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GEO. H. WHITTING



NURSERIES

Yankton
So. Dakota

SPRING OF 1906

SENDING ORDERS.

Please use order sheet which you find in this book; carefully filling out all blank spaces on top, giving shipping directions and write your name and address **very plainly**. Care in this way saves lots of trouble and annoyance both to yourself and us.

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

PACKING—Our facilities for packing are unsurpassed, and we lay great stress on thorough packing, believing it to be the all-important step. Trees poorly packed are often worse than valueless when they reach the planter. Our stock is all packed under cover. Our packing-sheds are reached from the storage cellars without going outside.

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

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

SHIPPING LOCATION—Our shipping facilities are good, being located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & North-Western and the Great Northern railways, and we have the American, the United States and the Great Northern Express companies at this point.

IMPORTANT—Address all letters to Whiting's Nurseries or Geo. H. Whiting. Make all drafts and money orders payable to Geo. H. Whiting. Remember we can not accept private checks without allowance is made for cost of exchange.

REMEMBER—That prices listed herein are for the quantities specified. That is, less than the amount quoted will be charged at the next higher rate.

NO CREDIT.

Do not ask us to give you credit. We have found by long experience that a catalogue trade cannot be successfully conducted in any other way than for cash before shipment of goods. I have adopted the cash system and must use everyone alike, no matter whether you are worth 1 cent or \$1,000,000.

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

Notice our complete general stock all through the list, and especially shade trees all sizes transplanted evergreens and hardy ornamental shrubs.

Introductory.



In greeting my many friends and patrons in this, the 22nd year of my active career as a nurseryman and fruit-grower, it gives me great pleasure to cite you to some of the substantial improvements and additions that have been made within the past year to meet my ever increasing business, owing I believe, to the fact that our excellent soil and rugged climate enables us to produce a healthy, vigorous stock that is proving its ability to withstand almost any degree of heat or cold, wet or dry (in fact, it is pushing its way into prominence wherever it is introduced). I also hope, that my efforts to use everyone with fairness and equal-

ity under similar conditions, to give them value received for the money sent me and packing thoroughly and carefully, has been appreciated. I have increased my acreage in the home nursery grounds from 69 acres to 143 acres, which lies just east of the city limits of Yankton, with a soil that cannot be excelled on the American continent for nursery purposes. I have, also, increased my packing and storage room by the addition of a substantial building 64 by 64 feet, with a cement concrete basement. Better and more experienced help in charge. I have, also, invested in a tract of 855 acres of land on Lake Superior near Bayfield Wis., in what I believe will, in the near future, prove itself to be one of the most important fruit sections in the United States, where I intend the coming spring to begin planting a large orchard of apple, plum and cherry trees. On the whole, I feel that I have great cause for encouragement. I have an excellent stock in all lines, and feel that I can offer you much better service than ever before. My method of shipping stock direct from the nursery to the planter without agents or middlemen, is the correct one. If you have tried it, you know; if you have not, we shall be glad of an opportunity to convince you.

Yours to command,

GEO. H. WHITING,

Proprietor Whiting Nurseries. Yankton, S. D.

HINTS ON HANDLING, PLANTING AND CARE.



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

recklessness have been a failure.

PLANTING—First, see that the ground is thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized; then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them. Then see that all roots are cut off smoothly at the ends where they are bruised or mutilated, and shorten in the branches, and reduce the amount of top to compare with the loss of roots, usually one-fourth to one-half, cutting mostly from the side branches so as to injure the main leader as little as possible. Now, see that the fine mellow earth is worked in around and between the roots, and firmly packed so that the tree will not be moved to and fro by every little breeze that passes. Also, remember that the roots cannot get hold of anything to start growth or subsist on unless they are **firmly embedded** in the soil; there is nothing better than good, rich, mellow soil. If mulch or litter is to be used, let it be on the surface and not in direct contact with the roots.

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

Remember that thorough cultivation is important. In fact, it is imperative to insure success. What farmer would expect to raise a good crop of corn or a garden without cultivation? If you do not intend to take care of what you plant, "better not plant." It will not pay you, nor will it pay us to sell to you; but we do love to sell to the careful, thorough planter.

Distances apart to plant.

The distances recommended here are for this section only. In other localities it may be advisable to change them.

	Trees or Plants Per Acre
Apple and Crabs, 16x24 feet apart.....	114
Cherry and Plum, 12x20 feet apart.....	182
Currants and Gooseberries, 4x8 feet apart.....	1,369
Raspberries, about 3x8 feet apart.....	1,810
Blackberries and Dewberries, 3x8 feet apart.....	1,810
Strawberries, 1x4 feet apart.....	10,888

Asparagus, 2x4 feet apart.....	5,444
Pieplant, 4x8 feet apart.....	1,360
Deciduous trees or Evergreens for shelter belts, 4x12 ft..	940

No. of Trees to the Acre at Various Distances.

Feet Apart	No. Trees	Feet Apart	No. Trees
1½ x 3.....	9,680	10 x 12.....	363
2½ x 4.....	7,260	11 x 11.....	302
3 x 3.....	4,840	15 x 15.....	193
3 x 4.....	3,630	15 x 18.....	161
4 x 4.....	2,722	16 x 16.....	170
3 x 5.....	2,904	16 x 18.....	151
3 x 6.....	2,420	18 x 19.....	127
4 x 5.....	2,160	15 x 20.....	145
4 x 6.....	1,815	16 x 20.....	136
5 x 5.....	1,042	20 x 20.....	108
6 x 6.....	1,210	20 x 25.....	87
6 x 8.....	905	25 x 25.....	69
8 x 8.....	680	25 x 30.....	58
10 x 10.....	435	30 x 30.....	49

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

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

LOCATION OF ORCHARDS—While the higher elevations are considered best on account of early and late frosts, don't forget that in the Dakotas, we must **guard against drouth**. We must plant on land not too dry, with northerly slopes and south wind breaks, if practicable; then we must arrange in some way to conserve and utilize what moisture we have so that we will keep our trees alive and thrifty. Give the trees the full supply by cultivation or mulch, or better still, by cultivating during the growing season sufficient to keep down all vegetation and keep the ground mellow, and then mulch lightly around the tree at the beginning of the winter, continuing again with the cultivation the following summer. Repeat this each year until trees reach the bearing age.

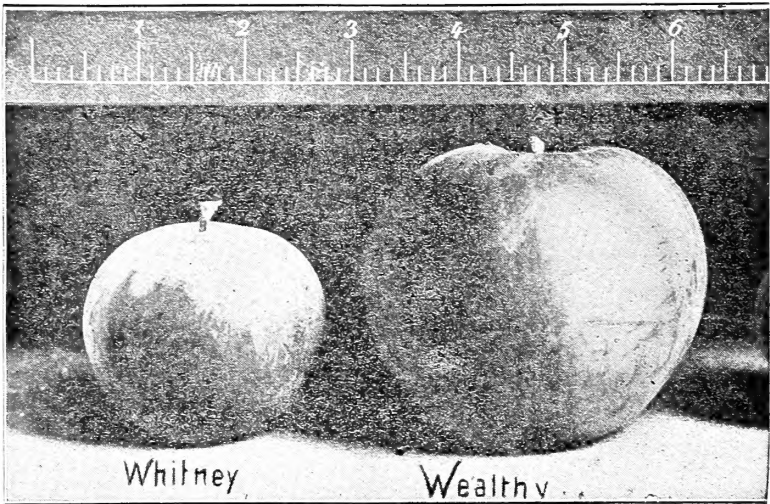
WIND-BREAKS—It is not best to have too dense a wind-break around the orchard, but give a little air drainage. It is most important to have the shelter on the south and west sides. Do not plant wind-break trees too near the orchard to sap and shade the ground. Remember, the roots extend as far as the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

FORM FOR TREE—There are advantages in both the low and the high-headed trees. The high-headed tree is easier to get around with a team without breaking or splitting the limbs. It is, also, more subject to being toppled over by the wind and to get sun-scalded, than the low-headed tree. We are inclined to think the low-headed tree is the better and longer-lived, but would have the trunk or body high enough, (about two feet), to keep the limbs off the ground. Bear in mind that the trunk of a tree does not increase in length as it grows older (as some suppose it does.) That is, a tree that has its limbs two feet from the ground when planted, these same limbs will never be any higher.

Do not let the tree throw up waterspouts continually from near the ground, thereby robbing the main tree. We usually train our nursery trees to a pretty good height, as it is hard to make a high-headed tree out of a low one without cutting large limbs (which is injurious), but it is very easy to get the head lower by allowing them to start new limbs lower down, which they will readily do. Avoid cutting large limbs, as much as possible, but attend to shaping the tree while the limbs are small.

DISTANCES APART—I would plant apple trees 15 to 16 feet apart in the row, with the rows 20 to 24 feet apart, and always give apple trees thorough and frequent cultivation, keeping down all weeds and keep surface soil loose and mellow, at least, until they come to the bearing size.

HOW OUR APPLE TREES ARE MADE—We make the piece root graft, which is made with a 5 to 6 inch scion and a 2 to 3 inch root. We believe this to be the best tree that has yet been made and tested for the severe climate of the northwest. By using a short root and a long scion in making the graft, and then planting them deep, we induce them to start roots from the scion, and thus usually after



the second year the tree is practically on its own root, and if the scion is of a hardy variety, you have a hardy tree which would not be the case, if you had a tree that had been budded or grafted above ground on a tender seedling. Apple seedlings are always of doubtful hardiness, therefore, this budded tree cannot be relied upon.

