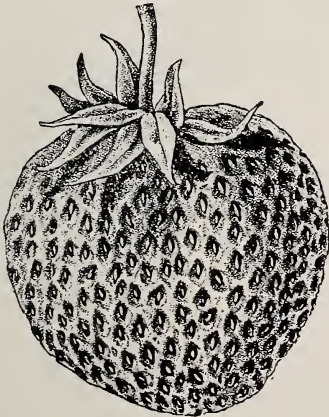


Bubach No. 5 (p)—Of large and uniform size; fine form and color, great vigor of plant and productive. Leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly.

Charles Downing—An excellent variety, flesh firm, juicy and sweet. A good shipping berry.

Crescent Seedling (p)—Medium size, bright light scarlet; plant very vigorous and hardy. A great cropper.

Enhance—Vigorous, healthy grower, dark green foliage, flower perfect, one of the most prolific in pollen, berries largest size, firm, bright crimson color.



Gandy—A large, late variety, berries bright crimson, uniform size and shape, firm; plant healthy and vigorous.

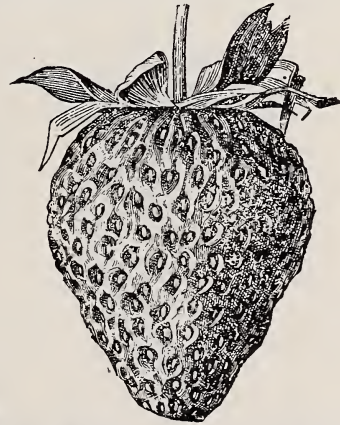
Greenville (p)—Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust and one of the most productive.

One of the most popular of recent introductions.



Haverland (p)—Plants large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early; berries are fine, uniform in shape, large, excellent flavor and bright red color. Exceedingly productive.

Jessie—Very large, fine quality. One of the finest early strawberries grown.



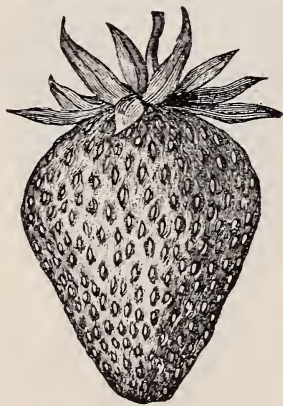
Parker Earle—Plant very robust; strong, penetrating roots; enormously productive; flowers perfect, protected from late frosts by abundant leaves; trusses strong and large; berries regular, conical, short neck; glossy scarlet, crimson, firm. Will do best in hills. Season medium to late.

Sharpless—Very large, generally oblong and irregular, firm, sweet and delicate; very productive when grown in hills. Season medium.



Marshall—Plant strong and vigorous, with heavy, thick foliage protecting the blossoms and roots. Of the largest size and the first large berry to ripen, scarcely ever misshapen; color dark rich crimson, flesh fine grained, of delicious flavor; firm, keeping and carrying to market well. With high culture it is one of the largest and finest of berries.

Walton (p)—Vigorous grower, with healthy foliage. Fruit inclined to be oblong, conical shape, of good quality; uniform in size. The berries are brilliant scarlet and handsome, good shipper. Medium to late.

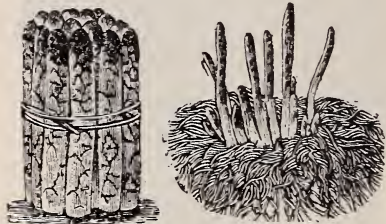


Warfield (p)—Plant a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and astonishingly productive. Fruit large, conical, always of regular form and slightly necked. The color is dark, glossy red, holds its color and form a long time after being picked.

ASPARAGUS.

For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, 4 feet apart, fill in some well-rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches.

Plant on top of that, 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually, early in spring after loosening the beds on top, by forking them over.



Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth—Early and large and when placed on market, its appearance makes a demand for it while others are at a drag. 2 years old, per 10, 20 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$5.00.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth variety, of vigorous growth, an old and well tried sort; very popular. 2 years old, per 10, 20 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$5.00.

Palmetto—Of southern origin. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite Conover's Colossal. 2 years old, per 10, 20 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$5.00.

Columbian Mammoth White—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal. Market gardeners, growers for canners and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial. Per 10, 25 cts.; per 100, \$1.25; per 1000, \$7.00.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the easiest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all. Large clumps. Each, 25 cts.; per 10, \$2.00

Ornamental Department.

A people of intelligence like ours, who by industry and rapid growth of the country, are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind providence has placed in our hands, as a means to the refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our stand-point, there is no greater influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are

more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well-kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of the winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ACER.—Maple.

A. Dasyarpum (*Silver-Leaved*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. 10 to 12 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00; per 100, \$50.00. 8 to 10 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00.

A. Plantanoides (*Norway*)—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. 8 to 10 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00.

A. Saccharinum (*Sugar*)—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue. 10 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00.

A. Wierii Laciniatum (*Wier's Cut-Leaved*)—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees, being of a rapid growth, it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping. 6 to 8 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00.

AESCULUS.—Chestnut.

A. Hippocastanum (*Horse*)—This magnificent, large sized tree has no superior on the lawn. In spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers, dotted with red. 6 to 7 feet, each, 60 cents.

A. Hippocastanum Var. Rubicunda (*Red-flowering Horse*)—A smaller tree in all parts than above, producing deep red flowers. Very ornamental, and well adapted for lawn culture. 4 to 5 feet, each 75 cents.

ALNUS.—Alder.

A. Laciniata Imperialis (*Imperial Cut-Leaved*)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. 6 to 8 feet, each, 75 cents.

A. Incana (*Black or Speckled*)—Oval, dark green foliage. Thrives on drier soils than the other sorts. Desirable. 50 cents.

AMALANCHIER.—Service Berry.

A. Canadensis (*Shad Flower*)—A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the rivers. Also grown for its fruit. Each, 50 cents.

AMYGDALUS.—Almond.

A class of ornamental trees introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

A. Communis Var. Flore Rosea Plena (*Double-flowering Almond-tree*)—Small, double pink flowers, born in abundance in May. Each, 35 cents.

A. Communis Var. Flore Alba Plena—Double white flowers. Each, 35 cents

ARALIA.—Angelica Tree.

