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© NINETY-SEVENTH ANNUAL

CATALOGUE



GEN. H. WINTON, Prop.

Winton, South Dakota.

Local ex 145

Local Long Distance Phone No 91

WINTON OF 1908



Nursery Grounds and Office on half mile east of city limits on Cleveland Ave. near State Fair Grounds.

BEST LOCATION IN THE STATE.

THIS BOOK IS MY SALESMAN

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Information to Planters

Distances Apart to Plant.

Trees or Plants Per Acre

Apple and Crabs, 14x20 feet apart.....	156
Cherry and Plum, 8x16 feet apart.....	340
Currant and Gooseberries, 4x8 feet apart.....	1360
Raspberries, about 3x8 feet apart.....	1810
Blackberries and Dewberries, 3x8 feet apart.....	1810
Strawberries, 1x4 feet apart.....	19888
Asparagus, 2x4 feet apart.....	5444
Pieplant, 4x8 feet apart.....	1360

Number of Trees to the Acre at Various Distances

Feet Apart	No. Trees	Feet Apart	No. Trees
1½x3.....	9680	10x12.....	363
2½x4.....	7260	11x11.....	302
3x3.....	4840	15x15.....	193
3x4.....	3630	15x18.....	161
4x4.....	2722	16x16.....	170
3x5.....	2904	16x18.....	151
3x6.....	2420	18x19.....	134
4x5.....	2160	15x20.....	145
4x6.....	1815	16x20.....	133
5x5.....	1042	20x20.....	108
6x6.....	1210	20x25.....	87
6x8.....	905	25x25.....	69
8x8.....	680	25x30.....	58
10x10.....	435	30x30.....	49

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in one acre (43,560) and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.





Introductory

In entering upon my nineteenth year of nursery work it once more affords me pleasure to thank my friends and patrons for their liberal aid and support. It also affords me much pleasure to be able to say that I am better prepared than ever before to serve you. The past season was an extremely favorable one for growing all kinds of nursery stock in this section, and my stock is unusually well grown as well as large in volume, double that of any previous year. I feel confident that I can fill your orders more satisfactorily than ever before. I do not employ agents, so you should send your orders direct to the nursery, and very many, indeed, are learning that this is the way to get reliable goods at right prices.

NURSERY STOCK BY MAIL.

With the improvement in the mail service of the United States there has come an increasing use of this service in the purchase of articles of various kinds by farmers. The farmer can now buy his clothing, groceries, drugs, farm implements, and nearly everything else he needs, by mail, and an increasing number are doing so. Farmers are also buying nursery stock by mail. This is a radical departure from the old days, when the tree agent of necessity was a man of smooth address, because the farmer was loath to buy and must needs be persuaded. But today many thousands of orders for nursery stock are placed through the mails, and the progressive nurseries of the country are preparing for this new business.

SEE DISCOUNTS ON PAGE THREE.

INSTRUCTIONS.



TIME OF SHIPMENT—We begin shipping in spring from about March 15th to April 1st and continue until June 1st as our cold storage facilities usually enable us to keep stock until that time in a good condition; however, we do not recommend late orders, but better late than never. Send in your orders early and plant as early as

possible after spring opens.

PAYMENT—Our terms are strictly cash unless to parties we know to be entirely responsible. We cannot take chances on strangers. Avoid delay, expense and annoyance by sending draft with order. Private checks cannot be accepted unless allowance is made to cover cost of exchange. We refer you to any bank or business house in Yankton as to our reliability.

CAUTION—Write your name and address plainly and instruct us whether to ship by freight or express, also state what railroad you are located on.

FREE—We make no charge for boxing, packing or drayage on retail orders.

PACKING—Our facilities for packing are unsurpassed and we lay great stress on thorough packing, believing it to be the important step of the whole thing.

NO SUBSTITUTING—We send you the variety of tree or plant you order or return your money, unless you advise us otherwise. Please state if we will be allowed to put in other similar varieties in case we are out of any you order.

VARIETIES—My list of varieties, while not large, I believe it to be comprised wholly of valuable sorts. If you are in doubt as to the adaptability of a variety for your section write us.

SHIPPING LOCATION—Our shipping facilities are good, being located on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Great Northern Railways, and we have the American, the United States and the Great Northern Express Companies at this point.

IMPORTANT—Address all letters to the E. Y. E. Nurseries or to Geo. H. Whiting, and make all drafts, money orders, etc., payable to Geo. H. Whiting. Letters improperly addressed are a constant annoyance to both the sender and the recipient. Remember there are others in the business at this point. Be specific.

READ CATALOGUE CAREFULLY AND ORDER RIGHT.

HINTS ON HANDLING, PLANTING AND CARE.

CARE WHEN RECEIVED—When trees or plants are received from the nursery give them your attention at once. Do not let them lie around and dry out, but heel them in the cool, moist earth in a shady place until ready to plant. By taking a few precautions at this time you can make a success of what would, by a little recklessness, have been a failure.

PLANTING—First see that the ground is thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized; then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them. Now see that fine mellow earth is worked in around and between the roots and firmly packed so that the tree will not be moved to and fro by every little breeze that passes. Also remember that the roots cannot get hold of anything to start growth or subsist on unless they are firmly embedded in the soil and there is nothing better than good, rich, mellow soil. If mulch or litter is to be used let it be on the surface and not in direct contact with the roots.

AFTER CARE—After planting is done see that the surface soil around the tree (for a good distance) is not allowed to become baked and hard. It should be stirred after every rain or watering as soon as the water soaks away and the soil is in a good workable condition.

Remember that thorough cultivation is important. In fact, it is imperative to insure success. What farmer would expect to raise a good crop of corn or a garden without cultivation? If you do not intend to take care of what you plant, "better not plant."

DISCOUNTS—On all cash orders amounting to \$10 we allow a discount of 1 per cent., or 10 cents; on \$20, 2 per cent., or 40 cents; on \$30, 3 per cent., or 90 cents; on \$40, 4 per cent., or \$1.60; on \$50, 5 per cent., or \$2.50; on \$60, 6 per cent., or \$3.60; on \$70, 7 per cent., or \$4.90; on \$80, 8 per cent., or \$6.40; on \$90, 9 per cent., or \$8.10; on \$100, 10 per cent., or \$10; that is, \$100 worth of stock at catalogue prices will cost you only \$90 if cash accompanies the order. This is well worth looking after, and makes prices very low for strictly first class stock.

BUY DIRECT FROM GROWER AND SAVE MONEY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.



LOCATION OF ORCHARDS—While the higher elevations are considered best on account of less danger of early and late frosts, don't forget that in the Dakotas we must guard against drouth. We must plant on land not too dry, with northerly slopes and south wind breaks if practicable, then we must arrange in some way to conserve and utilize what moisture we have so that we will keep our trees alive and thrifty.

GUARD AGAINST DROUTH—This can be done by giving the tree the full supply by cultivation or mulch, or better still, by cultivating during the growing season sufficient to keep down all vegetation and keep the ground mellow and then mulch lightly around the tree at beginning of winter. Continuing again with the cultivation the following summer.

WIND BREAKS—It is not best to have too dense a wind break around the orchard, but give a little air drainage. It is most important to have the shelter on the south and west sides. Do not plant wind break trees too near the orchard to sap and shade the ground. Remember the roots extend as far as the height of the tree.

FORM OF TREE—There are advantages in both the low and the high-headed tree. The high-headed tree looks more like a tree. It is easier to get around with a team without breaking or splitting the limbs. It is also more subject to being toppled over by the wind and to get sunscalded than the low-headed tree. We are inclined to think the low tree the best and longest-lived; however, do not let the tree keep on throwing up waterspouts continually from near the ground, thereby robbing the main tree. We usually train our nursery trees to a pretty good height, as it is hard to make a high-headed tree out of a low one without cutting large limbs (which is injurious) but it is very easy to get the head lower by allowing them to start new limbs lower down, which they will readily do. Avoid cutting large limbs as much as possible, but attend to shaping the tree while limbs are small.

DISTANCES APART—I would plant apple trees 14 to 16 feet apart in the row, with the rows 20 to 24 feet apart.

SUMMER APPLES.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Of Russian origin; tree a good grower and very hardy. A young and abundant bearer, fruit medium size, round, and when fully ripe pale yellow, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Season August 1st to 15th.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG—Large size, productive and very hardy, quite showy, very tart and a good cooker. Tree a very poor grower in the nursery. We have more small, scrubby, crooked trees of this variety than any other we propagate, but as it attains age it makes a fine strong orchard tree. The fruit ripens early in September and is very perishable; however, the fruit is good for cooking from the time it is half grown, which prolongs its season considerably.

CHARLAMOFF (RUSSIAN)—In color of fruit resembles the Oldenberg, but oblong in form, of good size and quality; season a little later than Oldenberg, and the tree about as hardy.

FALL APPLES.

WEALTHY—A seedling originated in Minnesota, very hardy, an abundant and early bearer, fruit large, dark crimson, flesh crisp, sub-acid, white tinged with red, good quality. Tree a fine upright grower both in nursery and orchard. Season, October to December.

HIBERNAL (RUSSIAN)—Without doubt the hardest of the well tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably hardier than the Oldenberg. A rather early and regular bearer and productive. It seldom blights severely. The

REMEMBER OUR ADDRESS, E. Y. E. NURSERIES.

fruit is large and colored much like the Oldenberg; excellent for cooking and very good for table use when fully ripe. Season, late autumn and early winter.