It is being recommended by our Government Experiment Stations that we bud upon "Pyrus Baccatta," or other hardy crab stocks. While we have hopes that this is going to give us something of real value for the far north, we must admit that it is yet in the experimental stage. We have a stock of these trees, which are listed on a succeeding page.

Summer Apples.

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

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG—Large size, productive and very hardy; quite showy, very tart and a good cooker. Tree a

very poor grower in the nursery. We have more small crooked trees of this variety than any other we propagate, but as it attains age, it makes a fine, strong, orchard tree. The fruit ripens middle of August, and is very perishable; however, the fruit is good for cooking from the time it is half grown, which prolongs its season considerably.

Fall Apples.

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

HIBERNAL (Russian)—Without doubt the hardiest of the well tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit, and is considerably harder than the Oldenberg. A rather early and regular bearer, and productive. It seldom blights severely. The fruit is large, and color much like the Oldenberg; excellent for cooking, and very good for table use when fully ripe. Season, late autumn and early winter.

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

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

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

Winter Apples.

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

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

BEN DAVIS—A tree highly esteemed in the west, fruit conically shaped, striped and of fair quality, juicy, sub-acid, very productive, quite hardy here, but should not be planted much farther north. Season, December to February.

LONGFIELD—Tree rather crooked in nursery, but makes a good orchard tree; quite a strong grower. Very hardy, and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit small to medium; yellow, tender and juicy, and a good keeper.

WOLF RIVER—Tree quite hardy, strong grower and a moderate bearer. Fruit greenish-yellow shaded with red, and very large, a great show apple; quality just medium. Season, early winter.

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

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

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

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

Hybrid Apples.

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

HYSLOP—An old and popular crab, a good grower and very hardy; fruit larger than Transcendant; deep crimson in color;

flesh white tinged with red; abundant bearer. Season, September to December.

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

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

SOULARD—Tree quite hardy, and a good, sturdy grower of the wild crab type. Fruit yellowish-green, nearly as large as the Whitney, but flattened in shape and of a quince flavor; desirable to have a few for flavoring other varieties; very productive, and will keep all winter.

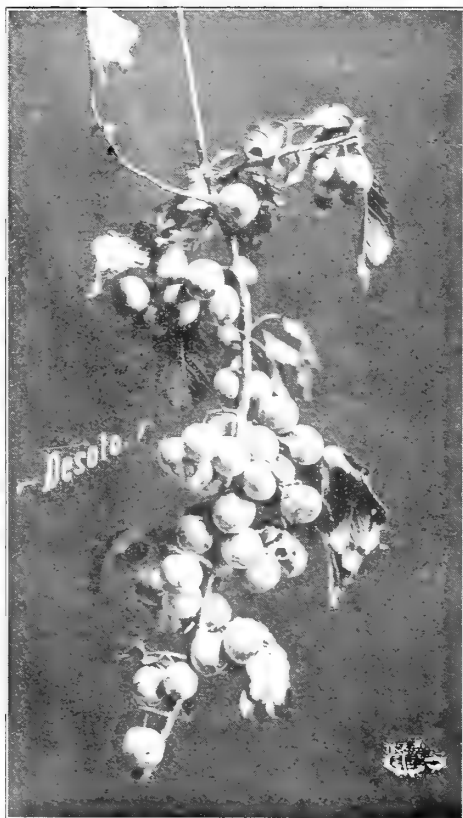
Apples and Crabs—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.50	12.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	8.00	15.00
1 to 1½ inch caliper.....	.40	1.75	3.50	12.00	22.00

Duchess, Hibernal and Patten's Greening budded on Pyrus Baccatta stocks—	Each	Per 5	Per 10
¾ to 4 feet.....	\$.40	\$1.75	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00

NOTE—We have only a limited number of the large trees (1-inch caliper and up) listed above, but will sell at the listed price until sold out. These trees are a bargain for near-by planters.

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

PLUMS.



De Seto Plum.

Since the test winter of 1898 and 1899 there has been a general demand for plum trees on hardy, native roots. There is a general tendency, of course for these native roots to throw up sprouts that are troublesome, if neglected but if they are kept down when small, there is little expense and they are decidedly preferable to foreign roots that are liable to kill out the first hard winter.

For a plum orchard for this section and farther north, I would plant the American varieties on native roots, which are perfectly hardy anywhere in the Dakotas or Minnesota. Would choose a rather moist, rich soil, planting the rows 16 feet apart, with the trees 8 to 10 feet apart in the row; rows running north and south, or better still, approximately, northeast and southwest. Give clean culture right along, even after

trees come into bearing. A light mulch around the tree at the beginning of winter will be beneficial; just enough so that it can be cultivated in the following summer.

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

I have, also, a good stock of most of the varieties listed herein, on peach roots. These are desirable here and farther south, if non-sprouters are insisted upon, but they will not be safe much north of this.

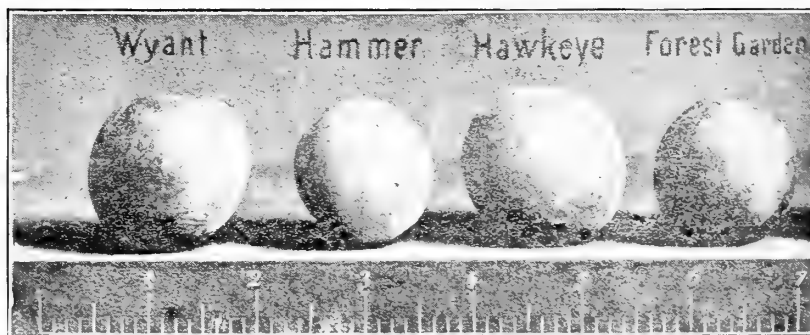
DE SOTO—Tree is extremely hardy, a moderate grower. In fact, does not make a very large tree, as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer, and unless fruit is thinned, is liable to over-bear, making fruit small. Fruit good size and quality. Color a rich, golden yellow when it begins to ripen, gradually turning red at full maturity, making it a showy plum in all stages of ripening. Ripens in August.

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

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

MINER—Tree a strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, deep red and of a good quality; a valuable variety to raise in the south part of the State, but it cannot be recommended for northern sections, for the reason that it is not hardy enough and fruit ripens late. It is a rather poor self-fertilizer, and should be planted near some other variety to make it real productive. Ripens 1st to 15th of September, which makes it very desirable, for, coming after other varieties are all out of the market, it finds ready sale at a good price.

WYANT—This is naturally a very low-growing, stalky, strong-limbed tree, and stands up excellently under its load of fruit; a very heavy bearer; fruit medium to large size and good quality, but somewhat irregular in shape and size. The color is dull red and yellow, so that it lacks in appearance to make it an attractive market variety. Season, about the same as Wolf.



CHENEY—Tree a strong and very upright grower; holds its load of fruit up well, but fruit drops early in season after ripening, and is a very poor keeper, but is very large and showy; good to eat from hand, but quality only moderate for cooking. Skin peels off readily, making it fine for desert; good for home use and near market.

ODEGAARD—Tree a strong upright grower and hardy; fruit large, long, convex on one side, "half-moon" shaped. Quality only fair, and with me a poor keeper, and drops badly from tree. Not profitable here, but in some localities is very satisfactory. We have it on peach roots only.

Plums—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$ 9.50	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.60	3.00	12.50	24.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.40	1.85	3.50	15.00	28.00
1 to 1¼ inch caliper.....	.60	2.50	4.50	18.00	35.00

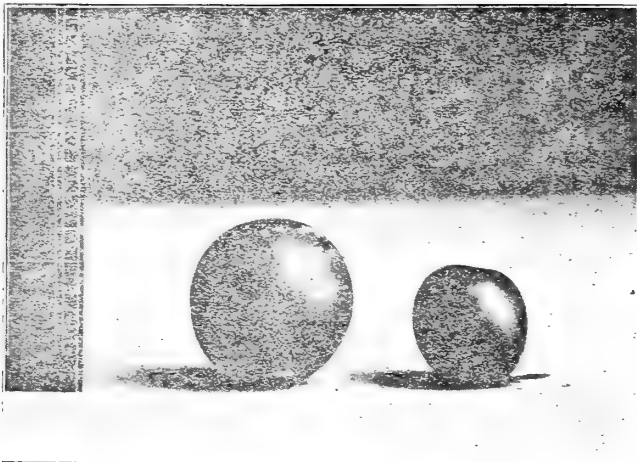
We have only a limited number of 1-inch caliper size but these prices are good until sold.

CHERRIES.

Cherries are doing quite well throughout the west on the high lands, and bid fair to become a profitable crop to grow here. They seem to thrive best on a rather well-drained soil. They will not do well with their feet in the water. Plant in rows 20 feet apart, with trees 12 to 14 feet apart in the row.

EARLY RICHMOND—An early, red, acid cherry, very valuable for cooking; tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. It is the leading market variety for this section. Ripens in June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A large cherry of good quality, and is becoming very popular in many sections, but has not been tested long here. We have many hopes for it, however.



DeSoto. Compass.
Showing Comparative Size.

WRAGG—This is a very good late variety; fruit about the same size and quality as the Early Richmond. It is a very prolific bearer, and very profitable.

Cherries	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$ 9.00	\$17.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.60	3.00	13.00	25.00
4½ to 6 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.75	16.00	30.00

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

Compass	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.60	\$2.75	\$5.00	.....	.....
5 to 7 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....

