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Home Nursery



22nd
Annual
Catalog and
Price List
1909

Irvin Ingels
La Fayette, Ills.





The Ingels Way of Selling Nursery Stock

“FROM ME TO THEE”



MY BUSINESS creed is this: I believe that nursery stock is worth a fair price and no more, and that selling through an Agent does not add a cent to its value, although it does add about 50 per cent to the price.

I believe that you, better than an Agent, can tell me what nursery stock you want.

I believe that you would rather deal direct with a Nurseryman who has lived and done business nearly a quarter of a century in one place, than with an Agent who sees you today and cannot be found later when you discover that he has made a “mistake.”

I believe my customers are entitled to stock that is “true to label,” and in addition to the benefit of my knowledge and experience which enable me to tell different varieties now without waiting two or three years for your trees to bear.

I believe that the only way to build up any business is to deal honestly with my patrons, and to send out good, live stock.

I believe that varieties that are hardy in this latitude will give more satisfaction than untried, and untested new varieties. I intend that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases, and if they are dissatisfied from any cause, I ask to be informed of the fact, so that I may do justice to them and to myself.

Very truly yours,
IRVIN INGELS,
Proprietor Home Nursery,
La Fayette, Illinois.

WHAT THE BANK SAYS:

JANES & Co., BANKERS

LAFAYETTE, ILL., JAN. 2, '09

To whom it may concern:

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Irvin Ingels, proprietor of the Home Nursery, of this place.

Mr. Ingels is a reliable man, whose word is never questioned.

Very truly,
JANES & CO.



IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

INTRODUCTION

In order to introduce ourselves and business to those receiving this our 22d Annual Catalog, who have never done any business with us, and to those who are unacquainted, will say that this is the 23d year we have been growing trees and plants for the market, and we attribute the extensive patronage we enjoy to the fact that we deal direct with the planter and furnish stock that is in good live condition and that in after years proves to be true to label.

We employ no agents of any kind, thus saving to our customers the useless 50 per cent paid agents for canvassing. There was a time that the farmer and those living in the rural districts, did not think they **could** order goods by mail, but things have changed since the advent of the Telephone, Rural Mail and Trolley lines. The farmer can catch onto a few things as well as anyone else.

In getting up this Catalog we aimed to make it a source of information to the prospective tree planter and fruit grower. A short and concise description of the different kinds of trees and plants, etc., offered, is given, as well as valuable cultural directions. This will be an aid to those who have never given any study to the different kinds of fruit trees or plants, and wish to obtain the best for a particular use or place.

I Know a Tree When I See It

Although I guarantee all trees bought of me to be "true to label," the knowledge of trees I possess is even more valuable to my customers, and a greater protection. A person may buy stock guaranteed "true to label," and not find out for two or three years that a mistake had been made. The reliable Nurseryman would replace that stock, but you would have lost two or three years' time, to say nothing of all the money and effort you had spent in taking care of your young orchard.

If you buy trees of me such a mistake as this is impossible. I have been in the Nursery business so many years, and I have made such a careful study of the different varieties of fruit, that I can tell from their shape, appearance, and habit of growth, whether they are really the trees named on the labels. I could go into my orchard and fill an order of different varieties of Apple trees without ever looking at the label. A label is simply a check upon my positive knowledge. For instance, if you order a Baldwin or Jonathan, I could not send you a Snow, Oldenberg, or a Greening. To my practiced eye the difference between these varieties is as great as between an Apple tree and a Cherry tree to the average observer. In the quarter of a century that I have been in the nursery business I have never made a mistake in filling an order.

I regard my knowledge of trees as being so important to my customers that I personally check out every order. I am willing to trust the other de-

tails of my business to men in my employ, but this matter of filling orders is so important to my customers, that I insist on giving it my personal attention.

Perhaps it seems strange to you that I can tell the different varieties of apples. I admit that some varieties look very much like certain other varieties, but that fact makes it all the more important to you that the man you buy your trees of, would know what he is sending you. I can illustrate this point by reminding you, that you can tell your own hogs if they go astray. To someone else your hogs might not look any different from others, but to you there are little points that enable you to recognize your own animals even when they are in with other flocks.

So it is with apples and other trees. One tree grows very light, another has a crooked growth, while still other varieties are straight; then there is a color of bark which differs in different varieties. Again, some varieties make more of a growth than others. All of these points have their significance to me, and insure fullest protection to everyone who buys trees from "INGELS."

I Am a Grower

We have upwards of 30 acres planted to Small Fruits for the market, and during the past twenty years and more have tested practically all the different kinds that have been introduced of any merit whatever. The list we are growing and offer for sale is the very best that we can obtain. In buying of us you have the benefit of our years of experience. It is all right for those that have plenty of time and money to try some of the wonderful new productions offered each year, but the average Fruit Grower wants varieties that have been tried and have known merit.

Being an Orchardist, I do a large amount of experimenting. I try out new varieties when they are introduced. If any better variety is developed I want it, because it means larger profits from my orchard.

During the last twenty years there have been a large number of varieties, of different fruits, introduced to the market. Many of these when tested out have proved to be failures, or shown to be inferior stock. I do not list any of these for sale. I will not sell to my customers any trees that I have not tested, or am not willing to grow in my own orchards. Everything I sell I know is good.

I ask you to bear in mind how thoroughly I protect your interests if you buy trees from me.

1st: You buy direct from the nursery, thereby saving a 50 per cent commission, and more than every Agent charges.

2d: You buy trees that are guaranteed "true to label."

3d: Every tree has received my personal inspection, so that I know it is "true to label," a knowledge which is worth more to you than my guarantee. It is a protection to you from the day your purchase is made, and not two or three years later.

4th: The trees you buy have been grown or tested by me, so that you can rely upon my statement that they are good, profitable and money making varieties.

Something About My Farm

The INGELS FARM where I grow my nursery stock, is one of the famous fruit farms of Illinois. Its history dates back to 1834, when the first owner secured his land by patent from the government. Two years later he set out his first orchard, sending back east to some of the famous fruit farms for his stock. Some of the trees set out in 1836, nearly three quarters of a century ago, are still bearing large crops of fruit, and are in healthy condition. I do not know of any other orchard in this central west that can show the record covering an equal number of years. From this fruit farm nearly every other orchard in this immediate vicinity was started from young scions grown on my farm. I have 230 acres. There is a wide diversity of soil, including clay and black loam. There are also prairie and timber, thus soil and location are admirably adapted to the cultivation of the highest grade of trees, small fruits, and general nursery stock.