Very ornamental foliaged plants, adapted to a variety of soils, but thriving best in well-drained situations, where all the species

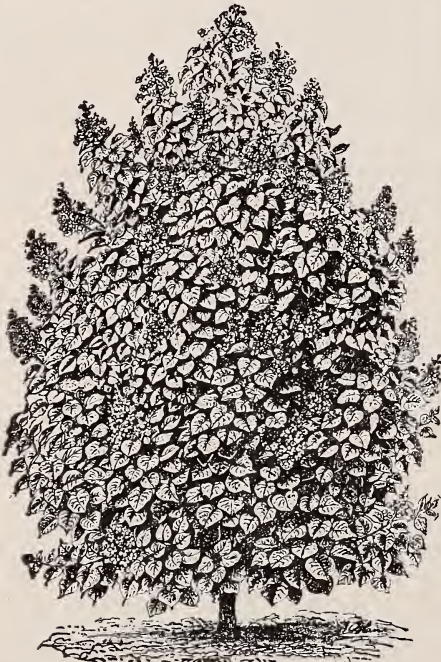
enumerated below will prove hardy. Their immense, finely divided foliage, large, showy heads of white flowers, followed by the showy-colored seed clusters, renders them very effective. As lawn plants or for use in sub-tropical effects they will be found very useful.

A. Japonica (*Japanese*)—Small. A spreading habit of growth, with immense tripinnate foliage armed with spines. Flowers white, in immense clusters in July. Each, 50 cents.

A. Spinosa (*Hercules Club*)—Small. A very showy sort, yet which produces suckers quite freely. Immense clusters of small, white flowers in July. Each, 50 cents.

BETULA.—Birch.

B. Alba (*White*)—Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods." 6 to 8 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.



CATALPA.

Catalpa (*Tea's Japan Hybrid*)—A cross between *Catalpa Speciosa* and the Japanese *Koempferii*, and in vigorous growth it surpasses either. Has large, luxuriant foliage and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance; and a tree in bloom not only presents

a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. 8 to 9 feet, each, 75 cents.

C. Bungei (*Dwarf*)—A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a great bush, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few, if any, that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stalk of one of the tree species 5 or 6 feet high, it makes a handsome standard tree, with a very dense and symmetrical globular head. 7 to 8 feet, each 75 cents.

CERASUS.—Cherry.

C. Avium Plena (*Double-Flowering*)—The double white blossoms, like little roses, cover the tree completely, forming an object of rare beauty. Each, 75 cents.

CERCIS.—Red Bud.

C. Canadensis (*American Judas*)—A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers in the fifth month before the leaves expand. Each, 25 cents to 75 cents.

EUONYMUS.—Spindle Tree.

E. Europaeus—From Europe and a favorite in old gardens. Of good size, with rosy, red pods. 4 to 5 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.

FRAXINUS.—Ash.

A class of large ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils. Of quite rapid growth and possessing many desirable characters for lawn, street and park planting.

F. Ornus (*Flowering*)—A native of Southern Europe, similar in foliage to our native American form, but producing very showy clusters of fringe-like flowers at the ends of the branches in May or June. 5 to 6 feet, each, 50 cents.

F. Alba (*White*)—A rapid growing native tree, valuable for planting on the street or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements. 8 to 10 feet, each, 60 cts.; per 10, \$5.00.

F. Excelsior (*European*)—Large. A more rounded head and darker foliage than the American Ash. 8 to 10 feet, each, 60 cents; per 10, \$5.00.

GYMNOCLADUS.—Kentucky Coffee Tree.

G. Canadensis—Medium. A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches and immense, broad, doubly-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense, long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree. Each, 75 cents.



LARIX.—Larch.

L. Europæus (European)—A beautiful, rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with all the characteristics of an evergreen, except that it drops its foliage in the autumn. 4 to 6 feet, each, 60 cents.

LERIODENDRON.—Tulip Tree.

L. Tulipefera—One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish-yellow flowers and an umbraeous head; 7 to 8 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00. 5 to 6 feet, each, 60 cents; per 10, \$5.00.

LIQUIDAMBER.—Sweet Gum.

L. Styraciflua—A large, native tree with rough, corky bark, and shining, deeply lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn. 4 to 5 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00.

MAGNOLIA.

M. Acuminata (Cucumber Tree.)—A beautiful and symmetrical, tall tree, with large leaves; excellent for lawns and avenues. Each, 50 cents to \$1.00.

M. Purpurea—Deep purple, and pink in throat; a dwarf, bushy variety, that blooms at intervals all summer. Each, 50cts. to \$1.00.

PERSICA.—Peach.

P. Flore Rosea Plena (Double-Flowering)—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome. 4 to 5 feet, each, 40 cents.

PLATANUS.—Sycamore.

P. Occidentalis—A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting. 6 to 8 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.

POPULUS.—Poplar.

P. Fastigiata (Lombardy.)—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. 10 to 12 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00.

P. Monilifera (Carolina.)—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. 10 to 12 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00.



Lombardy Poplar.



Carolina Poplar.

PRUNUS.—Plum.

P. Pizzardii (*Purple-leaved.*)—A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark, purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall. Each, 40 cents; 3 for \$1.00.

P. Triloba (*Double-flowering.*)—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on the slender branches. Each, 50 cents.

**PYRUS.—Crab.**

P. Malus Angustifolia Plena (*Bechtel's Double-flowering.*) The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented Crab is a theme for poets, and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion. Each, 60 cts.

SALISBURIA.—Maiden Hair.

S. Adiantifolia—A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree, leaves fan-shaped. Tree of a rapid growth and belonging to the Coniferae. 5 to 6 feet, each, 60 cents.



Maiden Hair.

SORBUS.—Ash.

S. Aucuparia (*Mountain*)—A small tree with shining, pinnated leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit. 7 to 8 feet, each, 60 cents.

TAXODIUM.—Cypress.

T. Distichum (*Deciduous*)—A beautiful, stately tree, with small, elegant, yew-like foliage. 4 to 6 feet, each, 60 cents.

TILIA.—Linden.

T. Americana (*American*)—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium sized leaves and fragrant flowers. 6 to 8 feet, each 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00.

T. Europea (*European.*)—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium sized leaves and fragrant flowers. 6 to 8 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00.

ULMUS.—Elm.

U. Americana (*American*)—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees. 8 to 10 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00.

