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**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
AND PRICE LIST. ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣**



**Fruit and
Ornamental**



Trees,

Shrubbery,



Roses, Etc.

**Bon Y Fedw Nursery,
IOWA FALLS, IOWA.**

Catalogue for Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

**CASH Must Accompany Each Order. Buyers Furnishing Satisfactory Reference
Will be Given 30 to 60 Days Time.**

HOW TO ORDER In ordering be sure to write your name and address plainly. Give post-office, county and state each time you write. Do not fail to state how stock is to be shipped, whether by freight or express. This will aid us to avoid mistakes.

PACKING All stock is carefully packed and labeled, and delivered to depot or express office free of charge, after which our responsibility ceases. Should there be any mistakes in filling the order, as to varieties listed, or prices therefor, we will gladly and promptly correct the same upon due notice.

SHIPPING FACILITIES Our shipping facilities afford purchasers the choice and benefits of four railroads, running in all directions from the city, thus avoiding transfers, and enabling us to make speedy deliveries. All stock sent by express goes at reduced rates.

ORDER EARLY It is important that all orders be placed early. This gives you the opportunity of selecting many special varieties which are wholly taken by early buyers.

QUALITY OF STOCK We do not wish to appear self-conceited, but in justice to ourselves, and for the benefit of the people who have never dealt with us, we wish to say that there is no stock superior to that grown and offered by us. It is our business and profession to know the best conditions in which stock should be grown. This has been our practice and experience through life, and we know that to lose a man's confidence is to lose his patronage.

OUR CATALOGUE We aim to place a copy of our catalogue in the hands of every person interested in nursery stock. We try to tell what we know of the best varieties, from practical, down-to-date experience. We spend much time and money in selecting the best varieties for a cold climate.

OUR REFERENCES Our references as to responsibility are ample. We refer, by permission to either or both the State Bank and the First National Bank of Iowa Falls.

ORIGINATORS We are the originators and introducers of many exceptionally fine varieties of apples and strawberries, of which due mention will be made in this catalogue.

REMITTANCES Should be made by bank draft, postal order or express order. Six (6) of any variety at dozen rates; 50 at 100 rates; 500 at 1000 rates.

STATE OF IOWA.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

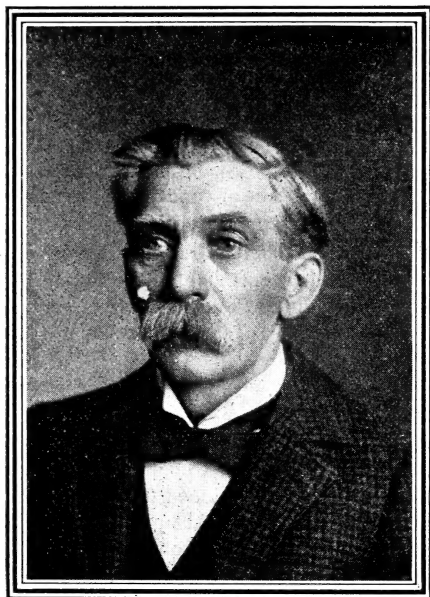
This is to certify that the growing stock and premises of the Bon Y Fedw Nursery, G. A. Ivins proprietor, situated in Iowa Falls, county of Hardin, state of Iowa, have been inspected according to the provisions of Chapter 53 of the acts of the twenty-seventh General Assembly, and that no indications have been found of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insects or disease.

H. E. SUMMERS, State Entomologist.

Ames, Iowa.

♦ ♦ BON Y FEDW ♦ ♦

Nursery and Fruit Farm.



G. A. IVINS.



In tiny seed slumbers, what wondrous life?
In nature's arcana, what secrets involved?
What hidden arena, with marvel and strife
Where each fertile germ to plant life is evolved.

Men roam the green earth, and with wondering view
Mute mysteries to rise each step of their way!
Flowers unnumbered of all fragrance and hue
Bloom, from rose-tinted spring till autumn is gray.

Our brain we emblaze for a torch that reveals
The source wherein life's great wonder began;
But what forces mighty all nature conceals?
What unfathomed depths to all wisdom of man?

Iowa Falls, Iowa.

—G. A. IVINS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The return of another season affords us the opportunity of again thanking our friends for their more than generous patronage, and for the kindly encouragement offered.

We have made extensive improvements during the past year, necessarily expensive, but demanded by our rapidly and steadily increasing trade. By reason of these improvements, chief among which is a large and perfectly arranged cold storage house, we are able to keep stock in the very best of condition throughout the winter months, and to fill all orders on short notice.

