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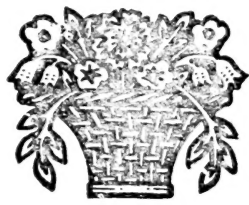
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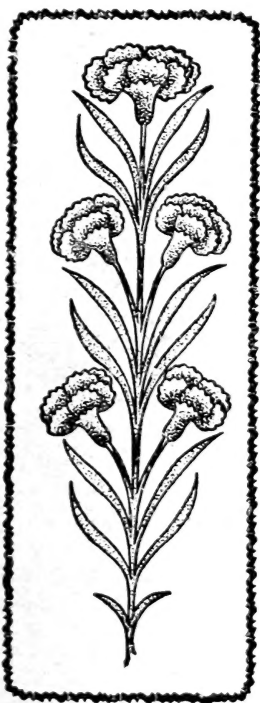
FALL OF
1901.



SPRING OF
1902.

Annual Catalogue

and **Price List** of the



Linn County Nursery

Center Point, Iowa.

S. W. SNYDER, Prop.

(Successor to A. Snyder & Son.)

Express, Telegraph and Money Order Office:
CENTER POINT.

STATE OF IOWA CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the Growing Nursery Stock and Premises of The Linn County Nursery, A. Snyder & Son, Proprietors, situated in Center Point, County of Linn, State of Iowa, have been inspected according to provisions of Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly, and that no indications have been found of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1902.

H. E. SUMMERS.

Certificate No. 71. Dated 5th October, 1901, Ames, Iowa. State Entomologist.

General Directions to Correspondents.

The attention of our customers is respectfully called to the following directions, which will, if followed, be an aid to purchasers as well as to ourselves:

Prices given are for quantities specified, but 6 will be furnished at dozen rates, 50 at 100 and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Order early, it will greatly facilitate shipment if orders are sent in early.

Orders for goods from this list amounting to \$5.00 and up to \$10.00 will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. \$10.00 to \$25.00, 25 per cent; \$25.00 to \$50.00, 30 per cent. On larger orders write for special prices.

Get up a club order among your neighbors and secure the greater discount. Orders netting us \$10.00 or more after deducting discount, will be prepaid freight or express to any point in this state.

Customers are requested to give full shipping directions, stating when stock is wanted, and whether by freight, express or mail, and via what route, if there is a choice. In absence of instructions we will use our best judgment. When ordering always specify size and price of stock wanted.

All mistakes of ours will be rectified as soon thereafter as opportunity will permit.

Terms cash or satisfactory security in all cases before shipment to strangers.

Remit by postoffice money order on Center Point, Iowa; registered letter, bank draft, or express money order. Fractions of a dollar will be acceptable in 2-cent postage stamps.

Address all letters, and make all remittances payable to S. W. Snyder, Center Point, Linn county, Iowa. Telegraph office, Center Point, Ia., also telephone connections.

When plants are to be sent by mail, it must be so stated in the order and the necessary amount for postage included in the remittance.

All orders will be packed in the very best possible manner and safe arrival guaranteed.

Remember that when you order your trees from our catalogue you are not paying agents' commission, traveling expenses, hotel and livery bills, etc., etc., in addition to a fair price for the goods.

We use none of the wonderful methods of propagating nursery stock of which we so often hear exploited by the traveling tree agent. Suffice it to say we use for propagation the best methods known to the professional nurseryman.

We offer you the very best trees that can be produced, and at the lowest price consistent with the highest quality. The best is always the cheapest. Printing and distributing catalogues is expensive, and it cannot be kept up long unless it pays the nurseryman, and it will not pay him unless it pays the planter. Value for value is our rule.

The hospitality of the place is open to visitors and tree lovers, and those in need of nursery produce are cordially invited to call and see us or correspond about their wants. Information cheerfully given and descriptive catalogue mailed to all applicants.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In presenting our descriptive catalogue and price list for spring of 1902, we desire to thank our customers for the very liberal patronage we have received in the past, and we hope, with increased facilities and a complete line of stock of our own growing, to merit a continuance of the same.

It is our desire to sell trees and plants direct to the planter and all orders have our personal and prompt attention.

Our prices are as low as first-class stock can be sold. Good stock put up in the very best shape cannot be sold at shoddy prices without loss to somebody. Cheap stock, as a rule, means poor stock. No one can afford to buy poor nursery stock of any kind.

We do not aim to sell trees for the smallest possible amount of money, but we do aim to give every customer the full worth of his money, and the greatest possible satisfaction.

Our stock is the product of Iowa soil, is adapted to this climate, and guaranteed to be true to name.

While the past season was very hot and dry, yet by good culture we have secured a good, clean, healthy growth, and we have for our next delivery the finest lot of stock we have ever produced.

Our shipping season usually begins early in April and continues as long as stock can be safely handled.

Center Point is located on the Decorah branch of the B., C. R. & N. railway, 18 miles north of Cedar Rapids.

Our office and grounds are located two miles south-east of depot on main road to Cedar Rapids or Marion.

We make no charge for boxing or baling, the prices quoted are for stock packed and delivered on board the cars here at Center Point.

GUARANTEE—We exercise great care to keep our varieties true to name, and are ready at any time to replace any stock that may prove untrue, or, refund the amount paid for the same, but it is mutually agreed that we are not to be held liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods.

CONDITION—We accept all orders on condition, that they shall be void should any injury befall our stock from hail, frost, storm, fire, or other causes over which we have no control.

ORDER EARLY—A great deal is gained by sending in your order early. We can do better by early orders than by those that come in right in the rush of digging and packing time.

The apple is the most important fruit in general cultivation. No fruit is in greater demand, more universally liked, or more generally used. If one makes a judicious selection of summer, fall and winter sorts, a constant succession can be had throughout the year.

Apple Trees—Summer Varieties.

In the following pages we will endeavor to give short descriptions of such fruit as we know to be doing well in this locality.

Trees for Spring 1902 delivery are smooth, thrifty three-year-olds, ranging between 4 to 7 ft., except a few varieties marked with an asterisk, of which we have only one year stock, 2 to 3 ft., not branched, and will be sold as follows, except as otherwise marked:

Prices, 5 to 7 ft., 30c each, \$25 per 100.

Prices, 4 to 5 ft., 25c each, \$20 per 100.

One-year-switches, 2 to 3 ft., 15c each, \$10 per 100.

Select Summer Varieties.

Yellow Transparent—In locations not much subject to blight (with us has never been seriously affected), this is valuable for home use or market, as the fruit is earlier, larger, handsomer and better than the old Early Harvest, imported from Russia by Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Red Astrachan—A fruit of extraordinary beauty. Tree healthy and hardy; bears abundant crops of handsome dessert fruit; flesh white, crisp, with an agreeable acid flavor; last of July to middle of August.

Tetofsky—One of the most extremely hardy Russian summer apples. Tree an upright, rather slow grower; comes early into bearing and produces annually. Flesh juicy, sprightly acid; fragrant and agreeable; July and August.

Gipsy Girl—A perfect tree in nursery and orchard and proving an early and full bearer of large sized, remarkably handsome and good fruit; season, late summer.

Thaler—One of the leading Russian varieties. Tree of moderate growth and good form, very early bearer, small trees often bearing in nursery rows. Fruit medium pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, with brisk sub-acid flavor. Season, July and August.

Rubets—Our earliest and best summer apple, ripe in early harvest, will keep in perfect condition longer than any other early apple yet produced. Tree a slow grower; early regular and profuse bearer; very hardy; of Russian origin.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A hardy Russian variety; fruit of large size, flavor slightly sub-acid; indispensable in the north. One of the most desirable sorts for market or domestic use; last of August and September.

Sweet June—An old variety, highly prized for the good quality

of its fruit. Tree medium hardy, fruit of medium size, flesh yellowish, very sweet, not very juicy, but pleasant and rich.

We have a few each of the following varieties: Yellow Sweet, Repka Kislava, Niehner Strawberry, and Orloff.

Fall Apples.

Irish Peach—A good tree, hardy and fruitful, a splendid dessert apple, whitish yellow, beautifully blushed next the sun, juicy, pleasant acid, aromatic. Season, just after Duchess.

McMahan's White—Tree vigorous, a regular bearer, very productive; fruit smooth, whitish, sometimes with a pale tint of red in sun; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good, valuable for market, cooking and dessert.

Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved hardy, vigorous and very productive. A beautiful and excellent fruit. Flesh white, fine, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, vinous, lively sub-acid. September to December.

Utter's Red—Medium to large, roundish, whitish red, very good quality, one of our best fall apples. September to October.

Longfield—One of our best Russian varieties. An early and prolific bearer of most excellent fruit. Rich, sprightly sub-acid quality, medium size, yellow, with a decided blush. October.

Patten's Greening—A seedling of the Oldenburg and its equal as an orchard tree in hardiness and bearing; large, uniform in size, pleasant acid, good cooking, and the best for drying, having yielded the greatest number of pounds of dried fruit per bushel of any other variety. Season; September and October.

Wolf River—A remarkably large, fine looking fruit, but coarse grained and sour; good for culinary use and to exhibit at fairs, for its large size,; tree healthy and hardy.

Fall Orange—A very strong, erect grower; hardy, regular and abundant bearer; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, one of the best for cooking; very profitable here.

Plumb's Cider—A splendid late fall variety, does not bear quite so young as most other kinds, but makes up for it when it gets at it; good size; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid.

Hibernal—A large, sour, fall apple, good only for cooking, for which they are valuable; Russian origin, very healthy and hardy.

We have a few each of the following fall varieties. Sweet Longfield, Kirkbridge, Arthur and Vassil's Largest.

Winter Apples.

Allen's Choice—A medium-sized apple of excellent quality; flesh white, stained with red, crisp, juicy, aromatic, good, keeps all winter. Tree a young bearer, good grower and hardy.