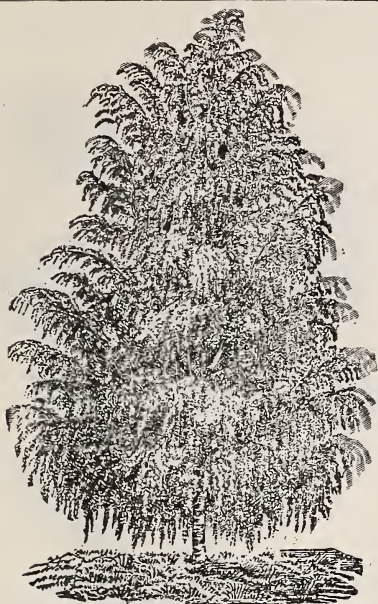
U. Campestre (*English*)—A native of Europe; a noble, rapid-growing tree, forming a dense head; a desirable tree for streets, avenues, etc. 8 to 10 feet, each, 75 cents; per 10, \$6.00.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.**Camperdown Weeping Elm.**

One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn, with broad foliage and branches weeping gracefully to the ground. Grafted 6 feet high, each, \$1.00.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow.

Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all our weeping willows. 5 to 6 feet, each, 40 cents; per 10, \$3.00.

**BETULA.—Birch.**

B. Alba Var. Laciniata Pendula (*Cut-Leaved Weeping*)—Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; branches hanging in long, pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite. 5 to 6 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

An exceedingly graceful tree. Fine for small lawns. 5 to 6 feet, each, 40 cents; per 10, \$3.00.

**Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry.**

A graceful and beautiful, hardy tree, forming a perfect, umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small, lobed and of a delightful, fresh, glossy green. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting. 4 to 5 feet, each, \$1.00. 5 to 6 feet, each, \$1.25.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Once carefully planted in suitable positions, they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends over nearly the whole season.

Our selection of **HARDY SHRUBS** is one of the finest and most complete in the west. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence or better an inspection of our stock, which we will be pleased to show at all times.—Special prices will be made on large selections.

ALTHAEA.—Hibiscus.

Rose of Sharon.

The Altheas are fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer-blooming. Should be in

every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades.

A. Ardens—Double violet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across flower; petals quilled, vigorous, very fine. Each, 30 cents.

A. Boule De Feu—Large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; very double; well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal, one of the finest reds, vigorous. Each, 30 cts.

A. Leopoldii— $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across flower; very double deep rose. Each, 30 cents.

A. Pompon Rouge— $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; color light rose; outer petal, broad and show cardinal base; inner petals quilled; show fine stamens distinct, fine, vigorous. Each, 30 cents.

A. Pulcherrima—Very large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; double white, shaded to pink; outer rows of petals broad and show

cardinal base; inner petals quilled; we think the finest in the collection, strong grower. Each, 30 cents.

A. Coelestis—Beautiful, large, single, four inches and upwards in diameter. Color a delicate shade of azure blue, fine and distinct. Each, 30 cents.

A. Alba—Double, white. Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50.

A. Rubra—Double, red. Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50.

A. Purpurea—Double, purple. Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50.

A. Var. Flore

Plena—Double, rose flowers, variegated leaves. Each, 35 cents.



Althaea.—Rose of Sharon.

CALYCANTHUS.

Carolina Allspice.

C. Floridus—A well-known native bush, bearing very double, purple, fragrant flowers. Each, 25 cents.



Calycanthus Floridus.

CEANOTHUS.

(New Jersey Tea.)

C. America-
nus—A low bush, an early bloomer,

small white flowers in great profusion. Each, 25 cents.



CHIONANTHUS.

(White Fringe.)

C. Virginica—A small, native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe. Each, 40 cents.



CLETHRA.—Sweet Pepper Bush.

C. Alnifolia—A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes, an excellent honey plant for bees. Each, 25 c.

CORNUS.—Cornel or Dogwood.

A valuable class of shrubs, with handsome, variegated foliage in some, ornamental bark in others, and all with showy heads of flowers, followed by ornamental fruits. All of easy culture in most soils.

C. Maseula (*Cornelian Cherry*)—April. A small tree or large shrub with showy, yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit. Each, 30 cents.

C. Sanguinea (*Red Ozier*)—June. Flowers greenish white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low branching habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best. Each, 30 cents.



C. Sanguinea Var. Elegantissima Variegata (*Variegated Red Ozier*)—A form with beautifully variegated, silver and green foliage. One of the finest of variegated shrubs. Each, 40 cents.

C. Siberica (*Siberian Red Ozier*)—A possible form of the *Cornus Sanguinea* with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine. Each, 35 cents.

COTONEASTER.

Desirable garden shrubs on account of the beauty of their foliage, flowers and fruits. Although natives of the Himalayas, they are quite hardy as far as tested, yet a somewhat protected situation is a safe plan.

C. Frigida—May and June. A sub-evergreen shrub with dark green, elliptical foliage, snowy white flowers in abundance and followed by ornamental crimson fruits, ripening in September and remaining on the most of the winter. Each, 50 cents.

C. Simondsii (*Simond's Cotoneaster*)—A fine kind, with deep orange fruits. Each, 50 cents.

CORONILLA.—Scorpion Senna.

A showy plant, succeeding best in light, well-drained soil.

C. Emerus—A dense, symmetrical shrub, with deep, glossy green, compound foliage and showy yellow flowers, conspicuously tipped with red. A choice shrub, blooming freely in May and June. Each, 50 cents.

**CYDONIA JAPONICA.—Japan Quince.**

Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging. Each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$12.50.

C. Japonica Rosea—A beautiful, scarce variety, with flowers of a delicate blush or

pink shade, or sometimes nearly white. Each, 30 cents.

COLUTEA.—Bladder Senna.

Fast-growing shrub thriving in any soil. **C. Arborescens** (*Tree Colutea*)—July. Foliage compound, of a pleasing green; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed-pods. This is the shrub which grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending to the crater. Each, 35 cents.

CYTISUS.—Laburnum.

C. Purpurescens (*Purple Flowering*)—Europe. Choice dwarf growing shrub for front of borders, or used as an edging plant, low growing, globular bush, with purplish bark, oval, dark green foliage, and a wealth of clusters of pea-shaped flowers, with purple upper petals and pure white under petals. Each, 30 cents.

DAPHNE.—Mezereon.

D. Mezereum (*Pink*)—A small deciduous shrub that loads the air with the delightful fragrance of its small pink flowers as soon as it is released from the icy bonds of winter. Each, 30 cents.



DEUTZIA.

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good

soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, and free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

D. Crenata Plena (*Double Pink*).—All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest tall-growing varieties. 25 cts.

D. C. Candidissima (*Double White*).—Very pretty; pure white. 25 cts.

D. C., Pride of Rochester.—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. crenata*; flowers pink in bud, but white when fully expanded. 30 cts.