IOWA BLUSH—Medium in size, roundish, conical, whitish with delicate red cheek; quality fine tart. Tree a strong grower and quite hardy. Season, November to January.

ANISEM (RUSSIAN)—Tree about as hardy as Wealthy and free from blight. A good bearer of medium sized, fine flavored, red fruit. Season late fall or early winter.

WINTER APPLES.

PEERLESS—Tree a very fine, straight upright grower. Originated from seed of Duchess planted by J. G. Miller, near Faribault, Minn. It is quite hardy and productive; fruit medium size, of a pleasant sub-acid flavor, color red on a yellowish green ground. Stem short and hangs on the tree well.

PEWAUKEE—Seedling from the Duchess. Fruit medium to large, yellowish bright yellow, partially covered with bright red; flesh surface white, juicy, sub-acid, with a rich, aromatic flavor. A strong grower, hardy. Season December to March.

BEN DAVIS—A tree highly esteemed in the west, fruit conically shaped, large, striped and of fair quality, juicy, sub-acid, very productive, quite hardy here. Season December to February.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Originated by C. G. Patten, of Charles City, Ia., from seed of the Duchess. Not quite so hardy as the Duchess with me; fruit about the same size and shape, but green in color. A fair eating and an excellent cooking apple; tree is very crooked in nursery but makes a fine spreading orchard tree. A strong grower. Season, December to February.

SALOME—Tree a medium and rather upright grower; quite hardy; fruit medium size, roundish, conical, pale yellow splashed with red and sprinkled with small white dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, first class. Season January to June.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in nursery and orchard. Fruit large and of a greenish yellow; good quality. It is claimed it will keep until June. Tree is quite hardy and will probably succeed nearly as far north as the Wealthy.

WALBRIDGE—A vigorous, upright grower; quite hardy here, fruit medium size, roundish oblate, skin deep yellow with a shade of brownish red where exposed, flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid, very good. Season April to June.

MALINDA—Tree quite hardy here. A medium grower of spreading habit, fruit of medium to large size, conically shaped, color greenish yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red, quality first class and an excellent keeper; highly recommended in Minnesota. A rather tardy but abundant bearer. Season, February to March.

HYBRID APPLES.

WHITNEY NO. 20—A beautiful upright growing tree, and is very hardy. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, conical in shape, very crisp, tender and juicy, slightly acid. A very delicious little eating apple and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens early in September and is a poor keeper.

MARTHA—A seedling from Duchess, a rapid, stiff pyramidal grower, a good bearer if planted near some other variety to pollenize it, fruit very beautiful, medium size, glossy yellow shaded with bright red, mild, tart, excellent. Season, October to November.

HYSLOP—An old and popular crab, a good grower and very hardy; fruit larger than Transcendant; deep crimson in color; flesh white, tinged with red; abundant bearer. Season, October to January.

VIRGINIA—Tree very hardy and free from blight; a strong grower. It probably will stand more adverse conditions than any other apple known. Fruit as large or larger than Transcendant and more completely covered with red. Ripens in September and keeps for two months.

BRIARS SWEET—A strong growing, fine orchard tree; perfectly free from blight and an annual and abundant bearer, fruit pale yellow splashed with carmine; about the size of Transcendant, very rich and sweet with little or no crab flavor. Season, September.

SWEET RUSSET—Tree a fairly good grower and of good form. Perfectly hardy; fruit large, round and conical, green russet with faint blush! Very rich and sweet, the best of the season for eating from the hand or for cooking. Season, August and September.

SMALL SIBERIAN—Tree a strong grower and extremely hardy; fruit very small but a few are desirable for sweet pickles and for canning. Season, September to October.

SOULARD—Tree quite hardy and a good, sturdy grower of the wild crab type. Fruit yellowish green, large as the Whit-

OTHERS OFTEN GET MAIL INTENDED FOR US.

ney but flattened in shape and of a quince flavor; desirable to have a few for flavoring other varieties; very productive and will keep all winter.

PRICES—APPLES AND CRABS.

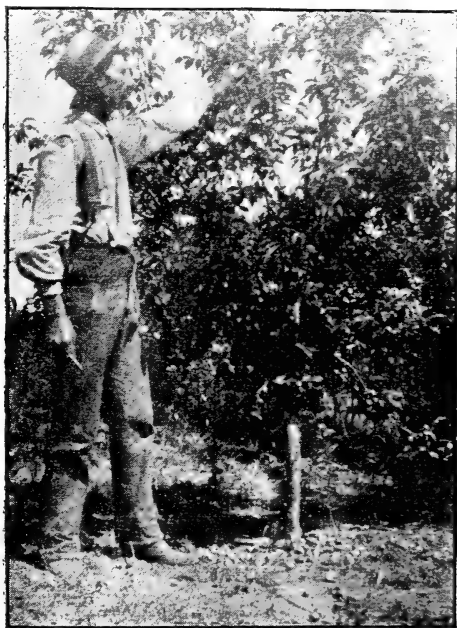
	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.20	\$.75	\$1.25	\$5.00	\$ 9.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.00	13.00
5 to 7 feet .....	.30	1.25	2.25	8.00	15.00

Note.—We have a few Duchess, Wealthy, Patten's Greening, Iowa Blush, Martha, Virginia, etc., 7 to 9 feet that we will sell until sold out at 40 cents each or \$3.50 per 10.

If anything else is wanted in the line of apple trees write us. We have in stock a number of varieties and sizes not listed here which we can supply in small quantities.

PLUMS.

Since the test winter of 1898 and 1899 there has been a general demand for plum trees on hardy native roots. There is a general tendency of course for these native roots to throw up



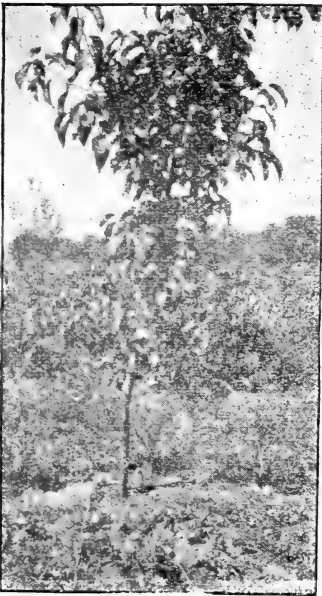
DESOTO PLUM TREE 7 FEET HIGH, BEARING 1 BUSHEL OF PLUMS IN 1899.

sprouts that are troublesome if neglected, but if they are kept down when small there is little expense and they are decidedly preferable to foreign roots that are liable to kill out the first hard winter. My entire stock of plum trees this season is on hardy native Americanna roots.

For a plum orchard for this section I would invariably plant the American varieties on native roots, which are perfectly hardy anywhere in the Dakotas or Minnesota. Would choose a rather moist, rich soil, planting the rows 16 feet apart with the trees 8 to 10 feet apart in the row; rows running north and south or better still approximately northeast and southwest. Give clean culture right along even after trees come into bearing. A light mulch around the tree at the beginning of winter will be beneficial, just enough so that it can be cultivated in the following summer.

I list nothing but the native sorts. It will not pay to try to do much with the European and Japan varieties here as they are not well adapted to our climate and the quality is not so good as the natives.

THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM.



CHENEY.

CHENEY—Tree a strong and very upright grower. Fruit very large; one of the largest of the natives, round oblong, thick skin; flesh firm and sweet, bears young. The accompanying cut shows a tree barely one inch in diameter bearing 72 large plums. Season, earlier than DeSoto.

DE SOTO—Tree is extremely hardy, a moderate grower, in fact does not make a very large tree, as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer and unless fruit is thinned is liable to overbear, making fruit small. Fruit good size and quality. Color a rich golden yellow when it begins to ripen, gradually turning red until it is almost entirely covered with red at full maturity, making it a showy plum in all stages of ripeness; best plum for profit in the entire list. Ripens in August.

FOREST GARDEN—A strong growing tree, needs a little attention to keep tree in shape to avoid splitting and breaking of limbs. A profuse bearer and perfectly hardy, fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, mottled red and yellow, rich and sweet, a very popular and well known variety. Ripens early in August.

HAMMER—Tree a free grower and entirely hardy; fruit large, nearly round and smooth, yellow tinged with red; of excellent quality, rich and sweet, peels readily. Season, September 1st.

MINER—Tree a strong, vigorous grower, fruit large, and of a good quality, a valuable variety to raise in the south part of the state, but it cannot be recommended for northern sections for the reason that it is not hardy enough and fruit ripens late. It is a rather poor self-fertilizer and should be planted near some other variety to make it real productive. Ripens 1st to 15th of September.

ODEGARD—Originated in Brookings County, S. D. Tree very hardy and a good bearer, fruit large to very large, oblong, dark red, fine for canning and peels well. Ripens 1st of August.

WOLF—Tree a fairly good grower making a fine orchard tree. Fruit about the size of the DeSoto, sometimes 1½ inches or more in diameter, dark red, a perfect freestone. The pit being small, clean and white and the flavor a sharp, sprightly, pleasant acid, makes it very desirable for cooking in any form. A very profitable sort and extremely hardy. Ripens late in August.

WYANT—Tree a medium grower of spreading habit. Fruit large and excellent quality for eating from hand, but not so good for cooking. A very abundant bearer, ripens a little later than Wolf; a little uneven in ripening and not a very attractive color for a market plum.

PRICES—PLUMS.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.30	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$9.50	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.35	1.60	3.00	12.00	22.00
5 to 7 feet .....	.40	1.85	3.50	14.00	26.00

CHERRIES.

