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DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

-OF-

**FRUIT TREES,
PLANTS,
VINES, ETC.**

OFFERED AT

BLUE GRASS NURSERIES

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

FOR THE

FALL 1909 ≡ SPRING 1910

-BY-

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS
BUT SELL DIRECT TO PLANTERS

PRICE LIST.

FALL 1909 AND SPRING 1910.

	1	10	100	1000
STANDARD APPLES				
Extra trees, 3 to 4 years, 5 to 6 feet	20	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$80.00
Medium trees, 4 to 5 feet	15	1.00	7.00	60.00
PEARS				
Standard or dwarf trees, 5 to 6 feet, fine.....	30	2.50	16.00	
Light trees, 4½ to 5 feet	20	1.50	10.00	
PEACHES				
One year, extra	20	1.50	8.00	
One year, medium	15	1.00	5.00	40.00
CHERRY —Two-year trees.....	35	3.00	25.00	
PLUM				
Two-year, extra	30	2.50	20.00	
One-year	20	1.50	10.00	
CURRENTS —Two-year plants50	4.00	
GOOSEBERRY75	6.00	
RASPBERRIES				
Black			1.00	7.00
Red.....			.75	5.00
Blackberries.....			1.00	7.00
GRAPES—Large Stock				
Catawba and Cottage, 2-year.....	15	1.00	5.00	
Concord, Ives, Elvira, Worden, extra 2-year	15	1.00	3.00	20.00
Brighton, Isabella	15	1.00	6.00	
Martha, Pocklington, Etta, 2-year	15	1.00	6.00	
Norton, Delaware, 2-year.....	15	1.25	8.00	
Niagara, Woodruff, Wyoming, Empire State.	15	1.00	5.00	
Moore's Diamond	15	1.00	6.00	
Kinds not listed	15	1.25	8.00	
PERSIMMON —Two-year	25	2.00		
ROSES —Field grown	25	2.00		
SHRUBS —Except as noted.....	15	1.25	10.00	
QUINCE —Two-year, fine	20	1.50	12.00	
ASPARGUS —Colossal, two-year75	5.00
RHUBARB				
Excelsior, Lineaus, divided crown, fine stock		.50	2.50	20.00
HORSERADISH20	1.50	5.00
SAGE	5	.30	2.00	
CLIMBERS	15	1.25	10.00	

ORNAMENTAL TREES

	I	10	100	1000
Ash, European, 8 to 10 feet, fine	30	2.50		
Birch, European, white, 8 to 10 feet, fine....	30	2.50		
Butternut, 8 to 10 feet.....	25	2.50		
Catalpa, in variety, 6 to 8 feet, fine	25	2.00	16.00	
Elm, in variety, 8 to 10 feet	30	2.50		
Horse Chestnut, 6 to 8 feet, fine.....	40	3.00		
Linden, European or American, 8 to 10 ft ...	35	3.00		
Maple, Silver, 1½ inch stems... ..	30	2.50	20.00	
Maple, Silver, 1¼ inch stems.....	25	2.00	15.00	
Maple, Red and Sugar, 8 to 10 feet.....	30	2.50		
Maple, Norway, 6 to 9 feet	30	2.50		
Maiden Hair, 6 to 9 feet.....	30	2.50		
Mountain Ash, 8 to 10 feet, fine.....	30	2.50	15.00	
Mountain Ash, weeping.....	50	4.00		
Mulberry, Russian, 4 to 5 feet	25	2.00		
Oak, in variety, 6 to 8 feet, fine.....	40	3.50		
Pecan, 18 to 24 inches.....	20	1.50		
Poplar, Tulip, 8 to 10 feet, fine.....	30	2.50		
Poplar Lombardy	30	2.50		
Poplar, Carolina, 12 feet and up.....	30	2.50	16.00	
Poplar, Carolina, all sizes and prices.				
Privet, 18 to 24 inches, for hedge50	3.00	25.00
Red Bud.....	30	2.50		
Sycamore, American, 8 to 10 feet, fine	30	2.50		
Walnut, English and Japan, black	25	2.50		
Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet	25	2.50		
Trees not otherwise priced.....	25	2.50	20.00	