D. C. Watereri.—A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers. 30 cts.

D. Gracilis (*Dwarf*).—A low bush, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful; one of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing. 25 cts.

DESMODIUM.—Tick-Trefoil.

Attractive foliaged plants of vigorous yet low growth, adapted to any good garden soil. Their great and unequalled merit lies in their late season of blooming and its continuation until cut down by frost.

D. Japonicum.—Sept. Pure white pea-shaped flowers in dense pendulous spikes all along the branches in late Sept. A choice species. 30 cts.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with an ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright, yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, as shown in the cut; oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep, orange red, very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50.



EUONYMUS.

E. Japonicus (*Japan Euonymus*).—A very pretty evergreen shrub, with green bark and glossy, dark green foliage; prefers a sheltered situation. Each, 25 to 50 cents.

EXOCHORDA.—Pearl Bush.

E. Grandiflora—A very hardy and handsome shrub from northern China and Japan, forming a bush 10—12 ft. high in as many years. The pure, white flowers are borne in clusters, on light, wiry branches, which bend beneath their load of bloom enough to be airy and graceful, and the unexpanded buds are like small, round beads of pearly whiteness. Each, 25 to 35 cents.

**FORSYTHIA.—Golden Bell.**

F. Suspensa—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender. Each, 25 cents.

HALESIA.—Silver Bell.

Broad, light green foliaged, dense growing trees of small size and well adapted for lawn culture and grouping with other plants. Their chaste, pure white flowers are produced in abundance along the entire length of the branches as the leaves appear in spring, and give a very charming picture. Best grown in well-drained soil in somewhat sheltered positions.

H. Tetraptera—Small. The hardiest species. Very choice. Each, 50 cents.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of. Each, 25 to 35 cents.

HYPERICUM.—St. John's Wort.

Elegant medium or small-sized shrubs of easy culture in any soil. Valuable for group-

ing with other shrubbery near the outer edge, or a group of the various species of the class alone would produce an excellent effect. Useful to grow in sandy situations.

H. Aureum—July to September. One of the grandest of medium growing shrubs, forming a dense, globular head, and producing a constant succession of intensely brilliant, golden-yellow flowers in the greatest abundance for a period of several weeks. The foliage is of pleasing color and shape. Very choice. Each, 30 cents.

H. Patulum—July. Low-spreading habit; showy yellow flowers. Each, 30 cents.

KERRIA (Corchorus).—Globe Flower.

Handsome, free-flowering shrubs, thriving in common garden soils.

K. Japonica—All summer. Handsome, light-green, finely-toothed foliage and showy flowers, freely and continuously produced. Each, 35 cents.

K. Japonica Var. Follis Variegata (*Variegated-leaved*)—A choice sort, with beautifully variegated silver and green foliage. Elegant at the edge of shrubberies. Each, 30 cents.

KOELREUTERIA.

K. Paniculata—A charming small tree a native of China, with glossy divided foliage, and large terminal panicles of showy golden-yellow flowers in July, followed by curious bladder seed-vessels. Its pleasingly colored foliage and neat habit of growth, with its showy flowers, render it a very desirable lawn tree. Each, 50 cents.

LESPEDEZA.—Bush Clover.

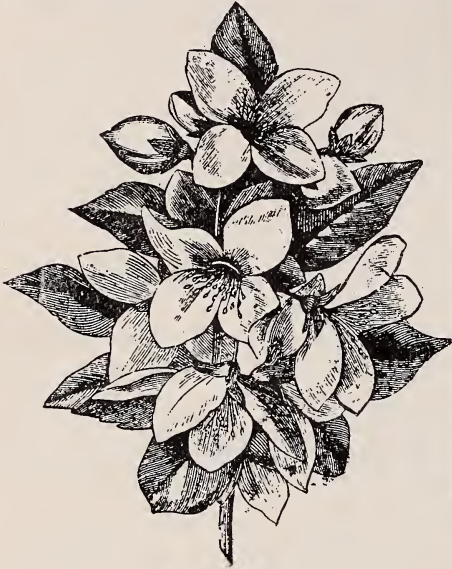
A charming shrub for all soils, valuable for single planting or grouped with other shrubs.

L. Bicolor—Very rare Japanese plant, forming a large shrub or small tree, with a very effective pendulous tend of the branchlets. The foliage is clover-like and flowers are pea-shaped, pink and white and borne in drooping clusters from the axils of the leaves, and in such profusion as to bend the branches with their weight. Each, 40 cents.

PHILADELPHUS.—Syringa or Mock Orange.

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or use as single specimen lawn plants, they are desirable. They will

bear heavy pruning, and quickly reassume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.



Philadelphus.

P. Coronarius (*Mock Orange*)—Early June. Fragrant, pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best. Each, 30 cents.

P. Coronarius Var. Plena (*Double-flowered Mock Orange*)—A semi-double form. Each, 40 cents.

P. Coronarius Var. Follis Aureus (*Golden Syringa*)—A dense-growing form, with clear, golden yellow foliage, well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs offered. Each, 40 cents.

P. Sanguineus—A native species, with long, dull, red branches and numerous, medium sized, white flowers. Resembling orange blossoms. Each, 30 cts.; per 10, \$2.50.

POTENTILLA.—Cinquifol.

A dense, medium-growing shrub of easiest culture in any soil, and succeeding admirably in the driest situations.

P. Fruticosa—July to September. Narrow foliage with silky under-surface. Flowers yellow and borne in continuous succession for a long season. Each, 30 cents.

PRIVET.—California Privet.

P. Ovalifolium—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly ever-

green. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. Fine plants, 3 to 4 feet, each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50. 2 to 3 feet, each, 20 cents; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00. 18 to 24 inches, for hedging, each, 15 cents; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

PTELIA.—Hop Tree.

Very choice lawn tree of small size, with handsome deep green, glossy trifoliolate leaves, which, if bruised, exhale a pleasant, hop-like odor. This odor is especially noticeable in the seeds, which are borne in dense, showy clusters in late summer. They are of easiest culture in any soil. The Golden variety is a new introduction of the first merit.

P. Trifoliata (*Wafer Ash*)—Showy when used singly, and admirable for grouping. Each, 50 cents.

P. Trifoliata Var. Aurea (*Golden*)—One of the showiest golden-foliaged trees in cultivation. The peculiar glossy surface of the foliage gives an appearance that the leaves have been varnished. It is one of, if not the highest colored, golden-foliaged hardy plants, retaining its color all summer. Each, 75 cts.



