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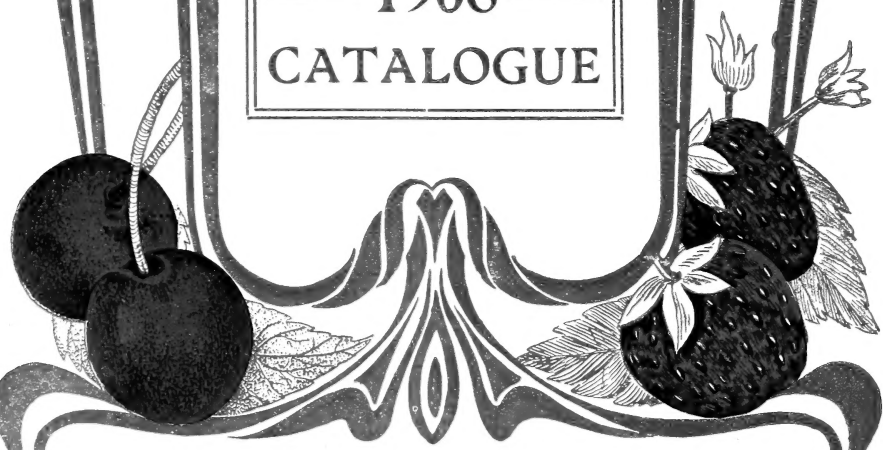
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The
**LINN COUNTY
NURSERY**

CENTER POINT, IOWA

— 1906 —
CATALOGUE



S. W. SNYDER, Proprietor

Successor to A. Snyder & Son

Express, Telegraph and Money Order Office, Center Point, Iowa

The Fruit-Grower Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

STATE OF IOWA.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

This is to Certify:

That the growing nursery stock and premises of the Linn County Nursery, S. W. Snyder, proprietor, situated in Center Point, County of Linn, State of Iowa, has 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 San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1906.

Certificate No. 42.

H. E. SUMMERS.

Dated July 18, 1905, Ames Iowa.

State Entomologist.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

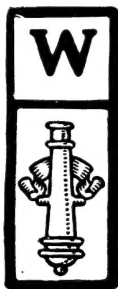
Our stock is the product of Iowa soil, is adapted to this climate, and guaranteed to be true to name.

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

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Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Page Number. Includes entries like 'Directions to Correspondents', 'Apples', 'Select Strawberries', etc.

By Way of Introduction



TAKE pleasure in submitting herewith our descriptive catalogue and retail price list for the spring of 1906. We are grateful for the liberal patronage which we have enjoyed in the past, and return sincere thanks to our numerous customers, and we hope, with increased facilities and a complete line of stock of our own growing, to merit a continuance of the same. To those who have never dealt with us we extend a cordial invitation to get in line and let us try to help you on the way to produce the best fruit in the world—viz.: IOWA GROWN.

Twelve years ago we commenced the growing of nursery stock on less than one acre of ground here in Linn county. By honest dealing and an earnest endeavor to please our customers we have been able to increase our planting year by year until now we have twenty-five acres planted to trees, vines and plants for our increasing trade. While we have been building up our nurseries we have also been planting experimental orchards consisting in importance as in order named: Plum, Apple, Cherry, Peach and Pear, with various plantations of small fruits of which we grow large quantities for market. Of those intending to purchase nursery stock we ask to make a careful examination of our descriptive list. It is based on practical experience and describes our stock truthfully without confusing the buyer in announcing every variety as the best, offering only varieties that we know to be of value. If requested, we will gladly help you to select varieties suited to your locality, or to aid you in any way with our experience in growing fruit for market. We have no secrets. Write us at any time.

OUR METHOD OF PROPAGATION.—In apple grafts we use a four inch root and a six inch scion, using as long a scion as possible and then plant it in the ground up to the top bud in order to get the tree when grown principally upon its own roots, and the first season's growth is cut back to the ground which insures a strong, upright growth the second year, making a straight smooth stem for our tree. Our plum trees are propagated both by grafting and budding upon seedlings produced from seed grown in our own orchard. Cherry and pear are budded upon French stocks, the only satisfactory and suitable stock in this line obtainable. Our peach trees are budded upon seedlings grown from native seed of the hardiest known variety (viz.: Baily), which has stood the test for more than fifty years in southeast Iowa.

IMPROVING BY SELECTION.—We follow the old rule "like produces like," so endeavor to cut every bud and scion we use in propagating from young, vigorous, healthy trees that bear good annual crops of fine fruit. Careful experience has taught farmers that they must plant the best seed, if a profitable crop is expected. If propagating wood is cut from sickly and unfruitful trees we must expect to grow trees like their parents. In every orchard are trees of the same variety which differ greatly; there are trees of Wealthy which have better crops of better colored fruit than do trees of the same variety in the same row. What causes this difference? The difference in the individuality of the trees, we believe, accounts for this difference in the habit of fruiting. This is the case in animal life. The Jersey is a good dairy breed of cows, and yet not every Jersey is a good cow. It is the individuality of horses which makes the get of one sire better than the get of another. It is this characteristic which makes improvement of breeds possible. Now the best orchardists of the country are recognizing this difference in the individuality of trees. Nursery trees propagated from bearing trees of known value, which bear regular crops of good fruit, are sought after by the most thoughtful planters. Every farm boy early learns the trees in his father's orchard which bear the best fruit every year; the close observing boy often learns even the branch on that tree which bears the very choicest of fruit. Why not propagate from this tree and from this particular branch, and thus get other trees like it?

This is the work we are carrying on and our growing stock has been propagated from scions cut from selected trees. The time is coming when every one will appreciate the value of these trees; now is the time to start an orchard of this character.

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

Center Point is located on the Decorah branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, eighteen miles north of Cedar Rapids.

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

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

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

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

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

Apples

While various other fruits have been crowded upon the attention of fruit growers during the past decade, yet among progressive orchardists the apple, easily holds its position as the king of fruits, and with intelligent treatment will return as great a profit to the planter as any fruit grown in the temperate zone. Most other fruits are in condition to use only temporarily, but making a judicious selection of summer, fall and winter varieties, one can provide himself with apples the whole year through. They can be eaten at the home fireside, or shipped to the uttermost parts of the earth without being injured or in any way losing their flavor. Our stock of apple trees for this season is much the largest we have yet produced; they are smooth, thoroughly sound and fine, and comprise the most approved varieties for planting in this section of the country.

For a family orchard we would not recommend the planting of many varieties. A few of the best sorts is quite sufficient, if judiciously selected, to afford a succession of fruit throughout the year, for home and market.

Persons selecting trees for transplanting will find it to their interests to choose small, thrifty trees two to three years old, and from four to seven feet high, as such are more safely transplanted, and with more satisfactory results than older and larger trees.

Our apple trees are all two and three years old, grafted by the best approved method, with the end in view to produce the tree best adapted to withstand the rigors of this climate. They are grafted upon roots produced from the seed of the hardiest varieties grown in northern Vermont; we know these to be much hardier than the ordinary commercial seedlings produced from the seed of the French crab; and as we use a long scion and plant the grafts very deep in nursery, leaving only the top bud above the surface, there is scarcely a tree to be found at digging time that has not roots of its own above the point of union of scion and root. Such trees will become entirely independent of the seedling root upon which they were grafted.

Prices on Apple Trees Will Be as Follows, Except Where Otherwise Noted:

	Each.	Doz.	Per 50	Per 100
First-class, 2 and 3 years, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$12.00	\$22.50
Medium, 2 and 3 years, 4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.40	9.50	17.50
First-class, 1 and 2 years, 3 to 4 feet .....	.20	1.80	7.00	12.00

Six at dozen, 25 at 50, and 50 at 100 rates, the above rates to apply only when the quantity taken is of one variety; six of a variety at dozen rates, and lesser quantities at piece rates; orders for 25 to 50 trees containing a long list of varieties cannot be filled at 50 or 100 rates.

Varieties marked with one * 5c per tree extra, ** 10c extra, *** 15c extra, and **** 20c extra, on above prices.

Select Summer Varieties

Beautiful Arcade	Liveland	Thaler
Benoni	Nichner Strawberry	White Rubets
Duchess	Red Astrachan	Yellow Transparent
Early Colton	Sweet June	Red June
Early Sweet	Tetofsky	Summer Queen

BEAUTIFUL ARCADE.—Tree an upright, pretty grower, very hardy, clean and healthy. A young and profuse bearer. Fruit of good size, almost colored with red in splashes and streaks. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sweet, very pleasant. Use dessert or cooking. Season, last of August and September. One of the most desirable varieties for the North and Northwest.

BENONI.—This old variety is still a great favorite for an early apple; they will bring a good price when other apples are a drug on the market. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, hardy and productive; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, best for dessert. August.

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

EARLY COLTON.—This new variety is much superior and ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Tree perfectly hardy, good grower and abundant bearer. Flesh white, juicy and rich; best quality for cooking and eating.

LIVELAND.—This we obtained at our experiment station at Ames under the name Rubets, but we find several other nurseries are propagating it under the name Liveland Raspberry; no matter which is correct, it is our very best and earliest summer apple, will keep in perfect condition longer than any early apple we have knowledge of. Tree a slow grower; early, regular and profuse bearer; very hardy; of Russian origin, rare and valuable.

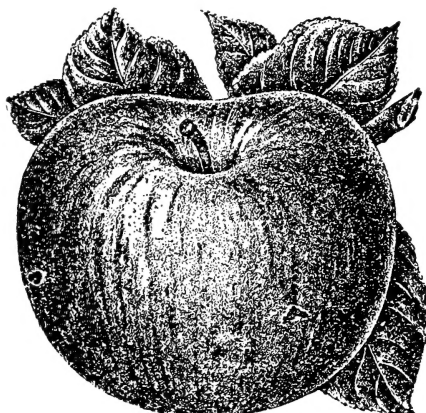
Select Fall Apples

Anisim	Irish Peach	Silkenleaf
Arthur	Kaump	Snow
Autumn Strawberry	Longfield	Sweet Longfield
Charlemoff	None Such	Sweet Pear
Chenango Strawberry	Pa. Red Streak	Utters Red
Dominie	Pattens Greening	Vassils Largest
Early Mellon	Plum Cider	Wealthy
Hibernal	Red Beitigheimer	Wolf River

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

LONGFIELD.—Of Russian origin; perfectly hardy, a good grower and often begins bearing in the nursery rows at three years of age; is a regular and heavy bearer in orchard of most excellent fruit of fair size; flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich sprightly, sub-acid flavor. In the mountainous regions of the West where the growing season is short this is one of the very best winter apples. September and later.

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



WEALTHY.—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved hardy, vigorous and productive. Beautiful and excellent fruit. Flesh white, fine, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, vinous, lively, sub-acid. September to December. We most heartily recommend this variety.

FAMEUSE OR SNOW.—Tree vigorous and productive, fruit small to medium, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snow white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. One of the finest dessert fruits. November and December.

Winter Apples

Akin's Red	Ingram	Peerless
Allen's Choice	Isham Sweet	Pewaukee
American Blush	Isherwood	Ramsdel Sweet
Arctic	Jamison	**Regan's Red
Arkansas Beauty	Janette	Repka Malenka
Babbitt	Jonathan	Roman Stem
Bailey Sweet	Jordan	Salome
Baltimore Red	Lansingburg	Seevers
Ben Davis	Malinda	Sheridan
Black Annette	Mammoth Black Twig	Sheriff
Black Oxford	Mann	Stayman Winesap
Canada Baldwin	McIntosh Red	Talman Sweet
Collins Red (Champion)	Monn	Tobias Rauch
Del. Red Winter	Missouri Pippin	Wagoner
Gano	Nelson Sweet	Windsor
Gilliflower	Northern Spy	Willow Twig
Greenville	North Star	Winter Banana
Grimes' Golden	N. W. Greening	Winter Fameuse
Hinkley	Opalescent	Winter Streifling
Iowa Blush	Paradise Winter Sweet	Winter Queen

Winter Apples—Select List

AKIN'S RED.—Size and color much like Jonathan, but keeps three months longer, quality even better than that excellent apple. Tree of strong upright growth, and has proven entirely hardy as far north as Minnesota.

AMERICAN BLUSH.—Medium to large, oblate, beautiful crimson on yellow skin, superlative quality, hardy and productive. Season December to March.

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

****ARCTIC.**—Originated on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Wolf Island, Canada, where the original tree has withstood 45 degrees below zero, uninjured. The fruit surpasses in size, beauty and quality any late keeping winter apple yet introduced, being very large, of deep, dark, rich red color, of firm texture, brisk sub-acid flavor, making it an attractive and delicious dessert apple of the highest excellence. The tree is a very rapid, vigorous grower, and an early, annual bearer. The Arctic has been fruited in the orchard of G. A. Ivens, of Hardin county, Iowa, and is highly recommended by him.

ANNETTE.—(Black Annette).—Tree of free, slender growth, very productive, extremely young bearer; fruit of medium size, striped with dark red on dull green, with numberless grey dots. Flesh greenish white, juicy, sub-acid, firm and one of the best keepers. Season, February to June and later. You will not be disappointed if you plant liberally of this variety.

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

COLLINS' RED (Champion).—A very valuable market apple of the Ben Davis type. Fruit very firm and will keep two months longer than the aforesaid variety. Tree a great drouth resister, a young, constant and heavy bearer.

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

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

HINKLEY.—This is a long keeping winter apple, as hardy as Duchess; color mostly red splashed with yellow; above the average in size, and of splendid quality; this variety is being distributed under various names as follows: Lone Tree Seedling, Ideal and Legal Tender; all one and the same thing. It is a worthy variety and should be planted extensively.

IOWA BLUSH.—One of the most valuable sorts for home use. Tree hardy and vigorous; a splendid dessert or cooking fruit. Fruit size of Jannet and very handsome. Season, November to April.

ISHERWOOD.—An Iowa Ironclad, upright, vigorous grower; very productive and valuable fruit large and handsome; flesh rich and excellent; season, late winter.

****JORDAN.**—The scions of this variety we obtained from one of the oldest orchards in this part of the country. The old tree must have been between thirty and forty years of age at the time we cut our first scions, it having just borne an enormous crop of the largest and finest looking winter fruit we ever saw grown in this section; we could get but few scions, consequently have made slow progress at propagating. We will offer only a few trees of this variety.

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

NELSON SWEET.—A large sweet apple that keeps all winter; color dark green. Tree a strong, free grower and hardy. Just the thing for those who like a real sweet apple.

NORTH STAR.—This beautiful apple originated in the highlands of Aroostook county, Maine. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, entirely hardy and very productive. Fruit large and very best quality; color red on yellow; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, excellent flavor, core small. Season, December to April.

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

PARADISE WINTER SWEET.—This is productive and excellent orchard fruit; a great favorite with those who love sweet apples. Tree reasonably

Winter Apples—Select List

hardy, upright, vigorous, but not a very heavy bearer; smooth, yellow, fine appearing fruit.

****REGANS RED (Black Ben Davis)**—This is no doubt the most valuable commercial variety of the Ben Davis type; it is larger fruit and of a much deeper, darker color than the old variety, and some better in quality; for hardness the tree is about the same, and its chief value for this latitude will be derived through top working it upon a hardy stock. Our trees are two-year heads on nardy four-year stocks, and they are good values at our prices.

REPKA MALENKA—Of Russian origin. Tree extremely hardy, of upright growth; very prolific fruit of medium size, and one of the best keepers; color light yellow, almost covered with stripes and splashes of red. This tree will endure the climate of the extreme Northwest.

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

SALOME—Flesh whitish yellow, fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, good; its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late, even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. This variety is gradually but surely making its own way, and we regard it as one of the most valuable in our list.