During the growing season of 1902 the rainfall was abundant, and our stock, which is always carefully grown, is exceptionably vigorous and healthy. We are careful and thorough in the filling of orders, and each and every shipment is properly made, as to selection, packing, etc. We feel confident of our ability to please every customer with this extra choice stock.

We prefer to do business directly with THE PEOPLE WHO PLANT. We have no traveling agents to whom are paid excessive commissions, which must of necessity be paid by the purchaser, finally. By dealing with us, directly, you can save money on every article in the nursery trade. These traveling agents are in the business solely for revenue. There is no responsibility attached to their words or representations. They know nothing about the nursery business, nor are they posted as to the most desirable varieties of fruits for the planters of this climate.

We wish to caution our friends and patrons not to buy the so-called novelties, which are offered at high prices by these traveling agents. Descriptions of these trees and plants are false and absolutely without foundation in nearly every instance. WE GROW ALL OUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. We know their fruiting characteristics, and their ability to withstand the varying conditions of this climate, and therefore offer you only stock adapted to successful fruiting.

For the protection of our customers our stock has been inspected in accordance with the state law. This inspection shows that this stock and our premises are entirely free from pests and disease. This guarantee is absolutely good.

Having four railroads at our disposal we can, in nearly every case, ship stock directly to purchaser, thus avoiding the necessity of transferring, or of stock suffering because of delay in transit.

We desire your patronage. Our best efforts are being constantly put forth in your behalf. Assuring you of fair and generous treatment, and guaranteeing to fill all orders promptly, correctly, and to your entire satisfaction, we remain,

Bon Y Fedw Nursery,
Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Yours respectfully,
G. A. IVINS,

Propagation of Trees.

For enlightening the rising generation this subject has, for various reasons, become a back number. If we were to judge this subject from our standpoint, we would say that it is a subject which everyone should know more about, for nurserymen are running their business too much on the cheap Johnny principle, making it almost exclusively a wholesale business. We do not object to the wholesale business so long as the standard of goods is kept first-class in every respect, but this is not the case in these days of sharp competition in the nursery business. Too often the stock is only grown for wholesale trade, and with this in view every means by which trees can be produced at a low price are resorted to, in a measure. The hobby which nurserymen have in the northwest is that trees grafted upon little piece roots are better for the west than those grafted upon whole seedling roots. This theory has for many years been nursed by another theory or delusion, that in propagating trees by piece root grafting they are gotten upon their own roots. This question of getting trees of different varieties upon their own roots as generally grown is hardly worth a moment's thought. But, since we have been criticised for exploding this delusion after the experiences of the winter of 1899, when great numbers of fruit-bearing trees were root-killed in central Iowa, we feel now as we did then, that any pet theory that is not a fact should be exploded, no matter whether it affects one man's pocket book or that of 500 men. Is there a man who for a moment would question that these trees were not root-killed? And if this be true, these trees were not upon their own roots, for if they had been scarcely a tree under the conditions of that winter would have died. All crab trees upon our ground and elsewhere were upon their own roots, and not one of them was damaged in the least. We do not claim that no variety of apple will root from the scion, for we have fully demonstrated that a few hardy varieties will readily emit roots from the scion. But a large percentage of the trees grown will not. Our state has been to a large expense in maintaining experiment stations, and it would seem strange with those in authority, who have had the opportunity of knowing all the facts connected with this theory, if they should now continue to advocate it, a theory which has been proven by past experience to be so fallible.

In our experience in growing trees for the west we have reached the conclusion that the safe rule is to plant only hardy varieties, and they should by all means be planted deep. By this system we get the roots to a depth where test winters are not so liable to injure them, while in shallow planting the roots are nearer the surface of the ground and are more liable to be damaged. After seeing many varieties of apples that have been grafted thirty years upon crab stock, and the loads of fruit they have borne, we are fully convinced that with this method of growing fruit no one can make any great mistake, and that no one would ever have a tree that in a test winter would root kill. Such a winter as that of 1899 may not occur again for many years, and no one should hesitate for one moment in the good work of planting hardy varieties of apples. In our judgment the time is not far distant when we will have as complete a list of good commercial apples as any state west of the great lakes. Many people assume that apples cannot be grown in the west. This assumption is often based upon a want of the knowledge that lies wrapped up in all new enterprises the world over. History proves that the American people have done wonders in every thing they have undertaken, and the people twenty years hence will see the grand object for which we are battling to accomplish a grand success.