RHODOTYPUS.—White Kerria.

R. Kerrioides—A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer. Each, 40 cents.

RIBES.—Currant.

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants of easiest culture. Besides their ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the sorts is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

R. Aureum (*Missouri Currant*).—May. Golden-yellow, spicily fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking on showy, autumnal coloring. Each, 25 cents.

R. Gordonianum (*Gordon's Currant*).—May and June. A valuable hybrid with orange-red flowers in showy spikes. Very choice. Each, 35 cents.

R. Sangineum Var. Flore Plena (*Double crimson-flowering*)—Flowers very double, showy. This and its type do best in somewhat protected situations. Each, 50 cents.



RHUS.—Sumach.

R. Cotinus (*Purple Fringe*).—A much admired small tree or shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in middle summer. Each, 40 cents.

R. Glabra Var. Laciniata (*Cut-leaved*).—A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups or the lawn. Each, 60 cents.

SAMBUCUS.—Elder.

Rapid-growing shrubs, with, ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature.

The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

S. Nigra Var. Aurea (*Golden*).—A beautiful golden-foliaged form. Very useful for foliage effect. Each, 40 cents.

S. Nigra Var. Laciniata (*Cut-leaved*).—Deeply-cut foliage. Each, 40 cents.

S. Nigra Var. Variegata (*Variegated*).—Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green. Each, 35 cents.

SPIRAEA.—Meadow Sweet.

An indispensable class of small to medium sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50

S. Anthony Waterer—A new crimson-flowered variety, one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant it is a fine plant for house decoration.

S. Billardii—Medium sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. Collossa—A choice species; flowers in flattish umbels, bright pink and very showy.

S. Prunifolia—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

S. Reevesii—One of the most ornamental. Showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

S. Reevesii Fl. Pl.—A perfect gem; each individual flower as double as a *Ranunculus* and very conspicuous.

S. Opulifolia Aurea—Very conspicuous from the golden hue of its foliage; of strong growth.

S. Douglassi—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. Van Houtte—The grandest of all the Spiraeas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white florets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

STEPHANANDRA.

S. Flexuosa—July. An elegant new Japanese shrub of great ornamental merit. It forms a dense-growing shrub with peculiarly graceful and wavy branches. The foliage is handsomely and deeply cut, and of a pleasing color. Flowers are in dense spikes along the branches, and pure white. Very rare and choice as yet. Each, 50 cents.

TAMARISK.—African Tamarix.

T. Africana—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate small rosy-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty. Each, 35 cents.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

Red—Beautiful pink and rose colored, blossoms in June. Each, 25 cents.

White—Flowers white, blooms in May and June. Each, 25 cents.

VIBURNUM.—Snowball.

V. Opulus—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers. Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50.

V. Plicatum (*Chinese*).—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from China; flowers in large, globular heads, pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub. Each, 40 cents.

WEIGELIA.—Diervilla.

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the

foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.



Weigelia.—Diervilla.

W. Amabilis Alba—Flowers white, changing to light blush at maturity. Strong growth. Each, 35 cents; per 10, \$3.00.

W. Rosea—One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose. Each, 35 cents; per 10, \$3.00.

W. Rosea Nana Variegata—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct. Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.00.

W. Rosea Var. Kosteriana Follis Variegata (*Koster's Weigelia*).—Foliage beautifully margined with yellow; flowers pink. Very choice, 40 cents.

W. Lavalley—A new hybrid sort, with dark reddish purple flowers, that blooms more than once during summer. Each, 35 cents.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.**AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.**

Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage, turning brilliant red in the autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant. Each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

(*Dutchman's Pipe*.)

A fine, hardy climber and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large and are edible, like a sweet potato. The vine is a beautiful,

rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers. Each, 30 cents.

CLEMATIS.

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil, a sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

C. Coccinea—A native southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant. Each, 50 cents.

C. Flamula—Sweet scented, the flowers are small, pure white and very fragrant. Each, 50 cents.

C. Henryii—A magnificent, large, white flower, a free grower and most profuse bloomer. Each, 75 cents.



C. Jackmanii—Deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. One of the best. Each, 60 cents.

C. Paniculata—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. Each, 50 cents.



WISTERIA.

W. Sinensis (*Chinese*)—Flowers in clusters, pale blue; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall. Each, 25 cents.

HONEYSUCKLE.

H. Aurea Reticulata—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant. Each, 25 cents.



Aurea Reticulata.

H. Chinese Evergreen—Blooms at intervals through the summer and retains its foliage late in winter. Flowers nearly white, quite distinct. Each, 25 cents.

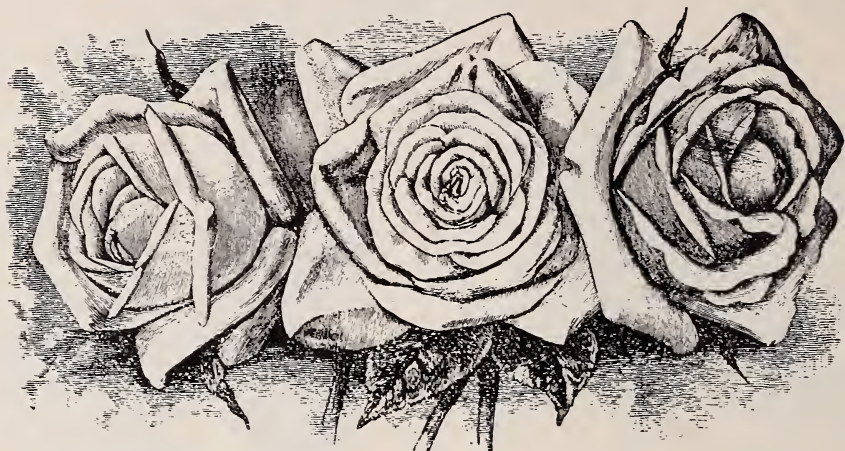
H. Halleana—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November. Each, 25 cents.

H. Monthly Fragrant—A fine, rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer. Each, 25 cents.

H. Scarlet Trumpet—A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright, red, trumpet-shaped flowers. Each, 25 cents.



ROSES.

**HYBRID PERPETUAL.**

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations; where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

Strong plants,

each, 30 cts.; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

Anna Diesbach—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particular fine in bud; flowers slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large, very double and full; color a rich dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented.

Baron Maynard
Pure white; very free flowering.