Cherries are doing quite well throughout southeastern South Dakota and bid fair to become a profitable crop to grow in the near future. They seem to thrive best on a rather well drained soil. They will not do well with their feet in the water. Plant in rows 16 feet apart with trees 12 feet apart in the row; this requires 227 trees per acre.

EARLY RICHMOND—An early red, acid cherry, very valuable for cooking, tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. Ripens in June.

AMERICAN MORELLO—Tree extremely hardy and a good

ORDER EARLY WHILE OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

grower, very productive, fruit fair size and good quality, rich acid flavor.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Early Richmond, 3 to 4 ft..	\$.30	\$1.40	\$2.50	\$10.00	\$19.00
“ “ 4 to 5 ft..	.40	1.85	3.50	14.00	27.00
“ “ 5 to 7 ft..	.50	2.25	4.00		
Am. Morello, 3 to 4 ft....	.30	1.25	2.25	9.00	16.00
“ “ 4 to 5 ft....	.40	1.75	3.00	12.50	24.00
“ “ 5 to 7 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00

COMPASS—This originated with H. Knudson of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the western Sand Cherry and the Miner plum. Its habit of growth is like the Miner, while the leaf, twig and bark very much resemble the Sand Cherry. It is a strong grower and makes a fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter and is as much a plum as it is a cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. The pit is between the ordinary American plum and Ey. Rich pit in shape and size. It has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer if well fertilized, should be planted near other plum trees. Tree said to be perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.
Compass Cherry, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$.50	\$2.25	\$4.00
Compass Cherry, 4 to 6 ft.....	.75	3.25	6.00

SAND CHERRY—A native of dwarfish habits, perfectly hardy anywhere in the Dakotas, fruit about the size of the Early Richmond, color dark brown to black, somewhat astringent to eat from the hand, but cooks well, very early and abundant bearer, can be planted about as close as currants. Very desirable in the northwest where better cherries cannot be grown. Ripens in July and August after other cherries are gone.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.
Sand Cherry, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$.15	\$.50	\$.90	\$4.00
Sand Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	.90	1.50	7.50

CHOKO CHERRY—A native that is extremely hardy and a prolific bearer. The fruit although rather small and somewhat astringent is valuable to grow where better varieties will not succeed.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.
Choke Cherry, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$.15	\$.60	\$1.00
Choke Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.....	.20	.90	1.50

BUFFALO BERRIES.

A native shrub or tree sometimes growing to a height of 15 feet or more, perfectly hardy anywhere, bears abundantly if properly fertilized, should be planted in groups containing both pistillates and staminate, fruit about the size and color of Red Dutch Currants, quite tart and juicy, makes a delicious jelly. A very ornamental shrub.

I am now prepared to furnish them in either sex desired, the female only bears the fruit, the male is no account except as a fertilizer. Unless otherwise ordered we put in 3 female plants to each male plant.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Buffalo Berries, 2 to 3 ft..	\$.20	\$.75	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$7.00
Buffalo Berries, 3 to 5 ft...	.25	1.10	2.00	7.00	13.00

DWARF JUNE BERRIES.

The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish black. In flavor it is a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals. Price 25c each.

GRAPES.



Plant in rows 8 to 12 feet apart and 6 feet apart in row on good well drained soil, cultivate clean and the second spring after planting set posts 5 feet high and 20 feet apart in the rows. On these stretch three smooth fence wires 18 inches apart. Select two of the strongest canes

cut to a length of 4 feet (remove all other canes) and tie them

NOTICE OUR COMPLETE STOCK IN ALL LINES.

loosely, one each way on the lower wire, allowing the shoots to run up to the other wires. In the fall cut these laterals back to two or three buds and continue this year after year, gradually increasing the bearing wood each year as the vine gets larger. Renew these canes once in every four years. Prune in fall and lay down and cover with coarse litter; keep suckers pinc. d off during summer.

CONCORD—A vigorous, hardy vine, berries large and skin thin, flesh juicy and sweet; ripens early in September the leading market variety.

CLINTON—Bunches medium size, compact, shouldered, berries small, acid vinous flavor, color black, ripens early. Its extreme hardness makes it desirable here.

WORDEN—Black, very vigorous, hardy and productive, excellent quality, ripens ten days in advance of the Concord. All around it is a better variety.

MARTHA—Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish white, with a thin bloom, flesh tender with a very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich, hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Concord and Clinton, 1 yr..	\$.10	\$.40	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.00
Concord and Clinton, 2 yr..	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
Worden and Martha, 1 yr..	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
Worden and Martha, 2 yr..	.20	.80	1.25	4.00	7.00

CURRENTS.

Plow deep and have the soil well pulverized before planting. We plant rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in rows; giving good, clean culture and manure well. Cut out old wood occasionally and keep the bush vigorous and healthy. The varieties listed here are all perfectly hardy, enduring well our coldest winters and dryest summers.

RED DUTCH—A hardy, well known, standard variety; early, a prolific bearer and does well anywhere. It is perhaps planted more exclusively than any other variety.

VICTORIA—Large, red, late; seems very well adapted to South Dakota; has produced excellent crops with me annually. It is a strong, stocky grower.

NORTH STAR—A very productive red variety. Bunches large, berries large, sweet and rich, a good market variety and excellent for jelly. A strong, vigorous grower.

WHITE GRAPE—So far has proven the best bearer I have fruited here, bearing a full crop annually of large bunches and large sized fruit. Good grower.

BLACK NAPLES—A very rank, strong grower and very productive; fruit large black and of a musky flavor, adheres well to the bush; excellent for cooking.

CRANDALL—A seedling of the Missouri River wild currant which it resembles very much, but it is much larger and much more prolific.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Currants, 1 yr., No.1.....	\$.10	\$.40	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.00
Currants, 2 yr., No. 1....	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Give same treatment and care as previously instructed for currants. Gooseberries are very easily grown and should be planted by everyone.

HOUGHTON—A medium sized American variety, bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews, fruit smooth, red, tender and very good, hardy nearly everywhere.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Houghton, 1 yr., No. 1....	\$.10	\$.40	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.00
Houghton, 2 yrs., No. 1....	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00

RASPBERRIES.

Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in rows; give clean culture, keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover in fall; this covering may not always be necessary to prevent winter killing, but they will produce enough more fruit to pay abundantly for the extra labor performed.

TURNER—Red, vigorous grower; early, fruit of excellent quality, a good bearer and very hardy.

TYLER—Black cap, fruit of good quality and very productive, hardy.

OHIO—Hardy and claimed to be the greatest producer

among the black caps, medium size; fine flavor and a strong grower.

GREGG—The largest of the black caps, good quality, not quite so hardy as others named; should have winter protection.

LOUDEN—The best mid-season berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful, rich dark crimson color, of good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness. It stands shipping the best and will remain on the bushes the longest without injury of any variety.

Per 10. Per 50. Per 100. Per 500. Per 1000.
Price of Raspberries\$. 25 \$1.00 \$1.50 \$5.50 \$10.00

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries are of but little value in this locality and are never very productive, but we have to grow a few plants to meet the demand for them, more especially for trade outside of the Dakotas.

STONE'S HARDY—One of the lowest growing blackberries, very hardy and productive.

SNYDER—Very hardy, productive and well known. A desirable variety for the northwest.

Prices—40c per 10, \$1.50 per 50, \$2.50 per 100.

DEWBERRY.

The dewberry is similar to the blackberry, but being of trailing habits is more easily protected during the winter. We have the Lucretia, which is one of the best varieties, being a good sized berry, hardy and productive.

Price—40c for 10, \$1.50 for 50, and \$2.50 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot apart in row. In planting great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground, but don't plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by rain; if you do they will rot and die. Mulch late in the fall with hay or corn stalks to avoid foul seed which are so numerous in straw.

Staminate varieties bear by themselves but the pistillates require a staminate variety every third or fourth row to make them productive. Please bear this in mind when making selections. Plant at least two rows of pistillates to one of staminates, as they are more productive if properly fertilized.

CRESCENT (PISTILATE)—One of the most productive sorts, good quality and large; succeeds well almost anywhere if properly fertilized; berries somewhat irregular in form.

WARFIELD NO. 2 (PISTILATE)—Plant a vigorous grower; endures drouth well, blossoms and ripens with Crescent; it is very productive, good size and good shipper; a deep showy red.

BRANDYWINE (STAMINATE)—Season, medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. If you do not have it by all means get it this season. It is one of the heaviest fruiterers, and a splendid shipper, and a "catcher" on the market. Berries are very large, deep red to center. Stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

ENHANCE (STAMINATE)—The berries are large and firm. The plants are strong, healthy growers. Well spoken of by growers all over the country. Should have good soil. Season late. A good pollenizer for late sorts.

SENATOR DUNLAP (STAMINATE)—It is equal to the Warfield in size and productiveness and is sweeter and better. It resembles the Warfield in color and shape. It is good either for home use or for market. The plant is very tough and hardy.

All plants will be trimmed of dead leaves, runners, etc., and neatly tied into bunches of 25 plants each. In ordering please govern yourself accordingly and order a full bunch of each kind, as we will charge the ten rate when we have to break bunches.

Price—25c per 10, 40c per 25, \$1.25 per 100, \$4.00 per 500, \$7.00 per 1,000.

FRESH FRUITS SAVE DOCTOR BILLS

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden.

It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in row in rich, deeply plowed land. If you use coarse litter for fertilizer, place it on the surface of the soil and not in contact with the roots. A heavy mulch is beneficial and saves cultivation.