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

******TOBIAS RAUCH**—A very promising seedling, originated here in Linn county. It has some of the characteristics of the Hyslop crab, which we believe to have been one of its parents. Tree apparently as hardy as a crab, reasonably young bearer; fruit large and as dark colored as a Hyslop crab; flesh partaking somewhat of the nature of the above crab, but more juicy and of pleasant flavor. Season, March to June. Worthy of trial.

WINDSOR—Originated in Wisconsin, and grown in Iowa for eighteen years. Tree a free grower, smooth, well-formed, free of blight and entirely hardy. Apples large, red, sub-acid; quality the best. Bears young and regular. Season December to March, as grown here.

WINTER QUEEN—A new variety from Canada, highly recommended as an apple of excellent quality and a late keeper; fruit large, red; tree vigorous, upright in growth.

WINTER SNOW—Here is an apple that for quality, flavor and texture of flesh is exactly like the common Fameuse, fruit about the same size, but not near so highly colored, and will keep until spring; this is a great acquisition to lovers of the Snow apple. I have been grafting of this variety (sport it might properly be called) from an old tree propagated by Prof. Budd many years ago, which is still thrifty and fruitful.

Select Crab Apples

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

Price of crabapple, except as otherwise noted, will be the same as for apple trees of same size.

List of varieties, with descriptions of a few of our leading varieties following; these can be furnished in all sizes up to 5 to 7 feet, except as otherwise noted.

Alaska	Hyslop	Transcendent
Augustine, 3 to 4 ft.	Levi	Whitney No. 20
Briar Sweet	Milton	White Arctic
Excelsior	Martha	Wild Red Crab
Florence	Red Siberian	★ Washington
Gibb	Souard	Winter Crab
Gideon's Best	Sweet Russet	Virginia
Gen. Grant	Sylvan Sweet	Yellow Siberian

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

***GIBB CRAB**—Color deep yellow; originated in Wisconsin. In size, beauty and excellence it is the best yet tested. Tree with good foliage and not given

Select Crab Apples—Continued

to blight. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, and just enough of astringency to make it useful for the purpose for which crabs are grown. An excellent eating apple in its season, September.

GENERAL GRANT CRAB—Tree an erect, vigorous and handsome grower; fruit in dense clusters; a regular and profuse bearer; quality good.

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

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

SWEET RUSSET CRAB—Fruit large, pale yellow, slightly covered with russet; flesh exceedingly rich and sweet; a delightful eating apple for the children. Tree slow grower, hardy and productive.

WHITNEY'S SEEDLING NO. 20—A valuable and beautiful crab. Tree very hardy; enormously productive and seldom fails to bear. The very finest grown for cider and excellent for jellies, etc.

***WILD RED CRAB**—This is a novelty of recent introduction; it was found growing wild in Johnson County, this state. It is a cross of the wild crab upon one of our winter apples. Color, red. It has but little astringent properties of the wild crab, just enough to make it a good cooker and give its jelly the most superb flavor; it will keep the year round in perfect condition, with only ordinary cellar storage. Tree as hardy as our native wild crab, and is a valuable tree for the home. The increasing demand for this tree is large; many buy it for the sweet fragrance of its bloom. 5 to 7 feet, 35c each.

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

Select Pears

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

PRICE LIST OF PEAR TREES.

	Each	Ten	Per 50	Per 100
First-class, 5 to 7 feet, 2 to 3 years	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$20.00	\$37.50
Medium, 4 to 5 feet, 2 to 3 years .....	.40	3.50	15.00	27.50

Varieties marked with a * can be furnished in dwarfs; these are budded upon quince roots, first-class, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and up. Same price as first class standard.

The following list can be furnished in sizes as priced above. Will only describe a few of the leading varieties.

*Bartlett	Early Harvest	Lawrence
*Beurre De Anjou	*Flemish Beauty	Mongolian Snow
Bezia De La Motte	Garber	Mt. Vernon
Beurre De Gifford	Golden Russet	*Seckel
Beurre de Clairgeau	*Howell	Sheldon
Bonne De Jersey	*Keiffer	Vermont Beauty
Clapp's Favorite	Krull	Worden Seckel
Duchess	Longworth	Wilder

GOLDEN RUSSET PEAR—This unique variety promises to be of great value in the south half of Iowa; its peculiar thick, leathery foliage renders it free from blight. It is proving a young and heavy bearer of fruit; above medium size and good quality.

LONGWORTH—A very hardy seedling pear of recent introduction, originated at Dubuque, Iowa, forty years ago, by William Longworth. Tree a strong, upright grower, entirely free from blight and an enormous bearer. Flesh rather coarse, juicy, sugary, good flavor. Ripens first to middle of September.

***KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEAR**—A cross between the Bartlett and Chinese Sand Pear. This has been so widely tested with favorable results that it is now regarded as a standard fruit; with us it has never shown any trace of

I have not fruited these varieties yet on my

NEW AND HARDY PEACHES.

HOLDERBAUM. From all appearance this is one of the very hardiest among peach trees. Fruit immense in size, color cream yellow with red cheek; pit small. freestone, quality unsurpassed; season August 10th to 15th. 5 to 7 feet, 35c each; 4 to 5 feet, 30c each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c.

ARCTIC. A large yellow peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow, melting, excellent in quality. Ripens last of September. One of the most hardy in tree and fruit bud. 5 to 7 feet, 35c each; 4 to 5 feet, 30c each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c

IOWA IRON CLAD. This is a Dallas county production, the result of twenty years effort through careful selection to produce a peach that may be planted with the same assurance that it will live and bear, that you would have in the Ben Davis apple. Fruit of medium size, creamy white, excellent quality, freestone. Season September 10 to 15. 5 to 7 feet, 35c each; 4 to 5 feet, 30c each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.

WADDELL. Of the North China type. Very hardy in tree and bud. Fruit large, freestone, excellent quality. Ripens early. 5 to 7 feet, 35c each; 4 to 5 feet, 30c each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.

*Green
Garden*

1000

Select Pears—Continued

blight. Fruit measures ten to twelve inches around; flesh white and firm, juicy and rich, with pleasant flavor and good quality. Will keep through November.

SECKEL—Tree is the healthiest and hardiest of all pear trees, bearing regular and abundant crops in clusters at the end of branches. Flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiar rich, spicy flavor and aroma; pronounced the richest and most exquisitely flavored variety known. Season here September.

WORDEN SECKEL—This beautiful pear was originated by Mr. Sylvester Worden of Minetto, N. Y. A seedling of the Seckel and fully equal to its famous parent, which it much resembles in flavor and is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. Will endure any climate and is an enormous bearer. Ripens just after Seckel.

Can We Grow Peaches?

Our peach trees are budded upon the hardiest stock in existence, namely seedlings produced from native grown seed of the Bailey Peach. We plant them about a foot deeper than they stood in the nursery, so that if ever the tree is killed back to the ground it will throw up a sprout from above the bud union and thus renew the tree. Price of peach trees as follows, except as otherwise noted: 5 to 7 feet, 30c each; 4 to 5 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 20c.

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

LONE TREE—The original trees of this variety have stood twenty years in Johnson county, Iowa, without protection, having withstood 32 degrees below zero unharmed; has produced crops of fruit on an average every other year for this time; fruit is medium size, large specimens having measured 8½ and 9 inches in circumference; color, yellow inside and out, without any blush; pit very small; ripens about September 10th. We regard this variety as most promising for success in Linn county. 5 to 7, 4 to 5, 3 to 4 feet.

LEIGH PEACH—Here is a Linn county peach tree with a great record. The original tree stands in Mount Vernon on the grounds of Mr. Leigh; 14 years old; began fruiting at the age of four years; the stem of the tree is 34 inches in circumference, 24 feet high and 20 feet spread of top; has produced sixteen bushels of peaches all told; its best record, eight measured bushels of fine fruit in a single crop; fine specimens measure 10½ and 11½ inches in circumference and weigh 10½ ounces; freestone and of excellent quality. Our stock of trees are as fine as can be produced and will please you. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

MYERS' PEACH—This is a rich, yellow fleshed fruit, largest specimen measuring nine inches in circumference; five crops in succession is the record of the original trees, beginning with 1897 to and including 1901; passed the test winter of 1898 and 1899 without protection, and produced a crop the following season. This peach made the above record at Centerdale, Cedar county, Iowa, where it originated. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

Plums

Our experiments in plum growing have again this season resulted in a bountiful crop of as fine fruit as I ever saw grown anywhere, and our enthusiasm on this subject is as lively as ever. However, the list of varieties which produced good crops this season differs greatly from the list which produced heavily in 1904, this last season the heavy producers were mostly found among the Domestic Japanese and Hybrids of these, very few of the strictly native group producing any fruit. A few of the Mirer and Wild Goose groups produced very good crops. I have recently collected a lot of seedlings and new varieties, out of which I expect some good results, and look forward to recording their good qualities in subsequent issues of this list. Our notes on plums in this issue are based principally upon the experience gained from this and other successful crop seasons. The plum is in its native element in Iowa soil and climate, this section having been favored with many choice varieties in its primitive state.

We are making this fruit a specialty and our experimental orchard is our delight. Up to the present we have planted in it about 250 varieties, many of which have been discarded. We have this fall consigned several varieties to the woodpile, and at this writing are having them grubbed to make room for more profitable and better varieties. It is our aim to test all varieties which

These are all bearing this season.

Plums—Continued

come well recommended and only hold fast those which are good, and our customers shall have the benefit of our experience. Do not deceive yourself by thinking you can plant a lot of plum trees in an old, dry, soddy patch and they will board themselves, work for nothing and yield bountiful crops of viscous fruit; if you do you will most certainly be disappointed. Give them your best land and as good and frequent cultivation as you ought to your corn field or garden, and you will succeed. In the following descriptions we will group the different families by themselves, beginning with those varieties belonging to the American group, which embraces all varieties native to or descended from varieties originally found in the northwestern portion of the United States—Iowa and Minnesota, in particular. The varieties belonging to this group are the hardest in tree and bud of anything in the plum line.

Price of Plum Trees as Follows, Except as Otherwise Noted:

	Each	Ten	Per 50	Per 100
First-class, 5 to 7 feet, 2 and 3 years	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$20.00	\$37.50
Medium, 4 to 5 feet, 2 and 3 years.....	.40	3.50	15.00	27.50
Medium, 3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 years.....	.30	3.00	10.00	18.00
Medium, 2 to 3 feet, 1 year switch .....	.15	1.50	7.00	12.50

Five at ten, 25 at 50, and 50 at 100 rates; the above rates to apply only when the quantity taken is of one variety; six of a variety at dozen rates, and lesser quantities at piece rates; orders for 25 or 50 trees containing a long list of varieties cannot be filled at 50 and 100 rates.

The following list can be furnished in sizes as priced above. Will only describe a few of the leading varieties.

American or Native Group

Beatty	Edens DeSoto Seed	Odegard
Benedict	Forest Garden	Omega
Bestoval	Golden Queen	Oren
Bixby	Haag	Smith
Blackhawk	Hanson	Snyder
Brittlewood No. 1	Hawkeye	Stoddard
Brittlewood No. 3	Hunt	The Cook's Choice
Champion	Mankato	United States
Cheney	Nellie Blanche	Wolf
DeSoto	New Ulm	Wyant

BEATTY—This plum originated in Benton County, Iowa, and bears the name of its originator. A beautiful, upright tree, with the best of foliage; hardy and thrifty. Fruit large to very large, beautifully colored, transparent yellow, blushed with red. Quality as good as DeSoto for any purpose. This plum combines more good qualities than any we have yet fruited. Season, last of August.

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

GOLDEN QUEEN—Fruit large, oblong, bright golden yellow. Delicious quality; unexcelled for culinary and dessert use. Season, last of August.

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

SNYDER—Originated by J. H. Fairchilds, Linn County, Iowa. This has proved to be the most productive large plum of good quality we have yet tested; will carry the heaviest crop of uniformly large fruit of any variety we have seen. Tree a strong grower, with the best of foliage.

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

Miner Group

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

NEW PLUMS.

BARTLETT. A remarkable fruit. The tree is of compact upright growth, the young wood closely resembling that of the Bartlett pear. Fruit large, bright red, flesh firm, yet juicy, with a flavor like that of the Bartlett pear. Ripens just before the Burbank plum. 4 to 5 ft., 3 to 4 ft. and 2 to 3 ft.

MAYNARD PLUM. Originated by Luther Burbank. Not yet fruited here. A very large fruit often measuring seven and one half inches in circumference. Form nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends. Color richest crimson purple, deepening to royal damask as full ripeness is reached. Tree hardy, vigorous and compact grower. Foliage dark glossy green. Bears big crops of even sized fruit while very young. Possesses good keeping and carrying qualities. Flesh firm even when dead ripe, but melting and juicy with a deliciousness indescribable. 5 to 7 feet, 75c each; 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

DEATON. Large pale green fruit with a heavy white bloom. Unsurpassed in quality for either desert or culinary use, freestone, ripens last of August. Tree of Domestic type and will thrive where other European plums do well. 5 to 7 feet, 60c each, 4 to 5 feet, 50c each, 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

POOLE'S PRIDE. Surpasses Wild Goose and most others of the Chicasaw class. Fruit large, bright red, of excellent quality; tree hardy and a regular bearer of enormous crops. See general list for prices.

BURWOOD. This new plum is the result of crossing the Burbank and Brittlewood; the tree is a smooth rapid grower, with good foliage, and considering the parentage we have reason to expect something better than the average. Not yet fruited here. 5 to 7 feet 50c each, 4 to 5 feet, 40c, 3 to 4 feet, 30c.

B. A. Q. This new plum is a complex hybrid, resulting from crossings of Burbank, Brittlewood, "Americana" and Quackenbos and if parentage counts for anything it certainly ought to be a good one. Tree appears to be hardy, makes rapid growth and has good foliage. Not yet fruited here. 5 to 7 feet, 50c each; 4 to 5 feet, 40c each; 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.



Miner Group—Continued

varieties as much as possible; then you will be assured of perfect pollination.

FOREST ROSE—Larger than Miner, and of superb quality for culinary use; not quite so hardy as Miner, and should not be planted much north of here; should be included in every collection for this section.

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

PRAIRIE FLOWER—Large, round, dull red; clingstone; good judges pronounce this the best of the group, which certainly strongly recommends it to all lovers of this class of fruit.

SURPRISE—A large red plum, excellent for dessert or market; very prolific, bearing immense crops of large plums on very small trees; flesh rich, sugary, delicious flavor; tree vigorous and hardy; desirable for the Northwest.

PROF. BUDD—Brilliant red, and of largest size; unexcelled in quality; valuable for market. Season, September 1 to 10.

The Wayland Group

Another season's experience has convinced us that some of the very best plums in existence are to be found in this group. A trial by any skillful housewife is all that is necessary to convince the most-skeptical of their superior qualities for any and all purposes for which plums are used.

MOREMAN—Medium size and under; deep red; clingstone; season, September. Tree rapid in growth, large clean foliage, a regular and heavy bearer.

WYCOFF—This plum should be grown commercially for canning purposes, as it makes sauce of unusually fine quality and delicious flavor; its thin skin almost entirely disappears by cooking and possesses none of that bitter or astringent; fault in so many other varieties. Tree perfectly hardy in central Iowa, and as productive of fruit of above medium size, beautiful light red color and good quality as the most fastidious could desire. We have lately learned the true history of this valuable fruit, and it proves to be a native of Benton County, Iowa. However, it is not of the Americana type of plums and where the seed could have come from that produced the original tree in the Cedar River bottom is a mystery; it is much the hardiest plum we have in this group.

Wild Goose Group

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

WHITAKER—Large, round, oblong; red; clingstone; the earliest good plum in our list; very productive; only a few days later than Milton, which variety is the first to make its appearance on the market. This we have discarded because of its poor quality—and we can afford to wait a few days longer for fruit which will be good when we get it. So for the early plum we advise to plant the Whitaker; it is one of the most profitable orchard varieties, and we consider it the best pollinator in our list for Charles Downing.