Coquette des Alps—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; color

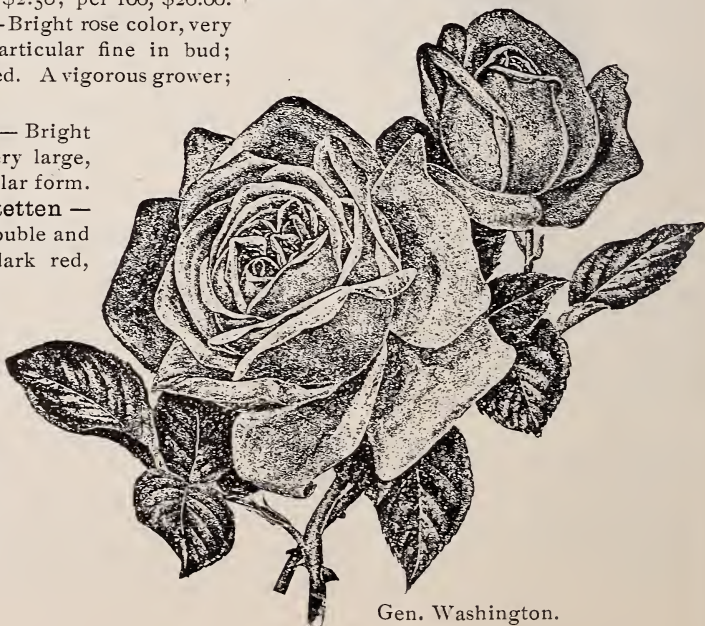
pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

Caprice—Striped pink and white; a decided novelty.

Clio—Flesh color, flowers often 6 inch diameter; very fine.

Fisher Homes—Like Gen. Jacqueminot, but the flowers are fuller and more freely produced.

Gen. Washington—Perfectly double, large fine form. Color soft scarlet, sometimes glowing crimson.



Gen. Washington.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson, scarlet color.

Helen Keller — Bright cherry color, a most valuable new rose.

La Reine—Glossy rose, large, full, and very free-flowering.

Mrs. John Laing—Delicate pink, fragrant, a continuous bloomer.

Margaret Dickson — Ivory white, the best white hybrid perpetual to date.

Madam Alfred de Rougemont — White, delicately shaded and tinged with rose. Medium size, full and double.



Marshall P. Wilder — Bright cherry carmine, very fragrant and one of the freest bloomers.

Paul Neyron—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with glossy foliage and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class; young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late in October.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black, large, full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition on the plants for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses. Each, 40 cts.; per 10, \$3.00.

White Rambler (*Thalia*)—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower this is identical with *C. Rambler*, differing only in color, which in *Thalia* is a pure clear white. Each, 50 cents.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*)—A new hardy, yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as *Crimson Rambler* in large clusters; flowers of medium size in immense clusters; very sweet scented. Color a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. A strong plant; in full bloom makes one of the finest pillar or porch plants imaginable. Strong plants, each, 50 cents.

Empress of China — It commences blooming early in the spring and continues until the ground freezes solid. Very fragrant, is of beautiful form, especially valuable for button-hole bouquets. Color deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red, like an apple bloom. It is nearly double, with a waxy appearance like a tea rose. Well worthy a trial by all lovers of the rose. Strong plants, each, 40 cents; per 10, \$3.00.

Baltimore Belle—Nearly white, with a faint blush. Each, 25 cents.

Queen of the Prairie—Large clusters of red flowers. Very hardy. Each, 25 cents.

MOSS ROSES.

Each, 35 cents; per 10, \$3.00.

Perpetual White Moss—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Crimson Globe Moss — A beautiful crimson; has the fine form of *H. P.*'s.



Clothilde Soupert.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Clothilde Soupert (*Poly.*)
Pearly white; very double,
produced in clusters, very
free-blooming. Each, 30 cts.

La France (*Hybrid Tea.*)
Silvery rose. Each, 30 cents.

**Madame George Bru-
ant** (*Hybrid Rugosa.*)—Paper
white, continuous blooming,
fine. Each, 30 cents.

TREE ROSES.

The Tree Roses are grafted
on hardy rose stalks 4 to 5
feet high, are tree shaped,
and when in full bloom are
objects of beauty, making
handsome plants for the lawn
or rose border. In this shape
we offer only the Hybrid
Perpetual or hardy class. We
have them in white, pink red
and crimson. Fine, strong
trees that will bloom the first
year. Each, \$1.25; per doz.,
\$10.00.



TREE ROSE

EVERGREENS (Coniferae.)

These trees have all been transplanted two or three times, are handsome selected trees, well branched and rooted, suitable for lawns, etc., etc.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. The soil to receive them should be mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

Norway Spruce (*Abies Excelsia*)—Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy. 5 feet high, nice, each, \$1.25; per 10, \$10.00; 4 feet, each, \$1.00; per 10, \$7.50. 2 to 3 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.

White Spruce (*Abies Alba*)—Of compact, pyramidal form, and greater symmetry than that of the Norway Spruce, but possibly of less vigorous growth; elegant silvery foliage. 2 feet high, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.



Norway Spruce.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Abies Pungens*.)

Of pyramidal form and compact growth,

somewhat similar to the White Spruce, but with foliage of a rich steel blue color; ea., \$1.00.

Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Canadensis*)—A native species, of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit. 2 ft., each, 60 cts.; per 10, \$5.00.



Colorado Blue Spruce.



Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*)—From Central Europe, leaves or needles stiff and dark green. Hardy everywhere and one of the most valuable conifers for wind-breaks, belts, etc. 3 feet, each, 60 cents; per 10, \$4.50.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*)—A rapid grower, very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and masses. 3 feet, each, 60 cents; per 10, \$4.50.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)—An old and well-known native tree, of rapid growth and entirely hardy. 3 feet, each, 60 cents; per 10, \$4.50.

Dwarf Mountain Pine (*Pinus Mugho.*) Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense. 15 to 18 inches, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus Hibernica.*)—One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column. 2 to 3 feet, each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00.

American Arborvitae (*Thuja Occidentalis.*)—A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright, conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges. 18 to 24 inches, each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00.

Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuja Siberica.*)—Similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more upright in habit. Is valuable for hedging and single specimens. 2 to 3 feet, each, 40 cents; per 10, \$3.00.