MAMMOTH—A very large, early, desirable sort; tender and fine flavored.

	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Large divided roots	\$.15	\$.60	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$7.00

ASPARAGUS.

This is very easily raised and affords one of the earliest garden foods. Plant 2 by 4 feet in deep rich soil and give heavy mulch or thorough cultivation. Manure the ground heavily; give an occasional dressing with salt. Begin cutting for use as soon as the young shoots are large enough in the spring; continue the cutting every second or third day as long as the season lasts, then allow it to grow up unmolested for the balance of the summer and make a winter protection for the bed.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is a well known valuable garden and market sort, a strong grower and very productive.

Conover's Colossal	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.	Per 500.	Per 1000.
1 yr. strong.....	\$.20	\$.50	\$.90	\$2.50	\$4.00
2 yrs. strong .....	.30	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal.

Mammoth White—	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.	Per 500.	Per 1000.
1 yr. strong.....	\$.30	\$.90	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$7.00
2 yrs. strong .....	.50	1.25	2.50	6.00	10.00

Remember our address "E. Y. E. Nurseries, Yankton, S. D."

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.



WEEDING FOREST SEEDLINGS E. Y. E. NURSERIES.

Ever since the old "tree claim" days back in the early eighties I have made a specialty of growing forest seedlings, and in quality, grading, handling and price I am prepared to compete with any firm in the world on trees that are adapted to this section.

NOTICE—We grade all trees to a specified size, and the trees will run the sizes listed as near as experienced men can grade them without measuring every tree.

A great many sell forest seedlings classing them as 1 year old or 2 years old without stating the size. This is very indefinite and generally unsatisfactory to the purchaser, as a 1-year-old seedling might be anywhere from 1 inch up to 24 inches high and a 2-year-old anywhere from 4 inches up to 6 feet or more in height. The trees I list here are all nursery grown,

AND PROMOTE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

E. Y. E. NURSERY

with the exception of the Cottonwood, which are mostly river-pulled. All seedlings will be carefully counted and tied up neat, straight and tight. All of the small sizes under 2 to 3 feet are put up in bunches of 100. Do not ask us to break bunches, as we cannot do it without making an additional charge above the 100 rate.

Prices Seedlings—	Per 100	Per 500.	Per 1000.
Green Ash, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$.25	\$.90	\$1.50
Green Ash, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.60	3.00
Green Ash, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.50
Green Ash, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Box Elder, 6 to 12 inches.....	.25	.90	1.50
Box Elder, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.60	3.00
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.25	6.00
Box Elder, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50
White Elm (very scarce), 6 to 12 inches.....	.40	1.80	3.50
White Elm, 12 to 18 inches.....	.60	2.50	5.00
White Elm, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00		
White Elm, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00		
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 inches.....	.25	.75	1.25
Cottonwood, 18 to 30 inches.....	.40	1.50	2.50
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75	2.25	4.00
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	5.00	9.00
Black Walnut, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.50		
Black Walnut, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.00		
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 12 inches.....	.40		
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	.60		
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00		
Hackberry, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.00	4.00	7.00
Hackberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	7.00	12.00
Hackberry, 18 to 24 inches.....	.300		

FOR HEDGES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Eng. Buckthorn, 18 to 24 inch..	\$.15	\$1.25	\$ 5.00	
Eng. Buckthorn, 2 to 3 feet..	.20	1.75	7.50	
Eng. Buckthorn, 3 to 4 ft....	.30	2.50	11.00	
Honey Locust, 6 to 12 inches..			.30	.50
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 inches..			.50	.75
Russ Mulberry, 12 to 18 inch..		.15	.50	.75
Russ Olive, 12 to 18 inch.....		.25	.60	1.00
Russ Olive, 18 to 24 inch.....		.40	.90	1.50
Russ Olive, 2 to 3 feet.....	.10	.60	1.50	2.50
Siberian Pea Tree, 6 to 12 inch		.25	.60	1.00
Siberian Pea Tree, 12 to 18 inch		.50	1.25	2.00
Siberian Pea Tree, 18 to 24 inch	.10	.75	2.25	4.00
Siberian Pea Tree, 2 to 3 feet..	.15	1.25	3.75	7.00

The Russian Artemesia Tamarix Amurensis, and the Missouri River Wild Currant are also suitable for hedges. For these see cuttings below. For evergreen hedging see Red Cedar and the Spruces on pages 19 and 20.

CUTTINGS

Cuttings will be cut about 8 inches in length and tied into bundles of 100 each with tops all one way. They can be had any length desired, if ordered a little previous to the time wanted. Keep cuttings in earth until ready for use.

Cuttings—	Per 100.	Per 500.	Per 1000.	Per 5000.
Cottonwood... ..	\$.20	\$.75	\$1.25	\$5.00
White Willow .....	.20	.90	1.50	6.50
Golden Willow .....	.25	1.00	1.75	8.00
L. L. Willow .....	.25	1.00	1.50	6.50
Diamond Willow.....	.25	1.00	1.50	6.50
Norway Poplar .....	.20	.90	1.50	
Carolina Poplar.....	.40	1.75	3.00	
Tamarix Amurensis .....	.75	3.00	5.00	
Russian Artemesia ... ..	.40	1.50	2.50	
Missouri River Wild Currant.	.50	2.00	3.00	

WE ARE ACKNOWLEDGED SO. DAK. HEADQUARTERS.

The Russian Artemesia and the Missouri River Wild Currant will both make an excellent low wind break and should be extensively planted in South Dakota for that purpose. They are both hardy and good drouth resisters. They grow to a height of 8 to 12 feet and that very quickly.

TREE SEEDS.

BOX ELDER—Per pound, 40c; per five pounds, \$1.50; per ten pounds, \$2.50.

CATALPA—Per ounce, 15c; per pound, \$1.00.

White Elm and Soft Maple seeds ripen about the last of May and should be planted soon after ripe. Write for prices early in May. We can tell then about what the crop of seed will be.

The average number of marketable seed in a pound is about as follows: Green Ash, 15,000; Box Elder, 10,000; Soft Maple, 5,000; White Elm, 60,000; Catalpa, 30,000.

SENDING STOCK BY MAIL.

Last year we made up twelve collections of stock to be sent by mail most paid (\$1.00 and \$2.00 collections). The sale for them was not what we anticipated that it might be, and we realize that it is very hard to make up a collection that will contain just what one wants and no more, consequently the demand for them does not justify the cost and trouble it is to keep these collections made up and on hand, hence I will not offer them this year; but instead will say that we are better than ever prepared to send stock by mail and in such a way that it will reach you in good condition, and in the case of small articles at much less cost and trouble to you than any other method of sending, especially to those enjoying the conveniences of Rural Free Delivery. While we do not recommend the mailing of large trees, such as would necessarily need to be cut too severely, there are many small articles which handle all right, some of which I will name here as follows: Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, one year (weight about 2 ounces to each); Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries, perhaps 1½ ounces each; Strawberry plants, about 1½ lbs. per 100; Asparagus plants, 1 yr., about ¼ ounce; 2 yrs., ½ ounce each; forest seedlings, 6 to 12 inches, approximately 1 lb. per 100; 12 to 18 inches, about 2 lbs. per 100 trees; cuttings, about 1½ lbs. per 100; small evergreens, say 4 to 8 inches, about 2 lbs. per 100; shrubs, ordinarily about ¾ lb. each; roses, a little lighter; Peonies, Bleeding Heart and Golden Glow, ¾ lb., Gladiolus, Tiger Lilies, Iris, etc., about 1 ounce each. The weights given are only approximate and the weight of packing material, which will be about half as much more, must be added. Postal rates on this class of goods is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or 8 cents per pound.

Should you desire anything in the line of trees, shrubs, etc., write us about it; perhaps we have it, as we have very many varieties not listed in this little catalogue. We do not list anything except such as we have a general stock of and are liable to have a supply pretty well through the planting season. It is desired to be able to fill all mail orders that come as nearly as possible as the purchaser requests; therefore we do not list much of the stock where the supply is limited and liable to be very soon exhausted.

DECIDUOUS SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

In this department I have a very large stock this season and they are thrifty and straight, having been trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season. I am prepared to furnish them in large quantities, and parties having charge of parks, etc., will do well to confer with me before making their purchases. Will make a special price to parties desiring to purchase by the carload.

I will also be pleased to furnish estimates and draw up plans and designs for parks, public squares, cemeteries and various public and private grounds, making no charge for a reasonable amount of work of this kind where I furnish the trees and plants for same.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM—A native of South Dakota and the entire northwest. One of our best trees for general planting for a shade or street tree; the best of the Elms, very hardy, endures well, cold, drouth, wind and general neglect. Its wood is tough, and valuable for some uses.

BOX ELDER—A native. It is in fact indigenous to the entire west from Texas to Manitoba. It is a rapid grower while young; makes a good shelter belt quickly; having dense foliage it soon shades the ground so as to keep down weeds and grass. If shade is the requisite it is one of our best trees. The wood

IF YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND THE CATALOG, WRITE US.

is quite valuable for posts or lumber. Tree is inclined to grow crooked and scrubby unless crowded up by thick planting.

GREEN ASH—This is the native western Ash. It is really a smaller tree than the White Ash but thrives better under western conditions. An upright medium growing tree. Timber is very valuable; makes a fine symmetrical round headed tree if planted singly with plenty of room. Very rugged, hardy and valuable.

SOFT MAPLE—A native on the western streams, moderately hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree if trimmed to keep down suckers and avoid forks which are liable to split. Its foliage is very beautiful. The soil and atmosphere is rather dry for it here; it does better farther east.