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

DUNLAP—Not fruited here yet; said to be large, round, inclining to oblong; bright red, clingstone; follows after Wild Goose in season; a desirable variety.

MRS. CLEVELAND—The largest of the group; oblong, red, cling. Ripens just after Wild Goose; productive; an excellent variety. Tree a strong grower.

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

Write to us about anything you want not found in this catalog; we can furnish almost anything, at reasonable prices, that is grown by any American nurseryman.

Tri Flora Group (Japan)

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

BURBANK—Large, oblong, slightly conical, marbled and overspread with red; clingstone; season, middle to last of August; the most profitable of this group; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. 5 to 7 and 4 to 5 feet.

SWEET BOTAN—Large, round, to slightly oblong; red on yellow; clingstone. When I go to the orchard to get something good to eat I generally begin on these and go the rounds and come back for just a few to top off with. To put it plain, they are just simply immense; very productive and young bearer; tree rapid and thrifty grower. This is about as far north as it would be advisable to plant it. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

ABUNDANCE—This very closely resembles the above variety in quality of fruit, all in shape and size, the principal difference being in the color of fruit and some slight variation in tree; if anything the preceding variety is a little harder in tree. The best way to grow this is to top-work it into limbs of some good, hardy native, and then you can produce an abundance of most excellent fruit. 5 to 7 and 4 to 5 feet.

BERCKMANS—Large, round to slightly oblong; bright red on yellowish ground; cling; ripens with Abundance, and usually is finer in size and color. It is not uniformly as productive as Abundance, yet thinning is necessary where finest fruit is desired. The tree is a free, upright grower, hardy, and a good bearer. 5 to 6 and 4 to 5 feet.

CHABOT—This splendid variety has been sent out by various nurserymen under the following names: Bailey, Chase, Furugiya, Hytankyo, Yellow Japan, etc., and its splendid behavior has popularized it everywhere and with everybody who has it fruiting under any name. Large, spherical, inclining to conical; entirely covered with red when fully ripe; cling; ten days to two weeks later than Abundance. Tree hardy, a rapid, upright grower and very productive. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

CLIMAX—Vigorous grower, very productive; flesh yellow, sweet and delicious; very fragrant. Ripens early in July. This season was its first crop in our orchard; was ripe and gone before we were aware of its being ripe. 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

MIKADO—Very large, deep golden yellow; the most delicious flavor yet produced in my orchard; they are so good that the birds and bugs and everything seems to want them, and we have to fight for our share. 5 to 7 and 4 to 5 feet.

RED JUNE—The best plum of its season; in fact, it has no competitor, it being the first to ripen; gets ripe with the raspberries in fore part of July. Flesh light yellow, partially clinging to the seed; firm and moderately juicy, of good quality and large size; color red; tree hardy and productive.

SULTAN—Tree hardy, rapid, compact grower; fruit delicious; flesh dark crimson, firm and solid, sub-acid, fragrant; seed small for so large a plum. Season, early August. 4 to 5, 3 to 4 and 2 to 3 feet.

Domestica Group

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

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

MIRABELLE—This variety was introduced from Warsaw in Poland. A slow growing, hardy, round-topped tree, clean and healthy; fruit of light

Domestica Group—Continued

golden yellow color and small size, borne in great profusion; freestone and very small pit; for home use there is not a better plum to be found; they are just simply delicious, and so sweet they require but a very small amount of sugar, and will make a good sauce without any. Our stock of this plum is practically reduced to yearlings, which we are not anxious to sell; the local demand has taken them as fast as we have produced the trees, so that we have been able to get but little if any stock ahead that is more than one year old. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.

COMMUNIA—Introduced by the Communia Colony of Northeast Iowa. A fine grower, with large, perfect foliage and is an early and continuous bearer of quite large blue fruit, with much bloom; a fine fruit for culinary use or dessert; should be in every garden. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

SPANISH KING—Tree very vigorous and hardy, a young and heavy bearer. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, pleasant and sweet. Ripens middle of August. This plum makes an excellent prune when properly cured. Of all the plums in our orchard none are more productive or profitable, and few surpass it in quality; canned for winter use none suit our taste any better. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

TATGE—A seedling originated at Belle Plaine, Iowa, some twenty-five years ago; bears the name of its originator; has stood all the test winters unharmed. It is a fine grower an early and profuse bearer; fruit large, dark blue, of splendid quality; makes a fine prune, properly cured. 5 to 7 and 4 to 5 feet.

BLUE MOLDOVKA—Here is a fruit which has been a great delight to me this season. I do love to eat those great, big, luscious, melting fellows; freestone, large, blue, with slight suture; imported from Russia; perfectly hardy; very desirable. 5 to 6, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

BROWN SEEDLING—Originated in Louisa County, Iowa; of the Domestic type; it is claimed to have borne 75 per cent of a crop when the natives were all destroyed; the original tree is about twenty years old, has borne regularly, fruit larger than Lombard, dark purple, and has never been known to rot upon the tree. Mr. Silas Wilson once said this was the finest plum he ever saw.

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

DAMSON (BLUE)—This is the little, old-fashioned Blue Damson; some way people from the East, especially, won't forget this little thing; they make good pies, and they are prolific and have done well in this section for a long time; not strictly hardy, but people will have it anyway. 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

GIANT PRUNE—A fine, large fruit, which has been very productive in my orchard, and is moderately hardy. 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

LOMBARD SEEDLING—This is the fourth generation, in direct line of seedlings, from Lombard; entirely overcoming the fault of its parent, namely, not hardy. Fruit large, blue, splendid quality; very heavy bearer. 5 to 7 and 4 to 5 feet.

KNEBLE—Originated in Johnson County, Iowa. Fruit very large, purplish red; flesh light yellow, tender and sweet. Tree thrifty grower and heavy bearer. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

ENGLISH SEEDLING—Season last of August and the most luscious plum in the orchard of its time. Large, blue; flesh rich yellow, melting, sweet; almost freestone; one of my special favorites. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

FRENCH DAMSON—Above medium size, with very marked suture; dark blue. Ripens early in September. A splendid, luscious fruit for either dessert or culinary use. Tree perfectly hardy and prolific. 5 to 6, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

UNGARNISH PRUNE—A low, spreading tree that is proving to be very valuable in our orchard. Fruit of large size, with a deep suture, dark blue, with much bloom; is prune shaped, a perfect freestone and of very high quality when fully ripe, but if tested when it first colors is very sour. Wait until they are soft and mellow, then they have the quality and flavor of the Italian prunells; not a young bearer, but are productive when it gets at it. 4 to 5, 3 to 4 and 2 to 3 feet.

POND'S SEEDLING—Fruit very large, pear shaped, with distinct suture; flesh firm, quality good; freestone; color purplish red. Properly cured this fruit will make excellent prunes. Tree thrifty, hardy and productive. 5 to 7, 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

Hybrid Group

Along this line our list is rapidly increasing, and promises to be very interesting in the future, and we hope profitable. Out of the many hybrids making their appearance at the present time, we have to believe something will evolve which will prove a great boon to the fruit-grower.

COMPASS—A hybrid of Miner plum and Sand Cherry; originated in Minnesota, and is in great demand for planting in the Northwest. Unsurpassed in hardiness, a wonderfully thrifty, healthy, clean growing tree; bears profusely at two years old; fruit small, purplish red; quality very fine for culinary use. Price, 5 to 7 feet, 50c each; one-year switches, 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.



Con. pass

Gonzales, this fruit made the finest appearance of anything produced in our orchard this past season. Tree vigorous and a heavy bearer. 5 to 7 feet, 75c; 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

GOLDEN (Robinson and Botan Hybrid)—I fruited this variety this past season, and must say we are well pleased with its behavior. It is a very large plum, of delicious juicy sweetness; light golden yellow, changing to light cherry red when dead ripe. Reasonably hardy and seems to succeed in all parts of the country. 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

AMES (Produced by using Japanese pollen on Americana)—This is a handsome symmetrical fruit; color bright red; flesh light yellow; flavor sugary, rich; quality good to best. 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

AMERICA (Robinson and Botan)—There has been nothing produced in my orchard that has attracted more attention than this variety; very large and prolific; not surpassed in beauty by any plum; flesh moderately firm and delicious; tree vigorous and hardy. 5 to 6 and 4 to 5 feet.

SHIRO—Tree a very rapid grower, with handsome, clean foliage. Fruit medium to large, light yellow; cling; early. 4 to 5 feet.

GONZALES PLUM—Parentage unknown; has some of the earmarks of both the Japanese and Chickasaw varieties; the only plum that scored 98 points at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. This past season a five-year-old tree bore the very finest fruit ever produced in our orchard. They are so good we had to protect them with a net to keep the birds from taking the crop. Fruit so large that visitors pronounced them to be apples instead of plums. Color dark purplish red, with wine colored flesh; juicy and sweet; small pit; cling; season, last part of August. A very remarkable and promising fruit. 4 to 5 feet, 50c; 5 to 7 feet, 75c each.

GOOSE-DYE (Wild Goose Plum and Dyehouse Cherry)—Large, oblong, oval, deep cherry red; clingstone; medium season. A fine variety. This fruit averages a third larger than Wild Goose and is much firmer. The tree is a rapid grower, slightly drooping in habit, a sure and heavy bearer; resists insects and rot in a gratifying way. Will become a profitable market variety. 4 to 5 and 3 to 4 feet.

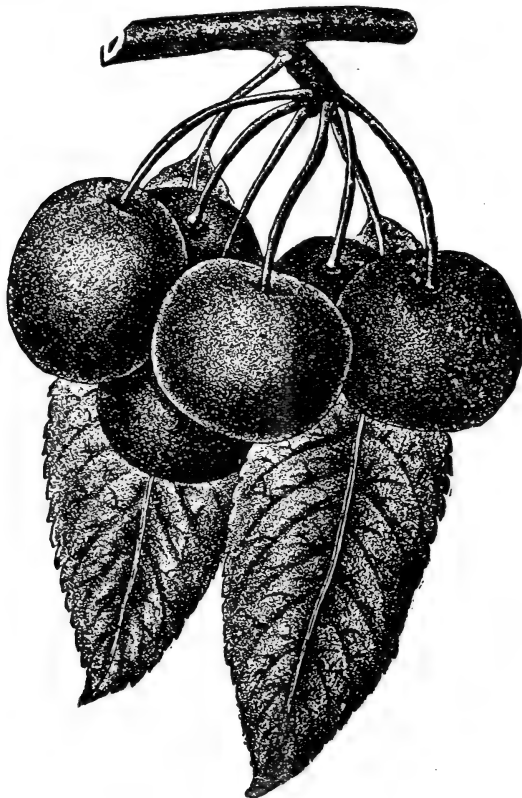
WAUGH—A cross of Chabot and Wayland. Fruit high flavored, deep dark red and very large, covered with a light bloom. With the exception of

Select Cherries

Of recent years this fruit has been in greater demand than any other line of fruit, and will continue to be so for years to come, and those engaged in fruit growing on favorable soils will do well to plant liberally of this fruit. Cherry trees are, as a rule, short lived. They actually bear themselves to

Select Cherries—Continued

death. We have some old Early Richmond trees in our orchard which have not failed to produce a full crop in the last ten years. We cannot, in reason, expect them to keep this up much longer. Cherries will thrive on any good, well drained upland. We have an unusually large stock of the leading varieties of cherry, mostly two years old, and in all grades and sizes up to six and seven feet, mostly budded on the Mahaleb stock; they are of thrifty growth and smooth. We have quite a number of new varieties on trial and in due time doubtless will have something good to offer. The following described varieties we have found to be the best, out of a long list we have had experience with:



Early Richmond.

Price List of Cherry Trees, Except as Noted Otherwise.

	Each	Ten	Per 50	Per 100
First-class, 2 year, 5 to 7 feet	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$20.00	\$37.50
First-class, 2 year, 4 to 5 feet .....	.40	3.50	15.00	27.50
First-class, 1 year, 3 to 4 feet .....	.30	3.00	10.00	18.00
First-class, 1 year, 2 to 3 feet .....	.20	2.00	8.00	15.00

Five at ten, 25 at 50 and 50 at 100 rates; the above rates to apply only when the quantity taken is of one variety; six of a variety at dozen rates, and lesser quantities at piece rates; orders for 25 or 50 trees containing a long list of varieties cannot be filled at 50 and 100 rates.

EARLY RICHMOND—The earliest cherry we have yet fruited; ripens latter part of June. Color red; quality acid, valuable for cooking early in season. Tree hardy and a regular bearer. 5 to 7, 4 to 5, 3 to 4 and 2 to 3 feet.

MONTMORENCY—Tree very hardy, immensely productive; fruit very large, flesh firm and meaty; much superior to Richmond for canning; the most profitable cherry to plant for market; has borne eight full crops in succession

Select Cherries—Continued

here in our orchard. Color bright, clear red; two weeks later than Richmond. 5 to 7, 4 to 5, 3 to 4 and 2 to 3 feet.

WRAGG—This is a sturdy grower and an immense bearer of large, handsome, dark colored fruit, which ripens early in July. A fine, healthy, hardy tree. 5 to 7 and 4 to 5 feet only.

OSTHEIM—A hardy cherry, imported from Russia. It has been tested extensively in the Mississippi Valley and has proven to be perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish, oblate. Flesh liver color, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, almost sweet; very good. The king of all good cherries of the Morello class. 5 to 7 feet only.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; one of the best in our list; very productive; tree a moderate grower; season, July. 5 to 7 feet, 4 to 5 feet only.

DOUBLE GLASS—We received this variety from Prof. Budd of Ames. We sent him a package of the fruit from our trees and here is his reply: "The variety sent is Double Glass. It is as large as the Yellow Spanish of California and the South, heart-shaped, bright yellow in color, and sweet. It was found by the writer in 1882 in North Silesia and imported under the name of Doppelte giebe g.asskirrche. The name comes from the large yellow fruits grown in pairs and often in triplets. It is fully as hardy at Ames as the Early Richmond, and indeed, hardier, as we have trees in Ames fifteen years old and there is not an Early Richmond of that age left." 1 year buds, 5 to 7 feet, 35c; 4 to 5 feet, 30c; 3 to 4 feet, 25c; 2 to 3 feet, 20c.

For Compass Cherry, see Hybrid Plums.

Select Grapes

The grape is one of the most highly prized, as well as one of the most wholesome of fruits, and it is adapted in some of its varieties to nearly all portions of the country, and with a little care and attention can be raised on every farm and in every garden. It can be grown by any one who has a garden, a yard or a wall; can be confined to a stake, tied to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or allowed to cover a tree or building. Generally the vines do best trained on a trellis, and where the winters are severe they should be pruned in the fall, laid down and covered with soil. The grape should be planted on well-drained land. They will not thrive over a cold, wet and stiff subsoil. Prepare the land in which to set grapes by plowing and subsoiling just as deep as the tools can be run. Then dig big holes in which the roots can spread out without crossing or doubling them up. Any good, ordinary farm land will produce fine grapes in Iowa. Eight feet apart each way is a very good distance to set them; six by eight will do, but more is better. Cut back to two buds the first year and rub off all others as they appear. The first autumn, cut back to four or six buds and cover the vine with earth. Let two canes grow the second year, and in the autumn cut one of them back to three buds and the other to the length of about four feet to bear. This severe pruning gives them a strong root before allowing them to bear. Give them thorough, clean surface cultivation and you will be richly rewarded.

CONCORD—Black—This has been for many years the grape for general planting. Bunch and berry large. Medium early. Vine very hardy and healthy. 10c each, 90c per dozen, \$7.00 per 100, 2-year No. 1.