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

Sand Cherry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$.75	\$ 2.25	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	6.50	.....

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

Choke Cherry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	.....	.....

BUFFALO BERRY.

BUFFALO BERRY (*Sheperdia Argentia*)—A native shrub or tree sometimes growing to a height of 15 feet or more; perfectly hardy anywhere; bears abundantly, if properly fertilized; should be planted in groups containing both pistillates and staminate; fruit about the size and color of Red Dutch currants; quite tart and juicy, and makes a delicious jelly. A very ornamental shrub, and is also quite useful for hedges.

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

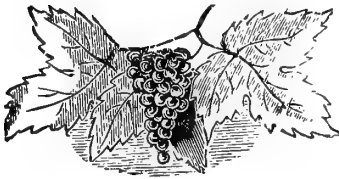
Buffalo Berry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00
3 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.00	11.00

DWARF JUNE BERRY.

DWARF JUNE BERRY (*Suscutan* or *Sugar-Berry*)—The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color; changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a desert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large, and composed of fine white petals. A fine ornamental plant.

June Berry	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
.....	\$0.25	\$1.10	\$2.00	.....	.....

GRAPES.



Plant in rows 8 to 12 feet apart and 6 feet apart in row, on good, well-drained soil; cultivate clean, and the second spring after planting, set posts 5 feet high and 20 feet apart

along the rows. On these stretch three or four smooth fence wires 18 inches apart. Select two of the strongest canes, cut to a length of four feet (remove all other canes) and tie these two loosely, one each way on the lower wire, allowing the shoots to run up to the other wires. In the fall cut these laterals back to two or three buds, and continue this year after year, gradually increasing the bearing wood each year as the vine gets larger. Renew these canes once in every four years. Prune in fall, and lay down and cover with course litter; keep suckers pinched off during summer

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

BETA—This is supposed to be a cross between the Concord and the Minnesota wild grape. In size and flavor, the fruit is about midway between these two varieties, while in hardiness, it appears to be equal to the native wild variety, therefore, making it very valuable for the far North, where other varieties cannot be successfully grown.

DELAWARE—Red. Bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing; of best quality for both table and wine; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture.

MOORE'S EARLY—A large, black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord; bunch medium; berries large with blue bloom, flesh pulpy, of medium quality; vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. It is planted extensively as a market sort.

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

WORDEN—Black. Very vigorous, hardy and productive; excellent quality; ripens 10 days in advance of the Concord. All around it is a better variety.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Concord, 1 year.. .. .	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$ 1.75	\$ 3.00
Concord, 2 years.... .	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
Beta, 1 year.... .	.20	.80	1.50	.....	.....
Other varieties, 1 year....	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
Other varieties, 2 years... .	.20	.75	1.25	4.00	7.00

CURRENTS.

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

The currant is very easily grown and cared for. If the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

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

VICTORIA—Large, red, late; seems very well adapted to South Dakota; has produced excellent crops with me annually. It is a strong, stocky grower; has heavy foliage which protects the fruit from the sun.

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

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

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

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

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Currants, 1 year, No. 1..	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
Currants, 2 years, No. 1.	.15	.70	1.25	3.50	6.00

GOOSEBERRIES.

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

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

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Houghton, 1 year, No. 1..	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 5.00
Houghton, 2 years No. 1.	.20	.80	1.50	4.00	7.50

RASPBERRIES.

Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 3 feet apart in rows; give clean culture; keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover with earth in fall; although this covering may not always be necessary to prevent winter-killing, they will produce enough more fruit to pay abundantly for the extra labor performed.

TURNER—Red, vigorous grower; early fruit of excellent quality; a good bearer and very hardy, one of the best known varieties, and correspondingly desirable.

LOUDEN—The best mid-season berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful, rich, dark, crimson color, of good quality, and marvelous productiveness and hardiness. It stands shipping the best, and will remain on the bushes the longest of any variety.

OHIO—Hardy, and claimed to be the best producer among the black caps; medium size, fine flavor, and a strong grower.

GREGG—The largest of the black caps; good quality, not quite so hardy as others named; should have winter protection to make it at all profitable in this vicinity.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Raspberries ..	...\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$5.50	\$10.00

BLACKBERRIES.

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

They are very profitable however, where they thrive especially near the Great Lakes or other bodies of water in a humid atmosphere.

ANCIENT BRITON—One of the best of the hardy varieties; vigorous grower; berries of good size and fine quality; a good market berry; very prolific.

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

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

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
Blackberries ....	...\$0.40	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$15.00

DEWBERRIES.

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

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
Lucretia .....	.....\$0.40	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$ 2.50

STRAWBERRIES.

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

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

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

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

BRANDYWINE (Staminate)—Season medium to late. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiterers, and a splendid shipper, and a "catcher" on the market. Berries are very large, deep red to center; stems short and stout, and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistilates of its season.

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

exceptionally strong grower; succeeds well in a very wide range of conditions one of the most popular sorts today. Be sure to include this variety in your list; it will pay you.

BEDERWOOD (Staminate)—Very popular and one of the heaviest fruited of its season; berries crimson, moderately firm, high quality; a splendid pollenizer; valuable for home use or near market.

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

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Strawberries	\$.15	\$.35	\$.60	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$ 6.00

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT.

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

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

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Large divided roots	\$.15	\$.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00
No. 1, one year roots....	.10	.40	.75	2.50	4.00

ASPARAGUS.

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

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

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

	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Plants, 1 year strong.....	\$.20	\$.50	\$0.90	\$2.50	\$4.00
Plants, 2 years strong.....	.30	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00

Sending Stock by Mail.

In the past we made up collections of stock to be sent by mail postpaid (\$1.00 and \$2.00 collections.) The sale for them was not what we anticipated it might be, and we realized that it was very hard to make up a collection that would contain just what one wants and no more. The demand for them did not justify the cost and trouble it was to keep these collections made up and on hand, hence, I will not offer them this year, but will say that we are better

than ever prepared to send stock by mail, and in such a way that it will reach you in good condition, and in the case of small articles at much less cost and trouble to you, than any other method of sending, especially to those enjoying the convenience of the Rural Free Delivery. While we do not recommend the mailing of large trees, such as would necessarily need to be cut too severely, there are many small articles which handle all right, some of which I will name here as follows: Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, 1 year, weight about 2 ounces each; Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries, perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces each; Strawberry plants, about 2 pounds per 100; Asparagus plants, 1 year, about $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; 2 years, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce each; forest seedlings, 6 to 12 inches, approximately, 1 pound per 100; 12 to 18 inches, about 2 pounds per 100 trees; cuttings, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per 100; small evergreens, say 4 to 8 inches about 2 pounds per 100; shrubs, ordinarily about $\frac{3}{4}$ pound each; Roses, a little higher; Peonies, Bleeding Heart and Golden Glow, $\frac{3}{4}$ pound; Tiger Lilies, Iris, etc., about 1 ounce each. The weights given are only approximate, and the weight of packing material, which will be about half as much more, must be added. Postal rates on this class of goods is 1 cent for each 2 ounces, or 8 cents per pound.

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



Showing a Blue and a Green Specimen of the Col. Blue Spruce on our grounds.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.



Block of 2 year old Ash Seedlings, photographed in August.

A great many sell forest seedlings, classing them as 1 year old or 2 years old, without stating the size. This is very indefinite and generally unsatisfactory to the purchaser, as a 1 year old seedling might be anywhere from 1 inch up to 24 inches high, and a 2 year old anywhere from 4 inches up to 6 feet or more in height. The trees I list here are all nursery grown, with the exception of the cottonwood and willow, which are mostly river pulled. All seedlings will be carefully counted and tied up neat, straight and tight. All of the small sizes under 2 to 3 feet are put up in bunches of 100. Do not ask us to break bunches, as we cannot do it without making an additional charge above the 100 rate.

Forest Seedlings	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Green Ash, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$ 1.75
Green Ash, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.60	3.00
Green Ash, 18 to 24 inches.....	.60	2.75	5.00
Green Ash, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	3.50	6.50
Green Ash, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	12.00	20.00
Box Elder, 6 to 12 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75
Box Elder, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.25
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.25	6.00
Box Elder, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75
Cottonwood, 18 to 30 inches.....	.45	1.75	3.00
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75	2.50	4.50
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	5.00	8.00
Catalpa, Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	.60	2.50	4.50
Catalpa, Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....	.90	3.75	7.00
White Elm, 12 to 18 inches.....	.30	1.40	2.75
White Elm, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	3.25	6.00
Hackberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	.....	.....
Hackberry, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.50	.....	.....
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00
Soft Maple, 18 to 24 inches.....	.60	2.50	4.50
Soft Maple, 2 to 3 feet.....	.90	4.25	8.00
Wild Black Cherry, 6 to 12 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Wild Black Cherry, 12 to 18 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.00
Wild Black Cherry, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.25	4.25	8.00
Wild Black Cherry, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	6.00	10.00
Black Walnut, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.25	5.00	9.00

SEEDLINGS FOR HEDGES.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
English Buckthorn—			
6 to 12 inches.....	2.50	.....	\$ 2.50
12 to 18 inches.....	5.00	.....	5.00
Honey Locust, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.60	\$2.50	\$ 5.00
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	4.00	.....
Honey Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.75	7.50	.....
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	.75	2.50	4.50
Black Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.25	5.00	8.00
Black Locust, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	7.50	14.00
Black Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	.....	.....
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.00
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.25	5.00	9.00
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	6.00	.....
Russian Olive, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.00	3.75	7.00
Russian Olive, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	.....	.....
Russian Olive, 18 to 24 inches.....	3.00	12.50	22.00
Siberian Pea Tree, 3 to 4 feet.....	10.00	.....	.....