COTTONWOOD—One of our most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality, but it would be hard to find another tree that will make more wood in twenty years than the cottonwood. It is a heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. It has received lots of kicks from all sources, but for all that take the cottonwood out of South Dakota and it would leave a mighty big gap.

CAROLINA POPLAR—A very rapid growing soft wooded tree resembling the cottonwood somewhat but has a larger leaf and a much thicker and more spreading top, denser and heavier foliage. It is being very extensively planted in the cities and towns throughout the United States on account of its rapid growth, its symmetry and ability to endure gas and smoke. Perfectly hardy here.

NORWAY POPLAR—A rapid growing tree of Cottonwood type. A little more upright in growth; leaf is larger and thicker. We had hoped it would stand drouth and be a more valuable tree than the Cottonwood, but late experience does not seem to verify it.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—The hardy western variety. A symmetrical, upright grower; large heart-shaped leaf. It bears large tresses of very beautiful, fragrant flowers. The timber is very desirable. Hardy only in south part of our state.

HACKBERRY—A rugged, hardy, native tree, grows to good size. Makes a fine, shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is very valuable for timber, ornament and shade and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be only that the seed are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive.

HONEY LOCUST—A hardy, vigorous, rapid growing tree. Bears beautiful, fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by large beanlike brown pods, containing seeds very similar to small brown beans. The wood is very hard and durable; its thorns are very large and strong. Does not sucker like the Black Locust.

WHITE WILLOW—Hardy, well known. It should be planted on low, wet, rich soil; it is very much benefited by a heavy mulch or litter or manure. Of little value on high dry land here.

GOLDEN WILLOW—Its beautiful golden colored bark makes it desirable for a variety. Moderately hardy with me.

LAUREL LEAVED WILLOW (RUSSIAN)—Its fine growth and thick glossy leaves which glisten in the sunshine, makes it very handsome. The wood is said to be more valuable than White Willow.

DIAMOND WILLOW (RED WILLOW)—This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very desirable and lasting. It is a native along the Missouri River where it thrives well. I think it will prove to be very profitable to grow for posts if for no other purpose. The demand for it is increasing each year. Does not grow to be very large, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter being its usual limit.

AMERICAN LINDEN (OR BASSWOOD)—A handsome lawn or shade tree. It is a native along the Missouri River bluffs near here; grows quite rapidly in moist situations. The blossom is very fragrant and sweet; desirable especially to beekeepers.

WILD BLACK CHERRY—Hardy, rapid grower. Bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value. Very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring and ripens its abundant crop of fruit late in August. Fruit about the size of a pea; valuable for the birds and some culinary uses.

BLACK WALNUT—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber. It is quite hardy here, succeeds best on a rich, deep, moist soil like bottom land. It grows a strong tap root and it is hard to transplant the trees of any size unless they have been transplanted or root-pruned when one year old. The one-year seedlings transplant quite successfully.

BURR OAK—A native tree of spreading form, foliage deeply lobed and the largest and most beautiful among the oak leaves. The oaks when they attain size are the most picturesque trees. The Burr Oak is rather slow in growth, but endures cold and drouth well.

IRONWOOD (HOP HORNBEAM)—A small tree with thin

DISCOUNTS ON LARGE ORDERS PAGE THREE.

bark and tough, hard wood, leaves ovate, taper-pointed, fruit clusters resemble hops. A native in the gulches along the Missouri River and in the Black Hills.

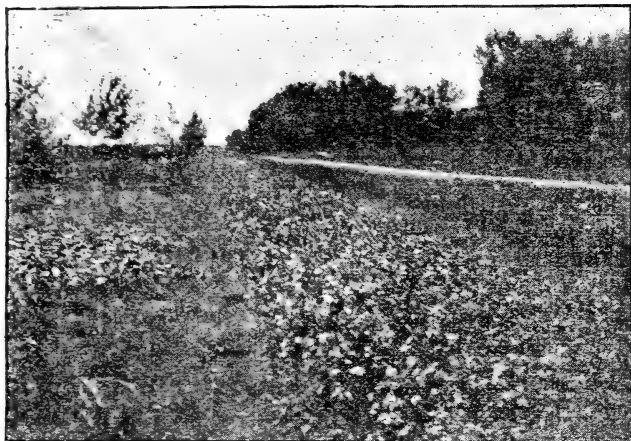
RUSSIAN MULBERRY—From Russia. Is cultivated largely by the Russians in South Dakota for its fruit, which very much resembles the Blackberry in appearance; hardy here. The fruit is not of first quality, but valuable to feed the birds.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH—A very handsome lawn tree. Bears clusters of red berries, quite hardy and desirable. Its worst fault is its tendency to sun-scald on the body. It is advisable to protect the south and west sides of the tree.

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH—A little more stocky in growth, and the leaf is a little larger, otherwise it is very similar to the European. A native of the Black Hills section.

OAK LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit, height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet; leaf is deeply lobed similar to the leaf of the Burr Oak; a very fine lawn tree.

ENGLISH BUCKTHORN—This is, we believe, the most valuable of all our deciduous trees for ornamental hedges, resisting well our cold, dry winters. Hardy anywhere in South Dakota. It is also a desirable tree for the lawn. It endures close pruning perfectly.



BUCKTHORN HEDGE ALONG GROVELAND AVENUE, E. Y. E. NURSERIES.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage makes it a desirable lawn tree. Very hardy where the ground is not too dry for it. A shallow rooting tree as in fact all of the birches are. Will stand almost any amount of cold if not dry.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH—An American species of rapid growth, leaf large, smooth and glassy, quite hardy and desirable.

ELAEAGNUS, OR "RUSSIAN WILD OLIVE"—A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree with a silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drought makes it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges. This tree has, I think, been over boomed, however, and when once the novelty has worn off it will have fewer friends. The wood is of little value and it is not inclined to grow into tree form unless forced to. It will never become popular to be grown in large quantities.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (CARAGANA ARBORESCENS)—An extremely hardy shrub or low tree originally from Siberia. Is valuable for hedges or for an ornamental tree especially in the north part of the state and in North Dakota. Has a small sharp thorn. Its seeds are said to be valuable for poultry and culinary uses. It leaves furnish a blue dye and they resemble the leaves of the Locust somewhat. We have not yet had it long enough to test its real value, but it is now enjoying a real boom. This is what so many fake agents have represented to have sold to the farmers throughout the country, and in most cases they have delivered Osage Orange or some other cheap or worthless plant.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—A medium sized tree with rough, scaly bark. Very hard wood, large compound leaves and large seed pods similar to those of the Honey Locust. A handsome and valuable tree. It is found native in the extreme southeast part of South Dakota.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS DISTINCTLY.

EUROPEAN ALDER—This tree is similar in appearance to the American Alder that is a native of Wisconsin. It is moderately hardy and is very handsome. Valuable in helping to make up a collection for the lawn.

Prices of Shade Trees—	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Am. White Elm, 3 to 4 ft..	\$.15	\$.50	\$.90	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00
Am. White Elm, 4 to 5 ft..	.20	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00
Am. White Elm, 5 to 6 ft..	.25	1.00	1.75	6.00	11.00
Am. White Elm, 6 to 8 ft..	.35	1.50	2.50	9.00	16.00
Am. White Elm, 8 to 10 ft..	.50	2.25	4.00	12.50	24.00
Am. White Elm, 10 to 12 ft.	.75	3.00	5.50	18.00	35.00
Am. White Elm, 12 to 14 ft.	.90	4.00	7.00	25.00	45.00
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft.....	.15	.50	.90	2.50	4.00
Green Ash, 4 to 5 ft.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00
Green Ash, 5 to 6 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.50	10.00
Green Ash, 6 to 8 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.50	8.00	15.00
Green Ash, 8 to 10 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	12.50	24.00
Green Ash, 10 to 12 ft.....	.75	3.00	5.50	17.50	34.00
Green Ash, 2 to 2½ in. cali'r	.90	4.00	7.00	22.00	40.00
Green Ash, 2½ to 3 in. cali'r	1.25	5.50	10.00	30.00	50.00
Green Ash, 3 to 4 in. cali'r	2.00	8.00	15.00		
Green Ash, 4 to 5 in. cali'r	2.50	11.00	20.00		
Box Elder, 3 to 4 ft.....	.15	.50	.90	2.25	4.00
Box Elder, 4 to 5 ft.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
Box Elder, 5 to 6 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.50	10.00
Box Elder, 6 to 8 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.50	8.00	15.00
Box Elder, 8 to 10 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	13.00	25.00
Box Elder, 10 to 12 ft.....	.75	3.00	5.50	18.00	35.00
Box Elder, 2 to 2½ in. cali'r	1.10	5.00	9.00		
Box Elder, 2½ to 3 in. cali'r	1.50	6.50	12.00		
Box Elder, 3 to 4 in. caliper	2.00	8.00	15.00	55.00	100.00
Box Elder, 4 to 5 in. caliper	2.50	11.00	20.00	80.00	150.00

We have larger sizes if desired. Write for prices. Big reductions on large sizes in car lots.

Soft Maple, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$.20	\$.75	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$ 6.00
Soft Maple, 5 to 6 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.50	10.00
Soft Maple, 6 to 8 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.50	8.00	15.00
Soft Maple, 8 to 10 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	12.50	24.00
Soft Maple, 10 to 12 ft.....	.75	3.00	5.50	17.50	34.00
Soft Maple, 2 to 2½ in. cali'r	1.10	5.00	9.00	27.00	50.00
Soft Maple, 2½ to 3 in. cali'r	1.50	6.50	12.00	38.00	75.00
Soft Maple, 3 to 4 in cali'r	2.00	8.00	15.00	55.00	100.00

Write for prices on larger sized Maples; we have them.