I plant my stock where it will have the best growth. Let me illustrate: Strawberries may be planted in clay or black soil, or in sandy soil. Clay or black soil gives the best, and strong root development, and makes a hardier and thriftier plant. It costs more to cultivate plants in this kind of soil, and the expense of digging them up for shipment is greater, still I do not charge any more for my plants than you pay for vines grown on sandy soil, which can be pulled up by the roots instead of being dug up, as I have to do. But you will get more fruit, larger and sweeter berries from my vines than from those grown on sandy soil. What is true of strawberries is true of a large number of other plants.

My Trees are Adapted to the Corn Belt

This great central corn belt, that produces the greater portion of the world's corn crop, furnishes special opportunities for orchard planting and small fruit growing. In order to attain the greatest success, however, the variety must consist of trees that are adapted to the soil, climate, and other conditions of this section.

My farm here at Lafayette, Ill., is located almost in the hub of this great wealth producing territory. Soil and climatic conditions alike work together to produce increased, rapid, and hardy growth. It will be found that trees bought from me will give better results than those secured from almost any other location. I have a wide variety of soil on my farm, thus making it well adapted to all fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, bushes and vines grown in this temperate climate.

On part of my farm last season I grew 100 bushels of corn to the acre. Could there be stronger proof of the fertility of the soil? Soil that will grow corn is admirably adapted to producing thrifty growth of fruit trees.

Buy Stock With a Pedigree

It is important to get stock that is well grown. I grow strong healthy trees and plants of all kinds that are hardy in this latitude.

Spring or Fall Planting

In this latitude, spring is the best time for Tree Planting. Farther south, fall or winter is the best time. This far north, trees that are inclined to be a little tender, as grown in the nursery, are injured by being transplanted in the fall. And in no case is fall planting as good as spring this far north, and in many cases a positive injury.

If trees are to be transplanted in the fall, they should not be dug until the leaves have ripened and fallen off, which would be, in the case with most fruit trees, late in November or December first.

My Experience With Agents

It is now 12 years since I decided to do business with my customers direct. In these 12 years I have not employed a single Agent, and as long as I continue in business I shall not do so again.

When I first started in the business I employed Agents. I had all kinds, good and bad. I know the advantages as well as the disadvantages.

When I employed Agents I found it was almost impossible to get responsible, reliable men—men who would not make misrepresentations to customers to make sales, men who would not take an order for one variety, and then send their order to me for an entirely different and cheaper variety. They would get their commission from me on the variety they bought from me, and sell those trees to customers at a higher rate and pocket the difference. The customer had no means of knowing that the trees delivered to him were not the same as those he ordered. If the trees sent him have good size root growth, and are alive and thrifty, the Agent can get his money. By the time the customer finds out that he has been swindled the Agent has departed for other fields. My experience taught me that the average Agent would do anything to get an order.

When I was fully satisfied of this I determined that I would handle my own business, and would sell direct to my customers, so that I would be responsible for what they received. From that day to this no Agent has ever been in my employ, and no customer has ever received a tree different from the one ordered by him.

I have found my plan of selling direct to the customer the most satisfactory to them. How well I have succeeded is shown by the fact that in Stark County where I live, there are perhaps more orchards set out from trees grown by me than by all other nursery growers put together. The people who know me, and the customers who had dealings with me, have confidence in my integrity, and know that they will receive fair, honest treatment. As a result my business has grown from year to year, with increasing satisfaction to my customers.

Tricks of Agents

I suppose that almost every farmer has been fooled at some time or another by a Nursery Agent. In no other business does the buyer's faith have to be placed more in the man you buy of than in this line. Until the trees begin to bear the average farmer cannot tell whether his trees are "true to label" or not. A great many farmers have bought and paid for expensive varieties only to find out when their trees come to bearing age, that they had cheap worthless fruit.

Let me relate an experience that one of my neighbors had a few years ago: He bought, as he supposed, some fine varieties of apples. When the trees were delivered to him they showed thrifty growth, and seemed to be a most excellent purchase. They grew well, but when they came to bearing they proved to be Whitney Crabs. This man came to me, and wanted to know what he could do. The Agent he bought them of was beyond his reach, and even if he could have reached him the Agent would probably have given him no satisfaction. I told this farmer that the only thing to do was to top graft his entire orchard to the desired varieties, and at his request I did so. But, of course, this was an added expense to him, and his trees were delayed in bearing several years. This was one of those cases of the Agent delivering a good looking tree and getting his money. It was only after several years that the buyer learned how he had been swindled.



Young Stock in Nursery Rows.



View in Nursery Showing 3-year Apple Trees

Apple Trees

The varieties listed in this catalog are not only such as we can furnish and recommend, but what we have on hand of our own growing. All orders will be fresh dug, properly labeled and carefully packed. Where the selection of varieties is left to me, I will give the very best assortment. Order early while list is complete.

In this latitude apples have the best color and flavor as well as the longest keeping qualities. A great many planters have been discouraged in growing apples from having planted undesirable kinds or varieties that were not suited or adapted to this section of the country.

The farmer that plants one or more acres to orchard does not give up the use of that much ground, as he can raise almost as much of any of the farm or garden crops as he could if the trees were not there, at least until the trees come into bearing, after which the orchard will afford considerable pasture.

STANDARD TREES	
5 to 6 feet high	
Each	.....\$ 0.25
Per 10	..... 2.25
Per 100	..... 20.00



Budding Apple Trees

Summer

Astrachan Red—Large, deep crimson, sub-acid.

Duchess of Oldenberg—Streaked with red, good sized, juicy, rich, sub-acid, very productive, early bearer.

Early Harvest—Straw color, tender, juicy, fine flavor.

Red June—Medium sized, deep red, fine flavor, very early and productive, very best for eating.

Yellow Transparent—White, tender and juicy tree, comes into bearing immediately.

Fall

Autumn Strawberry—Tender, juicy, sub-acid.

Dyer—Rather large, light yellow; flesh very fine grained, tender, very juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor, having few equals. Season October to December.

Gravenstein—Large striped and of the very best quality, flesh very tender and breaking. Season Oct.

Maiden's Blush—Large, beautiful, yellow with blush cheek, best quality.

Bailey Sweet—Rather large, striped, flesh tender but not juicy, rich and sweet.