DELAWARE—A noble variety; in quality most exquisite; does well here if given a little winter protection. Bunch and berry quite small, but of most beautiful, compact form. Color light red; very sweet, juicy and highly favored. This is considered one of the best, if not the best American grape. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, 2-year No. 1.

MOORE'S EARLY—Black, and very valuable. Two or three weeks earlier than Concord. Bunch medium. Berries larger than Concord. Should be in every garden. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—This much lauded grape does not adapt itself to the conditions prevailing in our vineyard; such varieties as Moore's Early, Worden and Concord occupying rows alongside of it, receiving the same care, are more than one hundred times more profitable; in fact, it has not (and is making strong promises not to do so) yet paid the original cost of the vines. 2-year No. 1, 25c each, \$2.75 per dozen.

AGAWAM—Fine, large, red, borne in clusters of good size; excellent quality, aromatic flavor, peculiar to this variety. Strong growing vine and very productive. Should have winter protection in this locality. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100, 2-year No. 1.

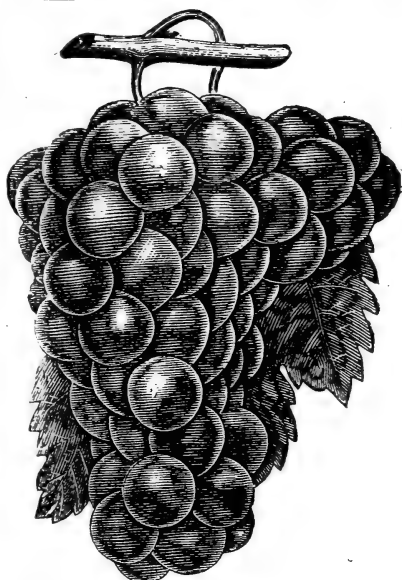
BRIGHTON—Dark Red—One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Should be planted near other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone. This variety should have winter protection. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100, 2-year No. 1.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—This new grape has evidently come to stay. Color white; berries large, with whitish bloom; skin thin; flesh melting, juicy and sweet to the center. Vine a strong grower and abundant bearer; healthy and very hardy. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100, 2-year No. 1.

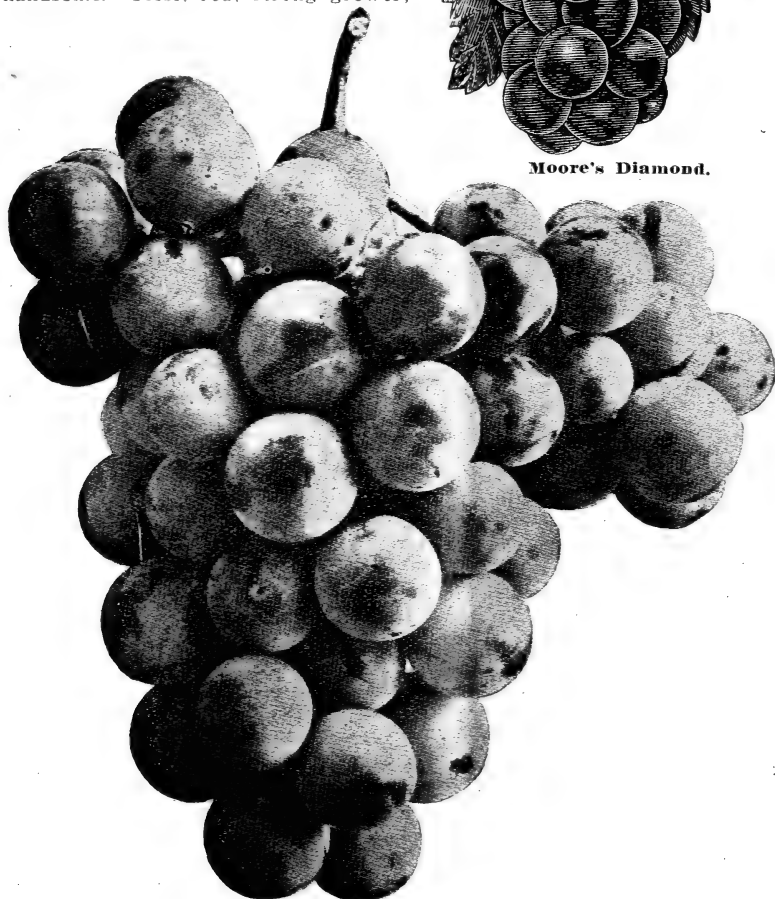
WORDEN—The best of all black grapes, and the most productive and satisfactory of all varieties. A strong grower, heavy yielder; healthy foliage; of excellent quality, ripening early. It should be the first to be selected in making a garden selection. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100.

WYOMING RED—One of the earliest red grapes. Bunch and berry rather small. Vine healthy, hardy and moderately vigorous. Very productive; sweet and desirable. 2-year No. 1, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

WOODRUFF RED—Very large and handsome. Color, red; strong grower;



Moore's Diamond.



Concord.

very healthy and hardy. Pronounced delicious by good judges. A few days later than Concord. 2-year No. 1, 25c each, \$2.75 per dozen, \$16.00 per 100.

Select Grapes—Continued

ELVIRA—Pale Green, Late—Very vigorous and extremely productive. Bunch and berry medium and very compact; one of the best white wine grapes. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100, 2-year No. 1.

POCKLINGTON—White, Very Large and Showy—Vine very hardy and vigorous. Bunch and berry large. Ripens about with Concord, and is better in quality. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100, 2-year No. 1.

NIAGARA—White—Quality about like (and ripens soon after) Concord. \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100, 2-year No. 1.

Write for Prices on Other Varieties of Grapes.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY—A splendid fruit for pies or canning. Perfectly hardy and never fails to bear. Fruit resembles the blueberry; borne in attractive clusters; bluish black; about the size of good big Houghton gooseberries; blossoms white. Should be in every garden. 20c each, \$1.80 per dozen.

Gooseberries

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

HOUGHTON—Medium size, pale red, quite sweet and enormously productive. This we regard as our stand-by. Has the genuine gooseberry flavor. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

DOWNING—Fruit nearly twice as large as Houghton. Flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good. Lacks the genuine gooseberry flavor of the above. Plant vigorous; one of the best. Price, 2-year No. 1, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$9.00 per 100.

CHAMPION—About as large as Downing; enormously productive; never known to mildew; one of the very best sorts for home use or market. "I never saw a gooseberry that will compare with the Champion one year with another, and all things considered."—Prof. J. L. Budd, Iowa Horticultural Report, 1897. 2-year, medium, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

JOSSELYN—(Red Jacket)—A new berry which is likely soon to take first place; large as the largest; berry smooth, very hardy and prolific; has recently been re-named in honor of its introducer, Mr. Josselyn. Price, 2-year No. 1, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.



Champion.

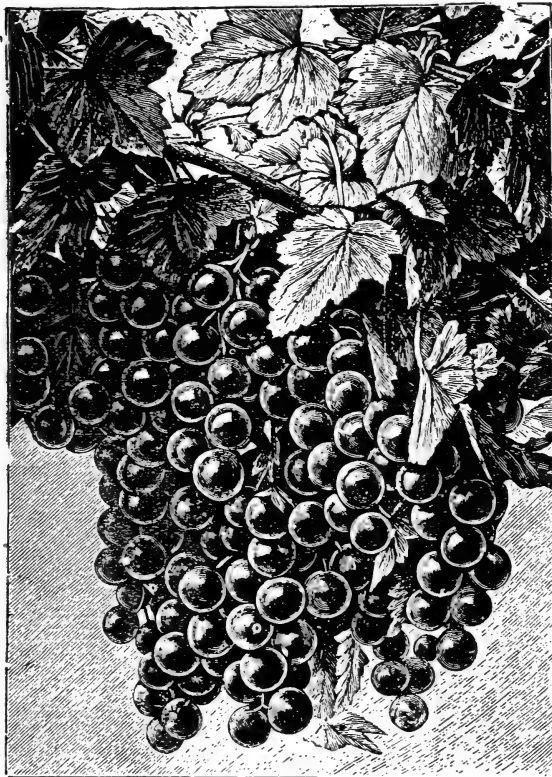
Select Currants

Currants should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Plant in rows five or six feet apart and three feet in the row. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms should be vigilantly looked for in spring and summer. These worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and apply with a sprinkling can. Be sure and use the remedy as soon as or before the worms appear. The currant is well adapted to our soil and climate, and everyone should have a liberal sup-

Select Currants—Continued

ply. Also see spraying bulletin, page 39, for additional remedies to destroy the currant worm.

WILDER—A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity, both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive



Wilder.

currants we have, viz: Prince Albert, North Star, Fay's Prolific and Red Dutch. Price 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

POMONA CURRANT—A new variety of red currant; as reported by all experiment stations having it on trial, it outyields all others. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

RED CROSS CURRANT—A new variety, said to be later than most other sorts; claimed to be double the size of Victoria and very prolific. Same price as Pomona.

WHITE GRAPE—This is justly becoming very popular; very large, white. The very best currant known to us; sweet or very mild acid; good grower and hardy. Has been very satisfactory, and is a currant we can recommend for any purpose. Price, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

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

Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity; ripens at same time; continues on bush much longer; fully as prolific, in some trials large, outyielding it. Recommended by our Experiment Station as the best red currant. Price, 2-year No. 1, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

VICTORIA — This is a standard, very good and reliable currant, and will suit everybody. Very large, bright red; bunch is very long, very productive. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

CHERRY — Strong grower; fruit very large, sometimes measuring one-half inch in diameter. Should have good soil and thorough cultivation. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

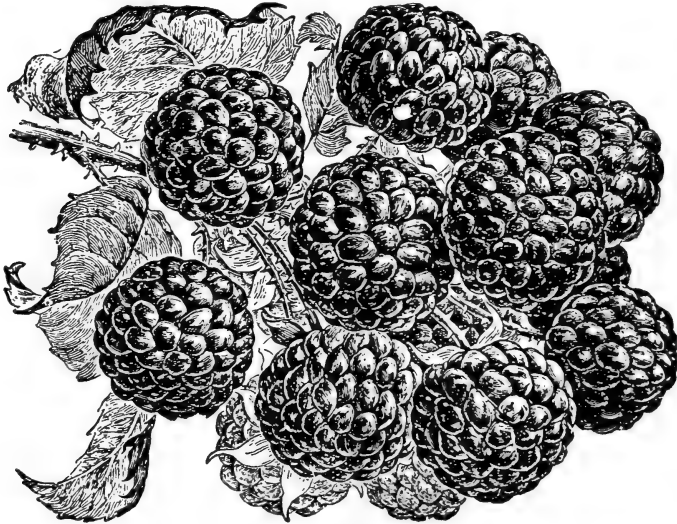
VERSAILLES — A currant of great beauty as bunches are long and berries large size and excellent quality. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

For want of space we only name other red

Select Raspberries

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

OLDER—This we consider well worthy to head the list, the greatest drouth resister among raspberries. Is among the earliest and is the largest blackcap we have any knowledge of. Ripens all its fruits perfectly. Last berries as large as the first. Has small seeds, with much pulp and rich juice, therefore the most wholesome of all raspberries. People who would not dare to use the dry, seedy varieties can use these freely. Originated in Iowa, and is of ironclad hardiness. 5c each, 40c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.



Kansas.

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

GREGG—Of great size, fine quality, very productive; has been a stand-by and very popular for years; several days later than Older and Kansas. No one can afford to be without it. Same price as Older.

NEMAHA—A seedling of Gregg, and the fruit seems to be identical. Supposed to be harder in cane than its parent. Same price as Older.

CONRATH—At present this holds the place for best mid-season blackcap. It is of ironclad hardiness; berries large, shiny black and always good sellers. Enormously productive and a good shipper. Price, 5c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

MUNGER—The fruit of Munger is black, and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a

Select Raspberries—Continued

better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, but stand extreme cold very much better; free from disease, upright in growth. Price, 5c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

CUMBERLAND—This new berry is a very valuable acquisition. Its hardiness has been proven, and will thrive anywhere that blackcaps can be grown. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg. In spite of its unusual large size, the fruit is possessed of great firmness, and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. Price, 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

Purple Cap Varieties

THE NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY—This wonderful berry is a surprise in the fullness of its merits—its great growth, extreme hardiness and the exceeding productiveness of its choice, red, rich, pure flavored berries. It will pay. It is not a novelty, but a variety of great merit. The New Cardinal is claimed to grow ten feet high and bear in proportion. Leading horticulturists who have seen this berry say it is one of the wonders of the century, so far exceeding all others as to put it beyond comparison. Judge Wellhouse, president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, said at the meeting of the society that the introduction of the Cardinal raspberry would add millions to the wealth of the farmers of the country because of its inherent great vigor and exceeding productiveness. Four years' trial on our grounds has verified every claim in the above description. Price, 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.



The New Cardinal Raspberry.

HAYMAKER—An Ohio seedling of the Shaffer and Columbian type; fruit a little more acid and is later than either, prolonging the season. An enormous producer, excelling the Columbian. It is very much superior to Shaffer or Columbian; not so dark colored and is firmer than either of these varieties; does not crumble; stands up well in shipping; quality good, either for table or canning; produces very large crops; stands drouth or extreme cold splendidly; a close second to the Cardinal; a little larger berry, but not quite so good in cane or foliage. The last two seasons this variety has been outdoing the New Cardinal, and it deserves first place. Very much superior to all others of its class. Same price as New Cardinal.

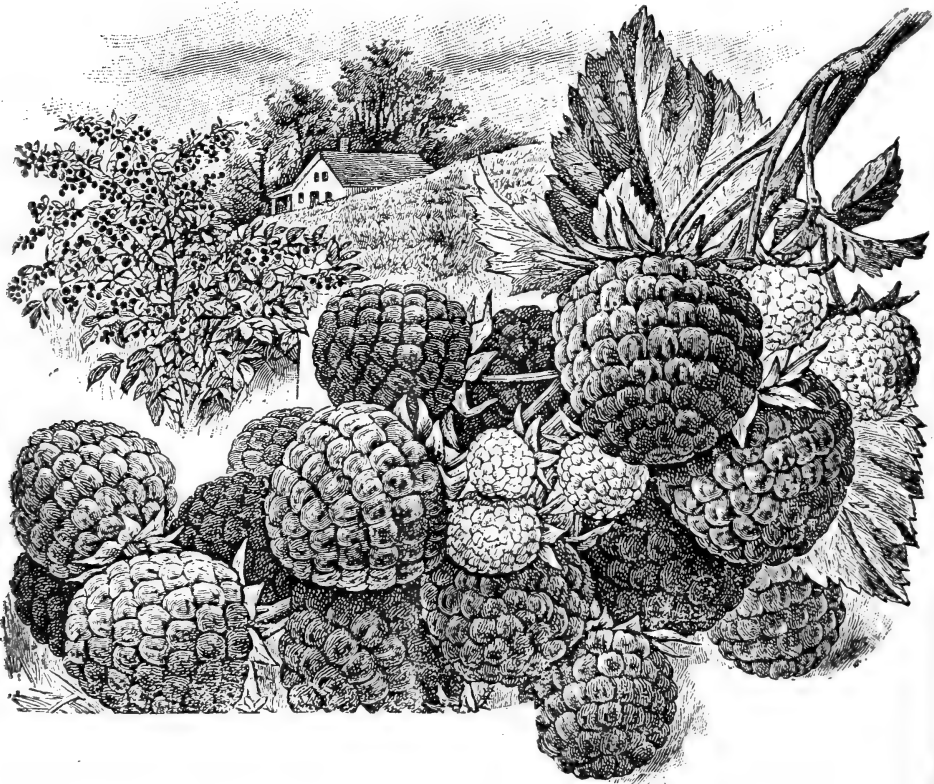
Red Varieties

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

THE EARLY KING—Very vigorous in cane and will surely take the first place as an extra early large red berry. Its hardiness and earliness have been fully tested during the past winter, when not a bud was injured. Price, 5c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

LOUDON—The superior points of this excellent red raspberry are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich dark crimson color, good quality and great productiveness and hardiness, enduring our coldest winters without protection. Price, 40c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

IOWA—This new raspberry is a great favorite in the north and northwest part of this state. It is a dwarf in growth, making canes about 2 to 3 or 3½ feet. The fruit is very large and continues for a remarkably long season, beginning to ripen soon after July 4th and usually extending to the middle of August. Makes but few suckers and is easily kept in rows; stands drouth remarkably well, and is not affected by anthracnose; has proved hardier than other raspberries, either black or red. Price, 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.