Annette (Black Annette)—Tree of free, slender growth, very productive, extremely young bearer; fruit of medium size, striped

with dark red on dull green, with numberless grey dots. Flesh greenish white, juicy, sub-acid, firm and one of the best keepers. Season, February to June and later. You will not be disappointed if you plant liberally of this variety.

Bailey Sweet—Tree not of the hardiest, but enough so to be valuable here; a profitable fruiter, flesh white, tender, not very juicy, almost melting, with a honeyed sweet flavor, very fine for those who like a sweet apple. Late fall and early winter.

Ben Davis—Large, smooth, nearly covered with red; sub-acid, one of the best market sorts. Tree vigorous and healthy and while not the hardiest, it rarely ever dies in debt to the planter. Should have a place in every orchard. Plant it and keep planting it.

Canada Baldwin—Tree hardy, thrifty, vigorous, upright grower, fruit handsome and of good quality; flesh white, fine tender, juicy, refreshing, with a mild sub-acid flavor; keeps all winter.

Carpenter's Choice—A seedling originated here in Linn county. Tree perfectly hardy, fruit about the size and color of a well-grown Whitney No. 20 crab. In fact, the originator at first called it Winter Whitney; because of its close resemblance to the above variety in color, size and eating quality; keeps well into winter with common care.

Dominie—This variety was at one time extensively planted; and we frequently find an old tree of this variety which very forcibly reminds us that it is yet worth planting. Reasonably hardy, rapid grower and early bearer, branches being literally weighted down by the rope-like clusters of fruit; keeps through winter.

Fameuse or Snow—Tree, vigorous and productive, fruit small to medium, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. One of the finest dessert fruits. December and later.

Grime's Golden—Tree vigorous, reasonably hardy, upright, spreading, very productive, flesh yellow, rich, sprightly sub-acid, highly prized for its uniform regular annual crop. Dec. and later.

Greenville—Downing's Winter Maiden Blush, new, from seed of the popular Fall Maiden Blush, which it closely resembles in size, color, flavor and productiveness, but it is a better grower and keeps all winter. We have been growing it for several years and are well pleased with its behavior.

Gano—Originated in Missouri; hardier than Ben Davis, fruit keeps as well and is of brighter color. Tree strong, upright grower.

Iowa Blush—One of the most valuable sorts for home use. Tree hardy and vigorous; a splendid dessert or cooking fruit. Fruit size of Jannette and very handsome. Season, Nov. to April.

Isham Sweet—Originated in Wisconsin, where it is highly recommended. New here, but promising.

Isherwood—An Iowa Ironclad, upright, vigorous grower; very productive and valuable; fruit large and handsome; flesh rich and

excellent; season, late winter. Prices, 5 to 6 ft., 35c each; 4 to 5 ft., 30c each; 3 to 4 ft. switches, 25c each.

***Jordan**—The scions of this variety we obtained from one of the oldest orchards in this part of the county. The old tree must have been between 30 and 40 years of age at the time we cut our first scions, it having just borne an enormous crop of the largest and finest looking winter fruit we ever saw grown in this section; we could get but few scions, consequently have made slow progress at propagating. We will offer no trees for sale until next year.

Jonathan—A very beautiful dessert apple. Its great beauty, good quality and productiveness in all soils unite to recommend it to all orchard growers. While the tree is not strictly hardy, we think it the very best apple that grows. November to February.

Lansingburg—Of Red Romanite type. Tree as hardy as Roman Stem; flesh firm, sub-acid, good. Valuable mainly for its long keeping qualities, will keep with common care the year round.

Malinda—This tree is one of the hardiest of American varieties, a great favorite at the north. Tree of medium growth, spreading top. Fruit medium to large, sub-acid flavor. Season Jan. to May.

Northwest Greening—A good commercial variety, originated in Waupaca county, Wisconsin. A large, handsome green apple, changing to yellow when fully ripe. One of the best keepers yet produced. Quality very good. Tree a strong grower and very hardy, grows in favor each succeeding year. We strongly recommend this variety.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Tree strong grower and very hardy, fruit medium to large, round, obovate, waved. Surface, bright yellow, partially covered with dark red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots. Flesh yellowish white, juicy flavor, sub-acid, rich, good to best.

Paradise Winter Sweet—This is a productive and excellent orchard fruit; a great favorite with those who love sweet apples. Tree reasonably hardy, upright, vigorous, but not a very early bearer; smooth, yellow, fine appearing fruit.

Roman Stem—A beautiful apple, medium to large; rich, pleasant musky flavor, dessert. Tree hardy, a slender grower, regular bearer and reasonably productive. An old variety which continues to grow in favor; will keep all winter; very desirable for home use.

Rawles' Janette or Janiton—Not considered very hardy, but because of other good qualities it is still being planted; a late bloomer, avoiding the late frosts in spring; flesh rich and refreshing. Season, February to June.

Sheriff—Tree vigorous and very hardy; one of the most satisfactory varieties yet planted in this section; fruit medium to large; usually highly colored; splendid quality; bears early and regular crops. Season December to February.

Scott's Winter—Medium size, striped with red, tender yet firm; one of the best keepers, very hardy, good grower and very productive. January to March.

Talman Sweet—Tree an upright, spreading grower, vigorous and quite hardy; color greenish yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh quite white, rather firm, fine-grained with a rich, sweet flavor. November to April.

***Tobias Rauch**—A very promising seedling, originated here in Linn county. It has some of the characteristics of the Hyslop crab, which we believe to have been one of its parents. Tree apparently as hardy as a crab; reasonably young bearer; fruit large and as dark colored as a Hyslop crab; flesh partaking somewhat of the nature of the above crab, but more juicy and of pleasant flavor. Season March to June. Worthy of trial. Prices, 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft. switches, 30c.

Willow Twig—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped with dull red. Flesh firm, rather coarse, pleasant sub-acid flavor, most valuable for kitchen use. Profitable and popular as a long keeper and market sort.

Walbridge—Above medium size, striped with red, handsome and and of excellent quality, vigorous grower and very productive in Rocky Mountain region. January to May.

Winter Streifling—Prof. Budd says of this variety: "It is so much like the Walbridge in its markings, shape and color, that it probably belongs to the same family; but the fruit averages much larger, is better in quality and a great bearer, also a good keeper; behaves well in nursery and we think it worthy of trial."

Select Crabapples.

A good assortment of these hardy and beautiful trees should be among first things planted. Are perfectly hardy and may be relied upon to furnish abundance of fruit suitable for a great variety of purposes. In our list of crabs are some of the finest eating apples to be found in the apple family. Plant them for the children; they are the special delight of the small boy, don't allow him to go unsupplied.

Price of Crabapple, except as otherwise noted, will be as follows, 5 ft., 25c; 4 to 5 ft., 20c; 3 to 4 ft., 15c.

Briar Sweet—Fruit above medium size, flesh yellowish, crisp and juicy; very sweet, makes the very richest cider, quality best for dessert or preserves. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

Excelsior Crab—A beautiful new, hardy variety, originated with Peter M. Gideon of Excelsior, Minn. It is a seedling of the famous Wealthy Apple, which it resembles in quality, and is a strong handsome growing tree. Ripens in early fall, a little after the Duchess of Oldenburg; the handsomest, hardiest and best of our new crabs.

***Gibb Crab**—Color deep yellow, originated in Wisconsin. In size, beauty and excellence it is the best yet tested. Tree with good foliage and not given to blight. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, and just enough of astringency to make it useful for the purposes for which crabs are grown. An excellent eating apple in its season, September. Price, 1 year switches, 25c each.

Hyslop Crab—This variety has been long and extensively cultivated. The trees are hardy and growth strong, inclined to blight

seriously in certain locations; fruit large, produced in clusters, flesh yellowish, sub-acid, good for culinary use; color dark red.

Martha Crab—Said to be a seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg; resembles Transcendant in shape and size, but more beautifully colored; bears enormously, and so far has been perfectly free of blight; a model tree in every way; makes the finest jelly and sauce.

Sulard Crab—The largest of this class of apples, (native wild crab;) very valuable as a cooking apple; when cooked a fine quince-like flavor; keeps well until July. Tree very productive and hardy as any wild crab.

Sweet Russet Crab—Fruit large, pale yellow, slightly covered with russet; flesh exceedingly rich and sweet; a delightful eating apple for the children. Tree slow grower, hardy and productive: price 4 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 20c.

Whitney's Seedling No. 20—A valuable and beautiful crab. Tree very hardy; enormously productive and seldom fails to bear. The very finest grown for cider and excellent for jellies, etc.

Select Pears.

We would not advise to plant pears extensively in this part of the state. While we know of many instances where they seem to be a success, yet we would only offer them for trial, and those finding their soil and location adapted to the growing of this most luscious fruit, can plant of them more extensively as they grow in experience. Our list is made up of the most promising varieties, many having been discarded.

Golden Russet Pear—This unique variety promises to be of great value in the south half of Iowa; its peculiar thick, leathery foliage renders it free from blight. It is proving a young and heavy bearer of fruit; above medium size and good quality. Price, 3 to 4 ft., 30c; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

Longworth—A very hardy seedling pear of recent introduction, originated at Dubuque, Iowa, 40 years ago, by Wm. Longworth. Tree a strong upright grower, entirely free from blight and an enormous bearer. Flesh rather coarse, juicy, sugary, good flavor; ripens 1st to middle of September. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

Mongolian Snow Pear—The hardiest and best of all the Chinese varieties. Its leaves are always clear, handsome and perfect; will prove valuable up to the 42nd parallel. It is a profuse bearer and when ripened in the house much better than Kieffer's and is blight proof. Price 3 to 4 ft., 30c.; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

Kieffer's Hybrid Pear—A cross between the Bartlett and Chinese Sand Pear. This has been so widely tested with favorable results that it is now regarded as a standard fruit, with us has never shown any trace of blight. Fruit measures 10 to 12 inches around; flesh white and firm, juicy and rich, with pleasant flavor, and good quality; will keep through November. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

Flemish Beauty, Seckle and several others, same price as Kieffer.