Wealthy—Large, red, sub-acid, very juicy, bears young, immensely productive.

Wolf River—Extremely large and handsome, shaded and striped with red, early bearer, very hardy.

Fameuse or Snow—Deep Crimson, flesh white.

STANDARD TREES	
5 to 6 feet high	
Each	\$ 0.25
Per 10	2.25
Per 100	20.00

Winter

Arkansas Black—A remarkably large and handsome crimson-black apple, flesh yellow, juicy and delicious, keeping late, February to April.

Ben Davis—Large, striped red, good bearer.

Dominie—Large, light yellow, striped, extra fine quality.

Grimes Golden Pippin—Good sized, yellow, of very best quality.

Golden Russet—Dull russet, crisp, juicy, rich.

Jonathan—Medium sized, dark red, extra fine quality.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large, dark red, hardy and productive, vigorous grower.

Salome—Large, similar in color and flavor to Jeneting, tree hardy.

Willow Twig—A well known variety, large, striped, sub-acid, good keeper.

Minkler —

Large,
greenish yellow,
striped
red, fine
quality, good
bearer.

STANDARD TREES	
5 to 6 feet high	
Each	\$ 0.25
Per 10	2.25
Per 100	20.00

Missouri Pippin—Medium sized, bright red, flesh white and firm, aromatic, early bearer.

Milam—Medium, dull red, splendid keeper, and of best quality.

McIntosh Red—A handsome apple of fine quality.

Northern Spy—Large, striped, mild sub-acid, delicious flavor.

Northwestern Greening—Very hardy, yellow, of good size.

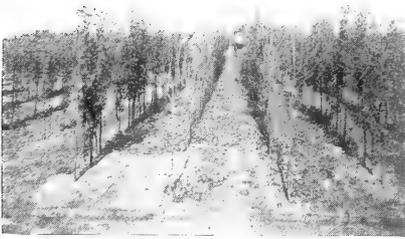
Pennock or Large Romanite—Red, coarse grained, mild flavor.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow shaded red, good quality.



Block of Three-Year-Old Apple Trees

(Winter Apples concluded on next page.)



Young Apple Trees in the Nursery Row
Stripping leaves preparatory for fall digging. From
a photograph

Roman Stem—Medium sized, yellow, lightly russeted, extra good quality.

Yellow Belleflower—Large, yellow, flesh tender and juicy, one of the best.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine winter)—Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent shipping apple.

Dwarf Apple Trees

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.00

Apple trees grown as dwarfs come into bearing very much sooner than standards, in fact they begin to bear the second year after planting. They are well adapted for town lots or small garden, where a large tree would not be desirable. The following list embraces the most popular summer varieties.

Astrachan Red—Large, deep crimson, sub-acid.

Yellow Transparent—White, tender, and juicy, tree comes into bearing immediately.

Crab Apple Trees

First-class, 5 to 6 feet. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00

Hyslop—Large, dark, red, productive, valuable; best for all purposes.

Transcendent—This is one of the best and largest of the Siberian Crab. The fruits are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; bright yellow, striped red; excellent for culinary; immensely productive.



Young Apple Orchard of 20 Acres

Rows 80 Rods Long, 32 Feet Apart

Pear Trees

There used to be an old saying that "he who plants Pears, plants for his heirs." The old varieties of Pears planted as standards required from ten to fifteen years to come into bearing. However, now we have kinds that bear quite young, some even showing fruit in the nursery row, and bear abundantly two and three years after planting. Our list of varieties are only a few, but are most satisfactory for this particular region.

Standard Pears

- Kieffer**—Very large, handsome pear, keeps well into winter, early and abundant bearer. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.
- Seckel**—Small, skin rich yellowish brown, the richest and highest flavored pear known. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.
- Goodale**—Medium large, excellent flavor, ripens early in July. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.
- Duchess de Angouleme**—Large size, late fall. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarfs are grown on Quince stock, and should be planted deep. They come into bearing second year after planting and bear yearly.

- Duchess de Angouleme**—Large size, late fall. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.
- Seckel**—For description see under Standard. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.



Creek on the Farm where the Boys Skate



Peach Orchard on Home Nursery Grounds

The Largest in This Part of the State

Trees Three Years Planted

Peach Trees

First class, 5 to 7 feet. Each 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.00; per 1,000, \$100.00

The Peach is perhaps the most luscious fruit fresh from the tree and when canned retains its original flavor, making it one of the most desirable fruits. Some are discouraged in planting, owing to its being often killed in the bud by warm spells in the winter followed by low temperature. However, we do not always have these conditions. The trees are easily grown and come into bearing immediately. Plant the trees and be sure of a crop when it comes. The following varieties are arranged in their order of ripening, which extends from June into October. Except as noted, all are Freestones.

Alexander—Medium to large, skin greenish white, shaded to rich red, flesh very juicy, clingstone. July 1.

Greensboro—Skin beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast, flesh white,

very juicy and of extra quality for so early a peach.

August.

Champion—An early peach; large, handsome, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich, juicy; freestone. August.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

FIRST CLASS TREES	
5 to 7 feet high	
Each	\$0.25
Per 10	2.00
Per 100	18.00
Per 1000	100.00

Foster—A large yellow peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripe about the same time as Crawford's Early, or a little earlier.

Oldmixon Free—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early.

Fitzgerald—From Canada. Similar to Crawford's Early, but said to be superior. Recommended for its hardiness.

Elberta—One of the most valuable of the newer varieties. Fruit large, handsome, with golden yellow skin, covered with a bright crimson blush. Flesh yellow, juicy; quality good, though not quite equal to the Crawford. Valuable for market. Ripens after Crawford's Early.

Crosby—Fruit medium, roundish, slightly flattened, bright

orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on sunny side; good in quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Stump the World—Red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive, and good; ripens here about the close of peach season. Last of September.

Salway—Large, creamy yellow, crimson red cheeks, flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet. October.

THRIFTY TREES	
5 to 7 feet high	
Each	\$0.25
Per 100	2.00
Per 1000	18.00
Per 1000	100.00



Peach Seedlings. Budders at Work in Part of a Large Field at Home Nursery



Plum Orchard, Home Nursery Grounds

Wagon Loads of Plums are Gathered at a Time

Plums

Plums are of the easiest culture. The trees come into bearing soon after planting, and are annual bearers. There are three distinct classes that are grown here, viz:

Native—Or those from our wild species found growing along streams everywhere.