Now, as to the question of piece or whole root trees. We do claim that as trees are generally grown from little piece root grafting, they do not produce strong

and vigorous trees, since there is not substance enough in the roots to grow a strong two or three-year-old tree, and surely if they are not started right in the nursery row it would require several years to make a vigorous tree in the orchard. If the theory of piece root grafting is correct why do not all the leading and best nurserymen in the east adopt this method and not use the whole root seedling in propagating their trees? Is it possible that these men are *all* mistaken as to the best method of growing the best trees? "I think not," as Prof. Bailey has said in discussing the question of budded or grafted trees. He is equally convinced that it is possible to grow as good trees by grafting as by budding. This subject all hinges upon the size of the root used in propagating trees, regardless of whether budded or grafted, but for the west we are decidedly in favor of whole root grafted trees.

Apples.

Before writing in regard to the Apple we desire to briefly outline apple culture, viewed from our experience and successful results obtained. Select dry, well drained ground in which to plant. The ground should always be deeply and thoroughly plowed before the trees are planted. Trees should be planted 24 feet east and west and a rod apart north and south. Dig a large, deep hole, not less than twenty inches deep; cut the bruised ends of the roots off smoothly; have the stem of the tree lean a little toward the two o'clock sun; fill in and around the fibrous roots with top soil; and when the work is completed press the ground around the stem with your foot. If the tree has a heavy top cut out some of the branches which are too close to one another, then cut the remaining limbs back one-half their length. The modern idea of growing an orchard is to give the trees the entire ground, with good cultivation from the start. Young trees should never be neglected the first year after planting, for this is the trying and critical period in getting trees properly started. Do not neglect to trim the tree a little every year, from the start, and to keep the top balanced. If you cut out each interfering branch, or thin the branches when too thick, you will find it unnecessary at the end of fifteen or twenty years to cut out large limbs, at much expense to the trees.

Before listing our apples we desire to caution the people against buying too many varieties. It is far better in planting an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted to the use of the planter. For a small family a number of varieties that ripen from early to late will be the best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household purposes. Our descriptive list embraces the most popular varieties. Although it is not as large as some, yet it is selected with special care.

SUMMER APPLES.

TETOFSKY.—Is probably the earliest apple grown in this latitude. As a Russian apple it is hardy; medium size, with a yellowish ground handsomely striped with red and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, acid and agreeable. Tree a good grower, and for an early apple it is worthy a place in every orchard.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—Too well known in the west to need any description. It wears the victor's crown as the grandest summer apple grown. A home without this apple is indeed desolate.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Within this locality this fine apple is very little grown. Above the medium in size, covered with deep crimson. Flesh white, tender, juicy and of excellent quality. It is hardy, and is highly esteemed wherever it has fruited.

VARONESH FLAT.—This belongs to the Duchess family, and in color and quality it would require an expert to detect any difference between the two. It is larger and two weeks later than the Duchess. The tree is hardy and productive. No one can make any mistake in planting this apple.

The above varieties 25 cents each ; \$2.75 per dozen.

FALL APPLES.

GIPSEY GIRL.—This apple is a Russian variety, and is called the famous train boy apple in East Europe. It is above medium size, and its season with us is the last of August and the first of September. In color it is nearly red, and is one of the most beautiful apples upon our grounds. In quality it is good for either cooking or eating; crisp and tender though sprightly acid; very hardy in tree; comes into bearing quite early. We believe it to be productive enough for general planting and a valuable apple.

LONGFIELD.—A Russian apple of early fruiting and great productiveness. A pointed apple of medium size. Color, yellowish, with a beautiful blush; sub-acid, and one of the best in quality. It is hardy; a strong, vigorous grower, and the fruit has kept in favorable seasons till December.

SILKEN LEAF.—A large, striped, Red Russian apple, with quality that equals the Duchess as a cooker. Tree wonderfully hardy and productive. A fine market apple, and will, in our judgment, become popular when better known.

WOLF RIVER.—This is supposed to be a seedling of the Alexander. Enormous in size; color, yellowish ground striped with red; quality fair to good; a wonderful market apple. Season, late fall. We regard it hardy enough for this latitude. A strong grower, and its great size makes it very popular.

WEALTHY.—A Minnesota seedling. It is regarded as the best fall apple in the Northwest. It has been fruiting many years, and nearly everyone knows its fine quality and productiveness. It is now planted more than any other one variety. It passed the experimental stage years ago, and is now a standard variety. 25 cents each; \$2.75 per doz.