Mulberry trees, grafted on Russian seedlings, a fine large variety, producing fruit throughout the season. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 25c. each.

Can We Grow Peaches?

The recent mild winters, coupled with the introduction of hardier varieties, have removed the heretofore supposed boundaries of the Peach growing belt much farther north than the limits heretofore prescribed, and we now find ourselves successfully growing this excellent fruit, with brighter prospects ahead. We recommend the following varieties for trial:

Bailey—The Friday Seedling or Bailey Peach, has a record of 60 years and still fruiting; has borne 3 crops out of 5 since planted. In Cedar and adjacent counties it has borne heavy crops for many years in succession; fruit above medium size, a free stone with small pit and white flesh; season medium early. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 25c each.

Lone Tree Peach—The old trees of this variety have stood eighteen years in Johnson county without protection, having in this time, withstood 32 degrees below zero unharmed, and this past season produced a heavy crop of fruit. Fruit ripens Sept. 1 to 10; color yellow, with rich yellow flesh and small seed; medium to large size, often measuring nine inches in circumference. We regard this variety as very promising for success in Linn Co. We have but few trees of this variety to spare and will sell them for 50c each while they last. Size, 3 to 4 ft.

Bokara No. 3—A new and valuable peach from central Asia, very hardy. Our old tree lived through the hard winter of 1898 and 1899 without protection and since has borne two crops. Fruit, large and most excellent flavor; freestone; ripens here from first to middle of September. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 25c each.

Plums.

Another season's experience has but served to add enthusiasm on the subject of growing plums in Iowa. In spite of the unusual heat and drouth we harvested the finest crop of plums and prunes we ever saw. The plum is in its native element in Iowa soil and climate. We are making this fruit a specialty and our experimental orchard is our delight; up to the present we have planted in it about 200 varieties many of which have been discarded. It is our aim to test all varieties which come well recommended and only hold fast those which are good, and our customers shall have the benefit of our experiments. Do not deceive yourself by thinking you can plant a lot of plum trees in an old, dry, soddy patch, and they will board themselves, work for nothing and yield bountiful crops of luscious fruit; if you do, you will be most certainly disappointed. Give them your best land and as good and frequent cultivation as you ought to your corn field or garden and you will succeed. In the following descriptions we will group the different families by themselves, beginning with those varieties belonging to the Americana group, which embraces all varieties native to or descended from varieties originally found in the northwestern portion of the United States—Iowa and Minnesota, in particular. The varieties belonging to this group are the hardiest in tree and bud of anything in the plum line.

Americana, or Native Group.

Beatty—This plum originated in Benton county, Iowa, and bears the name of its originator. A beautiful, upright tree, with the best of foliage, hardy and thrifty. Fruit large to very large, beautifully colored, transparent yellow, blushed with red. Quality as good as DeSoto for any purpose. This plum combines more good qualities than any we have yet fruited. Season, last of August. Prices, Extra fine, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; 6 to 7 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 3 to 5 ft., 50c.

DeSoto—Here is our old stand by. To this we can compare everything else as a standard of quality. They are good as peaches when canned and one will not tire of them so soon. Its only fault is overbearing—should be thinned for best results. Cultivate or mulch this variety and pick off fully one-half the fruit soon after the fruit has set and the grower will be richly rewarded. Medium to large, vary in color from yellow to purplish red. Season, middle to last of August. Prices 6 ft. and up, 50c.; 5 to 6 ft., 40c.; 4 to 5 ft., 35c.

Snyder—Originated by J. H. Fairchilds, Linn Co., Iowa. This has proved to be the most productive large plum of good quality we have yet tested; will carry the heaviest crop of uniformly large fruit of any variety we have seen. Tree a strong grower with the best of foliage. Price, 6 ft. and up, 75c.; 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

Hawkeye—Large to very large, roundish, oblong, thick skin, a little coarse in flesh, rather firm, grayish purple. Tree of spreading habit, inclined to droop; hardy and productive. Season, last of August. Many call it the best plum in cultivation. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 30c. each.

Wolf—Large, dark red, good quality for dessert; develops too much acid when cooked; vigorous grower and an abundant bearer. One of the best. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 30c each.

Wyant—The best dessert plum among the natives. Peel and serve with cream and sugar, in their place, or, to eat out of hand fresh from the tree; however, many think it one of the best for canning also; develops too much acid in cooking to suit us for that purpose; thick skin which peels readily, leaving a toothsome morsel, which is sure to call for more; freestone, purplish red, large, round, oblong; very prolific and extremely hardy. Price, 6 ft and up, 50c. 5 to 6 ft., 40c.; 4 to 5 ft., 35c.

Fairchild—Considering the heavy crops produced upon young trees, this is the largest native we have any knowledge of. Originated here in Linn county, and bears the name of its originator. It is a hybrid of DeSoto and a fine large wild plum from Nebraska. Very prolific, a three-year-old tree having borne a peck of plums averaging larger than Hawkeye and of much better quality. Color much the same as DeSoto, but not so bright. Season, middle of September. Price, 6 ft., 50c.; 5 to 6 ft., 40c.

Forest Garden—Large, purplish red on orange; very productive and a good fruit. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 30c each.

General Grant Crab—Tree an erect, vigorous and handsome grower, fruits in dense clusters. A regular and profuse bearer, quality good. [Omitted from list of Select Crabapples.]

Rollingstone—Medium size and above, round, purple, with heavy bloom; clingstone, very prolific, splendid quality, tree of dwarf habit and very hardy. Price, 3 to 5 feet, 20c each.

Noyes Seedling—Dr. A. B. Dennis, of Cedar Rapids, says of this fine native plum, originated near Springville, Iowa, from seed planted by Mrs. Noyes 18 years ago, "Some ten years ago I secured scions direct from Mrs. Noyes and find the plum to be very prolific, a beautiful light red color with a heavy white bloom and a little larger than Wolf, but a much better plum than this old standard variety." Price, 4 to 5 ft., 25c each.

Champion—Very large, dark red, round inclined to oblong, good for culinary use; very productive. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 20c.

Miner Group.

The varieties comprising this group are all comparatively late in ripening, about as hardy as those of the Americana group, and uniformly productive of large beautifully colored fruit of best quality. They are about all self sterile, but the kinds effectually pollinate each other if thoroughly mixed when planted in the orchard. As there is little difference in time of blossoming, plant a tree of one variety and then another, and so on, mixing the different varieties as much as possible, then you will be assured of perfect pollination.

Smith's Red—A bright red plum, a little above medium size, about same shape as Miner, about two weeks earlier; one of the very best in our list for culinary use. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 40c; 4 to 5 ft., 35c.

Forest Rose—Larger than Miner and of superb quality for culinary use; not quite so hardy as Miner and should not be planted much north of here; should be included in every collection for this section. Price, 3 to 5 ft., 35c.

Hanson—A medium sized, dark red plum of good quality; tree very hardy and productive; medium early, ripening at a time when few other plums are ripe. Price 3 to 5 ft., 20c each.

Miner—This is an old standard variety almost too well known to need description. Many regard it as a shy bearer, which is due to a lack of proper polination; when planted in an orchard among many other varieties it bears regular and very heavy; large, round, dull red, clingstone; late and profitable. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Garber—A seedling of Miner and resembles it very closely; extremely heavy bearer, and several days later than Miner. Price, 6 to 7 feet, 50c each; 5 to 6 ft., 40c each.

Prairie Flower—Large, round, dull red, clingstone; good judges pronounce this the best of the group, which certainly strongly recommends it to all lovers of this class of fruit. Price 3 to 5 feet, 40c. each.

[The Wayland Group.

Another season's experience has convinced us that some of the very best plums in existence are to be found in this group. A trial

by any skillful housewife is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of their superior qualities for any and all purposes for which plums are used.

Wyckoff Plum.

This plum has been distributed locally under the name "Chickasaw." As this is a group or family name, it is misleading; the more so from the fact that the variety does not even belong to that group. Therefore by consent of parties most interested in this variety we shall hereafter call it Wyckoff in honor of the gentleman who introduced it here and first brought it to our notice. We have been unable to trace its history further than that it came originally from Illinois. As far as we have been able to learn there is no one propagating it under the name "Chickasaw" at the present time. Fruit above medium size, of a very pretty light red color, and for culinary use the very best plum in our list. Tree perfectly hardy and very productive; should be included in every collection. Season, Sept. 1. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Aurora—Tree thrifty, healthy and said to be productive; has not fruited here yet; large, round, bright red, clingstone; season late. Price, 3 to 5 ft., 40c each.

Benson—Not fruited here yet; medium to large; deep cherry red, and like all others of this group, a clingstone; season, late; tree thrifty and handsome in form and foliage. Price, 3 to 5 ft., 40c each.

Reed—Tree of robust growth, twigs stocky and clothed with beautiful, large, healthy foliage; not fruited here yet; said to be above medium size, round, dark red, late. Price, 3 to 5 ft., 35c each.

Chickasaw Group.

We offer but one variety belonging to the Chickasaw group. The principal objection to varieties of this group, of which there is a long list, is their small size. The best of the list is Newman; fruit of medium size, bright red and beautiful; almost entirely resists the attacks of the curculio; a great polinator for all the varieties of the Wayland and Wild Goose groups; extremely productive and fine for culinary use; tree perfectly hardy. Price, 3 to 5 ft., 30c each.

Wild Goose Group.

This we regard as the commercial group of the native plums. It is safe to say that there are three times as much fruit of this group grown and sold, as of all other natives combined. At three cents per quart orchards within fifty miles of a market will yield a handsome profit. The varieties listed in this group can be relied upon to produce easily 15,000 quarts per acre, not every year, but say three out of five. The varieties of this group are not as a rule quite so hardy as varieties of other groups and for that reason would not advise to plant them farther, if quite, to the north line of this state.