European—Those introduced from Europe and called Tame or Domestic Plums and

Japanese—A species recently introduced from Japan from which have sprung many excellent kinds. We are growing the most valuable varieties of the three different species.

Native Varieties Plums

5 to 7 feet, each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00

De Sota—The fruit is of medium size, dappled red and yellow, ripening in September, and is firm, sweet and juicy. The tree is hardy and productive. Good for general planting and market purposes.

Forest Garden—The fruit is very large and round, purplish red, mottled with yellow, juicy, sweet and

TRUE TO NAME
5 to 7 feet high
Each \$0.35
Per 10..... 3.00

rich. The tree is clean, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Wild Goose—Old and widely planted, variety large, light red, very early, season July 15.

Wolf—Free stone, large size, red, productive.

Wisconsin Red—Called Miner by some, very large, red, flesh solid, sweet, tree an annual bearer.

European Varieties Plums

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50

Green Gage—Very large, greenish, fine flavor.

Damson—Fruit medium; juicy, rather tart; skin dark purple covered with thick blue bloom; fine for preserving; enormously productive. September.

Bristol—Large, dull reddish purple, very hardy and a good bearer, originated in Henry County, Illinois.

Felleberg (French or Italian Prune)—A fine late plum, oval; purple, flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Sept.

Japan Varieties Plums

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50

Abundance—Large, lemon yellow, oldest and best known sort.

Burbank—Very large, excellent quality, hardy tree, extremely productive.

Ogon—Bright golden yellow, one of the largest of the Japs; Freestone.

Note—The Japan Plums are growing in favor each year on account of their large size and excellent flavor. The trees are extremely hardy and very prolific.

HEALTHY TREES	
Each	\$0.40
Per 10	3.50



Photograph of Japan Plum Taken on Home Nursery Grounds, July 1898



Cherry Orchard With Grapes Planted Between the Rows

Cherry Trees

Two years old, first-class, 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50

On account of its ripening early in June, the Cherry is one of the most popular tree fruits. The trees come into bearing soon after planting and bear annually, a very few trees producing all an ordinary family could use. The Early Richmond still takes the lead, and is a most valuable variety. An early and constant bearer. No one need be without this most excellent early fruit.

Our Cherries are grown on Mahaleb Cherry Stocks, and the trees will not sprout up from the root when planted in the orchard. This way of growing them dwarfs them to a certain extent and induces early and abundant bearing. The Cherry is rather difficult to transplant and care should be used in the handling the trees as well as in the preparation of the hole for planting. The roots should not be exposed to the hot sun or wind any length of time, and before placing in the ground the roots should be cut off at the ends back to fresh live wood, so that new roots will push out into growth immediately.

Early Richmond—Large, bright red, most popular kind, very productive, bears soon after planting.

Montmorency—Large, red, very productive, ten days later than Early Richmond.

English Morello—Blackish red, juicy, acid, good, very late.

Grapes

The Grape is the most wholesome of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building and still it yields its graceful bunches of luscious blooming fruit from July until November. The following varieties we have found to be the very best for this particular section.

Agawam—(Roger's No. 15). Old, reliable, large, red, one of the very best; ripens early. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Concord—Well known standard variety, succeeds wherever grapes will grow, very prolific. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Moore's Early—Very large, purple, exceedingly hardy, two weeks earlier than Concord. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Moore's Diamond—The leading early

white grape, vine like the Concord in growth, hardiness and foliage. Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Niagara—Large, greenish white, excellent quality. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Pocklington—Golden yellow, very aromatic and sweet. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Worden—One of the best black grapes; berry and bunch large; very productive and hardy. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Miscellaneous Fruits

APRICOTS—Russian—4 to 5 feet, each, 40c; per 10, \$3.00

QUINCE—First-class—4 to 6 feet, each, 40c

MULBERRIES—Russian—5 to 6 feet, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00



Hardy Hydrangia (bush form), Home Nursery Grounds.



Berry Pickers' Tents.—During the months of June, July and part of August, we have employed from twenty to forty Fruit Pickers who camp out in Tents which we furnish free. A healthful as well as profitable employment.

Gooseberries and Currants

Like all other small fruits these need a rich soil to get best results. The worms that eat the foliage can be killed by sprinkling bushes with water to which Paris Green has been added at the rate of a teaspoonful to ten quarts of water. This should be done as soon as bushes leaf out and again in two weeks. Some use powdered Hellebore, which is just as effective.

The Gooseberry and Currants are the first fruits that can be used and, in fact, are the first fruits of the season. They can be gathered fresh from May until late in August. This is a fruit that will thrive anywhere and is valuable for pies, jellies, jams, and preserves.

Gooseberries

2 years old

Houghton—(American variety), clear red when fully ripe, very prolific and profitable. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00.

Downing—(American variety), large, white, valuable. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25.

Industry—(English variety) inch to inch and one-fourth in diameter; free from mildew; the best English variety. Each, 25c.

Currants

2 years old

Victoria—Old and reliable sort. Each, 10c; per 10, 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

White Grape—Very prolific, mild flavor, large. Each, 10c; per 10, 75c.

Fay's Prolific—Heavy bearer, bright red, large size. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00.

Franco-German—A fine new red currant of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive. 10c each.

Raspberries

Note—The Raspberry, being a native fruit, and found growing wild along the edge of woods and in hedges, as well as various other places, grows to perfection when given proper culture and training. In fact, there is no native fruit that will give quicker or larger return for the amount of time spent on it. We have over ten acres devoted to Raspberries and have been growing this excellent fruit for the market during the past 20 years and over. The following varieties are the best out of a long list that we have tested on our grounds. For a succession of fruit plant both early and late varieties.

Gregg (Black Cap)—Well known, large, late variety. Per 10, 30c; per 100, \$2.50.

Cumberland—A mammoth midseason black-cap that loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries outsell all others of their season, are firm enough to ship well, and of good quality. In hardiness and productivity, among the best. Per 10, 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

Columbian—This variety ranks very near the top for amazing productivity, vigor and the quality of its very large, dark red fruits. It is an improvement on Shaffer in color and firmness of berry, while retaining its delicious flavor. The bush is very hardy and grows to such great size that it requires extra room. Unexcelled for market and all culinary uses. Per 10, 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

Miller's Red—Very early. Berries bright red, large and hold their size to the end of the season. Very



Blackcap Raspberry
Showing Growth of Vines

firm, hence valuable to ship to distant market. Price: Per 10, 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

Cuthbert (Red)—Best of the reds, long, season. Per 10, 30c; per 100, \$2.00.