WINTER APPLES.

THE OLD RHODE ISLAND GREENING.

(By G. A. Ivins. Iowa Falls, Iowa.)

Mt. Hygeia! In memory sacred thou!
Within a germ a treasure did'st reveal,
A mammoth of renown and ripe of age,
Nor has a rival equalled e'er thy fame.

Nations of genius and of wide repute
Evolved the secret in seed life contained,
That with a wond'rous beauty and of force—
Rare gifts of bounty and of grace have wrought.

Rocked by the winds and softest breezes fanned,
Two centuries have passed and richly brought
Luxuriance to sense, in bloom and fruit,
And exuberance on home altar laid.

Praises have showered thee in cycled time—
From bleak New England heights to sunny plains,
Thy presence with matchless value goes,
And blessings manifold to cheer life's way.

THE OLD RHODE ISLAND GREENING.—Continued.

In trees of green a crimson blush appears,
 And golden hue in texture soft, serene
 Thy grandeur full impart all tastes agree
 That in creation none does thee excel.

Adieu to thy departing days, adieu!
 The surly wave anear thy mossy trunk
 Thy requiem chant, but yet thy name bear on
 In tidings of the ages yet to be.

O, ring the bell! in solemn reverent ~~kneel~~ *kneel*!
 The peoples' pride serenely long has reigned—
 Embers of life are flickering fast, but flash
 On thee art-elfs that embalm for aye.

SCOTT'S WINTER.—Originated in Vermont. Tree as hardy as the Wealthy. A long keeper, being at its best in the spring. Color bright red; flesh white, crisp, spicy, and of a brisk acidity. In size medium. One of the best for cooking.

MALINDA.—This apple comes from Minnesota. It is a late winter and nearly sweet. Size medium to large, very pointed, and in color yellow, with a bright red blush. A very handsome apple of fair to good quality. Productive, after it reaches the full fruiting age.

BLACK ANNETTE.—It has fruited in this section of the country for a number of years. Upon our ground it was not damaged by the hard freeze of 1899. It is wonderfully productive and comes into bearing early. Medium size and very dark red: fine quality and a long keeper. We regard it as being very promising.

N. W. GREENING.—A seedling from Waupaca, Wisconsin. A large yellow apple of good quality. The longest keeper we have upon our list. Many regard it as hardy as the Wealthy. In our judgment it is sufficiently hardy for North Iowa. This new variety has come rapidly to the front solely on its own merit, and we believe it is destined to become a commercial apple of much prominence.

Price of above, 25 cents each; \$2.75 per dozen.

Write for prices at 100 rates.

CRAB APPLES.

WHITNEY NO. 20.—Is well known by every one. Briar sweet is a large, fine fall crab. Minnesota and Gen. Grant are large, late fall, and good. Florence, extra fine.

Prices, 25 cents each; \$2.75 per dozen.

New and Special Varieties of Apples of Merit.

ARTIC.—This variety is a new candidate for honor and patronage in this country. Is large, deep red and of extra fine quality. It is a winter apple that will keep until late spring. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. We procured some scions five or six years ago and top grafted them on some small trees, and since the winter of 1899 they have seemed so promising for this country that we have planted an orchard of 200 trees. It is as hardy in every respect as many other varieties we are successfully growing. In introducing this exceptionably fine apple to the people we are safe in saying that there is no better winter apple grown in America. We are propagating it by top grafting on crab stock. Also by root grafting. In this way we can give it a fair test.

SEEK NO FURTHER.—We have this fine apple grafted upon crab stock. Few apples in the world possess the peculiar fine flavor that this apple has. This variety has been top grafted upon crab stock in this locality for more than thirty years. Heavy crops of apples have been grown during these years; and after seeing the good condition of these trees at all times we were fully convinced that we could increase the number of our winter apples by growing this variety upon crab stock. We have thus begun this work, believing that top grafting upon crab stock does to some extent increase the hardiness of the variety grafted. If this were not true we know that the Seek No Further would not stand the test of these winters, grown in the usual way. While it costs double to grow trees in this manner, yet it gives us choice varieties that could not be grown otherwise.

CROFT.—This variety has grown its heavy crops of fruit for more than twenty years. It is as hardy as the Wealthy. It is an annual bearer and very productive. It is about medium in size, and nearly round. In color striped and red. We have not another apple upon our list that is so fine from December to the middle of February for either cooking or eating, and surely with its hardiness it can be grown anywhere in Iowa or Southern Minnesota. It is a vigorous grower and has been fully tested here.