Balsam Fir (*P. Balsamea*)—A well known, popular tree, very handsome while young, assuming the upright, conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; retains its color throughout the severest winter weather; grows quite rapidly when established; desirable every way. 2 feet, each, 50 cents.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

Arundo Donax (*Swamp Cane or Fishing Pole Cane*)—Will grow from 15 to 20 feet in one season, it is quite a curiosity here in this climate; must be covered in winter with light manure or old hay, enough to keep frost out; poles should be cut before covering in fall. Beautiful for a center in a large group of ornamental grasses or hiding unsightly objects; will multiply yearly by sending up new canes from the roots. Price, 50 cents per clump.

Erianthus Ravennae—A tall, hardy ornamental grass, with long silvery plumes. Each, 50 cents.



Tritoma Uvaria (*Flame Flower or red-hot Poker Plant*)—A splendid, half-hardy Summer and Autumn flowering plant, producing magnificent spikes of rich orange red flowers. During winter cover with a box or barrel, then completely covering same with

straw or other litter. Should be in every garden. Each, 25 cents.

Gynerium Argentum (*Pampas Grass*)—A tall, hardy grass with superb silvery plumes. Each, 50 cents.

Herbaceous Paeonias—Are among the most showy and useful of hardy plants, they are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most Northern States, growing well in almost any situation or soil. We offer a splendid assortment. Fine plants, each, 30 cents.



Yucca Fillamentosa—Has bayonet-like leaves and a scape 5 to 6 feet high, bearing panicles of large, white flowers. Commonly called Adam and Eve, or Needle and Thread. Each, 40 cents.

OMISSIONS IN ORNAMENTALS.

SYRINGAE.—Lialac.

S. Alba (*White.*)—Flowers in slender panicles, pure, white and fragrant. Each, 25 cents.

S. Vulgaris (*Blue.*)—Large shrub, with larger leaves and flowers than above. Flowers bluish purple. Each, 25 cents.

SPRAY CALENDAR.—Arranged by J. C. WHITTEN, Horticulturist.

PLANT.	FIRST APPLICATION.	SECOND APPLICATION.	THIRD APPLICATION.	FOURTH APPLICATION.	FIFTH APPLICATION.	REMARKS.
Apple — <i>Scab, bitter rot, biting insects.</i>	When buds begin to swell, copper sulphate solution.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	As last flowers are falling, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 12 days later Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 15 days later Bordeaux.	If bitter rot appears, ammoniacal carbonate or potassium sulphide every ten days until fruit is picked.
Cabbage — <i>Worms, aphids, Hartigan bug.</i>	When insects are first seen, kerosene emulsion.	10 days later repeat if not heading.	10 days later hot water, 130 deg. if heading.	Repeat third when necessary.		Plant catch rows of radish or mustard, and spray with strong kerosene emulsion as insects gather.
Currant, Gooseberry — <i>Mildew worms, aphids.</i>	When leaves appear, Bordeaux.	10 days later, Bordeaux. Hellebore for worms, quassia and tobacco for aphids.	Repeat second when necessary.	Ammoniacal carbonate after fruit is one half grown.		
Evergreens — <i>Bag Worms.</i>	When bag worms first appear, arsenites (1 lb. to 300 gals.)	Repeat first if necessary.	If worms persist until wood is ripe and weather is dry, add more arsenites.			Pick bags containing eggs in winter. To kill when worms hatch, hang bags containing eggs in bottle in conspicuous place, with bits of colored cloth.
Grape — <i>Fungous diseases, biting insects.</i>	When buds begin to swell, copper sulphate solution.	Before flowers open, Bordeaux and arsenites.	When flowers have fallen repeat second.	10 to 14 days later Bordeaux.		Sacking bunches in manilla sacks gives finer specimens for show table.
Nursery Stock — <i>Fungous diseases, bagworm and May beetle.</i>	When buds begin to swell, copper sulphate solution.	When leaves appear, Bordeaux and arsenites.	14 days later repeat second.	14 days later repeat second.		Cut out and burn fire blight if it appears.
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot — <i>Fungous diseases.</i>	When buds begin to swell, copper sulphate solution.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux may be added for curculio.	10 days later repeat third.		Jar trees for curculio during early morning or evening after fruit sets.
Pear — <i>Leaf blight, scab, biting insects.</i>	When buds begin to swell, copper sulphate solution.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 12 days later repeat third.		Cut out and burn fire blight if it appears.
Plum — <i>Fungous diseases, curculio.</i>	When buds begin to swell, copper sulphate solution.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux and arsenites.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 14 days later repeat third.		Jar tree for curculio morning or evening after fruit sets. Am. copper carbonate solution every week from the time the fruit reaches full size until gathered.
Potato — <i>Scab, blight, beetles.</i>	Soak seed for scab in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz. to 16 gals. water, for 1 1/2 hrs.	When beetles appear, arsenites.	When vines are one half grown, Bordeaux. Arsenites for beetles.	10 to 14 days later repeat third.	10 to 14 days later repeat third.	

Quince —Fungous diseases, biting insects.	When buds begin to swell, copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and arsenites.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later repeat third.	Two weeks later repeat third.	If rot appears at time of ripening, spray with am. copper carbonate solution. Clean up and destroy all decayed fruit.
Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry —Fungous diseases.	When buds begin to swell, copper sulphate solution.	When leaves are opening, Bordeaux. Cut out all rusted canes that appear.	Two weeks later, (when not in flower) repeat second.	Before fruit is full size, am. copper carbonate solution.	After fruiting, Bordeaux.	Spray frequently with Bordeaux for fungous diseases that appear after fruit is gathered.
Rose —Fungous diseases, slugs.	When leaves appear, am. copper carbonate.	If slugs appear, Hellebore.	If fungi appear, repeat first, for second.			Indoor roses may be treated with kerosene emulsion (very dilute) for aphids. Tobacco smoke may be used for same purpose.
Strawberry —Rust.	When flowers first begin to open, Bordeaux.	When first fruit sets repeat first.	Before fruit ripens am. copper carbonate.	When last fruit is harvested, Bordeaux.	Repeat fourth if necessary.	Young plants not in bearing may be treated throughout the season.
Tomato —Rot, blight.	At first appearance of fungous disease, Bordeaux.	Repeat first every two weeks if necessary.				

DO NOT SPRAY WHEN PLANTS ARE IN BLOOM.

FOR APHIS USE KERSENE EMULSION OR QUASSIA AND TOBACCO.

FORMULAS.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.
 Copper carbonate 6 ounces
 Anhydrous copper, *no more*.
 Water, 26 deg. Baume, enough to wash.
 Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia (it will take about three pints of the stronger grade) and dilute with water to 40 or 50 gallons.
 For fungous diseases. It does not discolor fruit and may be applied even when the fruit is ripening. Often used for apple bitter rot.