EVERGREENS

Arborvitae, American, 2 feet	25	2.00	10.00
Hemlock, 2 to 3 feet	30	2.50	20.00
Holly, American, 2 to 3 feet	40	3.00	
Juniper, Irish, 18 to 24 inches	30	2.50	
Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 feet, extra fine	35	3.00	25.00
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet	30	2.50	20.00
Silver Fir, 3 to 4 feet.....	35	3.00	25.00
Scotch and Austrian Pine, 2 to 3 feet, fine...	30	2.50	20.00
Colorado Spruce	40	2.50	25.00
Mahonia and Euonimus ..	25	2.00	
Cedar, Lebanon, 18 to 24 inches	25	2.00	20.00
Retinospora 18 to 24 inches.....	30	2.50	20.00
Evergreens not priced	30	2.50	

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

WE wish to extend sincere thanks to these for the hearty support given continuously since 1841, when our first trees, seeds and things were planted in Kentucky. In all these years the growing of fruit and nursery stock has been a sole pursuit. The founder of the firm has passed away, his successor, grown grey in the same service, and its ruling spirits today are as rich in their hopes and ambitions, and richer in their resources and opportunity. For these is asked the same good will, with the implied promise of better effort and service.

The year of 1909 was cool and wet, and nearly everything has made strong growth. We are on the best land in America, and own so large an acreage that we cannot only rotate our plantings, but choose for each its preferred soil and exposure, enabling us to grow on our own place very nearly every item offered. Our goods are true to name and gotten out correctly. We do make mistakes, regret them, and wish at once on being so informed, either to replace the goods correctly or refund the money paid. This we have always felt to be our duty, but very few trivial errors have been called to our attention. We have never employed agents, but our sales to dealers and other nurserymen are large. We have, however, no control after things pass into their care. We have never had so large a general stock, nor so much that has made such exceptionally fine growth.

WHERE TO PLANT AN ORCHARD.

Nearly all Kentucky land is good for fruit. Plant near the home on land high and frost free, sloping north or west, if may be. Prepare it well, dig a large hole, trim the tree by removing half the length of the branches, or cutting out that proportion of the smaller ones and plant as deep as it stood before. Then wrap the stem with straw, burlap or three corn stalks to keep off heat, cold and rabbits. This will burst off the second summer. Cultivate trees in the open and mulch those on the lawn to retain the moisture and suppress the weeds or grass. The same care that will make a good stool of corn will ensure a good tree. We plant trees by the acre and cuttings and little things by the million. Every one is dipped into a puddle of earth and water to coat the roots. Evergreens and things not of easy growth are dipped two or three times and they never die. A well planted tree will grow nicely either spring or fall, but planted in the fall it will have made new roots before spring, and for that reason the growth will be greater. Our own practice is to plant everything possible in the fall for the reason that the ground is

generally in better condition and warmer, and we have more time to do good work. Our experience is that the fall planter never complains of bad luck, but only the one in the late spring. A tree may be planted at any time in the winter if it is not freezing. The last one was open and our largest orders were gotten out in December, January and February, and hardly a tree failed. We want every patron to have luck and no loss, but let there be the exercise of that good practice and judgment that cut out and off entirely the matter of luck.

An oak cannot be grown full size in a flower pot, nor good corn with six stalks in a stool. Things are small when you plant; consider how large they will grow and give them room, remembering that the richer the soil the larger their growth. Apples need at least 30x30, and if a peach is to go in the center of each square the apple should be at least 35x35. Peach, pear, plum and cherry require 18 or 20 in square, grapes 8x8, raspberries 3x4 or 5, blackberries 4x7, currants and gooseberries 3 or 4x5, strawberries 1x4, and plenty of room for everything. One good tree is worth many starvelings.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