MC INTOSH RED.—This is a seedling of the Snow or Fameuse. It is larger than the Snow and a much longer keeper. (Snow and Fameuse are identical). In quality it equals the Snow. Many regard it as a better apple in this respect. Tree is hardier than its parent, and more vigorous. In color a beautiful red, and will keep until the middle of the winter. It is regarded as being productive with us. Our trees are just beginning to bear, and we cannot say how it is in this respect. We have it top grafted on the crab. Also Black Annette. Give these varieties a trial.

RANKIN.—This is a late fall variety, and has borne heavy crops of fruit in this vicinity for a number of years. Year after year it has produced enormous crops. In hardiness it will stand any test that the Duchess will. The foliage is so large and numerous that when the tree is laden with its fruit they are so hidden that at a short distance they can hardly be seen. As a cooker it is fine, and a good apple to eat from hand. In size it is large and a little pointed. In color it is yellowish with a delicate blush. It hangs heavily to the tree. A vigorous grower, and we do not believe we are mistaken in our judgment when we say that this is the most wonderful variety in every respect we have ever seen. We are aware that it will have to be tested everywhere, but it possesses the hardiness and productiveness which are so essential to the Northwest, that the chances are in its favor as being a good commercial apple.

DEICKMANN.—Was originated in this country, and is a seedling of the Duchess. Is larger than the Duchess, and nearly the same color and shape. The quality is fine. It is productive, coming into bearing at an early age. The most vigorous tree upon our grounds. Our two-year-old trees are now seven feet high. The original tree is ten years old and has born four crops. It is a large spreading tree, with very large foliage. Prof. Budd says the "largest foliage I have ever seen." With this tree the foliage is as numerous as the Rankin apple. In season it is about the first of September. This apple fills a link, coming in between the Duchess and the Wealthy. We see no reason why such an apple as this, possessing so many good points, will not become as valuable as the Duchess.

The **ADAMSON** apple is another extra fine winter apple of large size. All trees grafted on crab stock. No one will make any mistake in this apple.

Price of these varieties, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Cherries.

We grow quite a number of varieties of this fruit, but for general planting have sifted them down to three varieties, consisting of early, medium and late. These are of the sour or Morello type. We cannot for a moment think of growing any of the sweet varieties, as there is none sufficiently hardy for this climate. Cherries, as well as apples, should be planted upon high ground. Deep planting is one of the most important points in cherry culture. This fruit, as generally grown, is budded, and for this reason deep planting is absolutely necessary in order to get the budded union at least five inches below the surface of the ground, thus protecting the roots in extreme cold winters. The care and culture of the Cherry is substantially the same as that of other orchard fruits.

EARLY RICHMOND.—Needs no recommendation. It is an old, reliable variety that does well wherever it can be grown. No other variety we have grown is as early and sweet as the Richmond. Give this fine cherry a place, always, upon your ground.

MONTMORENCY.—A large bright red cherry. Is as productive as the Richmond, and many people call it the "Late Richmond." We have no hesitancy in recommending this valuable cherry to the people, and would urge the planting of this variety.

WRAGG.—This fine late cherry was originated in Iowa, and is a type of the English Morello. When fully ripe it is very dark red. Is one of the most productive varieties grown. It is a tart cherry, but when left upon the tree until perfectly ripe, the tartness, to some extent, disappears. It is as hardy as any variety we have fruited, and the earliest of all in bearing.

Prices, 35 to 40 cents each ; \$3.50 to \$4.00 per dozen.

Trees average from five to seven feet.

Plums.

Nearly all of our cultivated varieties have been grown from the Americana and Chicasa types, and for successful planting in the north-west we must select our varieties from these classes of plums. The European varieties are not safe to plant in a climate as cold as that in which we live, although we are testing the Tatge and one or two other varieties, but do not feel safe in recommending them. The weakness of these plums consists in not being hardy enough for this climate. Plums planted on rather low land have done the best with us, yet the varieties recommended will grow anywhere and will stand much hard usage. But for best results give them the best of care and cultivation, which will always increase the size of the fruit. Upon our grounds we have planted the following varieties, which are profitable and of the best quality :

STODDARD.—A large red plum of fine quality, and very productive. Season medium. No other plum upon our ground has grown the heavy crop year after year as has the Stoddard. We have planted it more than any other variety.