Whitaker—Large, round, oblong, red, clingstone; the earliest good plum in our list; very productive; only a few days later than Milton, which variety is the first to make its appearance on the

market. This we have discarded because of its poor quality—and we can afford to wait a few days longer for fruit which will be good when we get it. So for the early plum we advise to plant the Whitaker; it is one of the most profitable orchard varieties. Price, extra fine, 7 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., nice, 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 35c; 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

Downing (Chas.)—This season this variety outdid all previous records. This was originated here in Iowa from seed of Wild Goose. Fruit large, round, red, clingstone, of unusual good quality; should be planted alternately with Newman or Whitaker for best results. Its bright cranberry color, thin skin, firm flesh, delicious flavor and its long keeping qualities recommend it to the market grower. Price 4 to 5 ft., 40c.

Dunlap—Not fruited here yet; said to be large; round inclining to oblong; bright red, clingstone; follows after Wild Goose in season; a desirable variety. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 35c.

Mrs. Cleveland—Said to be the largest of the group; oblong, red, clingstone, medium season, very fine, not fruited here yet. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 40c.

Wild Goose—Large, round, oblong; red, clingstone, early; not so reliable as Whitaker as a crop producer; otherwise there is little difference.

Tri Flora Group (Japan.)

The varieties of this numerous family which we consider worthy to be retained in the orchard are very limited. The reason we retain any of them is on account of their superior quality of fruit and great productiveness. In point of hardiness and other characteristics of tree none of them can be very highly recommended. We will continue to propagate a few of the best varieties, which we list below.

Burbank—Large, oblong, slightly conical, marbled and over-spread with red, clingstone; season middle to last of August; the most profitable of this group; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 30c.

Sweet Botan—Large, round to slightly oblong, red on yellow, clingstone. When I go to the orchard to get something good to eat I generally begin on these and go the rounds and come back for a few just to top off with. To put it plain they are just simply immense; very productive and young bearer; tree rapid and thrifty grower. This is about as far north as it would be advisable to plant it. Price, 6 to 7 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft., 40c; 4 to 5 ft., 35c.

Abundance—This very closely resembles the above variety in quality of fruit, also in shape and size, the principal difference being in the color of fruit and some slight variation in tree; if anything the preceding variety is a little hardier in tree. The best way to grow this is to top-work it into the limbs of some good hardy native, and then you can produce an abundance of most excellent fruit. Price same as Sweet Botan.

• **Domestica Group.**

This family embraces the European varieties of plums and prunes. This last season's experience with this class of fruit makes one wish for an orchard devoted entirely to such varieties, however such an undertaking would not prove to be profitable unless intelligently managed. They must be sprayed regularly to prevent the curculio from destroying the crop. If it were not for this pest this class of plums, including prunes, could be as easily and profitably produced as any of the common natives, and of late it is in fact a serious question if it will be a profitable undertaking to try to grow the common natives without also preparing to spray regularly. Once we succeed in bringing a crop of these garden plums, as they are sometimes called, to maturity, there is greater satisfaction to be derived from the various uses to which they can be applied than from any other class of plums. Many of them are most delicious dessert fruits, some are unexcelled for culinary use and several make excellent prunes when properly cured. We submit a short list of the best of this class for this section.

Richland—Tree upright, vigorous and hardy; fruit prune shaped, with very marked suture, medium to large; covered with a heavy bloom underneath, which is a coppery color, tinged with blue; flesh greenish yellow; juicy, sugary; and a freestone; very heavy bearer. A very fine fruit for dessert or culinary use and makes an excellent prune when cured. Price, 6 to 7 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft., 40c; 4 to 5 ft., 35c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Mirabelle—This variety was introduced from Warsaw in Poland. A slow growing, hardy, round-topped tree, clean and healthy; fruit of light golden yellow color and small size borne in great profusion; freestone and very small pit; for home use there is not a better plum to be found; they are just simply delicious and so sweet they require but a very small amount of sugar and will make a very good sauce without any. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 35c; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each.

Communia—Introduced by the Communia Colony of northeast Iowa. A fine grower, with large, perfect foliage and is an early and continuous bearer of quite large, blue fruit, with much bloom; a fine fruit for culinary use or dessert; should be in every garden. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 40c; 4 to 5 ft., 30c; 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

Lumbard Seedling—This is claimed to be the fourth generation through seedlings from Lumbard, entirely overcoming the fault of its parent, namely—not hardy. Fruit large, blue, splendid quality; very heavy bearer. Price, 6 to 7 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft., 45c; 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Tatge—A seedling originated at Belle Plaine, Iowa, some 25 years ago; bears the name of its originator; has stood all the test winters unharmed. It is a fine grower, an early and profuse bearer; fruit large, dark blue, of splendid quality; makes a fine prune, properly cured. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c; 2 to 3 ft., 20c.

Glass Seedling—This plum originated in northern Canada and has proven to be very hardy here in Iowa. A tree of unusual beauty,

its large glossy foliage, making it desirable as an ornamental; very thrifty and healthy; not a young bearer, but a long lived tree; fruit large to very large, oblong with suture, of fine quality and excellent for culinary use, freestone. Price, 6 to 7 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft., 40c; 4 to 5 ft.; 30c.

Blue Moldovka—Here is a fruit which has been a great delight to me this season. I do love to eat those great big, luscious, mellow fellows; freestone, large blue, with slight suture; imported from Russia; perfectly hardy, very desirable. Already sold out for this season.

German Prune—This is one of the best of the prune family, of fine quality for dessert use, and especially esteemed for drying and preserving; abundant bearer; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant; freestone. Tree not so hardy as other varieties of this group, and should not be planted much north of here. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

Damson (Blue)—This is the little old-fashioned Blue Damson; some way people, from the east, especially, wont forget this little thing; they make good pies and they are prolific and have done well in this section for a long time; not strictly hardy, but people will have it anyway. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 30c.

Hybrid Group.

Of these our list is short, but promises to be very interesting in the future and we hope profitable. Out of the many hybrids making their appearance at the present time we have to believe something will evolve which will prove to be a great boon to the fruit grower.

Compass Cherry—A hybrid of Miner plum and Sand cherry. A wonderfully healthy, thrifty tree; bears profusely at two years old; fruit small, of a dingy red color, quality fine for culinary use; very hardy and interesting.

Gonzales Plum—Parentage unknown; has some of the ear marks of both the Japans and Chickasaws. This fruited in this county the past season and is very promising for trial. It is very highly praised in other sections of the country. Fruit large to very large, nearly round, bright red, with very small seed; clingstone; medium season; very productive. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.

Select Cherries.

Of recent years this fruit has been in greater demand than any other line of fruit and will continue to be so for years to come, and those engaged in fruit growing on favorable soils will do well to plant liberally of this fruit. Cherry trees are, as a rule, short lived. They actually bear themselves to death. We have some old Early Richmond trees in our orchard which have not failed to produce a full a in the last ten years. We cannot, in reason, expect them to keep this up much longer. Cherries will thrive on any good, well drained upland. We have experimented with many varieties and the following list are our choice:

Early Richmond—The earliest cherry we have yet fruited: ripens latter part of June. Color red, quality acid, valuable for cooking early in season. Tree hardy and a regular bearer. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Montmorency—Tree very hardy, immensely productive, fruit very large, flesh firm and meaty, much superior to Richmond for canning: the most profitable cherry to plant for market: has borne eight full crops in succession here in our orchard. Color, bright, clear red, two weeks later than Richmond. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Wragg—This is a sturdy grower and an immense bearer of large, handsome, dark colored fruit, which ripens early in July. A fine, healthy, hardy tree. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 40c; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Ostheim—A hardy cherry, imported from Russia. It has been tested extensively in the Mississippi Valley and has proven to be perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish, obovate. Flesh, liver color, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, almost sweet, very good. The king of all good cherries of the Morello class. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Windsor—Origin, Ontario, Canada. This variety has begun fruiting here and we consider it worthy of trial on favorable cherry soils. Fruit, large, light red, meaty and sweet: if this proves to be a regular bearer, which we have reason to believe it will, it will be a great acquisition. Tree thrifty and a rapid grower. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Double Glass—We received this variety from Prof. Budd of Ames. This past season we sent him a package of the fruit from our trees and here is his reply: "The variety sent is Double Glass. It is as large as the Yellow Spanish of California and the South, heart-shaped, bright yellow in color, and sweet. It was found by the writer in 1882 in North Silesia, and imported under the name of Doppelte glebe glasskirrche. The name comes from the large yellow fruits grown in pairs and often in triplets. It is fully as hardy at Ames as the Early Richmond, and indeed, hardier, as we have trees in Ames fifteen years old and there is not an Early Richmond of that age left." This year's stock is all sold.

Select Grapes.

The grape is one of the most highly prized, as well as one of the most healthful of fruits, and it is adapted in some of its varieties to nearly all portions of the country and with a little care and attention can be raised on every farm and in every garden. It can be grown by anyone who has a garden, a yard, or a wall: can be confined to a stake, tied to a trellis, trained over an arbor or allowed to cover a tree or building. Generally the vines do best trained on a trellis, and where the winters are severe, they should be pruned in the fall, laid down and covered with soil. The grape should be planted on well drained land. They will not thrive over a cold, wet and stiff sub-soil. Prepare the land in which to set grapes by plowing and sub-soiling just as deep as the tools can be run.

Then dig big holes in which the roots can be spread out without crossing or doubling them up. Any good, ordinary farm land will produce fine grapes in Iowa. Eight feet apart each way is a very good distance to set them; six by eight will do, but more is better. Cut back to two buds the first year and rub off all others as they appear. The first autumn, cut back to four or six buds and cover the vine with earth. Let two canes grow the second year and in Autumn cut one of them back to three buds and the other to the length of about four feet to bear. This severe pruning gives them a strong root before allowing them to bear. Give them thorough, clean surface cultivation and you will be richly rewarded.