This price list annuls all others, and 5, 50 and 500 will be furnished at half the price of 10, 100 and 1,000. Prices are liable to change without notice, and contracts are annuled if we lose the stock promised by hail, cold or any condition we cannot control. All goods are delivered free in Lexington, after which they are at buyers risk and cost. All carriers have given us the best freight rate. Their service has been prompt and we have had very little complaint of delay, loss or overcharge. The usual freight charge on 100 fruit trees to points within 100 miles is 25 to 40c. Heavier stock and transfers from one road to another of course imply larger charges. All goods that are paid for before shipment are packed free. All others are charged the absolute cost of time and material—25c to 40c per 100 for fruit trees and in proportion for larger stock. The selection of varieties must in part be left to us, but we will not substitute if so ordered. Lists made out by us will be of standard kinds to cover the season, the best of everything. Make out your own list if you know what does well with you; if not, let us revise it or make it. Do not select too many kinds. A dozen varieties of apples of the sure shot kind make so much better an orchard than fifty of variable value. The great bulk of our fruit stock is of that kind, and we grow as little as possible of things of uncertain worth, valuable only to those wanting experience rather than results. We do not guarantee trees to grow, nor will we replace those that die. When losses occur through our fault we ought and will cheerfully make them good, but we must be advised at

once on receipt of the goods. We cannot guard against the neglect or want of knowledge of the planter, nor have we a string on the weather clerk. We will positively consider no complaint except on receipt of goods. If trees come frozen do not unpack, but leave in the cellar until thawed. They freeze in the open and are not injured, but let them thaw just as told. If trees come when too wet to plant, unpack and keep moist in cellar. If not ready to plant when they arrive, unpack, open out and trench in the garden until you are. Do not fail to trim short. Neglect these things and in two or three months every reason for bad luck will occur except the correct one. Our mail is received and sent out several times every day, and all wires come at once to our office. Hillemeyer, on the Queen & Crescent, is on the edge of our nurseries, and Station 7 on the Georgetown Interurban, with cars every hour, half mile distant.

THE APPLE Is the fruit of the masses, good year in and year out. The tree is hardy, healthy, productive, bears in four or five years, and lives long as a crow. It needs every year just a little pruning of inside brush, and the professional tree trimmer is its greatest enemy. Keep the head low so that you can spray and gather with ease, and that the stem will not scald from our hot sun. Cultivate by raising any tilled crop until the trees are ready to bear, and never sow grain in this or any orchard.

Summer Apples.

- ASTRACHAN**—Red. A fine, showy apple; tart, rich and good, ripens over a long period. One of the best early apples.
- BENONI**—Medium, early, red and of highest quality; good bearer.
- CHENANGO STRAWBERRY**—Medium; striped with red. A handsome and very good apple; tree hardy and productive. August.
- EARLY COLTON**—Very much as Early Harvest, but fruit and tree more healthy, desirable.
- EARLY HARVEST**—Medium size; yellow, flesh white, juicy and aromatic; bears regularly and is one of the most desirable of early apples.
- EARLY TRANSPARENT**—Resembles Early Harvest; rather earlier; very hardy and productive. This is of decided value for market.
- FOURTH OF JULY**—Medium; whitish yellow with red. An excellent early apple; productive, showy and of good quality.
- GRAVENSTEIN**—A famous old German apple, that is equally good here; large, red and yellow; August. Quality superior.
- GOLDEN SWEET**—A very popular early sweet apple, excellent for baking; fine size, greenish yellow. July and August.
- LEXINGTON**—Medium, with two shades of red, good quality; tree hardy and productive.
- MAIDEN'S BLUSH**—Large, waxy yellow, with bright blush; flesh firm; fine grained and aromatic; tree a regular bearer and most valuable in every way. August. A great market apple.
- OLDENBURG**—Medium, yellow, deeply splashed with red; a regular bearer. Fine market kind. June.
- RED JUNE**—A very popular early apple, almost as well known as Early Harvest and of same season; medium size.

Autumn Apples.