WYANT.—Large, mottled red and yellow ; meaty and rich. A perfect free-stone. Tree very productive. Considered by many to be the best.

DE SOTA.—Medium size ; bright red ; sweet, rich and of fine quality. It is very productive, and in favorable years the fruit will run too small unless thinned out.

HAWKEYE.—A large round reddish plum of fine quality. Very productive, and is liable to over-bear. Should be thinned out.

MINOR.—This old variety for a late plum is the best grown, although it is regarded as being unproductive. Yet, when it is fertilized by other varieties it has born heavy crops with us. For a late plum we should surely plant it, but plant it with other varieties. It has proven productive with us every year.

We have the Wolf and other varieties to sell, but regard the above named as being the best.

Medium to large trees are worth 30 to 35 cents each; \$3.00 to \$3.50 per dozen.

Grapes.

Their culture has been a delightful occupation. No part of fruit growing has been more interesting than the work in the vineyard. We have planted three vineyards, which cover a period of thirty years among the vines. During this time we have made some mistakes; also have gained some knowledge, which is the sequence of all occupation, since the dawn of civilization. The pleasures of growing and eating the fruit has more than paid for all the failures we have made. Growing grapes for profit has been a part of our business, and living as far north as we do, the greatest drawback to profitable culture was lack of number of varieties that were absolutely hardy. In past years we did not have the varieties we have to-day; now a vineyard can be planted with a greater degree of success than ever before. In favorable seasons we sell our crop at good prices. For a vineyard in this latitude we want varieties that will ripen their fruit perfectly from the first to the last of September, and unless early varieties are planted the loss of the crop by frost will frequently occur. We prune, lay down and cover our vines every fall. We plant in rows eight (8) feet apart, and for strong growing varieties eight (8) feet apart in the rows. Cultivating, hoeing and summer pruning a vineyard is of great importance and should never be neglected. Large and perfect bunches of early ripening grapes are grown in this manner. We cannot give the details of culture in this catalogue, for this would require to much space.

BLACK GRAPES.

CONCORD.—One of the standard varieties the world over, but for this latitude is rather late in ripening.

WORDEN.—Another standard grape. It is a week earlier than Concord and the berry is larger.

MOOR'S EARLY.—Is one of the earliest: extra fine in quality; berry large, but is not as productive as some others.

No. 1, two years old, 12½ cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—Large berry and bunch. One of the best in quality and perfectly hardy.

No. 1, two years old, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

RED VARIETIES.

DELAWARE AND BRIGHTON.—The best. No. 1, two year old, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WHITE VARIETIES.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—No. 1 two years old, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Raspberries.

We find every year a growing demand for this fruit. Many people put more of this fruit in cans than they do of strawberries. We have annually increased our raspberry fields for many years, and still we have not been able to supply the trade. In planting black varieties they should be at least eight feet apart, and some varieties perhaps farther. They can be planted from four to six feet apart in the row. Cultivation is as necessary to the raspberry as to other fruit. Red varieties can be planted closer.

OLDER.—Very large and productive ; very hardy and good. Season medium to late.

KANSAS.—A large early variety. Vines perfectly hardy. One of the best of all-purpose raspberries we have. Of good quality.

CUMBERLAND.—It is of the largest size, and one of the latest introductions. Is in every respect all that the originator claimed for it. Is very productive. Season medium to late.

Older tips, 25 cents per dozen ; \$1.50 per 100.

Older, two year old vines, 40 cents per dozen ; \$2.75 per 100.

Kansas tips, 30 cents per dozen ; \$2.00 per 100.

Kansas, two-year-old vines, 50 cents per dozen ; \$3.50 per 100.

Cumberland tips, 40 cents per dozen ; \$2.50 per 100.

Cumberland, two-year-old vines, 60 cents per dozen ; \$4.50 per 100.

TWO OF THE BEST RED VARIETIES.

Loudon, one year old, 40 cents per dozen ; \$3.00 per 100.

Loudon, two-year-old, 60 cents per dozen ; \$4.00 per 100.

Columbian, one year old, 30 cents per dozen ; \$2.75 per 100.

Loudon sprouts from roots. Columbian roots from the tips.

Strawberries.

A TRIBUTE TO THE STRAWBERRY.

(By G. A. Ivins, Iowa Falls, Iowa.)

In winter, all sheltered, all cuddled in rows—
The most wonderful berry that grows.
In Autumn well shrouded with litter and leaves
It goes into slumber nor grieves
O'er season vanished, but joyous it whiles
And reposes in virtue and smiles,
For legacy left to women and men,
Returning in praises again and again.