Golden Queen—Large, beautiful fruits of a pale amber color; firm and delicious. The canes are hardy, of strongest growth and wonderfully productive. A very superior desert fruit. Succeeds in all sections. Per 10, 25c; per 100, \$2.00.

Blackberries

If you want low, stocky bushes that will produce large berries, pinch the ends of the canes when they get two and a half to three feet high, and following spring cut the side branches back to eighteen inches in length. Cut out all suckers or sprouts that come up between the rows.

Snyder—Well known, valuable, early variety, per 10, 25c; per 100, \$2.00.

Strawberries

First-class plants, per 10, 25c; per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$8.00

Note—Have to offer the following varieties arranged in their order of ripening. Have given no description as they are all good kinds and differ very little in size, color or flavor. One should always set several kinds in one planting no matter how few you put out, their blossoms will cross-fertilize better and produce much more and larger fruit.

Male Varieties:

Texas,
August Luther,
Dunlap,
Lady Thompson,
Parker Earl,
Gandy,
Brandywine.

Female Varieties:

Crescent,
Haverland,
Bubach,
Warfield,
Windsor Chief.

The above list includes the largest, earliest, as well as the latest strawberries grown, also the most profitable for this soil and climate.

In the quarter of a century that we have been growing this luscious fruit for the market we have tested a great many varieties and our advice ought to be worth something to the inexperienced in making selection of kinds to plant. A great many of my customers leave the selection of varieties to me and we always give them the very best kinds in assortment of early, medium and late kinds. This will give them fresh berries for a period of four weeks in succession.

Culture—Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with the plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row, this is for field culture and where the matted row is used. For hill culture and small plantings plant closer. It is very important that the plants be kept perfectly clean the first year, they being by nature of a very low growing habit are easily over-run with weeds. If kept clean the first season they become established and will thrive regardless of the weeds which may be kept in check with a scythe succeeding years.

A bed once established will last and produce well for several years without any plowing or hoeing by mowing the weeds over the tops two or three times during the season.

Caution—Remember in buying anything of us you are dealing direct with the nursery, and have no tree agent's salary or dealer's commission to pay. We guarantee all stock as represented or money paid for them refunded.



Catalpa Bungei, Three Years Planted. Home Nursery Grounds.

Ornamental Trees

Ash (white)—A rapid growing native tree of fine outline, excellent for avenues and parks.

Height, 10 to 12 ft. Each.....\$0.40 Per 10.....\$3.00

Birch (European White)—Rapid grower, white bark, beautiful for streets, avenues and cemeteries.

Height, 6 to 8 ft. Each.....\$0.50 Per 10.....\$4.00

Height, 8 to 10 ft. Each......75 Per 10..... 5.00

Elm (American White)—Makes a rapid growth, attains a large size with a spreading top.

Height, 6 to 7 ft. Each.....\$0.25 Per 10.....\$2.00

Height, 8 to 10 ft. Each......40 Per 10..... 3.50

Height, 9 to 12 ft. Each......50 Per 10..... 4.00

Hard Maple—Medium, slow growth, dense shade, round, spreading top, beautiful tree.

Height, 6 to 8 ft. Each.....\$0.40 Per 10.....\$3.50

Height, 8 to 10 ft. Each......50 Per 10..... 4.50

Height, 10 to 12 ft. Each......75 Per 10..... 5.00

Soft Maple—Very rapid grower, makes a beautiful tree; while young should have the leading shoots cut back each year to prevent tree from becoming too large.

Height, 6 to 8 ft. Each.....\$0.25 Per 10.....\$2.00

Height, 9 to 12 ft. Each......35 Per 10..... 2.50



Carolina Poplar Trees
Eight Feet High—Four Months After Cuttings Were Planted

Poplar Carolina—A hardy native tree of exceedingly rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves, grows anywhere.

Height, 7 to 8 ft. Each.....	\$0.25	Per 10.....	\$2.00
Height, 8 to 10 ft. Each.....	.30	Per 10.....	2.50
Height, 10 to 12 ft. Each.....	.40	Per 10.....	3.50

Norway Poplar—Lately introduced from Norway, of rapid growth like the Carolina Poplar, but of more spreading habit, top thickly branched, will supersede the Carolina Poplar as an ornamental tree.

Height, 6 to 7 ft. Each.....	\$0.50	Per 10.....	\$4.00
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Catalpa Bungii—A very dwarf growing variety of hardy Catalpa introduced from Asia, which grows in a round and very dense form. We have this grafted about six foot high on the Hardy Catalpa, which makes a beautiful tree for ornamental grounds (see photograph). Price, each.....\$1.50

The above list of shade trees are all twice transplanted and have well shaped tops, and are far superior to trees dug from the timber.

We have special machinery for digging the large trees and they will be taken up with the least possible injury to the roots.

Ornamental Weeping Trees

Cut-leaved Birch—The most popular tree of its class, makes a tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and beautiful cut foliage.

Height, 6 to 7 ft. Each.....\$1.00
 Height, 8 to 10 ft. Each..... 1.50

Camperdown Elm—Weeping variety of Scotch Elm. The branches grow horizontally and downward in strangely crooked lines, never getting much higher than where grafted, usually about 6 feet high.

Price, 3-year-old head.....\$1.00

Mt. Ash—A fast growing, weeping tree, with tortuous spreading branches.
 Each\$1.50

Tea's Mulberry—The most perfect weeping tree grown, does well in any situation, absolutely hardy and easily transplanted. Each.....\$1.50

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

Note—The following shrubs are all 2 to 3 foot high and are 25c each, except as otherwise noted. Per 10, or more, assorted, \$2.00. Per 50, or more, in full assortment, at the rate of 15c each.

Berberry—These useful shrubs are of easy growth, branches are very prickly and are very admirably adapted for hedging, can be trained to any desired shape.

Common Berberry—Bright, green leaves.

Purple Leaved Berberry—Leaves dark purple, very striking.

Thunbergii (Japan Berberry)—Dwarf, graceful habit, foliage small, changing to bright red in the early fall; very showy.

Bush Honeysuckle—Blooms in early spring with beautiful pink and white flowers followed by pure



Tree Form, Hardy Hydrangia

white berries, making a handsome plant the entire season; two varieties.