Agawam—Fine, large, red, borne in clusters of good size, excellent quality, aromatic flavor peculiar to this variety. Strong growing vine and very productive. Should have winter protection in this locality.

Brighton—Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Should be planted near other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone. This variety should have winter protection.

Concord—Black. This has been for many years the grape for general planting. Bunch and berry large. Medium early. Vine very hardy and healthy.

Elvira—Pale green; late. Very vigorous and extremely productive. Bunch and berry medium and very compact. One of the best white wine grapes.

Pocklington—White, very large and showy. Vine very hardy and vigorous. Bunch and berry large. Ripens about with Concord and is better in quality.

Niagara—White, quality about like (and ripens soon after) Concord. Bunch and berry large, vigorous, productive, healthy and hardy. Price of above varieties: 2 yr. No. 1, 10c each; \$1.10 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100.

Delaware—A noble variety, in quality most exquisite; does well here if given a little winter protection. Bunch and berry small, but of most beautiful compact form. Color light red, very sweet, juicy and highly flavored. This is considered one of the best if not the best American grape.

Cottage—Similar to Concord, but earlier and rather better in quality. Black, strong and vigorous grower.

Moore's Early—Black and very valuable. Two to three weeks earlier than Concord. Bunch medium. Berries larger than Concord. Should be in every garden.

Moore's Diamond—This new grape has evidently come to stay. Color, white; berries large with whitish bloom; skin thin; flesh melting, juicy and sweet to the center. Vine a strong grower and abundant bearer, healthy and very hardy.

Worden—The best of all black grapes and the most productive and satisfactory of all varieties. A strong grower, heavy yielder,

healthy foliage, fine showy bunches, and large berries of excellent quality, ripening early. It should be the first to be selected in making a garden collection.

Wyoming Red—One of the earliest red grapes. Bunch and berry rather small. Vine healthy, hardy and moderately vigorous. Very productive, sweet and desirable. Price of six varieties above 2 yr., No. 1, 15c each; \$1.60 per doz.; \$10.00 per hundred.

Woodruff Red—Very large and handsome. Color, red; strong grower, very healthy and hardy. Pronounced delicious by good judges. A few days later than Concord. 2 yr. No. 1, 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

McPike Grape—Black. Equal, if not superior, to Black Hamburg in quality. Description by committee appointed by Alton (Ill.) Horticultural Society to examine this new acquisition,

ALTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. President:—Your committee, appointed to visit the vineyard and examine the new grape shown by H. G. McPike at our last two meetings, and named "McPike," respectfully report that on Thursday, September 5th, the vineyard was visited and we were shown the vines, some of them yet loaded with fruit. We found the quality to be better than Concord or even the Worden, some of the committee going so far as to place it alongside of the Wilder or the Goethe in quality, while its enormous size at once attracts attention. We found, by measurement, some berries to be $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in circumference. We were especially interested in our examination of the vines and foliage. The original vine, a seedling of the Worden, planted by Mr. McPike, is now seven years old. We confidently recommend this new grape as a valuable addition to our short list of grapes worthy of cultivation. We congratulate Mr. McPike, our veteran grape grower, on the success that has crowned his efforts after more than thirty years of persistent labor to produce a vine healthier than the Concord and of far better quality.

A prize winner wherever shown; never failed to win first premium at any county or state fair where exhibited. Price, 75c each; 6 for \$4.00.

Campbell's Early—Black—This is not a chance seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator through successive crossing of the most promising varieties which he had produced or tested within the past thirty years. Some points of special merit in Campbell's Early are a very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, heavy mildew-resisting foliage, and bearing abundant clusters; very large, compact and handsome. Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, but very tenacious; flesh firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, free from foxiness, and as the seeds part readily, they need never be swallowed. Its season is very early—from 15th to last of August in Ohio—and its keeping qualities remarkable, having hung upon the vines sound and perfect for six weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to fall or shell from the stem. Price, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Select Currants.

Currants 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. Plant in rows five or six feet apart and three feet in the row. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms should be vigilantly looked for in spring and summer. These worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and apply with a sprinkling can. Be sure and use the remedy as soon as or before the worms appear. The currant is well adapted to our soil and climate and every one should have a liberal supply.

Victoria—This is a standard, very good and reliable currant, and will suit everybody. Very large, bright red; bunch is very long, very productive.

Cherry—Strong grower; fruit very large, sometimes measuring one-half inch in diameter. Should have good soil and thorough cultivation.

Versailles—A currant of great beauty, as bunches are long and berries of large size and excellent quality.

For want of space we only name other red currants, which we have, viz.: Wilder, Prince Albert, North Star, Fay's Prolific and Red Dutch. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Pomona Currant—A new variety of red currant, as reported by all experiment stations having it on trial; it outyields all others; 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Red Cross Currant—A new variety, said to be later than most other sorts, claimed to be double the size of Victoria and very prolific; same price as Pomona.

White Grape—This is justly becoming very popular; very large, white. The very best currant known to us, sweet or very mild acid, good grower and hardy. Has been very satisfactory, and is a currant we can recommend for any purpose. Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

White Transparent Currant—Has taken first prize eleven times in 14 years, for the best white currant at annual exhibitions of Massachusetts Horticultural society. It has a delicate flavor, milder than White Grape. Plant thrifty, healthy, upright grower; perfectly at home in Iowa soil. Price, same as White Grape.

Gooseberries.

As to soil, cultivation, etc., all we have said concerning the currant, applies to the gooseberry. Who, that is acquainted with its different uses and knows the delights of a good gooseberry pie, would ever again willingly be without this most healthful of fruits?

Houghton—Medium size, pale red, quite sweet and enormously productive. This we regard as our standby. Has the genuine gooseberry flavor.

✓ **Downing**—Fruit nearly twice as large as Houghton. Flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good. Lacks the genuine gooseberry flavor of the above. Plant vigorous; one of the best. Price of Houghton and Downing, 2 yr., No. 1, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

✓ **Champion**—About as large as Downing; enormously productive, and has the genuine Goosberry flavor; has never been known to mildew; one of the very best sorts for home use or market. Price, 2 yr. No. 1, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

✓ **Josselyn (Red Jacket)**—A new berry which is likely soon to take first place; as large as the largest, berry smooth, very hardy and prolific; has recently been re-named in honor of its introducer, Mr. Josselyn. Price, 2 year No. 1; 20c; \$2 per doz.

Select Raspberries.

The plan most commonly recommended for laying out the raspberry plantation is to plant in rows from six to eight feet apart and two to three or more feet in the row; but recent experience has convinced us that there is a much better plan; we now plant raspberries in hedge rows; plants one foot apart in row and rows twelve feet apart. The dense hedge row smothers out all weeds in and near the row, rendering cultivation easier and quicker; keep this space between the rows well and frequently cultivated. It is a well known fact that raspberries are always larger, finer and sweeter if grown partially in the shade; the hedge row furnishes this condition. It also stays the young canes against the wind twisting and breaking them, resulting in more and better canes, more and finer fruit, and rendering easier and quicker cultivation. Give this plum a trial and you will soon be convinced of its advantages over the old plan.

Older—This we consider well worthy to head the list, the greatest drouth resister among raspberries. Is among the earliest and is the largest black-cap we have any knowledge of. Ripens all its fruit perfectly. Last berries as large as the first. Has small seeds with much pulp and rich juice, therefore the most healthful of all raspberries. People who would not dare use the dry, seedy varieties, can use these freely. Originated in Iowa and is of iron-clad hardiness.

Kansas—A large early berry, is very large and fine. Many experiment stations have placed it at the head of the list. A very strong grower; withstands drouth splendidly and is enormously productive.

Gregg—Of great size, fine quality, very productive; has been a standby and very popular for years; several days later than Older or Kansas. No one can afford to be without it.

Nemaha—A seedling of Gregg and the fruit seems to be identical. Supposed to be hardier in cane than its parent.

Conrath—At present this holds the place for best mid-season blackcap. It is of ironclad hardiness, berries large, shiny black and always good sellers. Enormously productive and a good shipper.

Eureka—Ripens nearly with Palmer; fruit firm, of large size,

equaling Gregg; superior quality; free from bloom, making it very attractive in fruit box; brings the highest market price. Strong grower, very hardy, healthy foliage, and in some localities stands at the head for productiveness.

Price of above varieties, 40c doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Munger—The fruit of Munger is black, and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. The past season, when most others were dry and seedy, Munger ripened up sweet and juicy. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, but stand extreme cold very much better; free from disease, upright in growth. Price, 50c doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Cumberland—This new berry is a very valuable acquisition. Its hardiness has been proven and will thrive anywhere that Blackcaps can be grown. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg. In spite of its unusual large size, the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. Price 75c doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Black Diamond—It was introduced last year and this season sustains its claim as a leader wherever fruited. It is not the largest berry ever grown, but is large enough and all the same size, shiny black and looks exceedingly beautiful in the box. Its hardiness is proven. Not a report of an injury among those who fruited it last year. Price same as Cumberland.

Purple Cap Varieties.

The New Cardinal Raspberry—This wonderful berry is a surprise in the fullness of its merits—its great growth, extreme hardiness and the exceeding productiveness of its choice red, rich, pure flavored berries. It will pay. It is not a novelty, but a variety of great merit. The new Cardinal is claimed to grow ten feet high, and bears in proportion. Leading horticulturists who have seen this berry say it is one of the wonders of the century, so far exceeding all others as to put it entirely beyond comparison. Judge Wellhouse, president of Kansas State Horticultural society, said at the meeting of the society that the introduction of the Cardinal Raspberry would add millions to the wealth of the farmers of the country because of its inherent great vigor and exceeding productiveness. Price, 50c each; \$5 per doz.