The Russian Artemesia and Tamarix Amurensis are also suitable for hedges. For these see cuttings below. For evergreen hedging, see Red Cedar and the Spruces in the evergreen department. The Lilacs, Bush Honeysuckles and Berberry are also fine for hedging. See ornamental shrubs

CUTTINGS.

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

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Cottonwood.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$ 1.25
White Willow.....	.25	.90	1.50
Golden Willow.....	.25	1.00	1.50
L. L. Willow.....	.25	1.00	1.50
Diamond Willow.....	.25	1.00	1.50
Ural Willow (for tying).....	.50	.....	.....
Wisconsin Weeping Willow.....	.50	.....	.....
Therlow Weeping Willow.....	.60	.....	.....
Norway Poplar.....	.20	.90	1.50
Carolina Poplar.....	.35	1.50	2.00
Tamarix Amurensis.....	.60	2.50	4.00
Russian Artemesia.....	.40	1.50	2.50

Special prices given on larger quantities than listed.

The Russian Artemesia makes an excellent low wind-break for quick effect. That is, to plant along beside of or between rows of trees for a sort of undergrowth. It does not grow to a height of more than 6 to 8 feet, but it will usually do this in about two years from cuttings, if cared for.

TREE SEEDS.

	Per ounce	Per pound	Per 5 lbs.	Per 10 lbs.
Box Elder.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.25	\$2.25
Catalpa.....	.15	1.00	.....	.....
Honey Locust..	.15	.75	.....	.....

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

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

DECIDUOUS SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



Evergreen Shade Bower.

In this department I have a very large stock this season and they are thrifty and straight, having been trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season.

I am prepared to furnish them in large quantities, and parties having charge of parks, etc., will do well to confer with me before making their purchases. Will make a special price to parties desiring to purchase by the carload.

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

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

American White Elm—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.00	12.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	10.00	18.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.65	3.00	5.00	15.00	28.00
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	.75	3.25	6.00	20.00	38.00
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

RED OR SLIPPERY ELM (*Ulmus Pubescens*)—A rapid growing, hardy tree with a tough reddish wood that is much more valuable than that of the White Elm, and would be more valuable to grow for timber, but it does not do well if planted singly, and makes a poor shade tree, except to plant in groups with other trees.

Red Elm—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.00	11.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.60	3.00	9.00	17.50
8 to 10 feet.....	.55	2.50	4.50	.....	.....

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

Green Ash—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	4.50	8.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.00	11.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	14.00	26.00
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	.75	3.25	6.00	16.00	30.00
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.00	20.00	35.00
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.25	5.00	9.00	25.00	45.00
3 to 4 inch caliper.....	1.75	8.00	15.00	40.00	75.00
4 to 5 inch caliper.....	2.25	10.00	19.00	.....	.....

Larger sizes in stock; write for prices if you are interested.

BOX ELDER, ASH LEAVED MAPLE (Acer Negundo)—A native. It is, in fact, indigenous to the entire west, from Texas



A LOAD OF CH

This cut from Photo. represents less than 1/3 of the Christmas 1905. One tree supplied measured 11

to Manitoba. It is a rapid grower while young; makes a good shelter-belt quickly; having dense foliage, it soon shades the ground so as to keep down weeds and grass. If shade is the requisite, it is one of our best trees. The wood is quite valuable for lumber. Tree is inclined to grow crooked and scrubby unless crowded up by thick planting.

Box Elder—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.75
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	.75	3.00	5.00	16.00	30.00
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	30.00	55.00
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.40	6.00	11.00	40.00	75.00
3 to 4 inch caliper.....	1.75	7.50	14.00	50.00	90.00
4 to 5 inch caliper.....	2.25	10.00	18.00	65.00	120.00

We have larger sized Box Elders, if desired.

HARDY CATALPA (Catalpa Speciosa)—The hardy western variety. A symmetrical, upright grower; large heart-shaped leaf. It bears large tresses of very beautiful, fragrant flowers. The timber is very desirable and lasting; makes valuable posts. It is not hardy much north of this latitude.

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

Green Ash—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	4.50	8.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.00	11.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	14.00	26.00
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	.75	3.25	6.00	16.00	30.00
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.00	20.00	35.00
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.25	5.00	9.00	25.00	45.00
3 to 4 inch caliper.....	1.75	8.00	15.00	40.00	75.00
4 to 5 inch caliper.....	2.25	10.00	19.00	.....	.....

Larger sizes in stock; write for prices if you are interested.

BOX ELDER, ASH LEAVED MAPLE (Acer Negundo)—A native. It is, in fact, indigenous to the entire west, from Texas

Catapa Speciosa—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.00	13.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.00	13.00	25.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	20.00	35.00
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.00	22.50	40.00
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.40	6.00	11.00	30.00	55.00
3 to 4 inch caliper.....	1.75	7.50	14.00	45.00	85.00

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

Cottonwood—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	5.00	9.00



A LOAD OF CHRISTMAS TREES.

This cut from Photo. represents less than ¼ of the Christmas trees furnished the churches in the city of Yankton for Christmas 1905. One tree supplied measured 11 inches in diameter across the stump.

to Manitoba. It is a rapid grower while young; makes a good shelter-belt quickly; having dense foliage, it soon shades the ground so as to keep down weeds and grass. If shade is the requisite, it is one of our best trees. The wood is quite valuable for lumber. Tree is inclined to grow crooked and scrubby unless crowded up by thick planting.

Box Elder—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.75
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	.75	3.00	5.00	16.00	30.00
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	30.00	55.00
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.40	6.00	11.00	40.00	75.00
3 to 4 inch caliper.....	1.75	7.50	14.00	50.00	90.00
4 to 5 inch caliper.....	2.25	10.00	18.00	65.00	120.00

We have larger sized Box Elders, if desired.

HARDY CATALPA (Catalpa Speciosa)—The hardy western variety. A symmetrical, upright grower; large heart-shaped leaf. It bears large tresses of very beautiful, fragrant flowers. The timber is very desirable and lasting; makes valuable posts. It is not hardy much north of this latitude.

8 to 10 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	13.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	.75	3.50	6.50	25.00	45.00

CAROLINA POPLAR (Populus Deltoides Carolinensis)—A very rapid growing, soft wooded tree resembling the Cottonwood somewhat, but has a larger leaf and a much thicker and spreading top, denser and heavier foliage. It is being very extensively planted in the cities and towns throughout the United States on account of its rapid growth, its symmetry and ability to endure gas and smoke. Perfectly hardy here. It is free from cotton, which is so disagreeable in the Cottonwood.

Carolina Poplar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$ 0.90	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	6.50	12.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	9.00	17.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	15.00	28.00
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	.70	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 inch caliper.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....

NORWAY POPLAR—A rapid growing tree of Cottonwood type. A little more upright in growth; leaf is larger and thicker.

We have hoped it would stand drouth and be a more valuable tree than the Cottonwood, but late experience does not seem to verify it.

Norway Poplar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 inch caliper.....	\$1.25	\$5.00	\$9.00	.....	.....

SILVER LEAVED POPLAR (Populus Alba)—A vigorous, hardy tree, of the Poplar family. Of rapid growth and spreading habits. The leaf resembles the Cottonwood in size and shape, but is more deeply lobed. Of a dark green on the upper side, and a silvery white beneath. This tree appears to be entirely at home in South Dakota.

Silver Leaved Poplar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	.....	.....	.....

HACKBERRY (Celtis Occidentalis)—A rugged, hardy, native tree; grows to good size; makes a fine, shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is very valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be, only that the seed are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. We have a very good stock of them this season, and are able to make prices quite reasonable.

Hackberry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.85	\$1.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	12.00	22.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	16.00	30.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	.90	4.25	8.00	.....	.....

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

Honey Locust	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$ 1.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	12.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.50	7.50	14.00	.....	.....

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

Soft Maple—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	16.00	30.00
2 to 2½ inch caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.00	27.00	50.00
2½ to 3 inch caliper.....	1.50	6.00	11.00	38.00	75.00
3 to 4 inch caliper.....	2.00	8.00	15.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 inch caliper.....	3.00	12.00	22.00	.....	.....

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

NORWAY MAPLE (Acer Platanoides)—A large round-headed tree resembling in appearance the sugar-maple, the leaves are larger and thicker. Makes a fine formed tree, and promises to be valuable here.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	1.50	.....	.....	.....

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

White Willow	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	5.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	.....

GOLDEN WILLOW (Salix Alba Vitellina)—Its beautiful golden colored bark makes it desirable for a variety. It is quite hardy and a good grower, where it has plenty of moisture. All of the willows, in fact, need considerable moisture.

Golden Willow—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	7.50	14.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Laurel Leaved Willow—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 3.50	\$ 7.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	7.00	13.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Diamond Willow—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.00

For Willow Cuttings see cutting department on page 16.

WILLOW LEAVED OR BLACK COTTONWOOD (*Populus Agustifolia*)—This is a native of the Black Hills region; makes a fairly good-sized tree; is a moderate grower of fine form. The leaf is narrow like a willow leaf, while the bark and the body are distinctively Cottonwood. I offer this variety this season, hoping it will prove to be a valuable acquisition to our list. It is, at least, a novelty.