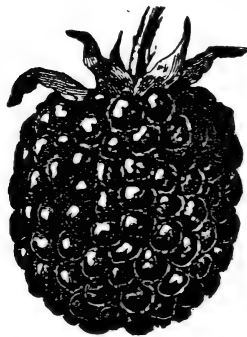
The New "Iowa" Raspberry.

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

Dewberries

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

Claimed to be the best of the blackberry family. As hardy as Snyder; as productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry, and of unequalled excellence; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; of brightest, glossy black color. The Lucretia Dewberry has received the indorsement and highest praise from the best horticulturists in the country. Its eminent success in all soils, from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Florida, is something phenomenal in small fruit culture. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter-kill. Price, 5c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.



Premo Dewberry.

Lucretia.

PREMO, NEW DEWBERRY—Much like Lucretia, but very distinct and exceedingly early, being seven to ten days ahead and all cleaned off when Lucretia is beginning. Quality and size uniform. Was found in a Lucretia patch. Price, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Eat fruit and enjoy life all you can, for you'll be a long time dead.

If you wish to get a few orders from your neighbors, write us for terms and address Linn County Nursery, Center Point, Iowa.

Select Blackberries

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



Snyder

SNYDER—This is the old stand-by which succeeds anywhere a blackberry can be grown. If properly pruned and cared for is good enough for anybody. Price, 5c each; 50c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

THE MERSEREAU—A gentleman in New York purchased a quantity of Snyder blackberries. When they came into bearing one of these plants quickly attracted attention by its vigorous growth and berries, which were much larger and sweeter than any other. The attention of Prof. Bailey of Cornell University was called to it, who at once pronounced it to be a new and distinct variety and named Mersereau in honor of the man who first recognized it. Its hardiness was demonstrated during the extreme winter of 1898-99, when not a bud was injured, and it bore twice as much as the Snyder and of a much higher quality. It is certain the demand for plants will be very great for a long time to come. Price, 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Select Strawberries

No one owning a home, or for that matter having one rented for a term of years, can put a little money to better use than to buy three or four hundred plants of the standard varieties of strawberry. Give them the proper care and a good-sized family will hardly use all the fruit they will produce the next season after planting. Nothing will bring quicker and greater satisfaction to the planter, more keen delight to his children, or lessen the burdens of his good wife in providing for the table than a well kept strawberry bed. The best time to plant strawberries is in early spring and on fertile new soil, or old land brought to a high state of cultivation. If horses are to be used in cultivating, plant in rows three and one-half to four feet apart, and one to three feet in the row, but for hand culture, one by two feet will answer. Here is the plan we have found the most profitable and always gives large, fine

DUNLAP STRAWBERRY. Has finished its seven years of pilgrimage. It is safe to say that none have made a better record, or met a more cordial reception. Every claim that was made for it has been more than met. Some of the claims that were made for it, and which have been tested, are:

1 A clean, healthy, and vigorous plant, capable of resisting intense cold, and severe drouth, and making an abundance of good and strong plants when almost every other variety fails.

2 Its long-blooming season, with its abundance of pollen, making it one of the best self-fertilizers, and also the best for fertilizing pistillate varieties.

3 Its long-fruited season—coming in with the medium early, and holding out when most others are gone, developing and ripening all of its berries.

4 The uniformly large, well-shaped, dark bright red glossy berries, with a very large bright-green calyx, and the berry of the finest quality and flavor.

5 Its good-shipping and long-keeping qualities, with its attractive appearance, making it more salable than most others.

6 Its good canning qualities, and retaining its bright red color in the cans. Price, 25c per doz., \$1.00 per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

...the first ...

...the first ...

...the first ...

...the first ...

...the first ...

...the first ...

Select Strawberries—Continued

fruit: Set plants as early in spring as the season will permit; pinch off all the blossom stalks which appear the first season; this throws all the strength into

a good stand of new plants for the next year. About November first cover with rye or wheat straw just deep enough so they can come up through it; if too much is on, remove a part of it when spring comes and leave the rest of it to keep the berries off the soil. Dig enough of these new plants to start a new bed, which treat as before, and as soon as the crop is off plow under the old bed, and keep this up year after year and you will have the finest fruit that can be produced.

Our plants are strictly nursery grown and will give far greater satisfaction than can possibly be obtained with

plants taken from an old fruiting bed. Such plants are not worth the digging. Note those marked (P) are pistillates, having imperfect blossoms and should have a row of some staminate variety within fifteen feet or they will usually produce imperfect fruit.

We advise when making small beds for family use to plant in three rows with a staminate variety in the center and pistillate varieties on either side.

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

those we have tried and found worthy. We have many varieties of more or less value which we shall not describe for want of space. Fifty at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, only when the quantity taken is of one variety; an order for 500 plants calling for seven or eight varieties will not be filled at 1,000 rates.

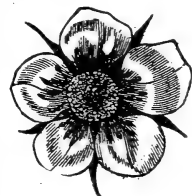
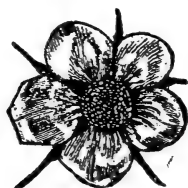
BEDERWOOD (S)—This is much recommended as a fertilizer for all early pistillate sorts. Very early and productive. Berries above medium size and bright red color. Price, 25c per 25; 35c per 50; 70c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

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

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

HAVERLAND (P)—This is a berry that is immensely productive everywhere. Medium in season, fruit large, light in color, needs near market, but for home garden nothing excels it in amount of fruit. Price, 30c per 25; 40c per 50; 80c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

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



Select Strawberries—Continued

SENATOR DUNLAP (S)—Season early to late. A new berry introduced three years ago. Our opinion from three years' trial is that it is equal to any variety on our grounds. Its fruit is a beautiful glossy red, fine shape and large. Growers will make no mistake by making a start with this variety. Same price as Haverland.

SPLENDID (S)—Above medium size, dark crimson, very productive and handles well; is said to have out-yielded Warfield. If we were going to select just one variety from our list to plant exclusively, it would be Splendid. It is the most satisfactory berry we have ever planted. It is very uniform in shape and size, dark crimson color all over and best in quality of any berry on our list. Makes plants freely, and they have an abundance of bright, healthy foliage, never having shown a trace of disease. Same price as Haverland.

SANTA CLAUS (P)—Large, roundish, meaty, with but few seeds, very productive, even sized and rather late; a strong plant maker and well adapted to Iowa soils. Hails from Albia, Iowa, where it is held in high esteem. Dozen and 25 rates only.

We will not take time or space to make further descriptions, but will furnish any of the following list at the same price as Haverland:

Aroma
August Luther
Brandywine
Clyde
Dornan
Enormous

Excelsior
Glen Mary
Hero
Kansas
Lester Lovett
Lovett's Early

Marie
Minute Man
Oom Paul
Oregon
Sample
Tennessee Prolific



Rhubarb or Pie Plant Roots

LINNAEUS—Large, early, tender and fine. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

VICTORIA—A large variety of excellent quality. Same price as Linnaeus.

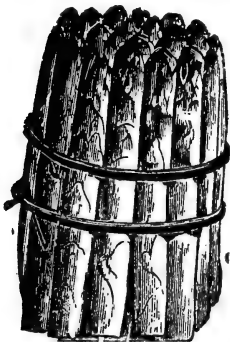
Asparagus

Asparagus is one of the earliest and finest of spring vegetables; so easy of culture, profitable and wholesome, that every family garden should have a very liberal supply. Plant in well-drained fertile soil, work it up fine and deep, and place the plants in rows four feet apart and eight inches apart in

the row; spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow soil; give the rows a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure at least once each year, and 15 pounds of salt per rod length early every spring. Do no cutting for use the first season. Any or all of the following described varieties will give entire satisfaction if managed as above.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots that in favorable weather remain white until three or four inches high, or as long as fit for use. Market gardeners and those growing for canners will find this a very profitable variety. Price, 2 year roots, 50c per dozen; 75c per 25; \$1.25 per 50; \$2.00 per 100. Price, 1 year roots, 40c per dozen; 60c per 25; \$1.00 per 50; \$1.50 per 100.

PALMETTO—A very early variety extensively grown for early markets; even regular size of excellent quality, and considered by many as the best variety in cultivation. Prices same as above.



Asparagus—Continued

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth; tender and excellent quality; sends up 15 to 20 sprouts each year, one inch in diameter; color deep green, and crown very close. Prices same as above.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—A variety that comes highly praised. Said to be nearly double the size, and much more productive than Conover's Colossal. Price, same as above.

The following varieties of Asparagus can be furnished in one-year old plants only at prices as above. If wanted in larger quantities, write for special prices: **Donald's Elmira, Drear's Eclipse, Argenteuil, Barr's Mammoth.**

Select Evergreens

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

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR EVERGREENS.

First—Any soil that will grow corn and garden vegetables is suitable for evergreens.

Second—Dig holes large, so that roots are not crowded, using top soil in bottom of hole and also arranging the roots carefully, working the fine soil around and among the roots with your hand. Shake the tree occasionally as the filling is going on, to settle the soil, at the same time raising the tree to the desired depth. When the roots are well covered, hold the tree upright and firm while you tread the soil very firmly around the tree with the feet. When this is done you have a basin or hole around the tree that will hold one-half to a pail full of water, according to size of tree. Fill this basin with water, after it is all soaked away—say in half an hour—fill the basin with good mellow soil which must be left loose and not tramped.

Third—Take your tree to place of planting well covered with wet moss and blankets, dipping each root in barrel or bucket of water just before placing in hole.

Fourth—The month of August is the most critical time for newly planted evergreens, for during this month, unlike deciduous trees, evergreens make a new root growth, therefore require moisture. If rains have not been plenty the trees should be watered. Make a basin around each tree by pulling away the soil with a hoe and water exactly as described above in article No. 2. If the season is dry, this watering should commence the latter part of July, repeating every two weeks until it rains.

Fifth—Good cultivation is very essential. No vegetation appreciates good cultivation better than trees, which can be done by hoe or horse cultivator, twice a week up to August 1st, when a good mulch of partly rotted hay or straw should be given. Never mulch with green manure.

Sixth—Seedling evergreens, the largest sizes, should be planted and treated as above; small sizes should be planted in well prepared beds with dibble and shaded the first season.

Seventh—Distance apart for wind breaks: Spruces, Firs and Arbor Vitae, single row, 4 to 6 feet; double row, 10 feet. Scotch and Austrian Pines, single row, 8 feet; double row, 10 to 12 feet. White pine, single row, 10 feet; double row, 12 to 14 feet.

Eighth—Evergreen hedge, American Arbor Vitae, sizes from 10 to 18 inches, 15 inches apart; 18 to 24 inches, 18 inches apart; 2 to 3 feet and larger, 2 feet apart. Spruce, 2 to 4 feet apart, according to size.

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

PINUS PONDEROSA—(Of Colorado)—heavy wooded pine, a rapid grower, forming a tree of great size. Bark reddish and foliage longer and coarser than the Red or Norway Pine. A valuable tree for the West and Northwest. Well adapted to dry, windy and exposed positions. It is a native of western Nebraska and will do well on our light, dry, sandy soil.

SCOTCH PINE—(*Pinus Sylvestris*)—A rapid growing, hardy variety, with

Select Evergreens—Continued

stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage. Valuable for shelter and makes a good lawn tree, and being one of the hardiest of the evergreen family it readily adapts itself to the trying climate of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. It also thrives well in the dry plains of Kansas, and is perfectly at home in Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and other states.

BALSAM FIR—(*Picea Balsamea*)—A well-known, popular tree, very handsome while young, assuming the upright, conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; retains its cool throughout the severest winter weather; grows quite rapidly when established; desirable every way.

CONCOLOR FIR—(*Picea Concolor* of Colorado)—This evergreen is of the rarest beauty, even colored, the same the year round, a rapid grower, and will make a large tree, in this country; should be planted where it will have some protection from southwest winds and sun; this should be included in every collection.

AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE—Pyramidal tree of dense growth, with light, silvery green foliage. A more compact tree in all respects than the Norway Spruce. One of the best for general use and very fine for lawn planting.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—This is the *Picea Alba* or the White Spruce, but with this difference: That while the Norway and the Black and White Spruce will not endure the winter drouths of the western plains, this tree seems well adapted for all the regions from which the others are excluded. Growing in a dry climate and often richly colored, it seems to meet the requirements of a

vast field. While the air of the plains has but about 50 degrees of moisture to 90 degrees in the eastern states, it is necessary to have something which will endure the bright sun and drying winds of winter.

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

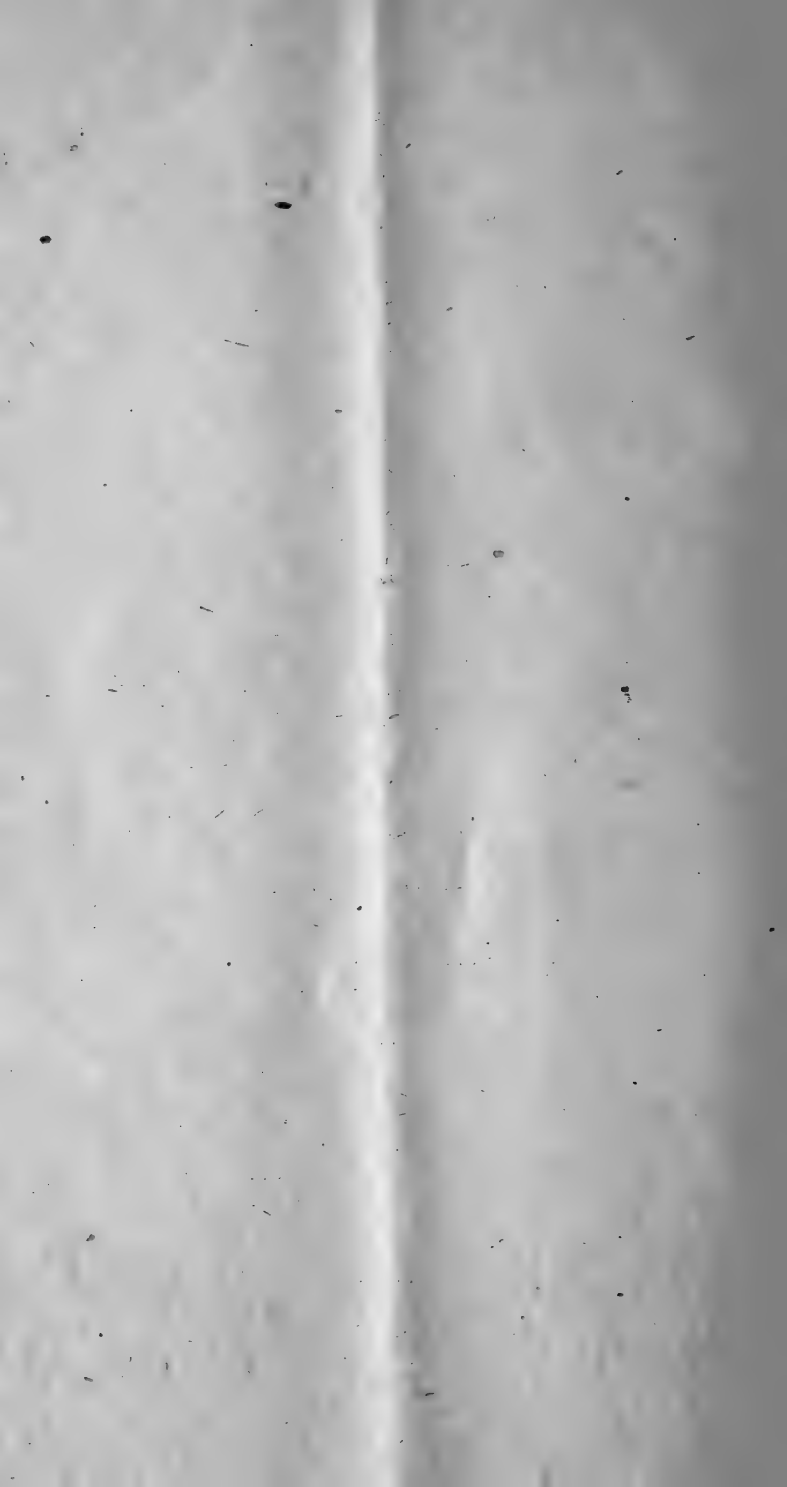
PICEA PUNGENS, or SILVER SPRUCE—(Also called Colorado Blue)—This is the King of Spruces clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinoor among the gems of the Rockies. It is a child of the storm king, growing at an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is generally found ever there in deep gorges or on the north of ranges. We would naturally suppose that it could not endure a sudden change or thrive in a hot climate. There are some fine specimens growing in Washington, also in North Carolina. The question arises, while the tree en-