It is waiting the hour when nature's design
Shall break its veiled glories benign,
To transport of morning and new life to bring
By Amor's creation, the passion of spring.

Leaf tiny and budding is action with bloom,
While pollen, bride fertile with groom,
Is scattered, abundant and nectared with sweet,
The bee and the zephyr with kisses to greet,
While fruition and flavor, most sumptuous in taste,
With fullness in cluster and crimson are placed—

A TRIBUTE TO THE STRAWBERRY.—Continued.

Thou berry! the first of the season, all hail!
 So first on the table, the market, and sale.
 Delicious, delightful in color and grain,
 The joy of the dreamer, reviving his brain;
 The pride of the nation, a blessing to bring,
 Suited to menial, enticing to king—
 To the toiler in shop, the toiler in field
 Will rarest of beauty and excellence yield.
 'Tis the charm of the summer and table,
 Like necklace of love in image of fable.
 Nor now, as the moss in the damp jungle's row
 Does Columbia leave it in ambush to grow.
 But genius of men, wisely scenting its way
 Perfected fruit virtue on home altar lay—
 Nor meant in sphere narrow of home or of name,
 But reaching from ocean to ocean its fame.

Humanity all, beneath the shining sun,
 What to the Supreme, has grateful incense won
 For this exquisite, this delicious guest,
 Twin of clime and bliss from you, creation's best!

Stay! Listen! let not the rushing greed for gold
 And scramble for what domain and mine unfold,
 Lure and blind the taste, that you not thankful be,
 And that clustered, fruited ruby may not see,
 But share the banquet where we merrily sing,
 And to the queenly strawberry tribute bring.

The growing of strawberries has been one of our specialties, in which we have spent much time and money in learning the best methods of culture and every little detail connected with this branch of the industry. The man who thinks he can learn every necessary requirement of successful strawberry culture in a few days, or steal it from some one else, is very much mistaken. There is no great secret in successful strawberry growing outside of the practical part which requires that the strawberry be given the best of culture from the time of planting until the season's work is over. By properly renewing an old strawberry bed it can be made to produce, in ordinary years, as fine berries as a new bed, and the cost is one-third less. This method has been explained by us many times. This catalogue is not intended as a treatise on fruit growing. In the fascinating work of originating new varieties there always is an interesting and instructive lesson to be seen and studied each year in the growth and development of each variety. No two are the same in foliage, fruit or growth. Past experience has proven that many hundreds of seedling are grown in order to get one good variety. In this catalogue we list and offer for sale two varieties which we have originated. We are confident that these two will be, in a commercial sense and for fancy home trade, the best two late varieties now grown.

For field culture our rows are four (4) feet wide, and the plants are set from 15 inches to two (2) feet apart in the row. For a family bed they can be planted much closer. We would advise growing them by the hill system for family use, keeping all runners cut off. There is no danger of damaging the plants by hoeing and cultivating the plants the entire season. There is no fruit that it pays to neglect. We cover the beds with coarse manure after the ground is frozen, or straw or hay. We here list only standard varieties which seem to do the best everywhere, leaving novelties which have never been tested entirely from our list, because our experience with most of them has been anything but satisfactory.

In propagating and selling our plants the greatest care is exercised in having them true to name and of the highest grade of plants that can be grown. Our ground

is always in the best of condition, and no ground can be made richer in plant food than ours. This gives vigor to the plants. Every plant is grown from plants that never matured a berry. We are positive that no plants can be grown with a heavier root system than ours.

CRESCENT, WARFIELD, HAVILAND AND BUBACH.—Are pistillates, and are standard varieties that need no description. No one can err in planting them. Their fruit in size is medium to very large. Are very productive and of good quality.

BEDER WOOD.—A staminate. Medium to large in size, and among the earliest.

PARKER EARLE.—A staminate. Late. Very productive when planted on low, rich ground. A good shipper and of good quality.

CLYDE.—Staminate. Great in size and productiveness. It is a marvel the amount of fruit this variety bears. Season medium. Quality fair to good.

We have a number of others that are not listed.

Price for the above named plants. 75 cents per 100; \$3 50 per 1000.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.—The name of this variety is rather unpopular, but nevertheless its name will go with it. We feel confident that this variety will be an acquisition to our list. It is very late and its picking season long extended. Berries large and even to the last picking. Quality fine, and a good shipper. It is very vigorous and a great plant maker. Large foliage and fruit stems. In productiveness it stands on a par with Beeder Wood. It is conical with a rather blunt apex. It has a large hull easily removed. It is a perfect bloomer. Price, \$2.00 per dozen.