- BAILLEY SWEET**—A large, fine apple, red mostly; quality good; very productive. September.
- FALL PIPPIN**—Large, rich yellow, one of the very best for drying; tree vigorous; a moderate but regular bearer.
- FALL QUEEN**—An old and well known kind larger than Rambo and as fine in quality.
- FALLAWATER**—Large, pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh soft, rather coarse, tender and pleasant; tree vigorous, very productive.
- GRIMES' GOLDEN**—Medium to large deep yellow. This is a standard of excellence among apples. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive. October to December.
- HUBBARDSTON'S NONSUCH**—A superb October apple; yellow, deeply shaded with red; vigorous and productive.
- NORTHERN SPY**—A large apple of the highest quality; well known. September and October. Tardy in bearing.
- RAMBO**—Medium size; yellow, striped with red; flesh white, crisp and aromatic. Best on warm soils; is inclined to drop.
- SEEK-NO-FURTHER**—A well known kind that is of the highest quality. Fruit large and fair.
- TWENTY OUNCE**—Very large, pale yellow. Tree healthy and productive. Valued for size only.
- WINE APPLE**—Large, pale red with yellow. A superb apple that succeeds well here.

Winter Apples.

- BALDWIN**—A superb market apple that succeeds well here; bright red, large and good. December.
- BEN DAVIS**—Large, handsome red; fruit very uniform in size, tree hardy, vigorous and productive; blooms late; valuable for market.
- BLACK TWIG-TWITTY**—**KINNAIRD'S CHOICE**—These three are seedlings of Wine Sap from Tennessee, and are of value. Very vigorous here; quality best.
- CLAYTON**—A superb winter fruit resembling Red Pearmain.
- DR. WALKER**—A seedling of the Janet; larger and brighter in fruit and of more vigorous growth.
- HUNTSMAN**—A large fair fruit resembling Bellflower and very popular west.
- JONATHAN**—Medium size, red; fine quality; very reliable. Early winter.
- KING (Tompkins Co.)**—A magnificent large red apple of the highest quality; tree a handsome grower but not very hardy.
- LIMBERTWIG**—Resembling Janet; larger and brighter, but not equal in quality; tree vigorous, hardy and productive.
- LANCINBURG**—Small, quality medium but a very reliable bearer and long keeper.
- LAWVER**—A new dark red late keeping kind not yet fully tested.
- MANN**—Another new apple that is very promising.
- MILAM**—Medium size, red, of excellent quality; a regular and abundant bearer. December.
- NICKAJACK**—A very popular Southern apple of good quality, and a late keeper.
- PARADISE SWEET**—Yellow with blush; medium size; good in quality.

- ROMANITE**—An old and very reliable late-keeping winter apple. Fruit medium size, good quality; deep red; tree an abundant bearer.
- RAWLES' JANET**—Size medium; mostly red; flesh firm, crisp and sprightly; tree blooms late. Has rotted very badly in late years before maturity.
- MO. PIPPIN**—Medium size of the Janet type, fine quality; early, abundant and reliable bearer and good keeper.
- RED PEARMAIN**—An old and much esteemed variety; hardy prolific and reliable.
- ROME BEAUTY**—Large, with two shades of red; flesh firm, white and pleasant; tree most productive; a very late keeper.
- RUSSETT (Perry)**—Large, yellow, very crisp and good. Unreliable.
- SMITH'S CIDER**—Large, striped with yellow and red; flesh tender, juicy and crisp; valuable for market or home use. January.
- STARK**—Red and yellow; flesh firm, crisp and good; tree hardy and vigorous. One of the best late keepers and very reliable.
- TALMAN'S SWEET**—Medium; pale yellow; one of the very best late sweet apples.
- WHITE PIPPIN**—A fine, large fruit, the very best for canning; flesh white, juicy and aromatic. Quite reliable.
- WAGGENER**—Medium to large, yellow, with bright blush; flesh juicy and fine grained. Early bearer.
- WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN**—Large, pale yellow with blush; a late keeper. Not so reliable as West.
- WINE SAP**—Medium, dark red; flesh yellow, tender; crisp and spicy; tree a small, tangled, irregular grower. Enormously productive and valuable on warm, rich soils.
- WINTER RAMBO**—In size and appearance as Fall Rambo, but a late keeper; superb quality. Very productive.
- YORK IMPERIAL (Bosworth)**—A large red apple, tree vigorous and healthy; an early and abundant bearer; fruit of fine quality and a very late keeper.

Crabs.