Columbian—Has been grown with more or less success in all parts of the country. It has proved to be as hardy as most other sorts; immensely productive, vigorous grower; for canning or drying purposes it is much superior to other varieties, as it retains its color and flavor. Price 50c doz; \$2.50 per 100.

Shafer's Colossal—40c doz.; \$2 per 100.

Red and Yellow Varieties—These are multiplied by suckers; they

sprout all over the ground near them and must be confined to narrow rows by running the plow through frequently during the growing season; properly managed they excel all other raspberries for quality and equal them in productiveness; for my own part I could not think of discarding them.

Golden Queen—This variety is almost identical with Cuthbert, except in color. Fruit large, productive; quality first-class. It is beyond doubt the finest and most profitable yellow berry grown. Price, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large; measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. Price, 25c doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

The Early King—Very vigorous in cane and will surely take the first place as an extra early large red berry. Its hardiness and earliness have been fully tested during the past winter when not a bud was injured. Price, 75c doz.; \$3 per 100.

The Miller—This is now the most generally planted of the early red raspberries. It proves hardy and productive. The berries are very firm, large, bright red and good. Price, 25c doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Loudon—The superior points of this excellent red raspberry are vigor of growth; large fruit, beautiful rich dark crimson color, good quality and great productiveness and hardiness, enduring our coldest winters without protection. Price 40c doz.; \$2 per 100.

Select Blackberries.

About the same general directions will apply as for the raspberry. Our plants are of regular nursery propagation; root cutting plants; are worth tenfold more to the fruit grower than sucker plants dug from old exhausted patches, this latter being the cause of most of the failures in attempts to produce this valuable fruit; be sure that you get genuine nursery propagated plants and you will succeed. The blackberry is naturally a stronger bush than the raspberry and should be planted in rows eight feet apart and three feet in the row. Otherwise their culture is the same as raspberries.

Snyder—This is the old stand-by which succeeds anywhere a blackberry can be grown. If properly pruned and cared for is good enough for anybody.

Western Triumph—In many sections this has been a leader for twenty years, and has seldom failed to produce a profitable crop; reasonably hardy in cane; berry of good size, free from core and has a delicious flavor. Season early.

Agawam—Ranks highest in quality. Prof. Bailey pronounces it as the best and it is probably the most popular berry in New York, where it originated. It has been proven to be entirely hardy and especially valuable for family use where quality is the first consideration.

Ancient Briton—The leading berry in the northwest, where it grows to great perfection. Its canes and flexible roots render it easy to lay down for winter protection. Its berries are fine; season medium early.

Above varieties 50c doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Ohmer—The latest berry on the list, and one of the best. Berries are extra large for its season and should be planted largely. Extreme late berries always sell at a high price. Price, 60c per doz; \$3 per 100.

The Messereau—A gentleman in New York purchased a quantity of Snyder Blackberries. When they came into bearing one of these plants quickly attracted attention by its vigorous growth and berries which were much larger and sweeter than any other. The attention of Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University, was called to it who at once pronounced it to be a new and distinct variety and named it Messereau in honor of the man who first recognized it. Its hardiness was demonstrated during the extreme winter of 1898-9, when not a bud was injured and it bore twice as much as the Snyder, and of a much higher quality. It is certain the demand for plants will be very great for a long time to come. Price, 75c doz.; \$4 per 100.

Select Strawberries.

No one owning a home, or for that matter having one rented for a term of years, can put a little money to better use than to buy three or four hundred plants of the standard varieties of strawberry. Give them the proper care and a good sized family will hardly use all the fruit they will produce the next season after planting. Nothing will bring quicker and greater satisfaction to the planter, more keen delight to his children, or lessen the burdens of his good wife in providing for the table than a well kept strawberry bed. The best time to plant strawberries is in early spring and on fertile, new soil, or old land brought to a high state of cultivation. If horses are to be used in cultivating, plant in rows three and one-half to four feet apart, and one to three feet in the row, but for hand culture, one by two feet will answer. Here is the plan we have found the most profitable and always gives large, fine fruit: Set plants as early in spring as the season will permit; pinch off all the blossom stocks which appear the first season; this throws all the strength into a good stand of new plants for next year. About November first cover with rye or wheat straw, just deep enough so they can come up through it; if too much is on remove a part of it when spring comes and leave the rest to keep the berries off the soil. Dig enough of these new plants to start a new bed, which treat as before, and as soon as the crop is off plow under the old bed, and keep this up year after year and you will have the finest fruit that can be produced.

Our plants are strictly nursery grown and will give far greater satisfaction than can possibly be obtained with plants taken from an old fruiting bed. Such plants are not worth the digging. Note those marked (P) are pistillates, having imperfect blossoms and should have a row of some staminate variety within 15 feet or they will usually produce imperfect fruit.

We advise when making small beds for family use to plant in three rows with a staminate variety in the center and pistillate var-

eties on either side, or when planting a field of them, every third row should be a staminate to insure perfect fertilization. Many ask why not leave out the pistillate varieties, then we will have no trouble about fertilization? Our answer is that many of our very best and most profitable varieties are self-sterile and when intelligently managed they produce the finest fruit and by far the most of it. In selecting varieties for description we will restrict ourselves to those recognized as the best all around varieties for this section, and only recommend those we have tried and found worthy. We have many varieties of more or less value which we shall not describe for want of space.

(S) **Bederwood**—This is much recommended as a fertilizer for all early pistillate sorts. Very early and productive. Berries above medium size and bright red color.

(P) **Crescent**—This is an old standard variety, which has made more money for the growers than any other ever introduced. Above medium size, bright red, good quality, and a good shipper. Plant has clean, thrifty foliage and makes runners freely.

(P) **Warfield**—This has succeeded everywhere and with everybody. Sells well and ships well; bears immense crops of dark blood red berries. One of the very best for canning. Don't fail to plant some of this variety.

Price of above three varieties, per 25, 25c; per 50, 35c; per 100, 70c; per 1,000, \$4.

(P) **Haverland**—This is a berry that is immensely productive everywhere. Medium in season, fruit large, light in color, needs near market, but for home garden, nothing excels it in amount of fruit.

(S) **Marshall**—This berry we believe has no equal as an extremely large berry. Berries deep blood red to center, flavor very much like the wild berry. Foliage large and vigorous. While it will not perhaps yield as many quarts to the acre as some medium sized berries, yet it is the best extra large berry. It makes comparatively few runners and should be grown in hedge row to get the largest berries.

(S) **Brandywine**—Season medium to later. One of the finest berries we have yet tried; will surely become a great favorite. It is one of the heaviest fruited. Berries very large, deep blood red to center. You should try this variety.

(S) **Gandy's Prize**—One of the most popular extra late sorts. The berries are large, cone shaped and as even as a top, and perhaps as largely planted as any late variety. It is very productive considering it ripens its berries nearly all at once and after most other varieties are running small, so the grower is still able to supply his customers with fine large berries.

(S) **Tennessee Prolific**—Season, early. This is one of the most productive berries we have ever grown; seems especially adapted to our light soil. A good shipper, dark red to center and of excellent flavor; will become very popular. One of the very best on our list.

(P) **Sample**—A berry of large size and fine quality; deep blood red to the center. Colors all over at once; will yield as well as the Haverland. A strong growing plant with perfect foliage.

(S) **Excelsior**—In all my experience in strawberry culture I have never tested a berry save the Sample which pleased me so much as this. It is rightly named, for it surely excels any other early berry yet introduced and will be a leader as the extra early berry both north and south. It was fruited in the same plot with all the other extra early sorts and first picking was four full days ahead of Michel and only one day later than the Earliest. The berries were larger than any ripening at the same season, very uniform in size and the last picking was very nearly as large as the first. Its color is a deep blood red and one of the very best shippers. It will take the highest rank at the south for a berry to ship north. You run no risk in planting this variety; adapted to both light and heavy soils.

(S) **Aroma**—Season, very late; size much above medium, bright red flesh to center and a good shipper. One of the best pollenizers for late sorts; well adapted to light soil and will not disappoint you.

(S) **Carrie**—Season, medium early; a daughter of the Haverland and very closely resembles it. It is large, bright red color and very firm. It is conceded to be one of the most productive berries ever put on the market. While it was only recently introduced, yet evidence is abundant that it succeeds generally. There is not a berry in our collection which made a better appearance on the market this last season than this. A strong growing plant, with perfect foliage. You will make no mistake to plant it liberally.

(S) **Clyde**—Season, medium. It has been many years since a berry has been introduced which created such a furore among growers as this. Its strong points may be enumerated as follows: Enormously productive, berries large, cone-shaped, as pretty as a top, bright crimson to the center, and seems to succeed on all soils. By all means give this berry a trial.

(S) **Splendid**—Above medium size, dark crimson, very productive and handles well; is said to have out-yielded Warfield. If we were going to select just one variety from our list to plant exclusively, it would be Splendid. It is the most satisfactory berry we have ever planted. It is very uniform in shape and size, dark crimson color all over and the best in quality of any berry on our list.

Price of above eleven varieties, per 25, 30c; per 50, 40c; per 100, 80c; per 1,000, \$5.

(S) **Parker Earl**—Probably the most productive late staminate berry grown. On light land it sets more fruit than it can mature; on rich moist land under high culture it succeeds well. Fruit large, good quality, dark glossy red; makes but few runners. Price per 25, 35c; per 50, 60c; per 100, \$1.

(S) **Rough Rider**—Originated in Oswego county, New York, by Chas. Learned. A seedling of Eureka, fertilized by Gandy. It is a good runner and enormously productive. Berries very large, color dark red like Gandy. What makes it especially valuable is its extreme firmness, which enables the grower to ship to very distant

markets. It is also a late berry, which taken in connection with its great size and attractive appearance cannot fail to make it one of the most valuable varieties grown. Price per 25, 50c; per 50, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.00.