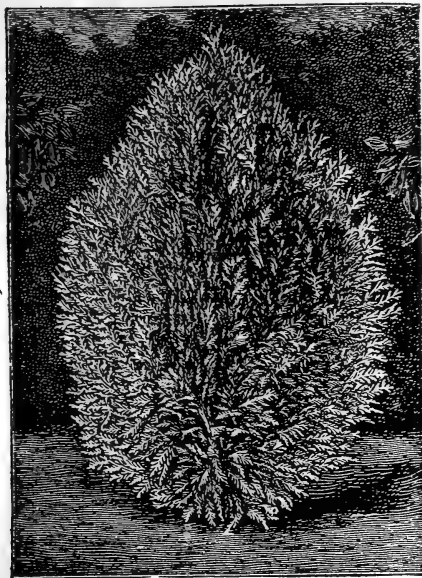
dures such a diversity of climate, why is it never found on the lower altitudes or among the foothills? The answer is, it could not possibly grow there. The Douglass, the Ponderosa and Concolor have larger seeds and send out a strong plant, and therefore they are found lower down. Pungens seed is small, about 110,000 to the pound. In the higher altitudes are frequent showers and often moss in the woods, and the ground is seldom dry. It is not hot enough to kill the plants, and so, on the altitudes, nature has provided for their propagation. The cone on the Pungens is about one-half the size of that of the Norway. The needles are short and sharp—pungent—hence the name. They are polished like glass.

PRICE LIST OF EVERGREENS.

	PINUS STROBUS.	EACH.	10	100
White Pine, 6 feet.....		\$1.00		
“ “ 5 to 6 feet.....		.75		
“ “ 4 to 5 feet.....		.60		
“ “ 3 to 4 feet.....		.50		
“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....		.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
“ “ 18 to 24 inch.....		.30	2.50	20.00
PINUS SYLVESTRIS				
Scotch Pine 3 to 4 feet.....		.35	3.00	25.00
“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....		.30	2.50	20.00
PINUS PONDEROSA.				
Bull Pine 18 to 24 inch.....		.45	3.50	22.50
“ “ 12 to 18 inch.....		.30	2.50	18.00
PINUS MONTANA				
Dwarf Mountain or Mugo Pine 12 to 18 inch....		.50	4.00	
PICEA PUNGENS.				
Colorado Blue Spruce or Silver Spruce, 3 feet... 4.50				
“ “ “ “ 2 to 2½ feet 3.50				
“ “ “ “ 18 to 24 inch 3.00				
“ “ “ grafted “ “ 12 to 18 “ 2.00				
ABIES ALBA.				
Black Hills Spruce 3 feet.....		1.00	9.00	
“ “ “ 2½ feet.....		.85	7.50	
“ “ “ 2 feet.....		.65	5.50	
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inch.....		.50	4.50	
PICEA EXCELSA.				
Norway Spruce 2 to 3 feet.....		.50	4.50	25.00
“ “ 18 to 24 inch.....		.40	3.00	20.00
“ “ 12 to 18 “.....		.30	2.50	15.00
PICEA ALBA.				
White Spruce 2 to 3 feet.....		.50	4.50	
“ “ 18 to 24 inch.....		.40	3.50	
“ “ 12 to 18 inch.....		.30	2.50	
ABIES BALSAMEA.				
Balsam Fir 3 feet.....		.75	5.00	
“ “ 2 to 3 feet.....		.50	4.00	
“ “ 18 to 24 inch.....		.40	3.00	
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS.				
American Arbor Vitae 2 to 3 feet.....		.40	2.50	20.00
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inch.....		.30	2.00	15.00
“ “ “ 12 to 18 inch.....		.20	1.75	12.00
THUYA PYRAMIDALIS.				
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae 3 to 4 feet.....		1.50		
“ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....		1.25		
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inch.....		.75		
“ “ “ 12 to 18 inch.....		.60		
THUYA OCCIDENTALIS SIBERICA.				
Siberian Arbor Vitae 12 to 18 inch.....		.50		
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIA GLAUCA.				
Silver Red Cedar 3 to 4 feet.....		.40	3.50	30.00
“ “ “ 2 to 3 feet.....		.30	2.50	
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIA.				
Red Cedar 3 to 4 feet.....		.40	3.00	20.00



Select Evergreens—Continued



JUNIPER VIRGINIA, RED

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

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE—(Thuyo Occidentalis)—One of the finest evergreens for ornamental screens and hedges. Grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge. It bears trimming to any extent desired and plants that have been rendered compact by clipping, retain the fresh green of their leaves in winter better than those with more open foliage. For an ornamental hedge the plants may be set 12 to 16 inches apart. For a screen to grow tall, plant about 2 feet apart.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE

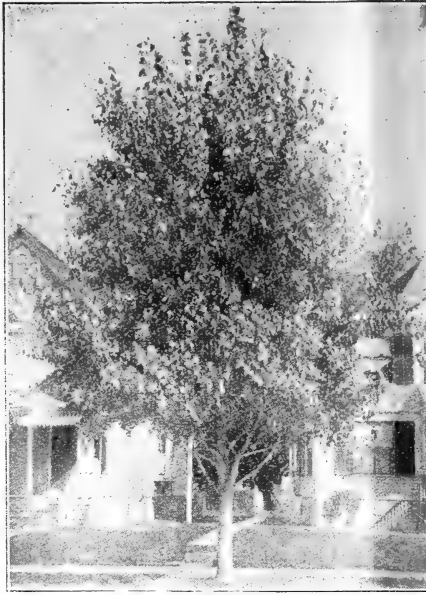
—A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; much better than the Irish Juniper; grows in a perfect column; is rare and beautiful and is largely planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This is perhaps the most valuable Arbor Vitae in cultivation.

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

PRICE LIST OF EVERGREENS.

	Each	10	100
White Pine, 3 to 4 feet	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 inches .....	.20	1.75	15.00
12 to 18 inches .....	.15	1.25	10.00
Scotch Pine, 12 to 18 inches and up to 3 feet, same as White Pine.			
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 inches and up to 3 feet, same as White Pine.			
White Spruce, 18 to 24 inches.....	.35	3.00	....
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	2.00	....
Pinus Ponderosa, 12 to 18 inches .....	.25	2.00	17.50
Silver Cedar, 2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00	....
Red Cedar, 2 to 3 feet .....	.35	2.50	20.00
Balsam Fir, 18 to 24 inches .....	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 inches .....	.25	1.75	15.00
Concolor Fir, 2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00	....
18 to 24 inches .....	.25	2.00	....
Silver Spruce, 3 to 4 feet, balls of earth sewed in burlap	2.50	....	....
Silver Spruce, 2 to 3 feet, balls of earth sewed in burlap	2.00	....	....
Silver Spruce, 18 to 24 inches, balls of earth sewed in burlap	1.50	....	....
Silver Spruce, 12 to 18 inches, balls of earth sewed in burlap	1.00	....	....
Black Hills Spruce, 2 to 3 feet, taken up with balls of earth and sewed in burlap .....	.75	6.00	....
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 inches .....	.50	4.00	....
12 to 18 inches .....	.35	3.00	....
Pyramidal Arborvitae, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	....	....
American Arborvitae, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.20	1.75	12.50
12 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.25	10.00

Shade and Ornamental Trees



Carolina Poplar



Linden

CAROLINA POPLAR—Pyramidal form and robust growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, of light green color, changing to dark green. Makes a very handsome shade or street tree. Smoke and soot of large cities do not damage its foliage. Perfectly hardy. Price, 10 to 12 feet, 35c each; 8 to 10 feet, 30c each; 6 to 8 feet, 25c each; 4 to 6 feet, 20c each; 3 to 4 feet, \$5.00 per 100.

SUGAR MAPLE, or HARD MAPLE—One of the most beautiful shade or ornamental trees; when given plenty of room forms a fine, round, dense head. In autumn its foliage presents varying and beautiful colors as cold weather approaches, and often becomes gorgeously colored. Price, 8 to 10 feet, 50c each; 7 to 8 feet, 45c; 6 to 7 feet, 40c; 5 to 6 feet, 35c; 4 to 5 feet, 30c; 3 to 4 feet, 20c.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—A rapid growing shade tree of beautiful form. Very desirable for street or lawn planting. By the time the tree is five or six years old the bark of the trunk and larger branches becomes a beautiful silvery white color. Entirely hardy in all parts of the Northwest. Makes elegant shade. Price, 7 to 8 feet, 40c; 5 to 7 feet, 35c; 4 to 5 feet, 30c; 3 to 4 feet, 25c.

LINDEN—(Commonly called Basswood)—A very graceful and beautiful tree for planting on the lawn. Its leaves are moved with the least breath of air and show the white surface underneath. Its blossoms are delightfully fragrant, and the busy bee delights in their sweetness. Price, 7 to 8 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, 40c; 5 to 6 feet, 30c; 4 to 5 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 20c; 2 to 3 feet, 15c; 1 to 2 feet, 10c.

NORWAY MAPLE—A handsome tree of large growth, forming a wide, round head of spreading branches and having broad, deep green leaves. Strong, compact and vigorous. One of the very best trees for street, park or lawn. Price, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE—Beautiful and striking because of its rich, changing foliage, which is soft green in spring, decidedly purple in mid-summer, purplish scarlet in autumn. Vigorous pyramidal valuable for contrasts. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00.

PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE—The gleaming red and purple tints of its young leaves and shoots contrast brightly with the delicate greens of spring. At maturity they are a purplish green, in autumn of pure golden tints and shades. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents.

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

Salisburia adiantifolia, Ginko, Maiden Hair, an ornamental tree. native of Japan. A very handsome. strange and striking tree, combines some of the characteristics of the evergreens and the deciduous trees. Trees of medium height; fairly rapid in growth and hardy. Its foliage resembles the Maiden Hair fern, hence its name. A rare and elegant tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50c each.

Shade and Ornamental Trees—Continued

MOUNTAIN ASH—(Oak Leaved)—A handsome and hardy varitey, with large and deeply lobed leaves, distinct and fine, covered in autumn with bright scarlet berries. Price, 5 to 6 feet, 50c each.

SYCAMORE, AMERICAN—(Plantanus Occidentalis)—A very rapid-growing, spreading native tree; always clean and healthy. One of the most desirable shade and street trees among our native trees. 6 to 8 feet, first-class, 50c each

ORIENTAL PLANE or BUTTONWOOD—A lofty wide spreading tree; grows rapidly into massive proportions, is hardy and remarkably free from disease. It is a great favorite for streets, parks and lawns, and withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

WHITE-LEAVED LINDEN—The leaves are green above and silvery beneath. The foliage is especially pretty when tossed about by the wind. 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—An extremely hardy tree, with silver foliage, and the most delightfully fragrant when in bloom of anything we have a knowledge of. A small sprig taken into the house will perfume it throughout; the tree attains only medium size. Price, 5 to 6 feet, 30c; 4 to 5 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 ft. 20c.

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

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB—Bears masses of double, rose-like flowers of a delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance. Blooms while quite young and as hardy as our native wild crab. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

Weeping Trees

WIER'S CUT-LEAFED MAPLE—A variety of the silver-leafed and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with dissected foliage. Ranks among the most attractive lawn trees. Price, 6 to 8 feet, 40c.

BIRCH—Cut-leafed, weeping. Unquestionably one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, gracefully drooping branches, white bark and delicately cut foliage presents a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. Perfectly hardy, as is shown by the fact that perfect, full-grown specimens are seen in Minnesota, where the mercury drops to 30 and 40 degree below zero. Prices, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM—This forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. Price, 2 year heads, \$1.50 each; 1 year heads, \$1.25.

Ornamental Shrubs and Flowering Plants

JAPANESE FOLIAGE MAPLES—These represent the highest development of complex, vivid beauty in hardy trees and shrubs. They are small and bush-like in growth, with leaves delicately cut and oddly formed or brightly colored. These characteristics made possible the hardy, permanent beds for color, materials long sought for. For bordering groups of taller trees and shrubs, or grown in tubs for house decoration, they are equally fine. These elegant little trees grow slowly. We have selected the finest and most distinct varieties.

ACER POLYMORPHUM—A small, handsome, bushy tree, with deeply lobed copperish green foliage that turns a beautiful crimson in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

VAR. ATROPURPUREUM—Blood-Leaved—In habit and form like the preceding, but the leaves are a deep blood red all through the season. 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 each.

VAR. ATROPURPUREUM NIGRA—Foliage and branches of the darkest shade, almost black, more permanent than any other variety. Form erect. Rare and choice, and a most distinctly attractive lawn tree. 2 to 3 feet, \$5.50 each.

VAR. AUREUM—Golden Japanese Maple—Almost round, light yellow leaves. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50 each.

VAR. DISSECTUM—Cut-Leaved Japanese Maple—A low spreading form with green leaves most delicately cut. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50 each.

VAR. DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM—Similar to the above, with brilliant purple leaves. Very choice and rare. 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 each.

LILACS, BUDDED VARIETIES—Nothing is more beautiful than a clump, hedge or screen of these and they should go into every border. In many coun-

Ornamental Shrubs and Flowering Plants—Continued

try dooryards the neglected lilacs continue to bloom with a fragrance and beauty that is surpassed by no other shrub. The following varieties are the most choice selections and will give a succession of bloom for many days.

ALPHONSE LAVALLE—Large panicles of double violet-blue flowers, 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

BELLE DE NANCY—Double white flowers that are tinged with purple. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

FRAU DAMMANN—One of the best; a free bloomer, with medium sized white flowers, borne in large panicles. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY—Pure white flowers in compact panicles. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

PRESIDENT GREVY—The individual flowers are very large and double; a beautiful blue in color. The panicles are larger than those of any other variety. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

SENATEUR VOLLAND—A good variety, with double rosy red flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

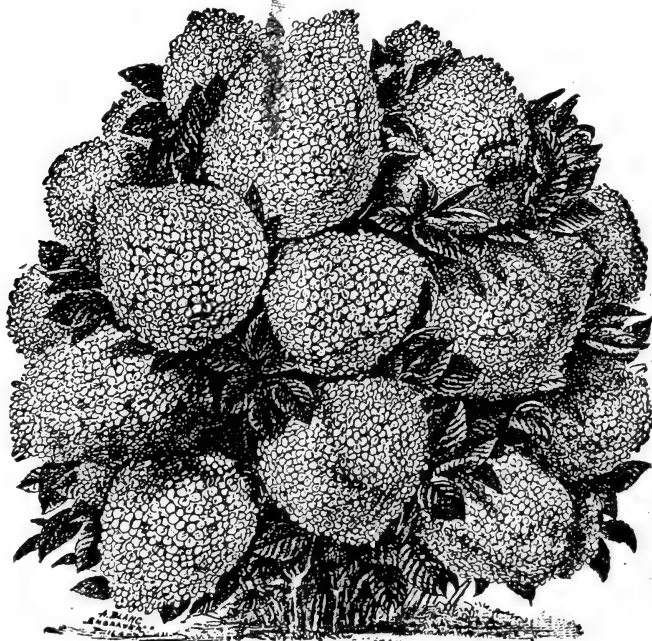
LUDWIG SPAETH—The single flowers are a very dark purple, and distinct from other kinds. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

LILACS—COMMON, PURPLE or WHITE—4 to 5 feet, 25c each.