- HEWES' CRAB**—Small, striped; enormously productive; very tart, making a dry cider; unsurpassed for spice and piquancy; tree small and compact.
- HYSLOP**—Large, dark; tree vigorous and productive.
- MONTREAL BEAUTY**—Most beautiful of crabs; waxy, yellow and carmine.
- RED CRAB**—An improvement on Hewes' Crab in point of size and vigor of tree. Valuable for cider.
- SIBERIAN**—Red and yellow. These apples are used only for preserving; small size; stem as long as that of a cherry; color waxy with carmine blush.
- TRANSCENDENT**—An early ripening variety.

THE PEACH Is the finest fruit of any land or clime, and whether it were better to die after seeing Naples or eating a Kentucky grown peach depends entirely on the view point. The tree grows with vigor, bears in two or three years, and prefers high, dry, sandy or soft soil, not too rich. After it has born its first full crop, cut back the leading branches. The tendency is to die out in

the center and grow from the ends. The wood is brittle, and if you cut off the ends and keep the tree at home, it can bear the weight of its great load of fruit or of sleet, making its growth of young wood on which the fruit is born, on the inside of its head instead of over the outside. The borer is the only serious enemy. In October remove the earth and scrape the bark thoroughly. If you have only a few trees, remove the earth, making a narrow basin, and then pour water nearly boiling. The worm is hatched in the early fall, and while on the outside of the bark is easily managed as directed, but after a channel is cut under the bark there is nothing to do except to gouge him out. In planting top low and then cut off every side branch. We have never grown a finer block of peach than we now have, and every experimental thing is cut out.

ALEXANDER—This is certainly one of the very best extra early, ripening about July 1st. The fruit is of moderate size and excellent quality. Tree very hardy and productive, but does best on poor soil.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Large cream with blush; fine quality, very hardy. Early August.

CARMAN—Large, light and dark red; hardy and most productive.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This noble variety in thrift, productiveness, large size and general excellence is unsurpassed among yellow-fleshed peaches. Freestone. September 1st.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—A fine, yellow, free, ripe about September 20.

EARLY RIVERS—This is a superb early peach of large size and fine quality. Color straw with blush; flesh very soft and melting. July 15th.

ELBERTA—A superior large yellow freestone; ripe August 15th and very desirable. Very popular South and good in Kentucky.

GREENSBORO—Very early, large, pale color; not prone to rot. A great market kind.

GEORGE 4TH—An old kind that ranks among the very best of August freestones.

HILEY—This superb August peach is second only to Elberta as an orchard and family fruit. Fine color and quality.

HENRIETTA—A very late and large yellow cling of fine quality.

HEATH CLING—This best known of peaches is unequalled among clingstones; size large, pale with occasional blush; flesh firm, crisp, very white, without a trace of red. October 1st.

LEMON CLING—Best of yellow clings; large, beautiful and good; productive. September 20th.

LARGE WHITE CLING—This superb peach, cream color, with bright blush, is unrivalled among the clingstones. September 1st.

OLDMIXON FREE—Large, red, flesh firm and rich; stone small; exceedingly valuable for home use or market. September 20th.

STUMP THE WORLD—A magnificent peach, very large, pale, with light flesh melting; rich and aromatic. September 10th.

SNEED—Of the Alexander type and not perhaps so prone to rot.

ST. JOHN—An extra early yellow freestone of large size and fine quality.

WONDERFUL—A fine large late yellow free, better than Smock, and has proved very hardy and desirable here.

THE PEAR

Is an enduring tree that prefers deep dry soil and needs continued culture. It hardly fruits so early as the apple, except the Chinese type, which is as precocious as the peach. Blight is the only serious trouble, and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches. A new head quickly forms, and we have lost few trees. Dwarf pears are on quince roots. They bear early and are mere bushes, suited to the small town garden. The standard is the thing on a farm. The Chinese pears are not so good as the older type, but for early bearing, healthy growth, great crops and superiority for canning and culinary uses they are a great acquisition. We have never grown so fine a one year block—5 to 7 feet—with few side branches, and these we commend to all large planters.

Japan Pears.

CANNER'S JAPAN—A large fruit, superior to Keiffer for the purpose named.