Arsenites.
 Paris green or London purple 1 pound
 Water 160 to 400 gallons
 Make a paste of either Paris green or London purple with a little water, gradually dilute it by adding more water. When it is of liquid consistency pour it into the water. If the poison is put dry into a barrel of water it will collect in lumps and can not readily be stirred into the water.

For insects that chew. The Paris green is less liable to burn foliage, so it is sometimes preferred to the London purple. The London is more readily kept in suspension in the water, however. In applying either of these poisons the liquid should be kept stirred so they will not settle. These poisons are generally applied in Bordeaux mixture instead of water.

KERSENE EMULSION FOR SCALE INSECTS IN WINTER, AND IN SUMMER WHEN YOUNG SCALES ARE HATCHING.

Bordeaux Mixture.
 Copper sulphate 4 pounds
 Lime (unslacked) 4 pounds
 Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a sack and suspending it over a tub of water (at least 4 gallons) so the bottom of the bag just touches the water. When it is dissolved, dilute to 25 gallons. Slake the lime and dilute to 15 or 20 gallons, then pour these two together and add water to make fifty gallons. Do not fail to dilute both lime and copper sulphate before they go together, or chemical action will injure the solution.
 The Bordeaux Mixture is used for most fungous diseases, and is our best general fungicide. The sediment from it remains on the plant for some time, so fruit should not be sprayed with it near the time of ripening.
 The amount of copper sulphate and lime may be increased to 6 pounds each, or diminished to 3, 2, or even 1 pound each. (The weaker mixtures have proven about as successful with us, for everything except bitter rot, as the 6 pound solution.)

Potassium Sulphide Solution.
 Potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) 1 1/2 pounds
 Water 40 to 50 gallons
 Dissolve the potassium sulphide in the water. For bitter rot of apples and for currant and gooseberry mildew.

Quassia and Tobacco Solution.
 Quassia chips 1 1/2 ounces
 Tobacco stems 3 ounces
 Water about 3 gallons
 Soak the quassia chips and tobacco each in a separate bucket containing one gallon of water, over night. The next morning boil the quassia for 15 minutes in the water in which it has been soaking. Pour the quassia and tobacco water together and dilute to three gallons.
 For plant lice. It has, with us, given best satisfaction for plum aphids.

Kerosene Emulsion.
 Hard soap 1/2 pound
 Boiling water 1 gallon
 Kerosene 2 gallons
 Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 10 minutes. Dilute to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms, and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

Potassium Sulphide Solution.
 Potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) 1 1/2 pounds
 Water 40 to 50 gallons
 Dissolve the potassium sulphide in the water. For bitter rot of apples and for currant and gooseberry mildew.

Quassia and Tobacco Solution.
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READ CAREFULLY.

TERMS, CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

TERMS invariably Cash, except when otherwise agreed upon.

REMIT by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express Money Order. Please do not send private Checks, unless payable at some St. Louis Bank. Make all Money Orders payable at St. Louis, Mo. Address all letters to H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co., Nursery P. O., Mo.—C. O. D. ORDERS must be accompanied with one-half the amount in cash.

PACKING will be done in the best manner, in bales or boxes, at a small extra charge to the purchaser sufficient to cover actual cost, but no charge is made for delivering the boxes or bales to any Freight Depot, Express Office or Wharf in St. Louis.

SHIPPING. Situated as we are, close to the great City of St. Louis, with her numerous Railroad and River facilities and all the different Express Companies, enables us to offer our patrons unsurpassed facilities for quick transportation North, South, East and West.

VARIETIES. When named varieties cannot be furnished, as some times happens in all establishments, we reserve the right to substitute such varieties as will fill the season as near as possible, unless stated in the order, "No substitution."

PERSONS UNACQUAINTED with the different varieties, will generally get a much better selection by leaving the assortment to us, as we grow mostly such varieties as a long experience and an extensive and careful observation has taught us to be best suited to the public need.

THE ARTICLES enumerated in this list will be furnished at annexed prices only when the quantity specified is taken, except as follows: 5 at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1000 rates. But where long lists of only single trees and plants of different varieties are wanted, the retail price will be charged.

WE OFFER this Catalogue to an intelligent and appreciating public, and solicit their patronage with entire confidence, that we can give them as full satisfaction as any other establishment.

CLUB ORDERS must amount to at least \$50.00 and made by one person, also by him divided—otherwise they will be priced as single orders.

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IN ORDER to give the best satisfaction, all errors and complaints must be made immediately upon receipt of stock, so as to enable us to make them good, otherwise it is impossible. It is our earnest desire to please all of our customers.

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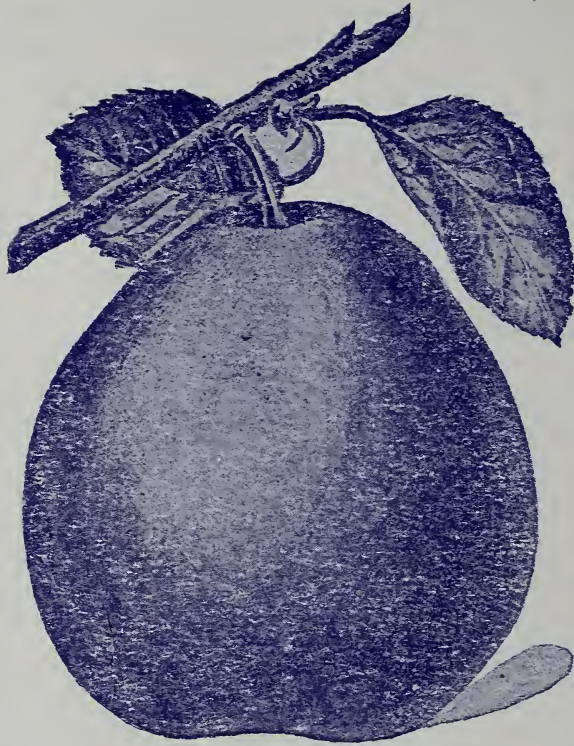
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Nursery P. O., St. Louis Co., Mo.

Our Nurseries are located on the Gravois Road, 9 miles from the St. Louis Court House, and 3 miles west of Carondelet.

Almost 200 Acres devoted to the business.

BRANCH NURSERIES ON GEN. GRANT'S FARM.



KRULL PEAR.

(See Description on Page 15.)