TAMARIX—This hardy and very beautiful shrub of strong but slender upright growth, clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Its delicate fringing flowers are borne in spikes; color, a warm shade of pink or red. Very ornamental at the back of shrubbery, and desirable for decorations, and bouquets. 3 to 4 feet, 30c each.

WIEGELA ROSEA—A beautiful shrub that blooms in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping and also as specimen plant for the lawn. One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.

WIEGELA—VARIEGATED LEAVED—The silvery variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent shrub for color contrasts. Flowers about the same as above. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.



Hydrangea.

HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A fine shrub and very popular, quite hardy, easy to grow and blooms the same year they are set out.

Ornamental Shrubs and Flowering Plants—Continued

The flowers are in immense panicles, creamy white when first open, changing to pure white when fully set out and turning pink and bronze with age, blooms during August and September. The flowers will be larger and finer if given good rich soil, and the plants cut back each spring fully one-half the past season's growth. Price, 18 to 24 inches, 25c each; 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

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

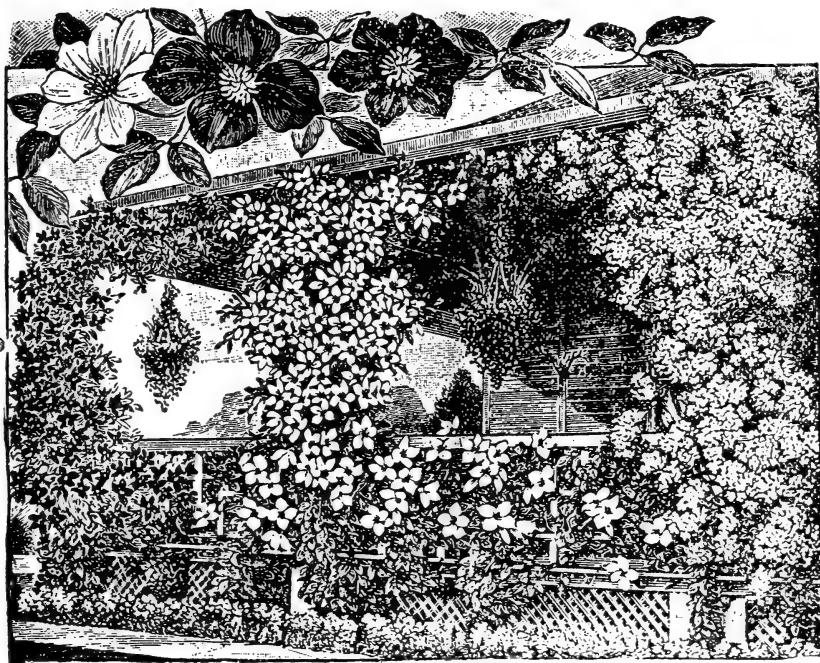
SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE—One of the most desirable shrubs. Its beauty and fragrance make it a universal favorite. They grow to a height of 8 or 10 feet and bloom profusely in the spring. Price, 2 feet, 25c each.

SPIREA VAN HOUTII—Graceful, with long drooping sprays, studded thickly with handsome, pure white flowers, hence the name, "Bridal Wreath." The grandest of all. Price, 18 to 24 inches, 25c each.

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

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

Climbing Vines



Jackmannii

Henryii

Paniculata

TRUMPET FLOWER—A splendid vine, vigorous and hardy, and a very rapid grower, well adapted for covering unsightly objects. The flowers are magnificent, being fully 4 to 5 inches long and in clusters. Price, 25c each.

JACKMANNII—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an

Clematis Vines—Continued

abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. The Jackmannii has no superior. July to October. Price, strong field-grown, 75c each.

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

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

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

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

Roses



BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, shading to rose color, very double, flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Price, 2 year blooming plants, 35c each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—This rose is unquestionably an acquisition, a novelty of high order, and most distinct in its characteristics. It is a running or climbing rose of vigorous habit,

Roses—Continued

strong and rapid grower, with handsome, shining foliage and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double roses. Its clustered form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy are qualities which will make this new claimant for admiration an assured favorite. For verandas, walls, pillars and fences, it is a most suitable plant. Price, 2 year blooming plants, 50c each.

PHILADELPHIA—Our new hardy Crimson Rambler. The most magnificent hardy climbing rose in existence. Blooms two weeks earlier than the old Crimson Rambler. Splendid flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and perfectly double. Borne in grand clusters completely covering the whole bush. Color pure deep rich crimson, brighter, more intense than the old "Crimson Rambler"; does not fade, bleach or wash out, but holds its bright dazzling color to the last. Undoubtedly the brightest and best of all hardy climbing roses yet produced. Price, strong field-grown, blooming size, 3 feet and up, each 75c.

GREVILLE, or SEVEN SISTERS—Blooms in large clusters, with flowers varying from white to crimson. Luxuriant dark green foliage; perfectly hardy. Price, 2-year blooming plants, 35c each.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—The well-known climber. Flower double, beautiful pink, fading to nearly white. Price, 2-year, blooming plants, 35c each.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

BABY RAMBLER—The new rose; really a dwarf Crimson Rambler. This rose is a true perpetual bloomer, perfectly hardy, free from insects and diseases, and of easy culture. The most wonderful rose ever grown. A mass of bloom every day from May until frost. It is bound to take the place of soft plants for bedding, is incomparable for edging walks and driveways, for park and cemetery use, for house culture, etc. Its popularity will be greater than that of its parent, the Crimson Rambler. Price, two year field-grown, 75c each.

ULRICH BRUNER—Hybrid Perpetual—Raised from Paul Neyron. Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form carried well upon the plant, petals of great substance, plant vigorous, hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture. 2 year field-grown, 50c each.

GLORY OF MOSSES—Pale rose, very heavily mossed; one of the best. Price, 2-year blooming plants, 35c each.

LUXEMBOURG MOSS—Large cupped and a very fine rose. A luxuriant grower and free bloomer. Price, 2-year blooming plants, 35c each.

MADAME PLANTIER—Pure white; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best of the hardy white roses. Price, 2-year blooming plants, 35c each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety. Grown more extensively than any other rose, especially for winter. Price, 2-year-old blooming plants, 35c each.

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter; color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage and one of the most constant and prolific bloomers in the hybrid class; young plants in nursery rows bloom almost without intermission from June to late October. Price, 2 year blooming plants, 35c each.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety crimson, very dark, almost black, darkest of all; very large, moderately full; a splendid rose, the best of its kind. By all means include this in your collection. Price, strong blooming size, 2-year, 50c each.

LA FRANCE—This is deservedly the most popular rose in cultivation. Both buds and flowers are of lovely form and grand size, exceedingly sweet; color fine peach blossom, elegantly clouded with rosy-flesh. Begins to bloom early and continues bearing a great profusion of buds and flowers until stopped by freezing weather. Price, strong field-grown, blooming size, each, 50c.

Double Herbaceous Paeonies

The Herbaceous Paeonies have always held an important place among hardy plants, and with the wonderful improvements made during recent years have established themselves among the leaders for popular favor.

Their requirements are so simple, a good, rich, deep soil and an open, sunny position, if possible, which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partially shaded position, and a liberal supply of water through their growing season, being sufficient to give an

Double Herbaceous Paeonies—Continued

abundance and wealth of flowers which rival the finest roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower.

We have during the past season feasted our eyes on the glowing splendors and inhaled the delicate fragrance of many varieties in full bloom.

Why these beautiful and fragrant flowers have been neglected so long is owing to the fact that people are not acquainted with them. You need only to see them and you acknowledge their excellence. They are the flowers that never fail; no disease affects them; they are hardy in the frozen north and in the sunny south, requiring no protection whatever; and once planted take care of themselves, increasing in size and beauty each year. Truly a plant for everybody.

Plant in the fall, if possible, or very early in the spring. It is cruel to send for them when leaved out. Plant in September, and in November they will have rootlets as long as your finger. Have the ground rich and spade it two feet deep. Plant your roots with the crowns about three inches below the surface, and keep out the weeds, and you can let them stand five years. We take pleasure in being able to offer our friends the following very choice list at reasonable prices; they are strong divided roots, and few of them will fail to bloom the first season after setting.

A hedge of Paeonies is a most beautiful ornament, and a joy never to be forgotten. Will make special prices on collections for hedges. Please write if interested.

TECUMSEH—Deep red; largest and solidest of all paeonies; extra rare and a grand flower. Each, \$1.50.

PLUTARCH—A satin crimson; exceedingly brilliant, and striking, with pond lily fragrance; a very charming flower. Each, \$1.00.

CHRYSANTHEMEFOLIA—Rosy white guards, with a delicate chrysanthemum folded in the center. Each, \$1.00.

CANARY PLUME—White and golden, very early. Each, \$1.00.

L. ESPERANCE—Is among the finest France has given us. It is in the Diamond list, which marks the very best in the collection of a leading French florist. It stands in the front rank also of M. Koster of Holland. They are fine prolific bloomers, vivid rose color, compact in form, early bloomers, making them valuable for cut flowers and decorations. They are highly perfumed, very vigorous and multiply rapidly. These can now be had at so reasonable a rate that they should be in every collection. Price, 50c each.

ANDRE LARUES—Is deep, bright red, very double, a grand flower, and it loves deep, rich soil. Price, 25c each.

MARIE LEMOINE—This flower fills all the requirements we demand of our favorites. It is as sweet as a rose. It opens slightly yellow then fades to purest white. It is a wholesale bloomer, a very winsome and attractive flower. Never leave this out of your collection. Price, 50c each.

FRANCOISE ORETGAL—Is of French origin. It is very brilliant crimson, giving us a blaze of splendor, so deep as to verge on the purple. It is a vigorous and striking flower with a delightful, spicy fragrance. No collection can be full without it. Price, 50c each.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—Is a queenly flower, at first slightly tinted, with cream center and red dots in the middle. Then it fades to purest white, when its fragrance and beauty charm the beholder. Price, 30c each.

RUBRA TRIUMPHANS—Has flowers of brilliant glowing crimson. They are also sweet-scented. They do not bloom as soon as some others. The plants seem to require age. Just wait. Give them a chance and they will more than make up for lost time. Price, 25c each.

GRANDIFLORA RUBRA—Is a very king among flowers. It is one of the latest. It seems to hold itself in reserve, gathering strength to put forth an exhibition of splendor. The flowers are of immense size, intense and glowing with effulgence. Massive and grand, it brings up the rear of this great army of paeonies 2,000 strong. You look at them and think the best has been reserved till the last, and yet it is hard to call any one the best in this great procession which has during the season passed before us. Price, 30c each.

RICHARDSON'S RUBRA—Deep crimson with purple shading, a grand fragrant, full-orbed flower. Price, 75c each.

LA TULIPE—A fragrant, solid fine flower, exceedingly beautiful in the bud, when it shows an interlacing of crimson bands; when it opens it is flesh-colored, streaked with red; a great bloomer. Price, 50c each.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—It is a large ball of white, with center petals dashed with red; my special favorite for a white flower. Price, \$1.00 each.

AGNES MARY KELWAY—Sweetly fragrant, light rose guard, yellow petals, with rose tuft; a most lovely flower. Price, 50c each.

Beautifully your home; increase your profits; plant Snyder's Trees.

Double Herbaceous Paeonies—Continued

TENUIFOLIA, or THE FERN-LEAVED PEOONY—Is a very rare, unique flower; it is one of the first to bloom. Price, 75c each.

THE BRIDE—A small, delicate, sweet flower; winsome, attractive and well named. Price, 40c each.

GRANDIFLORA CARNEA PLENA—Full orbed, robust and grand; packed solid with its lovely pink petals; a charming flower of medium season. Price, 40c each.

MAGNIFICA—Large, delicate and fragrant; red, turning to pink. Each, 35c.

THE QUEEN—Single, large white, with cushion of pure gold. Each, 35c.

RICHARDSON'S PERFECTION—Large, late, light flesh, melting to white. Price, 30c each.

GOLDEN HARVEST—Worthy a place in the front rank; it is sweet in fragrance, full bloomer, and better than many costly foreigners. Price, 75c each.

REEVES—Immense flower, free bloomer; light rosy pink, center petals splashed with red. Price, 30c each.

MADAME CHAUMY—Is a late pink; perfect in form and very fragrant; would do best in partial shade, as its buds are a little sensitive of the direct rays of the sun. Price, 30c each.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Light pink, very fragrant. Price, 25c each.

FRAGRANS—An excellent variety; late; deep red. Price, 20c each.

ALBA SULPHUREA—This is a fine flower and a favorite. Price, 25c each.

POTSII—A splendid flower, deep crimson. Price, 30c each.

The Tulip

The tulip is perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. No country is too far north to grow them in perfection, where inhabited by civilized people. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. They thrive well in almost any soil, and are sure bloomers, and for several weeks in early spring, before other flowers have come to remind us that "spring is here," they are dazzling in their beauty and a source of constant delight. They should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows and nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on the winter covering, which should consist only of well rotted manure. If it is desired to continue them it will be best to take them up in the summer as soon as the stalk has died down, and put them away in a cool, dry place till about the middle of October, when they may be planted as above directed. In taking them up the small bulbs may be separated from the old ones, and they planted at the same time in a close bed, where they should grow one year and then be taken up and treated as above for flowering bulbs. Tulips also succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decorations during winter. In ordering these do not make the mistake to stop with a half dozen or dozen. Fifty will make a nice little bed, but 100 will please you more than twice as well. The following varieties will be sent postpaid as per list following:

DOUBLE YELLOW, DOUBLE WHITE, DOUBLE ROSE, DOUBLE RED, DOUBLE VARIEGATED—5c each; 45c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; assorted to suit purchaser.

SINGLE—In separate colors as above. 4c each; 35c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

PARROT—Mixed colors, in great variety; a border of these resembles an Oriental rug in coloring. Price, 5c each; 45c per dozen.

REX RUBRORUM—Double, bright scarlet. Price, 5c each; 45c per dozen.

COTTAGE MAID—Single, white bordered pink. Price, 4c each; 35c dozen.

Miscellaneous

RAFFIA—Best Madagascar, for tying buds. Price, per lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 12.c per lb.

GRAFTING THREAD—Unwaxed, at 10c per ball.

GRAFTING THREAD—Waxed, at 15c per ball.

If by mail, add 2 cents per ball for unwaxed and 7 cents per ball for waxed.

GRAFTING KNIVES—Hand forged, razor steel, 40c each; 45c by mail.

BUDDING KNIVES—Ebony handle, bone tip for raising bark, finest razor steel, 75c each; add 5c for postage.

PRUNING SHEARS—Best made, \$1.25 each; \$1.35 by mail.

Miscellaneous—Continued

BEEES, QUEENS, HONEY, BEE-KEEPERS SUPPLIES—Best goods; write for prices.