Willow Leaved Cottonw'd—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....

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

American Linden—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.40	\$2.50	\$10.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.75	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....

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

Wild Black Cherry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.00	10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	.....	.....

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*)—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber. It is quite hardy here; succeeds best on a rich, deep, moist soil like bottom land. It grows a strong tap root, and it is hard to transplant the trees of any size, unless they have been transplanted or root-pruned when 1 year old. The 1 year seedlings transplant quite successfully.

All of these trees that I offer over 1 year old have been transplanted and have good-sized roots.

Black Walnut—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$7.00	\$12.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	9.00	16.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	4.25	8.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 inch caliper.....	1.50	6.00	11.00	.....	.....

BURR OAK (*Quercus Macrocarpa*)—A native tree of spreading form; foliage deeply lobed and the largest and most beautiful among the oak leaves. The oaks when they attain size are among the most picturesque trees. The Burr Oak is rather slow in growth, but endures cold and drouth well. It is long-lived, durable and desirable as a variety in the lawn or yard.

Burr Oak—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
6 to 7 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50	.....	.....

IRONWOOD OR HOP HORNBEAN (*Ostrya Virginiana*)—A small tree with thin bark and tough, hard wood; leaves ovate, taper-pointed; fruit clusters resemble hops. A native in the gulches along the Missouri River and in the Black Hills. The

tree is perfectly hardy in a cold climate. It holds its leaves nearly all winter, usually.

Ironwood—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....

RUSSIAN MULBERRY (*Morus Tartarica*)—Moderately hardy, inclined to be short-lived and somewhat scrubby. It has some value in raising fruit to feed birds to keep them away from other fruits, and the fruit has also value for culinary purposes, if mixed with fruit having considerable tart; but alone it is rather insipid. This is the only Mulberry that has been successfully grown in this locality.

Russian Mulberry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.50	10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.55	2.25	4.00	12.00	22.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....

EUROPEAN ALDER (*Alnus Glutinosa*)—This tree is similar in appearance to the American Alder that is a native of Wisconsin, but it is more inclined to grow in tree form. It is a good grower and quite hardy here; handsome and desirable for a variety on the lawn.

European Alder—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....

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

European Mountain Ash—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	8.00	15.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	10.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.50	.....	.....	.....

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Sambucifolia*)—A native of the Black Hills. Similar to the European variety, but is a little rounder headed and more stocky in growth. It bears fruit in great abundance. The fruit or berry of the Mountain Ash is of no value for food, but is very handsome in appearance.

American Mountain Ash—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.25	.....	.....

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

Oak Leaved Mt. Ash—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.25	.....	.....	.....

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

For prices see Hedge Seedlings.

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

European White Birch—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	2.00	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH (*Betula Papyrifera*)A native of the Black Hills from whence the most of my stock came. It very much resembles the European variety, but has a larger leaf and is a stronger grower, and, I think, much more desirable for this section at least.

Canoe Birch—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$8.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*)—A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree with a silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth makes it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges. It has a small, yellow blossom in early spring which is very fragrant indeed. Its fruit is of no food value to speak of, but hogs seem to be fond of it. It is a silvery color about the size of a common bean, about one-half of which is hard seed. The pulp is of a dry, sweetish nature and is of no culinary use. The wood is of poor quality. The tree, I think, is rather short-lived and not large.

Russian Olive—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$ 7.00	\$12.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	5.00	.....	.....	.....
1½ to 2 inch caliper.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 to 3 inch caliper.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Siberian Pea Tree—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.50	2.50	10.00	18.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	30.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	.....	.....

TREE OF HEAVEN (*Ailanthus Glandulosa*)—This Chinese tree is not sufficiently hardy to withstand our climate perfectly. It kills back nearly to the ground most winters, if in an exposed location, but it produces a pleasing effect, if cut to the ground each spring and allowed to grow up. The one year's growth makes a fine large tropical appearing plant of 6 to 10 feet in height with large leaves (sometimes 3 feet or more in length) similar to the leaves of the Sumac.

Tree of Heaven—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	.....	.....

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A medium sized tree with rough, scaly bark. Very hard wood. large compound leaves and large seed pods similar to those of the Honey Locust; a handsome and valuable tree. It is found native in the extreme southeastern part of South Dakota. It is very hardy, but of rather slow growth.

Kentucky Coffee Tree—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus Coccinea*)—Native Thorn Apple. A small tree or shrub with handsome clusters of white flowers in early spring, followed by small red fruit (¼ to ½ inches in diameter) which hangs on the tree until late in autumn. Makes a very desirable hardy tree for the lawn.

Hawthorn—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....

Remember we can save you money on shade trees in car lots.

WEeping TREES.

WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Aucuparia Pendula*)—A strong grower and remarkably pendant; very striking; the most hardy weeper for the North. Each, 75 cents.

CUT LEAVED WEeping BIRCH (*Betula Alba Pendula Lacinata*)—Erect, stately, a rapid grower and hardy, with long fine pendant branches and delicately cut leaves; the trunk is very white, and it is elegant for lawns and cemeteries. Four to 5 feet, each \$1.25; 5 to 6 feet, each \$1.50.

WISCONSIN WEeping WILLOW—A rapid growing, moderately hardy tree. Very handsome and desirable for moist places.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....

THURLOW WEeping WILLOW—This is a new and very desirable sort, according to present indications. It is a very strong grower and apparently quite hardy here. The main stem grows very straight and upright, while the long slender branches droop gracefully, giving it a triumphant, victorious appearance.

Thurlow Weeping Willow—Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.25	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	.....	.....



Red Cedar Shelter Belt

EVERGREENS.

Evergreens are my **Fad**. I have always had a warm place in my heart for a nice shapely tree of this class, and I think, comparatively speaking, that I have been very successful with them, and am in a position at present to supply you as well as anyone in the Northwest with varieties peculiarly adapted to this locality. My experience has taught me what to plant and what not to plant. My supply this year is much better than ever before. A number of worthless varieties (for this section) have been dropped from my list.

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

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

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

Notice—My complete list of sizes (8 to 12 and 12 to 18 inches,) just right for farmers to plant in quantity for shelter belts around farm buildings. There is nothing that

will beat evergreens for this purpose. I list here only transplanted trees. If seedlings are wanted, write for prices.

JUNIPERS.

RED CEDAR (*Juniperas Virginiana*)—A very hardy, rugged native. It grows rapidly and responds well to good cultivation and care, but it will also hang on and live under the most adverse conditions. It will live on the highest, driest hills in our State when once established, although the growth in this case is slow. It can be sheared into almost any conceivable form. In fact, it will adapt itself to almost any condition. For a lasting, serviceable shelter belt for this section, it is hard to beat. In short, it is one of the best all around trees for the cold North-west today. Its recent tendency to blight and rust is causing some alarm.

Red Cedar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.00	13.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.50	11.00	20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	20.00	38.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

If larger sizes are wanted, write for prices.

TRAILING JUNIPER (*Juniperas Communis*)—This is a native of the Black Hills; of spreading habit. In fact, it does not grow up in tree form, but after it gets up 2 or 3 feet high, lops over on the ground all around, and its growth only increases its breadth and circumference. The terminal branches are always inclined upward, therefore, if it is trimmed in a round form, it makes the most beautiful saucer-shaped specimen for the lawn imaginable. It also makes one of the most delicate, beautiful little hedges that the writer ever saw. I offer these trees only in limited quantities.

Trailing Juniper—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches broad.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$10.00	.....
12 to 16 inches broad.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
16 to 20 inches broad.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
20 to 24 inches broad.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 to 30 inches broad.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

CREEPING JUNIPER (*Juniperas Sabina Procumbens*)—A prostrate or creeping evergreen shrub similar to the Trailing Juniper, in habit of growth, but hugs the ground closer. The leaves are awl-shaped, loose and scale-like. Valuable for low hedging and covering steep hillsides.

Creeping Juniper—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches broad.....	\$.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
12 to 18 inches broad.....	.50	2.00	3.50	.....	.....

PINES.

AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus Austrica*)—Similar to the Scotch; a stocky, rapid grower. Leaves long, stiff and dark green and more erect than the Scotch; foliage sun-burns considerably when tree is small, but endures better as it gets larger. Rather handsome and fine formed. A much better and more lasting tree than the Scotch.

Austrian Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	10.00	18.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....

PONDEROSA, WESTERN YELLOW OR BULL PINE (*Pinus Ponderosa*)—A native of the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains. A strong, stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no pine in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry, exposed situations. At about the age when the Scotch Pine fails, the Ponderosa Pine begins to show its value. It is very hard to transplant the small trees from the woods, but nursery grown trees (such as we offer) that have been transplanted at one year old, handle quite successfully.

Ponderosa Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.50
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.10	2.00	6.00	11.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	10.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	20.00	38.00



Red Cedar hedge 4 years from planting.

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

Dwarf Mountain Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet, very broad.....	.60	2.50	4.50	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.80	3.50	6.50	.....	.....

JACK PINE (*Banksian Pine*)—An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year, where other pines make but one. It is also very hardy, and will do well on very poor soils. In all, it is a very desirable variety, altho not very ornamental.

Jack Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	.90	1.50	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORWAY OR RED PINE (*Pinus Resinosa*)—Makes a large tree. Needles often 5 to 6 inches long; wood hard and compact; a good grower and hardy.

Norway Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 10 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
10 to 12 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.00	13.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	.....	.....	.....