Hackberry, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.15	\$.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Hackberry, 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	.85	1.50	4.00	7.00
Hackberry, 4 to 5 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	12.00
Hackberry, 5 to 6 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00		
Hackberry, 6 to 8 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00		
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft....	.20	.90	1.50	5.50	10.00
Honey Locust, 4 to 5 ft....	.30	1.25	2.25	8.00	15.00
Honey Locust, 5 to 6 ft....	.40	1.75	3.00	11.00	20.00
Honey Locust, 6 to 8 ft....	.50	2.25	4.00		
Honey Locust, 8 to 10 ft....	.75	3.25	6.00		
Honey Locust, 10 to 12 ft...	.90	4.00	7.50		
Cottonwood, 4 to 6 ft.....	.15	.60	1.00	2.50	4.00
Cottonwood, 6 to 8 ft.....	.20	.90	1.50	5.00	9.00
Cottonwood, 8 to 10 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	13.00
Cottonwood, 10 to 12 ft....	.40	1.75	3.00	10.00	18.00
Cottonwood, 12 to 14 ft...	.60	2.75	5.00	14.00	25.00
Carollna Pop., 3 to 4 ft....	.15	.60	1.00	4.00	7.50
Carolina Pop., 4 to 6 ft....	.20	.80	1.50	6.00	10.00
Carollna Pop., 6 to 8 ft ....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.50	14.00
Carollna Pop., 8 to 10 ft....	.40	1.75	3.25	10.00	18.00
Carollna Pop., 10 to 12 ft..	.50	2.25	4.00	13.00	25.00
Caro'a Pop., 1½ to 2 in. cal	.75	3.00	6.00		
Caro'a Pop., 2 to 2½ in. cal	.90	4.25	8.00		
Caro'a Pop., 2½ to 3 in. cal	1.25	5.50	10.00		

BUY TREES OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES—IT PAYS.

Prices of Shade Trees—	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Norway Pop., 6 to 8 ft....	.30	1.25	2.25		
Norway Pop., 8 to 10 ft....	.40	1.75	3.00		
Norway Pop., 10 to 12 ft..	.50	2.25	4.00		
Catalpa Speciosa, 4 to 5 ft..	.25	1.00	1.75		
Catalpa Speciosa, 5 to 6 ft..	.35	1.50	2.50	7.00	13.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 8 ft..	.50	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 8 to 10 ft	.75	3.00	5.00	13.00	25.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 10 to 12 ft	.90	4.00	7.50	20.00	35.00
Catalpa Spe., 2 to 2½ in. cal	1.25	5.00	9.00	22.50	40.00
Catalpa Spe., 2½ to 3 in. cal	2.00	7.50	14.00	30.00	55.00
Catalpa Spe., 3 to 4 in. cal	2.50	10.00	19.00		
Laurel L. Willow, 3 to 4 ft	.25	1.00	1.75		
Laurel L. Willow, 4 to 5 ft	.35	1.50	2.50		
Laurel L. Willow, 5 to 6 ft	.50	2.00	3.50		
Am. Linden, 3 to 4 ft.....	.30	1.40	2.50		
Am. Linden, 4 to 5 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.75		
Am. Linden, 5 to 6 ft.....	.60	2.75	5.00		
Am. Linden, 6 to 8 ft.....	.75	3.25			
Wild Blk. Cherry, 5 to 6 ft	.40	1.75	3.00		
Wild Blk. Cherry, 6 to 8 ft	.60	2.75	5.00		
Wild Blk. Cherry, 8 to 10 ft	.75	3.50	6.50		
Wild Blk. Cherry, 10 to 12 ft	1.00				
Black Walnut, 4 to 5 ft....	.30	1.25	2.25		
Black Walnut, 5 to 6 ft... .45	.45	2.00	3.50		
Black Walnut, 6 to 8 ft... .60	.60	2.50	4.50		
Black Walnut, 8 to 10 ft.. .75	.75	3.25	6.00		
Burr Oak, 2 to 3 ft..... .35	.35	1.50	2.75		
Burr Oak, 3 to 4 ft..... .50	.50	2.25	4.00		
Russ. Mulberry, 3 to 4 ft.. .20	.20	.80	1.50	5.00	8.00
Russ. Mulberry, 4 to 5 ft.. .30	.30	1.25	2.25	6.50	12.00
Russ. Mulberry, 5 to 6 ft.. .40	.40	1.75	3.00	9.00	16.00
Russ. Mulberry, 6 to 8 ft.. .55	.55	2.25	4.00	12.50	24.00
Russ. Mulberry, 8 to 10 ft.. .75	.75	3.00	5.50	16.00	30.00
Eu. Alder, 3 to 4 ft..... .30	.30	1.25	2.25		
Eu. Alder, 4 to 5 ft..... .40	.40	1.75	3.00		
Eu. Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft	.30	1.25	2.25		
Eu. Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 ft	.40	1.75	3.00		
Eu. Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 ft	.50				
American Mt. Ash, 3 to 4 ft	.30	1.25	2.50		
American Mt. Ash, 4 to 5 ft	.40	1.75	3.25		
Oak Leaf Mt. Ash, 4 to 5 ft	.50				
Eu. White Birch, 4 to 5 ft.. .50	.50				
Am. White Birch, 3 to 4 ft	.30	1.25	2.25		
Am. White Birch, 4 to 5 ft	.40	1.75	3.00		
Russ Olive, 3 to 4 ft..... .30	.30	1.25	2.00	8.00	15.00
Russ Olive, 4 to 5 ft..... .40	.40	1.75	3.00	11.00	20.00
Russ. Olive, 5 to 6 ft..... .50	.50	2.25	4.00		
Russ. Olive, 6 to 8 ft..... .75	.75	3.25	6.00		
Russ. Olive, 8 to 10 ft.....	1.00				
Ironwood (Horn'm), 3 to 4 ft	.35	1.50	2.50		
Ironwood (Horn'm), 4 to 5 ft	.50	2.25	4.00		
Eng. Buckthorn, 3 to 4 ft.. .30	.30	1.35	2.50		
Eng. Buckthorn, 4 to 5 ft.. .40	.40	1.75	3.50		
Sib. Pea Tree, 3 to 4 ft.... .30	.30	1.25	2.25	10.00	18.00
Sib. Pea Tree, 4 to 5 ft.... .45	.45	2.00	3.75		
Ky. Coffee Tree, 2 to 3 ft	.35				
Ky. Coffee Tree, 3 to 4 ft	.50				

REMEMBER, we can make you a big discount on large shade trees in car lots, as we can save a heavy expense in packing. Write if this interests you.

WEeping TREES

WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH—A strong grower and remarkably pendant; very striking; the most hardy weeper for the north. Each 75c, 5 for \$3.50.

CUT LEAVED WEeping BIRCH—Erect, stately, a rapid grower and hardy, with long, fine pendant branches and delicately cut leaves; the trunk is very white and it is elegant for lawns and cemeteries. Four to five feet, each \$1.00.

PLANT EVERGREENS—SHELTER, ORNAMENT, PROFIT.

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW—A rapid growing moderately hardy tree. Very handsome and desirable for moist places. Three to five feet, each, 30c; five to seven feet, each, 40c.

EVERGREENS

When the trees are received from the nursery don't open them or let the air get to the roots until you are ready to wet them and place them in moist earth immediately. Don't wet the foliage and leave them packed in that condition to heat and rot off.

PLANTING—It is very essential to pack the earth very solid about the roots, and water well if the ground is too dry. Keep the surface soil perfectly mellow by cultivation, or mulch heavily with old hay; avoid bright straw, as it reflects the rays of the sun and burns the foliage.

The principal causes of failure are: First, trees are dead when received from the nursery. Second, they are improperly handled after they are received. You must absolutely Prevent Drying of roots and plant so trees will not move around after they are planted. Large trees should be staked.



RED CEDAR HEDGE 4 YEARS FROM PLANTING, 3½ FEET HIGH AND 3½ FEET WIDE.

The American Arbor Vitae Balsam Fir and Norway Spruce we have cut out of the list. We have a few but do not consider them of any value in this climate.

RED CEDAR—Very hardy, rapid grower when young, shears very well indeed. It endures well our dry soil and climate. Will stand more drouth and hardship than any other tree; very valuable for hedges, etc. Can be sheared in any shape desired. Plant it everywhere.

SCOTCH PINE—One of the hardiest, most stocky, rank and rapid growers while young. Makes an excellent shelter belt. It is, however, rather coarse and devoid of beauty and is short-lived in the west.

AUSTRIAN PINE—Similar to the Scotch; a stocky, rapid grower. Leaves, long, stiff and dark green and more erect than Scotch. Foliage sunburns considerably when tree is small but endures better as it gets larger. Rather handsome and fine formed.

WHITE PINE—More slender and delicate when young than Scotch, but when older it far surpasses it in growth and grace of appearance. It is not quite at home in South Dakota.

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE—A dwarf variety for planting in lawns and cemeteries; hardy and handsome; very bright green foliage. It can hardly be called a tree, as it grows to a height of a few feet and usually its breadth is as great, or greater than its height.