JAPAN MARKET—Large, showy and very attractive.

MAGNOLIA—The best for eating from hand. These three we have not fruited and can only say that they are fine vigorous growers worthy of trial.

LECONTE—An absolute failure.

GARBER—A most prolific kind, healthy, and if well ripened good for any purpose.

KEIFFER—Too well known to need comment. If gathered when yellow and then ripened in a warm room, it is really excellent. It will keep until December, and in storage until May, and is more reliable than the apple.

European Pears.

BARTLETT—The best known and most popular of all. An early and abundant bearer of superior quality.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Fine, large pear; flesh fine grained and vinous; tree hardy and productive. October.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A seedling of the Bartlett, but larger, earlier and as valuable, tree vigorous and productive.

DUCHES D'ANGOULEME—Very large yellow and russett. Best as a dwarf. October.

EARLY HARVEST—Large yellow with cheek of red, very early, fair quality; not disposed to blight; tree vigorous grower.

HOWELL—Large, yellow, of fine quality, ripening September 1st, an early and abundant bearer.

LAWRENCE—Most valuable of winter pears, medium size; flesh melting and rich; tree hardy, productive and an early bearer.

OSBAND—An early, medium, green and yellow fruit of the finest quality.

SECKLE—A well known, small, russetty fruit; the most exquisite of pears; of slow growth in nursery row. September.

TYSON—Medium; bright yellow with red; flesh very sweet and aromatic.

THE CHERRY Is the first of the tree fruits to ripen. It prefers dry stony or sandy soil, and the rich lands of Central Kentucky are not favorable for the free growing fine kinds. The trees grow rapidly and freeze or sun kill. The sour and sub-acid cherries are hardier. After the trees get a good start it is better to keep in sod and refrain from manure and cultivation. Never prune and keep the head low. For many years we have not had such a stock of fine healthy trees.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Best known and most valuable of Heart Cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant; tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE—Large, bright red, late; moderately vigorous and productive.

EARLY MAY—The standard tart cherry that yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with the abundance of its yield, succeeding everywhere.

EMPRESS EUGENIE—A small, compact tree, early bearing and productive.

GOV. WOOD—Pale with blush, fruit medium, flesh soft and best known of table cherries.

LATE DUKE—This is almost like the succeeding, only it ripens later and perhaps more uniformly.

MAY DUKE—A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large red and when fully ripe mildly sub-acid. One of the best.

NAPOLEON—Almost identical in fruit with Bigarreau but tree more erect. A prince among its kind.

REINE HORTENSE—This is one of the most reliable of the really fine cherries on soil too rich for the heart type.

ROCKPORT—A grand mid-season cherry that is unequaled for use from hand.

WINDSOR—This is a modern Black Tartarian and holds second place to none, and is generally known as Ox Heart.

YELLOW SPANISH—A grand firm, late yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.

THE PLUM Is a vital and enduring tree, capable of taking care of itself after being established. It bears early and is free of disease. There are three distinct types; the natives, like Wild Goose; the European like Green Gage and the Japanese like Burbank. All have their particular failings. The natives are very hardy, never rot and have no black knot, but they should be planted in mixed varieties as their blossoms are not always fertilized by their own pollen. The Japanese plums are prone to bloom in time to be killed by late frosts. The fruit, in wet seasons, when too thickly set will rot and the tree will black-knot. The Europeans are best of all to eat from hand. The fruit will likewise rot and the tree black-knot. All three classes are injured in fruit by the curculio. We have been familiar with plums from earliest childhood. The curculio does little harm in trodden ground or in a town garden. Plums will rot just before ripe and the best thing to do is to prune the trees and thus diminish the crop or hand thin the fruit. Black-knot will attack the two types named after full crop or after the trees are weakened by severe frosts. To cut out the knots in June or July

is an easy and supreme remedy. With all these troubles we have enjoyed the fruit of every class in its plenitude, nor have we found that spraying was effective of any good for any of these ills. We have never grown a finer stock.

European Plums.