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus Sylvestrus*)—A well-known, hardy, rapid growing sort. Makes a good shelter belt, but it is not extremely handsome, tho quite popular.

Scotch Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.50	12.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	11.00	20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	13.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.50	17.00	32.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

If larger sizes are wanted, write for prices.

WHITE PINE (*Pinus Strobus*)—This is the lumber pine of Wisconsin and Minnesota; rather slow of growth when young, but as it attains age, grows very rapidly. It has a soft delicate foliage, and is very graceful in appearance and very valuable where it succeeds well, but it is not quite at home on the open Western prairies.

White Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.25	8.00	15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	2.00	4.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	3.75	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

SPRUCES.

The Spruces are among the most beautiful evergreens for general planting on lawns and for hedges and screens, and are very easily transplanted.

AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE (Picea Alba)—A very handsome variety of rather fast growth. A native from the Eastern States west into Minnesota, and is very well-known. Of straight upright growth and symmetrical form; very hardy and desirable.

American White Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.25	9.00	16.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (Picea Alba)—This is botanically classed the same as the American White, but, having grown in the Black Hills region for so many generations, it has changed to such an extent as to give it the appearance of being a different variety. It is a little slower in growth, more stocky and sturdy, the needles are larger, stiffer and of a darker color, and the tree is also more compact than the Eastern White Spruce. It is admirably equipped for the Western prairies, easily transplanted, and altogether, it is very desirable for the general planter.

Black Hills Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	14.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	3.00	11.00	20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	3.00	5.50	.....	.....

We have some very fine blue specimens of the Black Hills Spruce, that we will sell 50 per cent. higher than the above quoted prices, if desired. That is, if an average green specimen costs 50 cents, a selected blue one will cost 75 cents.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (Picea Pungens)—It is extremely hardy and endures well the sun and drying winds; very compact and symmetrical in form. The needle is a little larger than that of the White Spruce and very sharp pointed, and varies in color from a delightful green to a deep blue. Only a small portion of the seedlings are real blue, hence we have to charge a higher price for the blue specimens. They are very attractive and satisfactory.

Blue Specimens—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
8 to 12 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.50	.....	.....
12 to 18 inches.....	.90	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 to 30 inches.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Green Specimens—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 9.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.25	.90	1.50	7.00	13.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.50	2.50	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
24 to 30 inches.....	.80	3.50	.....	.....	.....

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

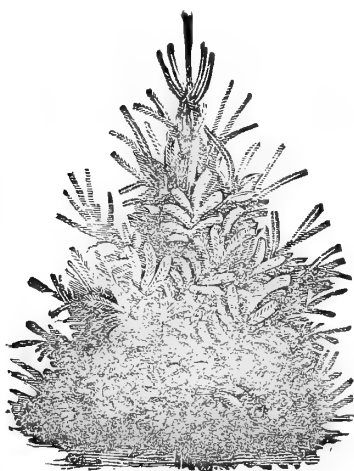
Concolor Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$10.00	\$18.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50	16.00	30.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

DOUGLAS SPRUCE (Pseudotsuga Douglasii)—This is a very handsome, upright growing tree of symmetrical form; moderately hardy; valuable for variety. You should surely have one or more.

8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50
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NORWAY SPRUCE (Picea Excelsa)—This is a very finely formed and strong growing tree, and, where the climate is congenial to it, one of the most valuable sorts. It is not quite at home in this section, and I have almost quit propagating it, but have a small supply yet in stock.

Norway Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.50	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	1.75	.....	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....



Blue Spruce.

We have a good stock of large evergreens, but we do not in general recommend planting those that are over 6 feet high unless at least a portion of the earth can be retained on the roots. If you wish larger sizes than listed, write for prices.

We deliver them to farmers who come right to the nursery by placing in a small box with the dirt adhering to them. We also ship them in this way to parties that are willing to pay the freight. We also get out a good many in the winter when the ground is frozen, with a ball of earth attached thereto sometimes weighing 1,000 pounds each; trees as large as 9 or 10 feet high and they almost invariably grow. Of course this is more expensive, but it usually pays. If you are interested, write us.

Our method of handling Evergreens.

Various methods have been practiced to retain the soil around the roots of evergreens to insure the safe transplanting of them. We have tried all sorts of methods, but the one we have found safest, cheapest and most effectual is to sew burlap tightly around the ball of earth so taken up, in such a way as to hold it intact. Trees taken up in this way can be planted without removing the burlap, which will soon rot away in the ground, and does no harm. We make an additional charge for this, above catalogue prices, as follows:

Trees—12 to 18 inches high.....	10c	each
Trees—18 to 24 inches high.....	15c	each
Trees—2 to 3 feet high.....	20c	each
Trees—3 to 4 feet high.....	30c	each

Larger sizes in proportion. This is much cheaper and better than shipping in boxes, tubs or baskets. This method works perfectly with the Spruces and fairly well with other varieties.

EUROPEAN LARCH (*Larix Decidua*)—A rapid growing deciduous Conifer resembling an evergreen, when in leaf, but it sheds its leaves in the autumn. It is a very graceful lawn tree, but this is about the northwestern limit of its hardiness. The Larch must be planted very early in the spring before the leaves start.

European Larch—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.50
18 to 24 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.50	5.00	9.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	.....	.....



Road Looking Homeward from Nursery Field.



LILACS.

COMMON WHITE (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*)—A stocky, strong grower, and exceedingly hardy. The bloom is in large white clusters, and very fragrant. Thrives well nearly everywhere. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa vulgaris*)—Similar to the White, except that the twigs are a little more slender, and the bloom is a pinkish purple color; a more profuse bloomer. Price each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents

PERSIAN LILAC (*Syringa Persica*)—A native of Persia, not quite as hardy as the common, but a more rapid grower. The branches are long and slender, the leaf small, and it blooms in great profusion on the terminal branches. Strong plants, each, 25 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

JAPAN LILAC (*Syringa Japonica*)—A native of northern Japan. It is perhaps not quite so hardy as the common, but it is hardy enough here; a tree Lilac that does not sprout from the root, and will attain a height of 20 feet. The immense panacles of white blossoms appear late in the season. It is very desirable. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 40 cents.

HONEY SUCKLES.

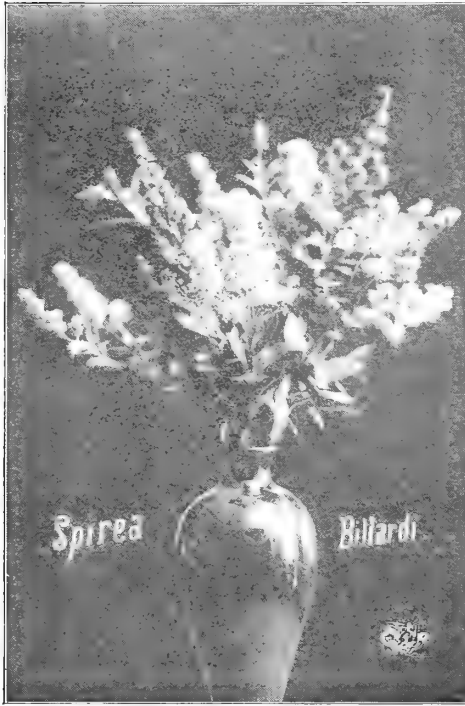
WHITE BUSH HONEY SUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Alba*)—A strong, vigorous growing shrub perfectly hardy; has a profusion of small, white blossoms last of May, which are followed by bright, waxy red berries the size of a common currant, which ripen in the fall and hang on late; very handsome, but not edible fruit. Price, stocky plants, each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents.

PINK BUSH HONEY SUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Rosea*)—Similar to the White, except that it is not so strong and vigorous, and not quite so good a bloomer; red berried. Price each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents.

BUSH HONEY SUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Discolor*)—A hardy, strong grower, and very profuse bloomer. Flowers are large, rose pink or red; berries are bright yellow; very showy. Price, 2 to 3 feet, each, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, each, 35 cents.

SPIRAEAS.

ANTHONY WATERER—A small dwarfish grower, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the entire season with large umbels of deep pink flowers. Quite hardy here, and very desirable. Each, 30 cents.



BILLARDI — Tall growing with plume-like spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. See cut Strong plants, each, 25 cents.

GOLDEN — A rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Bears a profusion of bloom in small clusters. White, with numerous brown specks; very handsome. Each, 25 cents

PRUNIFOLIA — A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double; a very profuse bloomer in May; foliage turns a very beautiful brown color in autumn; quite hardy here and desirable. 2 to 3 feet each, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents.

VAN HOUTI — The grandest of the Spiraeas; perfectly hardy, a strong grower, and a profuse bloomer. Has a small, delicate, white blossom borne in clusters that almost entirely cover the bush about June 1st; very handsome, even when not in bloom. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents. Special price on larger quantities.

MISCELLANEOUS SHRUBS.

AMERICAN WAHOO OR STRAWBERRY TREE (*Enonymus Atropurpureus*)—An extremely hardy and beautiful native shrub, bearing a delicate, small, reddish-brown blossom in a profusion of clusters about June 1st, and is followed by three-cornered pink berries in the fall that ordinarily remain on all winter. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clump, 50 cents.

FLOWERING ALMOND (*Amygdalus Nana*)—A very hardy and good growing shrub. A small, double flower, resembling a small rose; blooms in May or early part of June; a profuse bloomer. We have both the double white and double pink. State color preferred. Each, 25 cents.