JACK PINE—This is a very rapid grower while young at least, and it is believed will be perfectly hardy and valuable in the trying climate of the Dakotas. We have not had it long enough, however, to test it thoroughly.

BULL PINE (PINES PONDEROSA)—A native of the Black Hills and the Rock Mountains. A strong, stocky and rapid grower while young. There is probably no pine in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry, exposed situations. At about the age when the Scotch Pine begins to fail the Ponderosa begins to show its value. It is very hard to transplant the small trees from the woods, but nursery grown trees (such as we offer) that have

WE OFFER VARIETIES ADAPTED TO THE NORTHWEST.

been transplanted at one year old handle quite successfully.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—This is really a western type of the White Spruce and is classed by botanists as White Spruce; but having grown in the Black Hills region for so many generations it has step by step clothed itself to endure the rigors of an arid climate, and really ought to be classed as a distinct variety. It is a slower grower, being more close and compact in form. The needles are a little longer, heavier and of a darker green than those of the White.



BLUE SPRUCE.

COL. BLUE SPRUCE—It is extremely hardy and endures well the sun and drying winds; its sky blue foliage and symmetrical form make it beautiful to behold. It varies in color, however, from a green to a deep blue. The blue specimens are the most beautiful and consequently are a little higher priced. We price them separately.

ABIES CONCOLOR—A very delicate and beautiful evergreen; a native of Colorado, a pyramidal, upright grower. It has a silvery green foliage different from any other evergreen we have. It is a rarity in this vicinity, and it appears to be hardy so far.

Prices of Evergreens—	Each.	Per 5.	Per 10.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Red Cedar, 4 to 8 inches..	\$.10	\$.40	\$.75	\$3.00	\$5.00
Red Cedar, 8 to 12 inches..	.15	.60	1.00	4.50	8.00
Red Cedar, 12 to 18 inches	.25	1.00	1.75		
Red Cedar, 18 to 24 inches	.35	1.50	2.75		
Red Cedar, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50				
Scotch Pine, 8 to 12 inches	.15	.60	1.00	4.50	8.00
Scotch Pine, 12 to 18 inches	.25	1.00	1.75	8.00	15.00
Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 inches	.35	1.50	3.00		
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft....	.45	2.00	3.50		
Scotch Pine, 3 to 4 ft....	.60	2.50	4.50		
Scotch Pine, 4 to 5 ft....	.75	3.00	5.50		
Austrian Pine, 3 to 4 ft....	.60	2.75	5.00		
Austrian Pine, 4 to 5 ft....	.75	3.25	6.00		
White Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00		
White Pine, 3 to 4 ft.....	.65	3.00	5.50		
White Pine, 4 to 5 ft.....	.80				
Jack Pine, 8 to 12 inches... .20	.20	.90	1.50		
Jack Pine, 12 to 18 inches.. .30	.30	1.25	2.00		
Jack Pine, 18 to 24 inches.. .40	.40	1.75	3.50		
Dwf. Mt. Pine, 1½ to 2 ft.. .40	.40	1.75	3.00	12.00	22.00
Very broad, | 2 to 3 ft.. .60	.60	2.50	5.50		
3 to 4 ft..... .80	.80	3.50	6.50		
Ponderosa Pine, 4 to 8 in.. .15	.15	.60	1.00	4.00	7.00
Ponderosa Pine, 8 to 12 in.. .20	.20	.75	1.25	5.00	9.00
Ponderosa Pine, 12 to 18 in. .30	.30	1.25	2.25		
Blk. Hills Spruce, 8 to 12 in .20	.20	.75	1.25	5.00	9.00
Blk. Hills Spruce, 12 to 18 in .30	.30	1.25	2.25	8.00	15.00
Blk. Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in .40	.40	1.75	3.00	10.00	19.00
Blk. Hills Spruce, 2 to 3 ft. .50	.50	2.25	4.00		
Col. Blue Spruce, | 6 to 10 in .25	.25	1.00	1.75		
Selected Blue | 12 to 18 in .65	.65				
Specimens, | 18 to 24 in 1.00	1.00				
| 24 to 30 in 1.50	1.50				
Colorado Blue, | 6 to 10 in.. .20	.20	.90	1.50		
Spruce Green | 12 to 18 in .35	.35				
Specimens, , | 18 to 24 in .50	.50				
| 24 to 30 in .75	.75				
Concolor Spruce, 8 to 12 in .30	.30	1.25	2.25		
Concolor Spruce, 12 to 18 in .45	.45	2.00	3.50		
Concolor Spruce, 2 to 3 ft.. 1.25	1.25				

The above listed Evergreens have all been one or more times

PLEASE STATE IF WE MAY SUBSTITUTE VARIETIES.

transplanted and have a good supply of fibrous roots. All home grown.

We have a good stock of large Evergreens, but we do not in general recommend planting those that are over 4 feet high unless at least a portion of the earth can be retained on the roots.

We often deliver them to farmers who come right to the nursery by placing them in a small box with the dirt adhering to them. We also sometimes ship them a considerable distance in this way to parties that are willing to pay the freight. We also get out a good many in the winter when the ground is frozen with a ball of earth attached thereto sometimes weighing 1,000 pounds each; trees as large as 9 or ten feet high and they almost invariably grow. Of course this is more expensive, but it usually pays. If you are interested write us.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY



FLOWERING ALMOND—A very hardy and good growing shrub. A small pink and white double flower, blooms in May or early part of June. A very profuse bloomer. State color preferred. Each 25c.

COMMON LILAC—(Purple and White. Very hardy and well known. Early bloomers, very fragrant and easily grown. Each, 20c; large

clumps, 50c each.

PERSIAN LILAC—A native of Persia; about as hardy as the common varieties; leaf small, flowers bright purple, a profuse bloomer. Each, 25c.

HONEYSUCKLE—(Upright or Bush.) Extremely hardy and easily grown, very beautiful and desirable, either pink or white blossoms, followed by beautiful waxy red berries. State color desired. Strong plants, each, 25c.

AMERICAN WAHOO (STRAWBERRY TREE)—An extremely hardy and beautiful native shrub bearing a delicate small reddish brown blossom in a profusion of clusters about June 1st, and is followed by three cornered pink berries in the fall that ordinarily remain on all winter. Each, 25c. Extra large size, 50c each.

SPIREA (Prunifolia)—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double; a very profuse bloomer in May, foliage turns a very beautiful bronze color in autumn. Said to be hardy here. Large plants, each, 25c.

SPIREA (VAN HOUTI)—This is one of our most desirable hardy shrubs, being perfectly hardy, a good grower of fine form and easily grown anywhere. Bears a profusion of small, white flowers in clusters that almost entirely cover the bush with a sheet of white late in May or 1st of June. Each, 25c.

GOLDEN SPIREA—A hardy, strong growing shrub, with numerous clusters of small, white flowers and handsome golden foliage. Each, 25c.

PURPLE LEAVED BERBERRY—An interesting variety of the common berberry. When planted in the full sunlight the leaves are a deep purple color. Bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live. Each, 25c.

SYRINGA (DOUBLE)—A dwarfish shrub, flowers smaller than the single, but very double and desirable, very hardy. Each, 25c.

TAMARIX AMURENSIS—This is a very beautiful, hardy and rapid growing shrub. Its leaves very much resemble those of the Juniper or Cedar, except that it is deciduous. It bears a very delicate pinkish white flower and continues blooming all through the summer. Each, 25c.

RUSSIAN ARTEMESIA—This is a strong and vigorous type of the shrub commonly known as "Old Man." It is larger and more rapid in growth, often making a growth of 6 feet from the cuttings the first year. Desirable as a low hedge for screens or windbreak. It stands remarkably well extreme drouth and cold. Each, 25c. For cuttings see page 13.

RED OSIER DOGWOOD—A desirable and hardy strong growing native shrub; growing to a height of 10 or 12 feet. Its bright red bark and delicate foliage makes it beautiful both winter and summer. It is covered with delicate clusters of white flowers in summer followed by white waxy berries, which stay on till hard frost comes in the fall. Two to three feet high, each, 25c; 3 to 5 feet, each, 35c.

SNOWBALL—A hardy, well known showy shrub. Attains a height of eight or ten feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Each, 30c.

HYDRANGIA P. G.—Large flowered hydrangia, half hardy. A fine shrub growing from four to six feet high. Flowers white in large pyramidal panicles eight to ten inches long and produced in August and September. Good strong plants, Each, 30c.

ELDER (VARIEGATED LEAVED)—A hardy, strong growing shrub of striking appearance, with light colored variegated

TAKE CARE OF WHAT TREES YOU BUY.

foliage. Snow white blossoms in clusters in early summer. This variety is sterile, however, and does not produce fruit. Each, 25c.

ELDERBERRY—This is a native in the southeast corner of the state and in the Black Hills; a strong grower; stalk has a large pith, has large flat clusters of fragrant flowers in the spring and small purplish black berries in autumn, very much relished by some for pies, jelly, etc. It is beautiful, hardy and desirable. Each, 25c.

SUMACH—A low or medium sized shrub, native in the southern part of this state. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit with its bright colored foliage in the autumn makes it quite desirable. Each, 20c.

BECHTELS FLOWERING CRAB—A very desirable, hardy shrub or small tree, blooms in great profusion in early spring. A double pink blossom of the wild crab type, very showy and handsome. Three to four feet high, each, 50c.

Ten per cent. discount on \$1.00 worth or more of above shrubs bought at one time.

The shrubs listed above are all strong, stocky, field grown plants, and should not be confounded with the small, sickly green house plants such as are often delivered by others.