Calycanthus (Spicewood)—Flowers chocolate color, sweet scented, blooms nearly the entire summer.

Hardy Hydrangia—Blooms from July until frost, the finest shrub for lawn or border yet introduced. Price, each, bush form, 40c. Tree form, \$1.00. See photograph on another page.

Lilac—Old fashioned kind, blooms profusely in early spring, very fragrant.

Pryus Japonica (Burning Bush)—Flowers bright red, one of the first shrubs to bloom in the spring.

Snowball—Well known favorite shrub, great bloomer.

Japan Snowball—Introduced from China, flowers more delicate white than our common Snowball, more valuable in many respects. Each, 40c.

Spirea Van Houtti (Bridal Wreath)—Best of the Spirea, blooms pure white. May and June.

Note—Please write for special prices in an assortment of shrubs for planting in masses.

Syringa Grandiflora—Flowers waxy white, very fragrant, last of June.

Deutzia—Pride of Rochester, a valuable hardy shrub from Japan, the flowers are produced the latter part of June in racemes four to six inches long. Price, each, 40c.

Wigelia (var. Rosea)—Pink, bloom in June and July so full as to nearly hide the foliage, a very desirable shrub.

Flowering Almond—This familiar shrub is always a favorite, blooms full in May before the leaves come out. Two varieties, **White** and **Red**.

Flowering Currant—Extremely fragrant in bloom, flowers early in May. Two varieties, **White** and **Red**.

Amor Privet—This is equal in every respect to the California Privet and has proven hardy in this section of country, while the latter, winter kills. One of the finest shrubs for ornamental hedging, can be sheared to any desired form and holds its rich green foliage till late in December. Price, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.



Home Nursery, Grounds in Winter

Hardy Climbing Plants

American Ivy—Excellent climber, beautiful autumn foliage. Each, 25c.

Boston Ivy—Leaves smaller than the American Ivy, and overlap one another, forming a dense mass of green, foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. Plant a little tender while young, requiring protection the first winter, but is quite hardy when once established. Price, each, 50c.

Trumpet Vine—Large trumpet-shaped flowers, vigorous grower. Each, 25c.

Clematis Henryi (White)—A vigorous grower and a free bloomer, producing its large pure white flowers constantly during summer and early autumn. The best large-flowered pure white variety. Price, each, 75c.

Clematis Jackmani (Purple)—The flowers are large, intense rich velvety violet-purple, and are produced

in such masses as to form a cloud of bloom. Although introduced more than forty years ago, the Jackmani has maintained its place as the best known Clematis, with few equals and no superiors. Each, 75c.

Clematis Madams Sdouard Andre (Red)—The nearest approach to a bright red yet offered. Of the Jackmani type, with large six-petaled flowers of a distinct, pleasing shade of carmine, borne in great profusion. Price, each, 75c.

Clematis Paniculata—Very rapid growth, small white flower. Each, 50c.

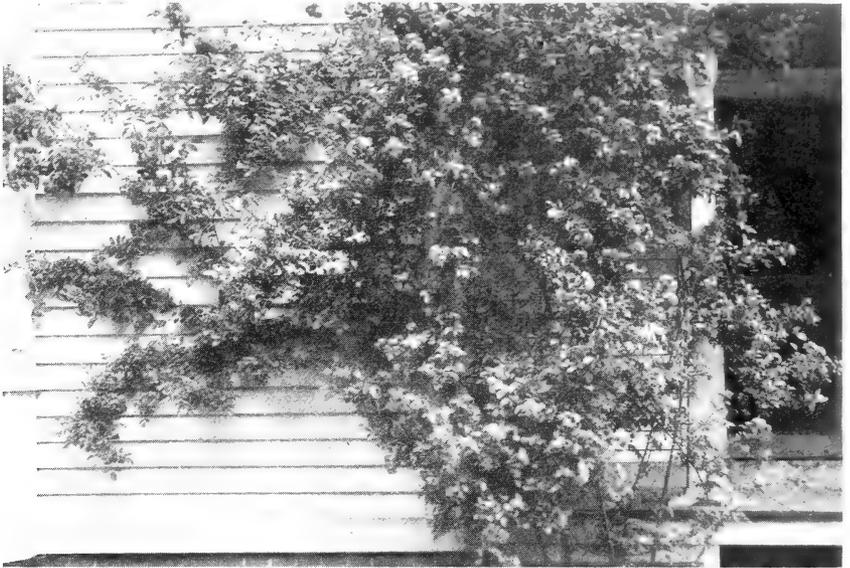
Honeysuckle Chinese Evergreen—Good bloomer, holds foliage into winter, 3 years, each, 50c.

Purple Wisteria—Splendid hardy climber, flowers in large clusters, pale blue. Each, 35c.

Note—The Jackmani Clematis should never be planted in a hot sunny situation. This is one cause of so many failing to grow this most valuable climber. It should have partial shade during the heat of the day. A north or east exposure is preferable.



Orchard, Home Nursery



Crimson Rambler in Bloom

Showing Two Years Growth—Finest Hardy Climbing Rose Yet Introduced

Hardy Roses

All strong plants, 1½ to 3 feet high

Crimson Rambler—Of recent introduction, proves to be extra hardy, free bloomer and strong grower, flowers are produced in clusters of 35 and 40 each; color, dark crimson, 2 to 3-foot plant, blooming size. Each, 50c.

Dorothy Perkins—Large, full, double flowers of a beautiful shell-pink; a grand Rose in every way. Each, 40c.

Seven Sisters—Flowers in clusters, opening a light rose color, chang-

ing to white, beautiful climber. Each, 25c.

Prairie Queen—Well known climber, bright, rosy red, foliage large. Each, 30c.

Persian Yellow—Double, bright yellow, a fine bloomer. Each, 25c.

Mad Plantier—Double, white June rose, each, 25c.

Henry Martin—Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers; full, sweet and finely mossed. Each, 40c.

Note—The above Roses are classed as June Roses and bloom only in June. For Monthly or Perpetual Bloomers, see under Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Two-year-old. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)—Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced. Price, each, 50c.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Ever-flowering, brilliant, crimson, large, and of hardy habit.

Paul Neyron—Largest ever-blooming rose known, free bloomer, deep rose color.

La France—An old favorite, and probably the most popular Rose the world over. A model garden Rose in every way; flowers clear satiny-

pink; large, very full and of perfect form. Each, 50c.