PURPLE LEAVED BARBERRY (*Berberis Purpurea*)—An interesting variety of the common Barberry. When planted in the full sunlight, the leaves are a deep purple color. Bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live. Each, 25 cents.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—A native of Japan. It is quite hardy here, but I would not recommend it much north of this only in sheltered localities. Its low, very dense habit, attractive red fruit and scarlet fall coloring of leaves, make it very desirable for dwarf hedges and borders.

Japanese Barberry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	8.00	15.00

PHILADELPHUS, MOCK ORANGE, SYRINGA—A dwarfish shrub; flowers smaller than the single variety, but very double and desirable; hardy. Each, 25 cents.

TAMARIX AMURENSIS—This is a very beautiful, hardy and rapid growing shrub. Its leaves very much resemble those of the Juniper or Cedar, except that it is deciduous. It bears a very delicate pinkish white flower, and continues blooming all through the summer. Fine for hedging or screens. For cuttings, see cutting department, page 16. Each, 25 cents.

RUSSIAN ARTEMESIA—This is a strong and vigorous type of the shrub commonly known as "Old Man." It is larger and more rapid in growth, often making a growth of 6 feet from the cuttings the first year. Desirable for low hedge, for screens or wind-break. It stands remarkably well extreme drouth and cold. Each, 25 cents. For cuttings, see cutting department, page 16.

RED OSIER DOGWOOD (Cornus Stolonifera)—A desirable and hardy strong growing native shrub; grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet. Its bright red bark and delicate foliage make it beautiful both winter and summer. It is covered with delicate clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by white, waxy berries, which stay on till hard frost comes in the fall. 2 to 3 feet high, each, 25 cents; 3 to 5 feet, each, 35 cents.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum Sterills)—A hardy, well-known showy shrub. Attains a height of 8 or 10 feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (Viburnum Opulus)—A native shrub or small tree, resembling the common snowball in leaf and growth of branches. The large white, flat clusters of flowers in early spring, followed by bright red acid berries in the autumn, make it attractive all thru the season. The fruit is also valuable for culinary uses; makes an excellent jelly. Strong, stocky plants, each, 30 cents.

BLACK HAW, NANNY BERRY, SWEET VIBERNUM (Viburnum Lentago)—A native over a large portion of the United States. A fine hardy shrub or small tree, with fine clusters of white flowers in spring, followed by clusters of shiny black berries the size of beans, in the autumn, that are very sweet and palatable. They have a large flat seed. Strong plants, 3 to 4 feet, each, 35 cents.

HYDRANGEA (Paniculata Grandiflora)—Large flowered hydrangea, hardy. A fine shrub, growing from 4 to 6 feet high. Flowers white in large pyramidal panicles 8 to 10 inches long, and produced in August and September. Good, strong plants, each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

BLACK ELDER (Sambucus Canadensis)—This is a native in the southeast corner of the State and in the Black Hills; a strong grower; stalk has a large pith; has large flat clusters of fragrant flowers in the spring, and small, purplish black berries in autumn; very much relished by some for pies, jelly, etc. It is beautiful, hardy and desirable. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

SPEER ELDER—This is a large fruited variety found by R. P. Speer near Cedar Falls, Iowa. It is a large spreading bush with handsome foliage, but it is not quite so hardy here as our native. However, we think it is desirable. Stocky 2 to 3 feet plants, each, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents.

VARIEGATED ELDER (Sambucus Variegata)—A hardy, strong growing shrub of striking appearance, with light colored variegated foliage; snow white blossoms in clusters in early summer. This variety is sterile, however, and does not produce fruit. Each, 25 cents.

NEW CUT LEAVED ELDER—A variety with very handsome and striking foliage, and would be worthy of cultivation for its foliage alone, without any of its other strong points; quite productive. Strong, stocky plants, each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

SUMACH (Rhus Trilobata)—A low, or medium sized shrub; native in the northern part of the state. It is perfectly hardy, and its clusters of small red fruit with its bright colored foliage in the autumn, makes it quite desirable. Each, 20 cents; per 5, 90 cents.

SUMACH (Cut Leaved Stag Horn)—This is a very beautiful, hardy, strong growing variety of this species with delicately cut massive leaves. A novelty and very desirable; 3 to 4 ft., each, 40 cents.

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB—A very desirable, hardy shrub or small tree; blooms in great profusion in early spring. A double pink blossom of the wild crab type, very showy and handsome; 3 to 4 feet high, each 40 cents.

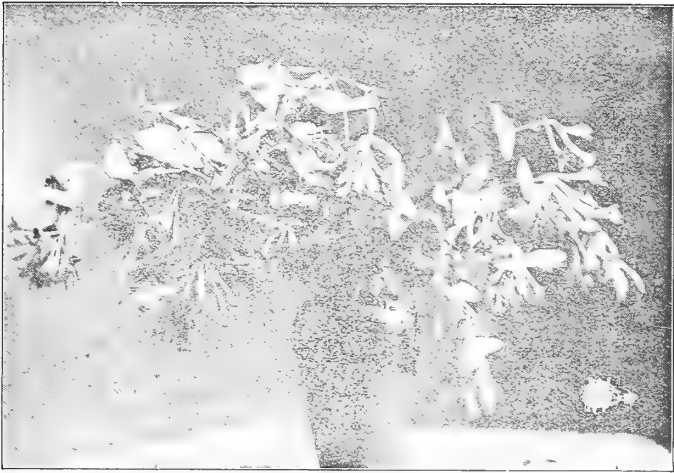
Ten per cent. discount, if \$1.00 worth or more of above shrubs are bought at one time.

Take Notice that our shrubs are all strong, stocky, outdoor grown, and should not be classed with the small tender greenhouse plants offered by some at low prices.

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus Scandens*)—A hardy, native climber; has yellow flowers in summer, followed by orange-colored berries in autumn, which open late in the fall and expose the showy red fruits or seeds, similar to those of the Wahoo. Very pretty and easily grown. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Halleana*)—One of the finest honeysuckles grown; blooms from June till November; is almost evergreen and is one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow. It is quite hardy here, and promises to be very valuable. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.



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

VIRGINIA CREEPER, AMERICAN IVY (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*)—One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers; the foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn; very desirable for walls, verandas, etc. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

NATIVE WILD GRAPE—Seedlings. They are extremely hardy, and will be valuable to grow for screens and bowers, being a rank and rapid grower. Although its fruit is not of special value for eating, it makes a delicious jelly. Strong, two year plants, each, 20 cents; per 5, 75 cents.

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

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

CLEMATIS (*Jackmani*)—Large flower, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. It blooms continually until cut by frost. A strong grower, but needs winter protection. Each, 40 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Paniculata*)—A sweet-scented, Japan Clematis; of very rapid growth. Unlike any other Clematis, it has a beautiful, dense and glossy foliage, quickly covering trellises and arbors. The flowers are of medium size, pure white and of a most pleasing fragrance; borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom. Each, 40 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Mad Ed Andre*)—This is a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmani. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and a very free bloomer. A very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties. Each, 40 cents.

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

BULBS.



Weeding Small Plants.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

This is one of the most useful classes in the entire list. All hardy and showy.

COMMON WHITE—This is an early, unnamed variety, and for a real good thing at a low price, I have nothing that will beat it. It is strong and vigorous in growth. Large, double flowers of a light pink tint with usually an orange-colored center, all changing to nearly a pure white after being open a few days. I offer this at the low price of 20 cents each, or 6 for \$1.00.

ROSE—A rose color, changing to a light rose soon after opening; large size and very double; slightly fragrant; a good grower. Each, 25 cents.

VARIEGATED—A vigorous grower of good size and quite double; color a light pink streaked with dark pink. Each, 25 cents.

RED—This is a dark, dull red of good size and moderately vigorous in growth. Each, 25 cents.

We will put in one each of the above four colors for 85 cents.

NAMED VARIETIES, PAEONIES.

HUMEI—Blooms very large, often fully 6 inches in diameter; color is a bright pink with white tips, and somewhat streaked and variegated throughout. A perfect gem; very thick and double; slightly fragrant. Each, 40 cents.

FRAGRANS—Medium to large sized bloom. Very double and conical in shape; strongly rose-scented; very desirable. Price, strong roots, 40 cents each.

DARK CRIMSON—The bloom is of medium size; semi-double; a dark, crimson color with yellow stamens showing prominently in the center; slightly scented; season, early. Price each, 40 cents.

GARDNER'S RED—A very deep pink or red, with whitish tips, resembling Humei some, but is larger, and usually has several good blooms in a cluster; slightly rose-scented; a very fine showy and desirable sort; season, medium. Price, each 50 cents.

DELACLI—A very dark, deep red, with very prominent yellow petals or stamens; large size. It is decidedly the most attractive one we have on the list. Price, each, 50 cents.

POTSI—A medium to large white, with a slight pink tinge in the center; a very strong grower and desirable; medium early. Price, each, 40 cents.

GLADIOLUS.



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

All large strong bulbs—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50
Assorted colors in large variety....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$1.00
Deep Red, all one color.....	.05	.15	.25	1.00
White, with pink stripes.....	.05	.15	.25	....

LILIES.

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



BLEEDING HEART.

posed locations; its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade to the green. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)—A hardy perennial plant, producing long racemes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June; an excellent border plant. Strong roots, each, 25 cents.