LONG JOINTER.—In this variety we have a solid berry. We have never seen it equaled in this respect. We have kept it a week in good condition in our cellar. In quality it is unsurpassed—none better. Fruit large, round and bright red, with a large hull. Its foliage is of the very best, and its fruit stem erect, keeping its fruit well from the ground. As a shipper and high-priced berry it will always be a leader, commanding the highest price. It is not as productive as some others, but all in all we believe that this berry will be very profitable as a fancy market berry of extra quality. Price, \$2.00 per dozen.

Gooseberries and Currants.

The culture is about the same. For field planting where cultivation is to be done the rows should be eight feet wide, and the bushes five feet apart in the rows. In the garden they may be planted closer. At no time should they be planted in sodded ground, for so planted they cannot bear a large crop of large berries. Currants and gooseberries need a great deal of pruning in order to bear a full crop of large fruit. This work should be done every year. These two fruits have more enemies than any other small fruit. As soon as slugs are seen on the bushes spraying should at once be done. All canes that are affected by worms should be cut out and burned. Keeping the ground well mulched, where cultivation cannot be done, is very necessary.

RED CURRANTS.—All fine varieties. Cherry, Pomona, North Star and Willard, two-year old, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

BLACK CHAMPION,— 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES—Downing, Pearl, Columbus. Fruit large. The best. Two-years-old, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Ornamental Trees.

PRUNUS MAACKI, OR FLOWERING MAY DAY TREE.—Is the most magnificent tree that ever decorated a lawn. Its foliage is very large, and dark green. Its pure white blossoms hang in long clusters permeating the air with fragrance. It is perfectly hardy everywhere. Trees from 25 to 40 cents each.

Mountain Ash, (Cut and Oak Leaf,) large trees, 40 cents each.

Cut Leaf Birch, 60 cents each.

Common Cut Leaf Birch, 30 cents each.

Snow Balls, 25 cents each.

Hyderangea, 25 cents each.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Coquette Des Alps, 2 year-old, color white, 25 cents each.

Marshal P. Wilder, 2 year-old, color cherry red, 25 cents each.

Alfred Columb, 2 year-old, large crimson, 25 cents each.

Gen. Jacq, 2 year-old, bright red, 25 cents each.

Champion of the World, 2 year-old, pink, 25 cents each.

Mme. Planter, 2 year-old, large white, 25 cents each.

Prince Comille 'd Rohen, 2 year-old, maroon, 25 cents each.

Crimson Rambler, 2 year-old, 30 cents each.

Dorothy Perkins, Rambler, 2 year-old, pink, 40 cents each.

Various Plants, Etc.

Rheubarb—Linnaeous, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Asparagus—Conover's Colossal and Columbian, 2 year-old plants, \$1.00 per 100.



Age and Size of Trees.

The varieties of apples listed in this catalogue are all two and three-year-old trees, strictly first-class in every respect. In size they will caliper three-fourths to one inch, and will average five to seven feet high. In propagating we bestow extra care upon our trees, from the time they are planted until they are dug. By this process we grow a higher grade of trees than is generally grown in the Northwest. Every tree upon our grounds is hand dug with heavy long bladed spades, and in digging them the greatest care is exercised to preserve a heavy system of roots to each tree, which will insure their growth. During the entire season our whole time is spent upon our grounds, and every department is carefully watched and every detail attended to at the proper time. We thus keep our stock in a strong vigorous condition. Neglect will cause scrubby stock, but the greatest cause of this character of stock is little piece root grafting which has been fully explained in our chapter on propagation of trees. We employ no traveling men to sell our stock, thus saving to our customers the commission which agents are paid. By this system we can render better service to the people. With this explanation of our nursery stock we feel assured that the people will see that it is to their interest to deal direct with us. Every order and communication will have our personal attention.

The greatest apple to plant in the Northwest is "The Rankin." Its annual crops are wonderful, marvelous. Size, uniformly very large. Beautiful in color. Extremely hardy and bears early.

In connection with the subject of apple growing in the Northwest we want to add that in the history of Iowa for the past fifty years there has not been a winter where the conditions were so damaging as during the winter of 1899. This should not be any hinderance to planting trees, any more than any of the other drawbacks which occur to the products of any country. People should know more about trees that possess hardiness in tops, for double the number have been top killed to those that have been root killed.