(S) **Senator Dunlap**—Season, early to late. A new berry just introduced last year. Our opinion from one year's trial is that it is equal to any variety on our grounds. Its fruit is a beautiful glossy red, fine shape and large. Growers will make no mistake by making a start with this variety. Price per 25, 40c; per 50, 80c; per 100, \$1.50.

Select Evergreens.

The following are the best sorts of Evergreens to plant in this part of the state for shelter belts and ornament. There is nothing which will add more to the value of a farm or more comfort to the home than a well arranged plantation of evergreens. Their shade is cool and refreshing in summer, and a belt of them is the greatest barrier against winter blasts which can be provided. Our evergreens have been two and three times transplanted, are heavy rooted and stocky, thrifty plants.

White Pine—One of the best evergreens. Foliage is a warm light green, often with a bluish tinge. The leaves in fives, three or four inches long, soft and delicately fragrant. It does not grow so rapid the first few years as some, but after being planted eight or ten years, it is the most rapid grower of all evergreens. It accommodates itself to a great variety of soils; it is one of the best for shelter, the best large growing evergreen to plant near buildings or along streets to be trimmed up for shade. But few, if any other trees, unite so many elements of beauty and utility as our native White Pine.

Pinus Ponderosa—Of Colorado. Heavy wooded pine, a rapid grower, forming a tree of great size. Bark reddish and foliage longer and coarser than the Red or Norway pine. A valuable tree for the west and northwest. Well adapted to dry, windy and exposed positions. It is a native of western Nebraska and will do well on our light, dry, sandy soil.

Scotch Pine (Pinus Sylvestris)—A rapid growing, hardy variety, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Valuable for shelter and makes a good lawn tree, and being one of the hardiest of the evergreen family, it readily adapts itself to the trying climate of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. It also thrives well on the dry plains of Kansas, and is perfectly at home in Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and other states.

Balsam Fir (Picea 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.

Black Hills Spruce—This is the Picea Alba or the White Spruce, but with this difference: That while the Norway and the Black and White Spruce will not endure the winter droughts of the western plains, this tree seems well adapted for all the regions from which

the others are excluded. Growing in a dry climate and often richly colored, it seems to meet the requirements of a vast field. While the air of the plains has but about 50 degrees of moisture to 90 degrees in the eastern states, it is necessary to have something which will endure the bright sun and drying winds of winter.

Norway Spruce (*Abies Excelsa*)—A very popular variety from Europe. It has been more extensively planted in this country than has any other evergreen. In fact, it is so well known as being one of the best evergreens for ornamental purposes that it is only necessary to say that it is also the most valuable for wind breaks, screens and hedges.

***Picea Pungens* or Silver Spruce**—This is the King of Spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinoor among the gems of the Rockies. It is a child of the storm king, growing at an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is generally found even there in deep gorges or on the north of the ranges. We would naturally suppose that it could not endure a sudden change or thrive in a hot climate. There are some fine specimens growing in Washington; also in North Carolina. The question arises, while the tree endures such a diversity of climate, why is it never found on the lower altitudes, or among the foot hills? The answer is, it could not possibly grow there. The Douglass, the Ponderosa and Concolor have larger seeds and send out a strong plant, and therefore they are found lower down. *Pungens* seed is small, about 110,000 to the pound. In the higher altitudes are frequent showers and often moss in the woods, and the ground is seldom dry. It is not hot enough to kill the plants, and so, on the high altitudes, nature has provided for their propagation. The cone on the *Pungens* is about one-half the size of that of the Norway. The needles are short and sharp—pungent—hence the name. They are polished like glass.

Dwarf Mountain Pine, (*Pinus Montana*)—It is a beautiful little tree or bush, foliage very dense and of a rich, dark green; very valuable for ornamental purposes; is perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations.

Juniper Virginia, Red Cedar—A well known American tree which varies much in habit and color of foliage. It succeeds well on the plains of Nebraska and Kansas, where other evergreens fail and is very desirable for ornamental purposes; also for windbrakes, shelter belts and hedges.

American Arborvitae (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—One of the finest evergreens for ornamental screens and hedges, It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge. It bears trimming to any extent desired and plants that have been rendered compact by clipping, retain the fresh green of their leaves in winter better than those with more open foliage. For an ornamental hedge the plants may be set twelve to sixteen inches apart. For a screen to grow tall, plant about two feet apart.

Pyramidal Arborvitae—A superb, new and hardy sort of very compact habit; much better than the Irish Juniper; grows in a perfect column; is rare and beautiful, and is largely planted in ceme-

teries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This is perhaps the most valuable Arborvitæ in cultivation.

Rocky Mountain Silver Cedar—A tree of rare beauty, almost equal to Silver Spruce. Naturally assumes an upright form. Deserves a prominent position on the lawn. Coming originally from the Rocky Mountains, it is entirely hardy and well adapted to our climate.

PRICE LIST OF EVERGREENS.

	EACH.	PER 10.	PER 100
White Pine, 3 to 4 ft.....	50c	\$4.50	\$30.00
“ “ 2 to 3 ft.....	35c	3.00	25.00
“ “ 18 to 24 in.....	20c	1.75	15.00
“ “ 12 to 18 in.....	15c	1.25	10.00
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft., same as price of White Pine of same size; no smaller ones to offer.			
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 in., same price as White Pine of same size.			

	EACH.	PER 10.	PER 100
Pinus Ponderosa, 2 to 3 ft.....	40c	\$3.50	\$30.00
“ “ 18 to 24 in.....	30c	2.50	20.00
“ “ 12 to 18 in.....	20c	1.75	15.00
Silver Cedar, 12 to 18 in.....	35c	....	....
Dwarf Mountain Pine, 18 to 24 in....	45c	....	....
Balsam Fir, 18 to 24 in.....	35c	3.00	....
“ “ 12 to 18 in.....	25c	2.50	....
Silver Spruce (Picæ Pungens) 18 to 24	\$1.00	....	....
“ “ 2 to 3 ft	3.00	....	....
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in.....	50c	....	....
“ “ 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	....	....
Red Cedar, 12 to 18 in.....	....	....	13.00
Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	....	....
American Arbor Vitæ, 2 to 3 ft.....	35c	3.00	20.00
“ “ 18 to 24 in....	25c	2.25	10.00
“ “ 12 to 18 in....	15c	1.50	8.00

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Carolina Poplar—Pyramidal form and robust growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, of light green color, changing to dark green. Makes a very handsome shade or street tree. Smoke and soot of large cities do not damage its foliage. Perfectly hardy. Price, 12 to 16 ft., 60c each; 10 to 12 ft., 50c; 8 to 10 ft., 40c; 6 to 8 ft., 30c.

Sugar Maple, or Hard Maple—One of the most beautiful shade or ornamental trees; when given plenty of room form a fine, round, dense head. In autumn, its foliage, presenting varying and beautiful colors as cold weather approaches; and often becomes gorgeously colored. Price, 8 to 10 ft., 50c each; 7 to 8 ft., 45c; 6 to 7 ft., 40c; 5 to 6 ft., 35c; 4 to 5 ft., 30c.

Poplar Leaved White Birch—A rapid growing shade tree of beautiful form. Very desirable for street or lawn planting. By

the time the tree is five or six years old the bark of the trunk and larger branches becomes of a beautiful silvery white color. Entirely hardy in all parts of the northwest. Makes elegant shade. Price, 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; 7 to 8 ft., 60c; 6 to 7 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft., 40c.

Linden (Commonly called Basswood)—A very graceful and beautiful tree for planting on the lawn. Its leaves are moved with the least breath of air and show the white surface underneath. Its blossoms are delightfully fragrant and the busy bee delights in their sweetness. Price, 7 to 8 ft., 50c; 6 to 7 ft., 40c; 5 to 6 ft., 30c; 4 to 5 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 20c.

Catalpa Speciosa—A very hardy tree with large, tropical appearing foliage and a free bloomer, followed by long bean-like pods. Desirable for shade and street trees. Price, 8 to 10 ft., 50c; 7 to 8 ft., 40c each.

Mountain Ash—(Oak Leaved)—A handsome and hardy variety, with large and deeply lobed leaves, distinct and fine; covered in autumn with bright scarlet berries: Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Weeping Trees.

Birch—Cut leaved, weeping. Unquestionably one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. Perfectly hardy, as is shown by the fact that perfect, full grown specimens are seen in Minnesota, where the mercury drops to 30 and 40 degrees below zero. Price, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry—Another season's growth fully sustains what we have heretofore claimed for this remarkable tree—unequalled in gracefulness and beauty, combined with the strongest vigor, health and hardiness. And the unsolicited testimony of many having them growing in various parts of the country, from Wisconsin and Canada to Florida—from the bleak hills of New England, the sunny vales of California and the arid plains of Texas—all confirm our claim that it is the best hardy weeping tree ever produced. Price, two-year heads, \$1.50 each.

Camperdown Weeping Elm—This forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season; the leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. Price, 2-year heads, \$1.50 each.

Wier's Cut Leaved Silver Maple—One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage; growth rapid, shoots slender, drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as cut leaf weeping birch; foliage abundant, silvery underneath, deeply and delicately cut, ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Ornamental Trees.

Bechtel's Double Flowering American Crab—A medium-sized hardy ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses, scenting the atmosphere for a long distance with the perfume equal to that of equal to that of any rose. Unlike many other trees, it does not bloom until the leaves are fully developed, which adds greatly to its beauty. Price, 4 ft.; 50c each.

Russian Olive—An extremely hardy tree, with silver foliage, and the most delightfully fragrant when in bloom of anything we have a knowledge of. A small sprig taken into the house will perfume it throughout; tree attains only medium size. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; 2 ft., 25c each.

Horse Chestnut—A very popular tree for street or lawn planting. Hardy and covered in early summer with magnificent spikes of flowers. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Ornamental Shrubs and Flowering Plants.