Coquette des Alps—One of the finest pure white Hybrid Perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; color, pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale bluish; profuse bloomer.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant rose color, with long, pointed buds and large, perfectly formed blossoms; delightfully fragrant. A vigorous grower and persistent bloomer. One of the best in this class.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Dark crimson changing to maroon.

Note—There are a great many different kinds and classes of Roses of more or less merit. What we have to offer are the most popular and desirable kinds.



Norway Spruce on the left; Scotch Pine on the right



Arbor Vitae Windbreak
6 to 8 feet high, 2 Years Planted

Evergreens

	Size	Each	Per 10	Per 100
American Arbor Vitae	12—15 in. ....	.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
	12—18 in. stocky	\$0.20	1.75	10.00
	18—24 in. stocky .....	.25	2.00	12.00
	2 —3 ft. heavy .....	.30	3.50	.....
	3 —4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	.....
	5 —6 ft. ....	.50	4.00	25.00

Note—The Arbor Vitae is well adapted for ornamental hedging or for windbreaks. Rapid grower, perfectly hardy, native tree. Grows to a height of from 40 to 50 feet. In Canada and along the lakes it is known as White Cedar and is cut for railroad ties and telegraph poles. For ornamental hedging varieties are the best out of a long list that we have tested on our grounds, size of the plants used.

Pyramadalis Vitae	2½—3 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
	3 —3½ ft. ....	.60	5.00	.....
Balsam Fir	2 —3 ft. ....	.40	.....	.....
Red Cedar	2 —3 ft. ....	.40	.....	.....
	3 —4 ft. ....	.50	.....	.....
Irish Juniper	2½—3 ft. ....	.40	3.50	.....
	3 —3½ ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
Colorado Blue Spruce	3 —4 ft. specimens..	.75	.....	.....



Scotch Pine Windbreak

Showing Rapid Growth, as well as Dense and Spreading Habit

	Size	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Scotch Pine	1½—2 ft. stocky .....	.20	1.50	10.00
	4 —5 ft. ....	.50	4.00	.....
	5 —6 ft. ....	.60	5.00	25.00
	6 —7 ft. ....	.75	6.00	30.00
White Pine	4 —6 ft. specimens..	.50	.....	.....

Norway Spruce—Extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. This is the big tree of Norway and is widely planted for ornament and for shelter belts. Very easy to transplant.

Regia Pine	1½—2 ft. stocky .....	.20	1.50	10.00
Norway Spruce	10—12 in. ....	.....	1.00	7.50
	12—15 in. stocky .....	.25	1.50	9.00
	15—18 in. stocky .....	.30	1.75	10.00
	18—24 in. stocky .....	.35	2.00	12.00

SCOTCH PINE

Note—Is one of the most rapid growing, hardy evergreens we have, with stout, erect shoots and silvery foliage. Easily transplanted and most valuable for windbreaks as well as for ornamental planting.

Important—In buying Evergreens it is of the most vital importance that the roots are kept in a moist condition while out of the ground. In getting your trees of us you are assured of having them fresh dug and carefully packed.

Miscellaneous

Rhubarb Linneas (Pie Plant)—Fine and tart. Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal—Very large, tender. Per 10, 25c; per 100, \$1.50.

Osage Hedge—Plants one year old, first-class. Per 100, 50c; per 1,000, \$3.00.

Berry Box Lumber at wholesale prices.

We buy Berry Boxes, Crates, Peach and Grape Baskets by the carload, and can furnish these at manufacturers prices, saving you the freight.

Quart Berry Boxes made up, 500 in a crate, per 500, \$1.75; per 1000, \$3.25.

Twenty-four Quart Crates to match, each 12c, made up.

Half bushel Diamond Market Basket, each 5c.

Bushel Peach Basket with rack cover, each 18c.

Bushel Apple Box, made up, each, 13c.

Five-pound Grape Basket, each, 3½c.

Vegetable Plants in season; Cabbage, Tomato, Celery, etc.

What Depth to Plant

Trees should not be planted but very little deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Enough to allow for settling of soil. Roots too deep do not get warmth enough to induce early growth. Bear in mind always in planting roots of any kind that they need soil in close contact with them in order to draw nourishment.

All views shown in this catalog were taken on Home Nursery Grounds.

Distances of Planting

	Rows apart	Apart in row
Apple	30 feet	20 feet
Pears	16 feet	12 feet
Plums	20 feet	16 feet
Peaches	16 feet	10 feet
Grapes	7 feet	6 feet
Raspberries	7 feet	3 feet
Blackberries	8 feet	2 feet
Gooseberries	6 feet	4 feet
Currants	6 feet	4 feet
Strawberries	3 feet	2 feet
Asparagus	3½ feet	2 feet

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil plant closer.

My Customers Are Satisfied

IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

RIO, ILL., April 15, 1908.

Dear Sir: I received the trees in good order. Enclose money order for the amount of bill, \$.....

Yours truly,

GEORGE W. FOLGER.

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

MONICA, ILL., April 16, 1908.

Dear Sir: Trees all received O. K. Evergreens look fine. Yours for success,

C. W. FRY.

HOME NURSERY, La Fayette, Ill.

CAMBRIDGE, ILL., April 24, 1908.

Gents: Please find M. O. for \$..... for the 400 hedge plants and apple trees sent; they were received in first-class condition. Yours truly,

GEO. H. FESLER.

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill. 6332 EGGLESTON AVE., CHICAGO, April 7, 1908.

Dear Sir: We are well pleased with the trees we got from you last Spring. Respectfully,

R. B. DICKEY.

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

PRINCEVILLE, ILL., April 27, 1908.

Dear Sir: The Evergreen trees came and were found in excellent condition..... They are so large that they make a very good fence right now. Received many favorable comments on the thrifty looks of these trees.

.....

Respectfully yours,

A. A. DAART.

MR. IRVIN INGELS.

PRINCEVILLE, ILL., May 11, 1908.

Dear Sir: Trees are all doing nicely; I am only sorry that I did not order more at the time, but will set out more next year.

Yours truly,

REV. C. P. O'NEILL.

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

MIDDLETOWN, ILL., April 3, 1908.

Dear Sir: Will enclose \$..... for your trees; got them in good shape.

Yours truly,

ADOLPH NEUWERTH.

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

CORNELL, ILL., April 1, 1908.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed draft for the amount due, \$..... I am well pleased with all the stock we received. Wishing you success, I remain, as ever, your customer,

MRS. Z. R. JONES.