CLIMBERS

BITTER SWEET—A hardy native climber, has yellow flowers in summer, followed by round orange colored berries in autumn which open late in the fall and expose the showy red fruits, or seeds, similar to those of the Wahoo. Very pretty and easily grown. Each, 25c.

HONEYSUCKLE (HALLEANA)—One of the finest Honeysuckles grown. Blooms from June till November, is almost evergreen and one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow. It is quite hardy here and promises to be very valuable. Each, 40c.

HONEYSUCKLE (TRUMPET)—A very beautiful, hardy climber with delicate trumpet shaped red flowers, blooms constantly from early summer until hard frosts in fall; desirable. Each, 25c.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (AMERICAN IVY)—One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers, the foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn, very desirable for walls, verandas, etc. Each, 25c.

CLEMATIS (FLAMULI)—A very desirable climber. It is a rank grower and a profuse bloomer; flowers small, greenish white, a hardy native. Each, 25c.

CLEMATIS (COCCINEA)—A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June till frost. Each, 30c.

CLEMATIS (JACKANNI)—Large flower, four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. It blooms continually from July until cut by frosts. A strong grower, but needs good winter protection. Each, 50c.

NATIVE WILD GRAPE—Seedlings. They are extremely hardy and will be valuable to grow for screens and bowers, being a rank and rapid grower. Although its fruit is not of especial value for eating it makes a delicious jelly. Strong 2 yr. plants each, 20c.

Ten per cent. discount on \$1.00 worth or more of climbers bought at one time.

BULBS

PEONIES (HERBACEOUS)—A very showy and most useful class of hardy plants; they are exceedingly hardy and will flourish in any section of the country, no matter how cold. They grow and flower well in almost any soil with very little care, but the flower will be finer and the colors brighter if given a deep, rich loam, well manured.



From a Photograph Showing a Row of White Peonies in Bloom.

WHITE PEONY—This is in reality a light pink, with an orange tinted center when it first opens, fading to almost a pure white when it has been out a few days. It is the strongest grower and most robust one in our list. Large double flower, each, 25c.

DON'T BLAME NURSERYMEN FOR YOUR OWN NEGLECT.

ROSE PEONY—A rose color, changing to a light rose soon after opening, large size and very double, slightly fragrant. A good grower. Each, 30c.

VARIEGATED PEONY—A vigorous grower of good size and quite double; color a light pink, streaked with dark pink. Each, 30c.

RED PEONY—This is a dark, dull red of good size and moderately vigorous in growth. Each, 30c.

We will put in one each of the above four colors for \$1.00, or the white and any one of the others for 50c.

GLADIOLUS—The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart, and about 4 inches deep. Plant from middle of April to 1st of June. The bulbs must be taken up in the fall before the ground is frozen and kept dry, in a dry cool cellar. Assorted colors, large and strong bulbs, each, 5c; 3 for 10c; 10 for 25c.

TIGER LILIES—These lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Entirely hardy and very easily grown. We have both double and single flowering sorts; state which is desired. Bulbs, each, 10c; 2 for 15c; 4 for 25c.

BLEEDING HEART (DICENTRA SPECTABILIS)—A hardy perennial plant producing long racemes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June; an excellent border plant. Strong roots. Each, 25c.



BLEEDING HEART.

YUCCA (FILAMENTOSA)—It is popularly known as Bear's Thread, or Adam's Needle; is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant, having a cluster of lance linear sword-shaped leaves which are regular, serrated, and edged with slender threads which hang down some three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower scapes or terminal panicles which attain a height of five or six feet.

We counted 247 flowers on one stalk on our grounds June 30, 1902. They are cup-shaped, pendulous, and about 1½ inches in diameter, of a creamy white. It remains in bloom two to three weeks. Its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months, when all other flowering and foliage plants have died away and left no trace of their summer beauty. Appears entirely hardy here, although it is not claimed it will go as far north as the native variety listed below. Each, 30c.

YUCCA (GLAUCA)—Indian Soap Plant; native along the Missouri River bluffs. The description given above for the Filamentosa will apply quite well for this. The native, however, is perfectly hardy in high, dry, exposed locations; its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade to the green. It is desirable and should

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT TREES AND SHRUBS?

be planted in every yard in South Dakota; would do well on a small mound. Each, 25c; the two Yuccas for 50c.

IRIS—This is a hardy and desirable border plant, bright green foliage, blooms early in the spring, flowers of various colors. We have blue, bronze, yellow, lavender, etc.; an assortment produces a desirable effect. Each, 10c; 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.

GOLDEN GLOW (RUDBECKIA)—This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing six to seven feet high and producing hundreds of bright golden, double flowers two or three inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers; when once established will produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost anywhere. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

ROSES

Plant in a situation where plants will receive plenty of sunshine. Make the soil rich with well rotted manure, and work it deep.

All roses should be laid down in the fall and covered with dirt or coarse litter to secure best results.

Prune out the old wood every year and keep the bush vigorous and thrifty; it will increase the blooming. All roses listed herein are strong, field grown plants.



JUNE ROSES

CINNAMON—A strong grower and perfectly hardy. Bloom is small, pink, and somewhat ragged, but it is the

earliest in our list and will be appreciated on that account if for no other. Each, 25c.

HUNDRED LEAF—A delicate pink rose of medium size, very finely formed and very double; a perfect beauty and quite hardy. Each, 25c.

BLUSH—A large and very double rose; color, a pale pink, almost white. Blooms very profusely; is a very strong, rank grower, and is the hardiest rose in our list. Each, 25c.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Hardy, flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooms very freely in June. The finest hardy yellow rose grown. Each, 30c.

One of each of above four roses for \$1.00.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

MADAME PLANTIER—Pure white, an excellent rose and a free bloomer; very hardy. Madame Plantier is known by many as the Century Rose. It is a beautiful rose for the cemetery, as it bears a profusion of pure white blossoms and is hardy. Each, 30c.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and very effective; a mass of blooms when at its best; very fragrant; quite hardy. Each, 30c.

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size; color, deep, clear rose; very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower with clear, glossy, foliage; a most prolific bloomer. Blooms from June to October almost constantly. Each, 30c.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—A strong, vigorous grower, a continuous bloomer, and the flowers are very large and of a deep rose color; delightfully fragrant; a general favorite. Each, 30c.

One each of the above 4 H. P. roses for \$1.00.

MOSS ROSES

GLORY OF MOSSES—Pale rose color, very large and flat in form; robust and vigorous; very handsome and desirable. Each, 30c.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white, blooms in clusters, vigorous grower and hardy; very handsome and remains in bloom a long time. Each, 30c. One each of the above two roses for 55c.

CLIMBING ROSES

Nothing can cover an arbor or veranda, or form a beautiful screen for an unsightly object so charmingly as a climbing rose. Annual growths require tenfold the care in yearly training and renewing; the climbing rose needs but one planting and increases in beauty as the years go by.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, shading to rose color; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant ap-

PUT YOUR PILE IN WELL KNOWN SORTS

pearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Each 30c.

GREVILLE, OR SEVEN SISTERS—Blooms in large clusters, with flowers varying from white to crimson. Luxuriant dark green foliage; perfectly hardy. Each 30c.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Clear, bright, crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters; the best hardy climber in this climate. Each, 30c. One each of the above three roses for 75c.

RAMBLERS

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Perfectly hardy, wonderful free flowering, rich, glowing crimson, a color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots eight to twelve feet long in a season after the first year, or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each, 40c.

YELLOW RAMBLER (AGLAI A)—A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler; flowers of medium size in immense clusters of 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. It is a rampant grower. Each, 40c.

WHITE RAMBLER—Similar to the other Ramblers, but it is a pure pearl white in color. Each, 40c.

One each of the three Ramblers for \$1.00.

Please note the cash discounts offered on large orders on page 3.



PRUNERS.

California Pruner.

This is one of the best shears made. Made of steel. Indestructible steel spring. Will stand more rough usage and outlast any shear we have used. One pair is worth two pair of the ordinary cheap ones. Eight inches long. By mail, postpaid, \$1.00. Not postpaid, 85 cents each.

Pruning Knife

A good, strong, durable knife; strong hooked blade, made of best steel, with brown wooden handle, and made to close like an ordinary pocket knife. For trimming it is enough better than an ordinary knife to pay for itself in two days' work. Makes a smoother cut than the shears. By mail, postpaid, 60 cents. Not prepaid, 50 cents.

Entomologist's Certificate

BROOKINGS, S. D., August 29, 1902.

This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery of Mr. George H. Whiting, of Yankton, S. D., and find it free from San Jose scale and all dangerous insects and fungus diseases,

D. A. SAUNDERS, Entomologist,
S. D. Agricultural College.

In Conclusion

DEAR READER:—In conclusion let me say that the author of this little catalogue is only a plain tiller of the soil who has had 23 years of actual experience with trees in Dakota, besides some years in other northwestern states, as well as two and one-half years among the orchards and vineyards of the Pacific coast and ought to know something of the business he represents, although he may not be endowed with an unusual amount of intelligence. He is not a college graduate, hence you will please excuse gramatical errors.

Faithfully,
GEORGE H. WHITING.

References

First National Bank of Yankton, South Dakota; any business man of Yankton, or any of my customers.

Remember our Local and Long Distance Telephone---No. 91.

From Photograph taken in 1898 showing
part of my home place, irrigation and
Carp pond



Carp for sale for stocking ponds from \$2.00 to \$5.00
per pair, according to size. Write for particulars.