IN OUR HOT HOUSE we grow a general line of Garden and Vegetable Plants for early planting, including Cabbage, Tomato, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper, Celery and Sweet Potato. Prices sent on application.

ROOT GRAFTS—We have a large stock of most kinds of fruit tree seedlings, and will be prepared to put up first-class root grafts of almost everything mentioned in this catalogue. Send list of grafts wanted, and we will make the price right.

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS FOR GRAFTING.

	Per 1.0	Per 1000
Apple Seedlings, 3-16 inch, and all up straight	\$0.50	\$3.50
Plum, native seedlings, 3-16 inch, and all up straight	1.00	7.50
2-16 to 3-16 inch .....	.75	5.00
under 3-16 inch .....	.50	3.50
Pear, French Seedlings, No. 1, 3-16 and up.....	1.25	10.00

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—These are just the thing for starting hedges, screens, windbreaks and timber plantations. If wanted in large quantities, write for special prices.

	Per 100		Per 100
Ash, American, 6 to 12 in.....	\$1.00	Honey Locust, 4 to 6 in.....	\$1.50
“ “ 12 to 18 in.....	1.25	“ “ 6 to 12 in.....	1.75
“ “ 18 to 24 in.....	1.50	“ “ 12 to 15 in.....	2.00
“ “ 2 to 3 ft.....	1.75	Mulberry, Russian, 6 to 12 in... ..	.50
“ “ 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	“ “ 12 to 18 in... ..	.75
Catalpa, Hardy 6 to 12 in.....	1.00	“ “ 18 to 24 in... ..	1.00
“ “ 12 to 18 in.....	1.25	“ “ 2 to 3 ft... ..	1.50
“ “ 18 to 24 in.....	1.50	“ “ 3 to 4 ft... ..	2.00
“ “ 2 to 3 ft.....	1.75	“ “ 4 to 5 ft... ..	3.00
Box Elder, 4 to 6 in.....	1.00	Walnut, Black, 12 to 18 in... ..	1.50
“ “ 6 to 12 in.....	1.25	“ “ 18 to 24 in... ..	2.00
“ “ 12 to 18 in.....	1.50	European Larch, 6 to 12 in... ..	3.00
Elm, White, 6 to 12 in.....	1.50	“ “ 12 to 15 in... ..	5.00
“ “ 12 to 18 in.....	1.75	Osage Orange, 6 to 12 in... ..	.50
“ “ 18 to 24 in.....	2.00	“ “ 12 to 18 in... ..	.75
		“ “ 18 to 24 in... ..	1.00

Spraying Formulas

ARSENIC, SODA AND LIME.

White arsenic	1 pound
Sal-soda crystals	4 pounds
Water	2 gallons

Boil the above ingredients for fifteen to twenty minutes, when the arsenic should be dissolved, leaving only a little sediment. This stock solution may be kept indefinitely, but should be labeled 'poison.'

To prepare the spraying mixture add 1 quart of the stock solution to 40 gallons of water in which 2 pounds of fresh lime have been dissolved.

*The dry sal soda should be used in this formula. If the crystal sal soda is used some of the arsenic will remain free and may burn the foliage, as 1 pound of arsenic combines with 1.6 pounds of dry sal soda, or 4.4 pounds of the crystal sal soda. If the crystal sal soda is used it should be increased to 4 pounds, or the spraying mixture should stand for an hour or two in order to allow the arsenic to combine with the excess of lime.

In employing these formulas use great care. The pots and utensils used in preparing the solution should not be employed for other purposes. The arsenic should be plainly labeled, lest it be mistaken for something else.

ARSENITES, PARIS GREEN.

Paris green	1 pound
Lime (fresh)	1 pound
Water	200 gallons

LEAD ARSENATE.

Lead Acetate (sugar of lead)	12½ ounces
Sodium Arsenate	5 ounces
Water	50 gallons

Pulverize and dissolve the acetate and arsenate **separately** in small quantities of water, add **separately** to barrel of water and stir thoroughly. This while more expensive than Paris green has the advantage of being more adhesive and less liable to burn foliage. A prepared form of this is sold in the trade under the name "Disparene."

Insecticides for Biting Insects—Continued

ARSENITE OF LIME.

White Arsenic	2 ounces
Sal Soda	½ pound
Fresh Lime	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Boil the arsenic and soda together in a small quantity of water till the arsenic is dissolved, slake the lime, strain and add to the barrel of water; then add the soda and arsenic solution and stir for a few minutes.

HELLEBORE.

White Hellebore	1 ounce
Water	2 gallons

Or to be dusted undiluted on attacked plants.

RESIN-LIME MIXTURE.

Pulverized resin	5 pounds
Concentrated lye	1 pound
Fish oil, or any cheap animal oil except tallow	1 pint
Water	5 gallons

Place oil, resin and a gallon of water in an iron kettle and heat until resin is softened; add lye solution made as for hard soap; stir thoroughly; add remainder of water and boil about two hours, or until the mixture will unite with cold water, making a clear amber colored fluid. If the mixture has boiled away too much, add sufficient boiling water to make 5 gallons.

For use, one gallon of this stock solution is diluted with sixteen gallons of water and afterwards three gallons of milk-of-lime or whitewash added. For cabbage and cauliflower add one pound of Paris green to eighty gallons of the above mixture. **This of course must not be used after the plants begin to head.**

COMBINATION OF FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE.

When spraying for a fungous disease except when plants are in the dormant state an arsenical mixture may be added to the Bordeaux to advantage and the spraying will be effective against the biting insects as well as plant diseases. To the Bordeaux add the usual amount of Paris green, lead arsenite or arsenite of lime, letting the Bordeaux answer for the specified amount of water.

FOR SUCKING INSECTS—KEROSENE EMLUSION.

Kerosene (coal oil)	2 gallons
Rain water	1 gallon
Soap	½ pound

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from fire and while hot turn in kerosene and churn briskly for 5 minutes. To be diluted before using, with 9 parts water, for scale, insects and all sucking insects.

TOBACCO INFUSION.

Tobacco (waste or stems)	1 pound
Boiling water	4 gallons

Add hot water to tobacco and let stand until cold. Strain and add 1 lb. of whale oil soap or 2 lbs. of soft soap to each 50 gallons of infusion. For aphids.

PYRETHRUM, or INSECT POWDER.

Pyrethrum Powder	1 ounce
Water	3 gallons

For Dry Application—Mix thoroughly one part by weight of insect powder with 4 of cheap flour and keep in a close vessel for 24 hours before dusting over plants attacked.

SULPHUR-LIME-SALT MIXTURE.

Quicklime (fresh)	15 pounds
Sulphur	15 pounds
Salt	15 pounds

Place lime in kettle; add sufficient water to slake and stir in sulphur while slaking. Boil until dissolved, an hour or more. Add salt and boil 15 minutes long. Add sufficient water to make 50 gal. and apply while warm.

DUST SPRAYS.

Insecticides or fungicides may be used in dust form and applied by a dust spray machine. They should be applied with slaked lime, land plaster or some other perfectly dry powder. Use Paris green and other arsenites at the rate of 1 lb. to 10 lbs. of the dry powder. Bordeaux may be made in the usual way and water evaporated and residue pulverized and applied dry.

FUNGICIDES—BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate	4 pounds
Quicklime (not air slaked)	4 pounds
Water (one barrel)	40 to 50 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate (blue stone) by suspending it in a wooden vessel containing four or five gallons of hot water. Slack the lime in another vessel. The slacking should be done slowly, otherwise it is apt to be granular. Pour the copper sulfate solution into the barrel after it has become cooled. Half fill the barrel with water, add the slaked lime, fill the barrel with water and stir thoroughly. It is advisable to strain the lime through a coarse sack or sieve. Never add the lime until ready to use.

For Sucking Insects—Continued

Stock solutions of dissolved copper sulphate and lime may be prepared and kept in **separate** covered barrels throughout the spraying season. The proportions of bluestone, lime and water should be carefully entered.

DILUTE BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This mixture is made exactly as the above with the exception that only 2 pounds of copper sulphate and 2 lbs. of lime are used to each barrel of water. This mixture should be used for trees having a tender foliage, such as the peach and Japanese plum.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE TEST.

The quantity of lime required in Bordeaux Mixture varies considerably with the quality of the rock from which it is made. For this reason it is advisable to test each lot of the Bordeaux Mixture after it is made up.

PRUSSIAN OF POTASH TEST.

To ascertain if sufficient lime has been added, place a small quantity of the Bordeaux Mixture in a saucer and add two or three drops of the prussiate of potash. If this changes the Bordeaux Mixture to a reddish brown color, there is **not enough lime** present; add more lime water and test again.

The prussiate of potash may be obtained at any drug store in the crystallized form. The stock solution for the entire season may be prepared by adding just enough water to dissolve the crystals. Only a drop or two is required for each test and ten or fifteen cents worth is ample for the entire season.

AMMONICAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate	5 ounces
Ammonia	3 quarts
Water (one barrel)	40 to 50 gallons

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution may be kept in glass or stone jars tightly corked. When ready for use, dilute with water. This is a clear fungicide and is convenient to use when Bordeaux Mixture would stain the fruit.

POTASSIUM SULFID (Liver of Sulphur).

Dissolve two ounces in six gallons of water and apply at once. This mixture deteriorates rapidly and should not be prepared until ready for application. This is an effective spray for mildew on gooseberries and currants.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

For potato scab soak the tubers for 1½ hours in a solution of 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 16 gallons of water. When dry cut up for planting.

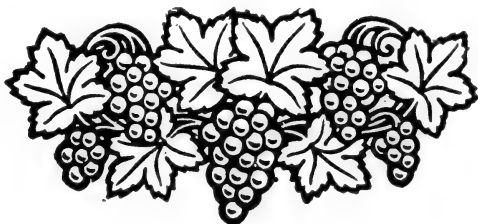
Corrosive sublimate is a fatal poison if taken internally. It also corrodes metals. The solution should therefore be made in wooden vessels. All treated seed should be planted, and any solution left over should be poured in the ground.

FORMALINE—Used Also for Potato Scab.

Soak tubers for 2 hours in a solution of commercial formaline, 8 oz. (40 per cent solution) in 15 gallons of water.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

We have a small herd of registered animals of this breed of cattle, and have several choice young breeding animals to dispose of each year. We solicit correspondence of those interested in a purchase of breeding stock.



SPRAYING CALENDAR

PLANTS	Disease or Insect	1st Application	2d Application	3d Application	4th Application
Regular Spraying		Before petals open	Just after petals fall	A week or ten days later	
	Apple scab and leaf spot. Apple-curculio. Plum-curculio. Canker-worm.	Bordeaux mixture	Repeat	Repeat	
APPLES	Codling-moth		An arsenite in the Bordeaux	Repeat	Repeat
Special Spraying	Apple-aphis	Tobacco infusion or kerosene emulsion when they appear			
	All leaf eating insects	An arsenite when they appear			
	Scurfy scale	Kerosene emulsion just after young hatch in late May or early June.			
	Oyster-shell scale	Lime sulphur wash in late winter.			
PEAR	Scab, leaf spot and leaf blight	Bordeaux before buds start	Just after blossoms fall	Repeat	If foliage is eaten by insects add an arsenite to second and third sprays
PEACH	Leaf curl and brown rot	Bordeaux before leaves open	Bordeaux (dilute solution) just after blossoms drop	Bordeaux (dilute solution) 10 to 15 days later	
CHERRY	Leaf spot	Bordeaux	Repeat	Two weeks later	Ammonical Copper Carbonate after fruit is full grown if necessary
	Plum-curculio	Lead arsenate "double strength" in the Bordeaux	Repeat	Repeat	
	Cherry-aphis	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap when they appear			
	Cherry-slug	An arsenite when they appear			
PLUM	Plum-curculio	Lead arsenate "double strength" in the Bordeaux	Repeat	Repeat	
	Plum-aphis	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap when they appear			
	Shot hole fungus	Bordeaux before blossoms open (dilute for Japanese)	Bordeaux just after blossoms have fallen	Bordeaux 10 to 15 days later	Ammonical copper carbonate before fruit ripens if rot threatens
CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY	Curran worm	An arsenite when worms appear, repeat if necessary			
	Mildew	When growth begins with Potassium Sulphide	Repeat as necessary		
STRAWBERRY	Leaf-roller	Lead arsenate "double strength" when they appear, repeat every week if necessary			
	Rust	When growth begins in spring	Bordeaux just after blossoms fall		
Raspberry, Black-berry, Dewberry	Anthraxnose and rust	Bordeaux before buds burst	Bordeaux just after blossoms fall		
GRAPE	Mildew and rot	Bordeaux when leaves are half grown	When fruit has set		
MELONS	Striped Beetle	Bordeaux mixture repeated every few days, or plant decoy crop of very early squash around field and spray it with arsenite of lead when beetles appear			
CUCUMBERS	Blight	Slacked lime dusted on heavily. Keep plants coated with Bordeaux after first indications.			
	Aphis	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap when they appear			
CABBAGE	Caterpillars	An arsenical solution in resin lime mixture as soon as they appear; repeat every 10 days; or an arsenite in dust form as soon as they appear, repeat every 10 days.			
	Aphis	Tobacco infusion, kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap when they appear			
POTATO	Colorado potato beetles	An arsenical solution in Bordeaux if that is used, as soon as they appear; repeat every 10 days if necessary			
	Blister-beetles				
	Scab	Soak the tubers in 40 per cent formalin solution at rate of 1 pint to 30 gallons of water, for 2 hours before planting, by suspending them in a coarse sack			
	Blight and rot	Bordeaux at first indication of disease	At intervals of 10 days as long as disease persists		

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.

30 ft. apart each way.....	50	8x12 ft. apart	450
25 ft. " " "	70	12x16 ft. apart	225
20 ft. " " "	110	16x20 ft. apart	113
18 ft. " " "	135	20x24 ft. apart	90
15 ft. " " "	205	Strawberry for garden per sq. rod.	
12 ft. " " "	300	2x2 ft. apart	75
10 ft. " " "	435	1x2 ft. apart	125
8 ft. " " "	680	1x1 ft. apart	270
6 ft. " " "	1,210	1½x3½ ft. per acre.....	8,300
5 ft. " " "	1,745	Blackberry Plants.	
4 ft. " " "	2,725	3½x7 ft. per acre	1,800
3 ft. " " "	4,840	Raspberry in hedge row.	
4x8 ft. apart.....	1,300	1x12 ft. per acre	3,630



**The Hawkeye
Tree Protectors**

The Hawkeye Tree Protectors

are made out of the very best quality of Rock Elm Veneer. They are 12 inches wide by 20 inches long. We have these cut by special machinery direct out of the log. They are much superior in lasting qualities to any other Veneer Protector on the market. Price, 2c each, \$1.50 per 100. Write for special prices on large quantities.

The Tree Protector should be soaked in water before applying to prevent splitting, and then wrapped about the tree. A wire or string should then be fastened around the protector to keep it in its place.

If a small slit is cut downward on one edge of the protector, about midway, and the wire or string is permitted to drop down this slit, it will permanently keep the protector in place and prevent the fastening from dropping down.

THEIR ADVANTAGES ARE:

- 1st. The prevention of injury from rabbits and mice.
- 2d. The prevention of injury from borers and other insects pests.
- 3d. From the hot blistering sun and winter's blasts. Should be put on as soon as tree is planted.
- 4th. From injury against the whipple tree while cultivating the orchard.
- 5th. Against sun scald. Trees thus protected will not become hide-bound.
- 6th. They are cheaper than corn stalks in the long run, or any other kind of protector that has ever been used, besides being a great deal more effective in many ways, and only costs a trifle.

Write for our terms to agents, or special terms in club orders.
Always be sure to address:

THE LINN COUNTY NURSERY

CENTER POINT, IOWA

S. W. SNYDER, Proprietor