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

ALTA, ILL., April 14, 1908.

Dear Sir: I enclose Money Order for \$..... Trees received promptly and in good condition.

JOHN C. HOLMES.

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

NELSON, NEB., April 8, 1908.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find draft for \$..... We are well pleased with the goods. Thanking you for your prompt attention and delivery.

Yours, etc.,

I. G. FOSTER.

You May Write to These Banks About Me

FINANCIAL REFERENCES BY PERMISSION: Savings Bank, Kewanee, Ill.; Union National Bank, Kewanee, Ill.; Kewanee National Bank, Kewanee, Ill.; First National Bank, Kewanee, Ill.; L. M. Yocum & Co., Bankers, Galva, Ill.; First National Bank, Galva, Ill.; Galva State Bank, Galva, Ill.; Scott, Wrigley & Hammond, Bankers, Wyoming, Ill.; Auten & Auten, Bankers, Princeville, Ill.; Toulon State Bank, Toulon, Ill.; Burge, Dewey & Gould, Bankers, Toulon, Ill.

Terms and Conditions

All orders must be accompanied by Money Order, Bank Draft or Personal Cheque for the full amount.

C. O. D. Orders—Customers sending us satisfactory references, goods will be shipped with privilege of examining same before accepting or paying for them. This method insures us getting our pay, if we send the right kind of stock, and insures you getting just what you ordered before paying your money.

Prices include Packing and delivering to the Railroad or Express Companies, except on the very large Evergreens by the 100, for which actual cost will be charged.

Five will be furnished at the 10, 50 at 100 and 500 at the 1,000 rates. Stock that does not grow under proper treatment will be replaced at half price.

Making Selection of Varieties—When so desired we make selection of the different kinds of fruits or trees wanted, giving an assortment of early, medium and late kinds. This will apply especially to Apple, Peach and Strawberry.

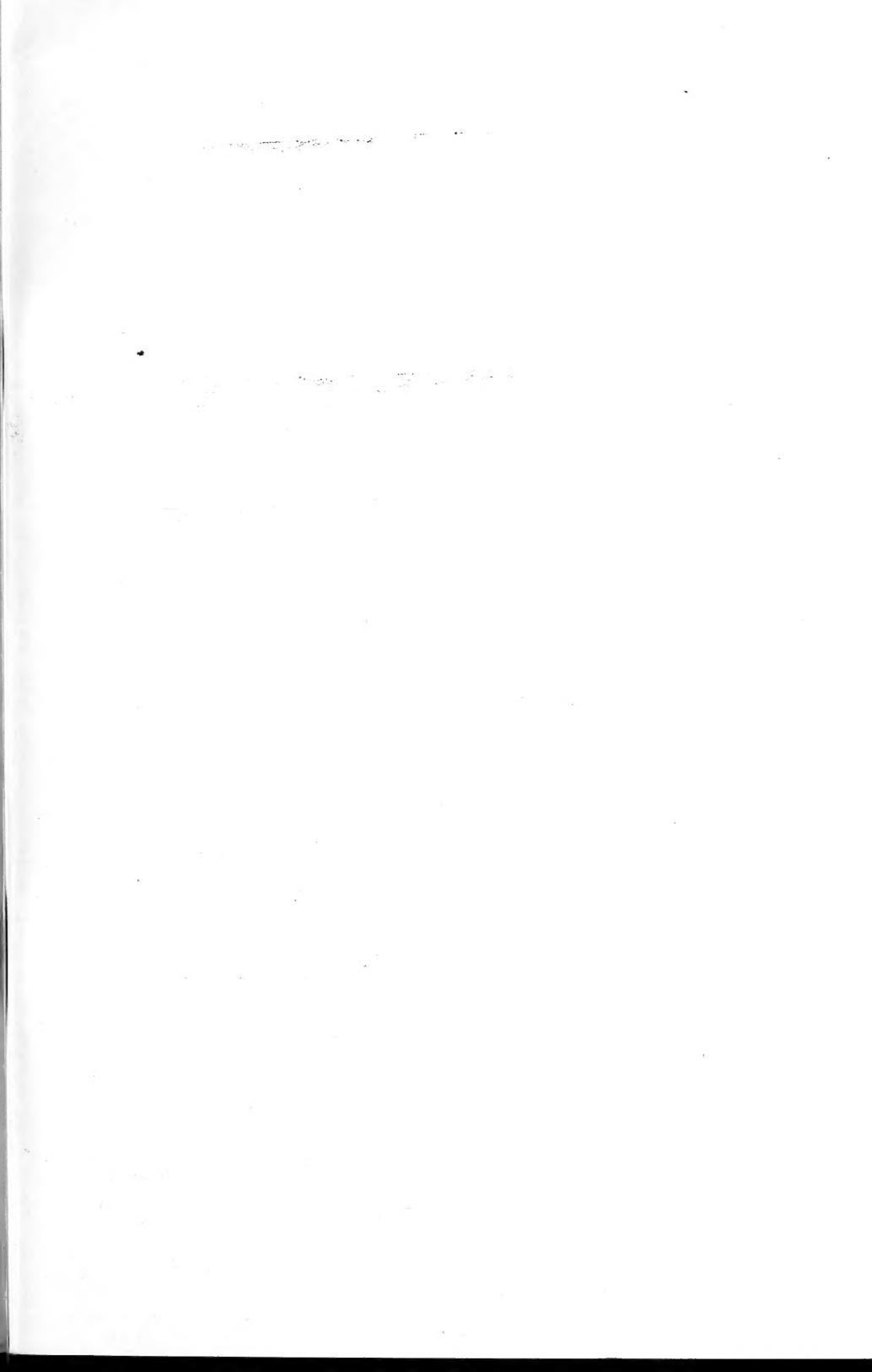
Order Early—Do not delay ordering until you are ready to plant, order now while our list of varieties is complete, which insures you getting the kinds you want and when you want them. Shipped in proper time for planting.

Am anxious that all the stock I sell shall live and flourish, and that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. If they are dissatisfied in any way I wish to be informed of the fact and allowed to do justice to them and myself.

Certificate of Health—Our grounds are annually inspected by the state entomologist, and we hold a certificate from him that there is no dangerous insect or contagious disease of fruits on our premises.

Address all correspondence to,

**HOME NURSERY,
La Fayette, Illinois,**





IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

The Home Nursery
La Fayette, Ills.