YUCCA GLAUCA, INDIAN SOAP PLANT—A native along the Missouri River bluffs. The description given below for the *Filamentosa* will apply quite well for this. The native, however, is perfectly hardy in high, dry, ex-

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—It is popularly known as Bear's Thread, or Adam's Needle; is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant, having a cluster of lance linear sword-shaped leaves which are regular, serrated, and edged with slender threads, which hang down some three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower-scapes or terminal panicles, which attain a height of 5 or 6 feet.

We counted 247 flowers on one stalk on our grounds June 30, They are cup-shaped, pendulous and about 1½ inches in diameter, of a creamy white. It remains in bloom two or three weeks. Its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months, when all other flowering and foliage plants have died away and left no trace of their summer beauty. Entirely hardy here, although it is not claimed to go as far north as the native variety listed above. Each, 30 cents; per 10, 50 cents.

IRIS.

These are a very desirable class of hardy, attractive border plants of the easiest culture. We have a variety of colors. The most important are as follows: the Bronze, Lavender, Yellow and Blue, all large flowered sorts, and also the small Blue. They are all strong growers and easily managed.

Each, 10 cents; per 5, 25 cents; per 10, 50 cents.

GOLDEN GLOW (Rudbeckia)—This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high, and producing hundreds of bright golden double flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers. When once established, will produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost anywhere. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.



DAHLIAS.

A very attractive flower which blooms late in the summer. There are a great variety of sorts of as many colors and forms of bloom. Dahlia roots must be taken up in the fall before the ground freezes and kept in a cool, dry cellar away from frost, similar to potatoes. Plant out in the spring in rich, mellow soil. We have the Lavender, Pink, Yellow and Maroon. State color desired.

Price, each, 10 cents; 4 for 25 cents; 10 for 50 cents.

ROSES.



Plant in a situation where plants will receive plenty of sunshine. Make the soil rich with well rotted manure and work it deep. All roses should be laid down in the fall, and covered with dirt or coarse litter to secure best results.

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

JUNE ROSES.

CINNAMON—A strong grower and perfectly hardy. Bloom is small, pink, and somewhat ragged, but it is the earliest in our list, and will be appreciated on that account, if for no other. Each, 25 cents.

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

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

ROSA RUGOSA—Foliage shiny bright green; flowers deep rose, single, produced in clusters. Beautiful bright red berries in autumn. Very hardy and desirable. The Rugosa makes a fine border or hedge and we offer them in quantity for this purpose; try them, they are very satisfactory. Each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00; per 50, \$7.00; per 100, \$12.00.

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

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

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

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

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

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

ULRICH BRUNNER—Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color, cherry red. Each, 30 cents.

One each of the above five Hybrid Perpetual Roses for \$1.35.

CREEPING ROSES.

The Japanese creeping rose, Wichuriana, is one of the most beautiful and useful plants for cemetery or lawn planting. As hardy as an oak, and grows on any sandy side-hill or other exposed place, where but few plants succeed. Flourishes if allowed to trail over the ground in its natural position, or may be trained to posts or trellises.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH—This is a grand variety. The flowers, which are pure white and very double, are produced in clusters

of from 10 to 12 on each cluster on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. Each, 30 cents.

PINK ROAMER—A hybrid of the Sweet Briar, which it somewhat resembles in character of bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the Wichuriana type. The single flowers are over 2 inches in diameter, a bright, rich pink, with large, silvery white center and orange red stamens. Each, 30 cents.

MOSS ROSES.

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

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white; blooms in clusters; vigorous grower and hardy; very handsome and remains in bloom a long time. Each, 30 cents.



PERPETUAL RED—Similar to Perpetual White, except in color. It is fully as desirable and should be in every collection of moss roses. Each, 30 cents.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Blush, becoming quite pale or white; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses. Each, 30 cents.

One each of the four Mosses for \$1.10.

CLIMBING ROSES.

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

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, shading to rose color; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Each, 30 cents.

GREVILLE (Or Seven Sisters)—Blooms in large clusters, with flowers varying from white to crimson; luxuriant dark green foliage; perfectly hardy. Each, 30 cents.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Clear, bright, crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters; the best hardy climber in this climate. Each, 30 cents. One each of the above three roses for 80 cents.

RAMBLER ROSES.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Perfectly hardy, wonderful free flowering, rich, glowing crimson; a color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 8 to 12 feet long in a season after the first year, or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each, 30 cents.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Aglaia)—A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color a clear, decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. It is a rampant grower. Each, 30 cents.

PINK RAMBLER—This is a strong grower and one of the grandest bloomers in the list. Of a most beautiful pink and is becoming very popular. Each, 30 cents.

WHITE RAMBLER—Similar to the other Ramblers, but it is a pure pearl white in color. Each, 30 cents.

One each of the four Ramblers for \$1.10.

Please note the cash discounts offered on large orders elsewhere.

READ THIS.

We are enabled to make the low prices contained in this catalogue for strictly first-class stock, because we have adopted a **strictly cash** system. No one can afford to give the same prices on a credit basis that they can for cash. We intend to use everyone alike as near as we can under like circumstances, and no matter what you are worth or what your standing, please understand that I have adopted this rule—**cash before shipment in every case**, and cannot deviate from it. If you must buy on time, please do not bother me.

If you do not find listed such stock as you want, write us.

Notice that we list all trees by size or age, so that you know what you are buying.

Yours very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WHITING.



A row of DeSoto trees in bearing.

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PRUNERS

CALIFORNIA PRUNING SHEAR—This is one of the best shears made. Total length, 9 inches. Indestructible steel spring; will stand more rough usage and outlast any shear we have used. One pair is worth two pair of the ordinary cheap ones. Price by mail, prepaid, \$1.00 each; not prepaid, 85 cents.

PRUNING KNIFE—A good, strong, durable knife; strong hooked blade, made of best steel, with brown wooden handle, and made to close like an ordinary pocket-knife. For trimming it is enough better than an ordinary knife, to pay for itself in two day's work. Makes a smoother cut than the shears. Price, by mail prepaid, 75 cents each; not prepaid, 65 cents.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

THE SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Brookings, South Dakota.

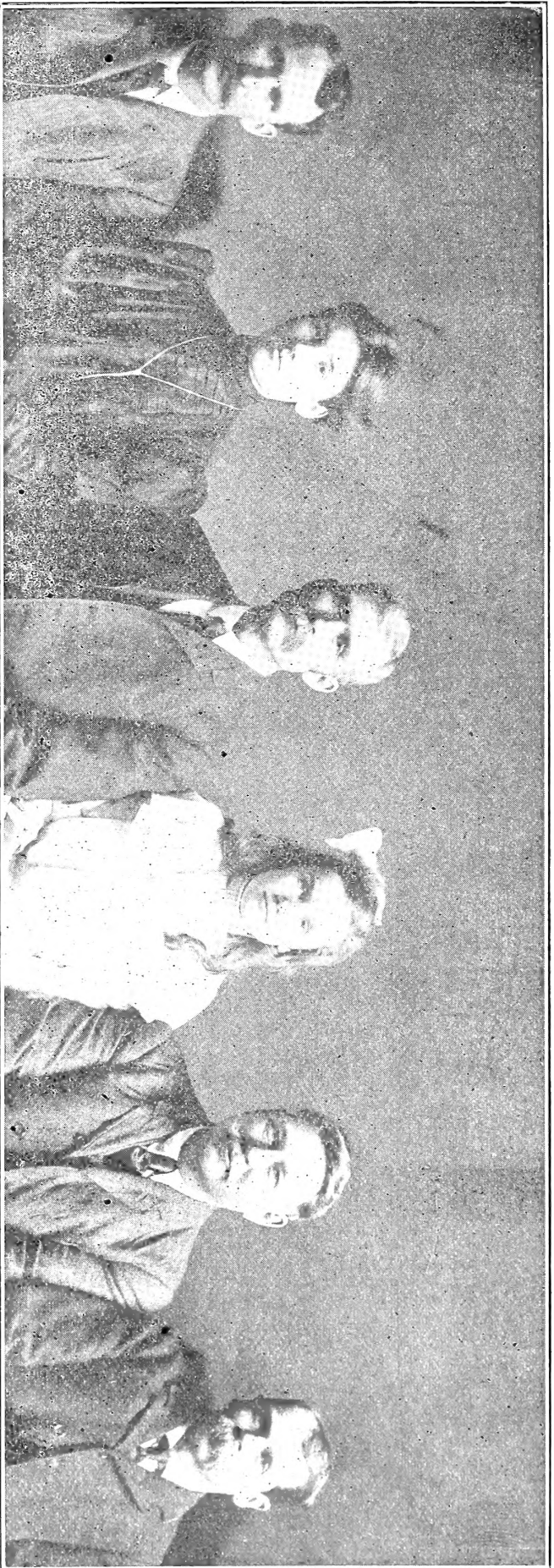
Certificate of Inspection

Brookings, S. D., September 7, 1905.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that on the 23d day of August, 1905, I examined the nursery stock growing in the Whiting Nurseries, George H. Whiting, proprietor, Yankton, South Dakota, and found no indications of the presence of San Jose scale or other dangerous insects or plant diseases.

This certificate, unless revoked, is good for one year from date of inspection. W. A. WHEELER, State Entomologist.



L. S. CARVER,
Mgt. of Bayfield, Wis.,
branch.

AGNES M. WHITING,
Stenographer and book-
keeper.

GEO. H. WHITING,
Proprietor.

HETTY H. WHITING,
Office helper.

FRANK GRIPP,
General foreman in
Nursery.

PERRY ISRAEL,
Head teamster and shipper.