Snow Ball—A well-known shrub; produces its snowy-white flowers in large balls or masses in June; for the best affect trim into a round ball-shaped bush. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 30c each.

Syringia or Mock Orange—One of the most desirable shrubs. Its beauty and fragrance make it a universal favorite. They grow to a height of eight or ten feet and bloom profusely in the spring. Price, 2 ft., 25c each.

Spirae Van Houtte—Graceful, with long drooping sprays, studded thickly with handsome, pure-white flowers, hence the name "Bridal Wreath." The grandest of all. Price 18 to 24 in., 25c each.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—A fine shrub and very popular, quite hardy, easy to grow and blooms the same year they are set out. The flowers are in immense panicles, creamy-white when first open, changing to pure white when fully out and turning pink and bronze with age, blooms during August and September. The flowers will be larger and finer if given good rich soil, and the plants cut back each spring fully one-half the past season's growth. Price, 18 to 24 in., 25c each, 2 to 3 ft. 35c each.

Golden Glow—A hardy perennial plant, growing eight feet high; branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems, exquisite double blossoms of the brightest golden color and as large as the Cactus Dahlia. Price, strong roots, 25c each.

Yuca Filamentosa—An interesting and tropical appearing plant, which will endure any of our northern winters, and is therefore valuable for those localities where flowering plants are scarce. It is an evergreen perennial, throwing up in the middle of the summer flower stalks three feet in height, bearing a profusion of creamy white, bell-shaped blossoms. One of the most beautiful plants for the lawn. Price, 2-yr. plants, 50c each.

Eulalia Zebrina Japonica—These plants form one of the most beautiful objects that can be grown. They are striped and spotted

grasses, forming a dense clump and growing five to ten feet high. They bear large, feathery plumes, which are exceedingly odd and handsome, especially when dried and used for winter decoration. As a lawn plant they have no superior. Price 50c each.

Herbaceous Paeonia—Paeonies are showy, beautiful, easily cultivated, never-failing, and commend themselves to every one who has a garden. With judicious selection a remarkably pleasing effect may be produced for three months in the year. Perfectly hardy. Red, white and shades of pink. Price, 25c each.

Trumpet Flower—A splendid vine, vigorous and hardy, and a very rapid grower, well adapted for covering unsightly objects. The flowers are magnificent, being fully four to five inches long and in clusters. Price, 25c each.

Clematis Vines.

Jackmannii—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. The Jackmannii has no superior. July to October. Price, strong-field grown, 75c each.

Madame Edouard Andre (The Red Clematis)—An entirely distinct and most novel variety, and the nearest approach to a BRIGHT RED ever sent out. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, being a hybrid of the popular Jackmannii, which it resembles in freedom of bloom, strong, vigorous growth and shape and size of flower, but is a distinct carmine red color of a most pleasing shade, entirely different from all other varieties. Price, strong field grown, 75c each.

Clematis Paniculata—This wonderful flower blooms in July and lasts until September. It is one of the finest of hardy climbers, with handsome foliage, of very vigorous and rapid growth, and produces in late summer dense sheets of medium sized pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. Each branchlet is thickly set with these showy flowers, and altogether produce a most gorgeous sight. This is a new Japanese plant and perfectly hardy and finely adapted to use for any covering purpose. Price, strong field grown, 50c each.

Henryi—The best and most popular of all the white varieties. Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy; a perpetual bloomer. Price, strong field grown, 75c each.

Wistaria—Chinese—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, when well established growing at the rate of 15 or 20 feet in a season, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers, resembling in size and shape a bunch of grapes; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall. Price, 2-yr. plants, 50c each.

Roses.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, shading to rose color, very double. flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Price, 2-yr. blooming plants, 50c each.

Crimson Rambler—This rose is unquestionably an acquisition, a novelty of high order, and most distinct in its characteristics. It is a running or climbing rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid grower, with handsome, shining foliage, and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double roses. Its clustered form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which will make this new claimant for admiration an assured favorite. For verandas, walls, pillars and fences, it is a most suitable plant. Price, 2-yr. blooming plants, 50c each.

White Rambler (Thalia)—Pure white, of very strong and vigorous habit of growth. Free bloomer and handsome. 2-yr blooming plants, 50c each.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Blooms in large clusters, with flowers varying from white to crimson. Luxuriant dark-green foliage; perfectly hardy. 2-year blooming plants, 50c each.

Prairie Queen—The well-known climber. Flower double, beautiful pink, fading to nearly white. 2-yr. blooming plants, 50c each.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very heavily mossed; one of the best. 2 yr. blooming plants, 50c each.

Luxembourg Moss—Large cupped and a very fine rose. A luxuriant grower and free bloomer. 2-yr. blooming plants, 50c each.

Madame Plantier—Pure white; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best of the hardy white roses. 2-yr. blooming plants, 50c each.

General Jacqueminot—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety. Grown more extensively than any other rose, especially for winter. 2-year blooming plants, 50c each.

Paul Neyron—Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter; color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and one of the most constant and prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class; young plants in the nursery rows bloom almost without intermission, from June to late October. 2-year blooming plants, 50c each.

Pointers for Patrons.

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Do you want fine ornamental trees for door-yard? We recommend P. L. White Birch, Oak Leaved Mountain Ash, Weir's Cut Leaved Maple, Camperdown Weeping Elm, Cut Leaved Weeping White Birch, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Linden and Sugar Maple.

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Remember that first-class stock always commands first-class prices. Do not be deluded into the thought that some one is going to furnish first-class stock at second-class prices. In buying anything it always pays to buy the best and this is specially true when it comes to nursery stock.

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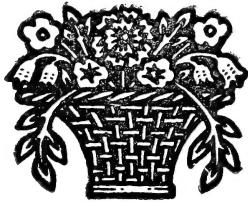
No family should be without plenty of fruit for the home table and for canning—better have a little surplus than to go a little scant. Send us your order and you will soon have an abundance and to spare.

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A certificate of nursery inspection, certifying that our nurseries have been examined and found to be free from all insect pests, is attached to every order that leaves our nurseries.

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If you wish to get a few orders from your neighbors, write us for terms and address, LINN COUNTY NURSERY, CENTER POINT, IOWA.



Index.

	PAGES
APPLES,	2, 6
" Summer,	2, 3
" Fall,	3
" Winter,	3, 6
" Crab,	6, 7
BLACKBERRIES,	21, 22
CHERRIES,	14, 15
CLEMATIS VINES,	30
CURRANTS,	18
EVERGREENS	25, 27
FLOWERING PLANTS,	29, 30
GOOSEBERRIES,	18, 19
GRAPES,	15, 17
MULBERRIES,	8
ORNAMENTAL TREES,	29
PEACHES,	8
PEARS,	7
PLUMS,	8, 14
RASPBERRIES,	19, 21
ROSES,	31
SHADE TREES,	27, 28
SHRUBS, Ornamental	29
STRAWBERRIES,	22, 25
WEEPING TREES,	28

ONE of our great philanthropists said: If I knew I were to die tomorrow nevertheless I should plant a tree today. If there were more people of a like mind this world would be a much better place to live in.

We are not surprised that some people fail to grow fruit: we have known individuals to take a bill of stock of sufficient size that the proper planting of it would require a long, hard day's work, but they would as they thought, have it planted all proper and right in the short space of one or two hours. They might about as well have thrown their money in the fire and saved the little work they did do.

To Raise Fruit Means Work Intelligently Applied.

Never plant trees in an old, hard uncultivated soddy patch, the trees wont take to it, and very likely you will think hard of the nurseryman who sold them to you, instead of kicking yourself for planting them in such an unfavorable position.

We wish to emphasize this fact, THE SOIL CANNOT BE TOO WELL PREPARED. PLOW THOROUGHLY AND CULTIVATE FREQUENTLY.

We advise deep planting for all kinds of fruit trees, in our own orchards we plant one to two feet deeper than the trees stood in nursery. It is our experience that trees planted a sufficient depth are not subject to root injury in such severe winters as 1898 and 1899.

The number of trees or plants required to plant an acre may be found by dividing the number of square feet (43,569) in an acre by the number of square feet you wish each plant or tree to occupy.

Number of Trees Required to Plant an Acre.

30 ft. apart each way.....	50	8x12 ft. apart.....	450
25 ft. " " "	70	12x16 ft. "	225
20 ft. " " "	110	16x20 ft. "	113
18 ft. " " "	135	20x24 ft. "	90
15 ft. " " "	205	Strawberry for garden per sq. rod	
12 ft. " " "	300	2x2 ft. apart "	75
10 ft. " " "	435	1x2 ft. "	125
8 ft. " " "	680	1x1 ft. "	270
6 ft. " " "	1210	1½x3½ ft per acre.....	8300
5 ft. " " "	1745	Blackberry plants.	
4 ft. " " "	2725	3½x7 ft. per acre	1800
3 ft. " " "	4840	Raspberry in hedge row.	
4x8 ft apart.....	1300	1x12 ft. per acre	3630

If you cannot well avoid planting your trees in an old soddy uncultivated orchard site, the following plan will be a success if followed out carefully, viz.: Dig the holes in the fall, and dig them twice as large as would be necessary under ordinary circumstances; let them stand open over winter to catch and retain as much moisture as possible; also the action of the frost, the process of frequent thawing and freezing, will be a great aid in preparing the soil for tree growth. Immediately after you have planted your trees, before the soil loses any of its moisture, thoroughly mulch a space of at least a square rod of which the tree occupies the center. We know of no other plan by which you can make a success of planting trees in an old soddy uncultivated orchard.

Local Agents Wanted in Every County in the State.

Write for our terms to agents, or special terms on club orders.

ALWAYS be sure to address:

THE LINN COUNTY NURSERY, CENTER POINT, IOWA,
S. W. SNYDER, PROP.