- BRADSHAW**—This old plum is so well and favorably known that no comment is needed.
- DAMSON**—A variety too well known to need description; succeeds well almost anywhere.
- DOUANE'S PURPLE**—Very large, purple, with white plume; flesh soft, sprightly and adheres to the stone. August.
- GUEII**—The great market plum, second only to Lombard.
- GREEN GAGE** (Reine Claude)—Medium size; yellow with plume; flesh soft, rich and aromatic; one of the very best in every way; tree moderate grower. August.
- IMPERIAL GAGE**—As above, but nearly twice as large; not so rich; color bright yellow. September.
- LOMBARD**—Medium size; violet red; flesh yellow, brisk and pleasant best. Very prolific. Tree very vigorous and hardy.
- PRUNES**, German and Italian. Great plums. Best known in the dry form.
- SMITH'S ORLEANS**—Very large purple, with soft, rich flesh.

Japan Plums.

- ABUNDANCE**—The hardiest and most prolific of this class. Large, oval, amber, turning to bright cherry. July.
- BURBANK**—Of large size, violet with yellow flesh. Very productive; later than Abundance. Seed very small.
- RED JUNE**—An early, large, oval plum that has done exceedingly well with us.
- YELLOW JAPAN**—Rather earlier than above; large, fair quality; very early, full bearer and very valuable.

Native Plums.

- MINER**—An improved Chickasaw; quite late and good quality; resists the curculio well.
- MILTON**—Ripe just with Wild Goose; rather large; darker red; fine quality. Hardy, healthy and productive.
- WEAVER**—One of the Iron Clads; fruit medium, purple and of good quality. September 15th.
- WILD GOOSE**—An improved Chickasaw; size medium, color deep red, with bright plume; quality medium to good. A most abundant bearer; of great value. July.

THE QUINCE Bears best in deep, retentive soil and when the trees are in full bearing liberal manuring adds much to the size and fine appearance of the fruit. Apple or orange has proved best of all.

- THE APRICOT** Is a superb fruit but is so often killed by late frost or destroyed by curculio that a tree or two is a sufficient venture.
- THE CURRANT** Is a noble fruit not half appreciated. It must have good, deep soil and on such with thorough culture and full manuring it yields astonishingly. Its only enemy—attacking likewise the gooseberry—is a leaf worm which can be killed either with hellebore or Paris green as applied to potatoes. If thoroughly applied the pest is not apt to appear for several years. Red Dutch is by far the best variety in Kentucky and the white varieties are of not the least value.
- THE GOOSEBERRY** Requires exactly the same care as the preceding and is equally meritorious. Downing and Houghton have long been accepted standards.
- STRAW-BERRIES** Have received great attention and we have our usual planting. In the Spring a special catalogue will be issued. It is a waste of time and effort to plant these in the Fall and we do not wish to dig a plant.
- FIGS** Are not hardy in Kentucky but may be successfully grown in tubs. We have had satisfactory yields in open ground by cutting all the roots on one side the tree, bending it down and covering with earth. The tree is very amenable to this treatment and bears in a year or two. Nice plants 25c each.
- THE RASPBERRY** Ripens just after the strawberry, and is held in the highest esteem. There are two distinct types. The blacks do not sprout, and should be planted 3x5 feet. They, as also the red varieties, should be sharply pruned every spring and the old canes broken or cut out. The red varieties sprout from every root, and to have berries no new canes must be permitted except in the original stool. When cut just as they appear they will not again spring up. A failure to do this is why so few people succeed, and why the fruit is so high in price. For some years a serious rust has attacked the cane, but we are glad to say that for the last two years it has almost disappeared and those fortunate in having bearing blocks gathered old-time crops. In planting black raspberries draw the drills with a one-horse plow and then cover the root with just a little earth. For reds cut both ways, set the plants, reverse the plow, hilling from both sides, and snip off all the top. The former come up quite quickly, but the latter rarely show until nearly June. Both should be planted in rich soil not disposed to bake or crust. In many years we have not had such fine blocks of red nor so healthy and thriving stock of blacks and the kinds offered are the cream of market and home use varieties.
- CONRATH**—A large, early black cap of superior quality.
- CUMBERLAND**—A large, glossy black Berry that has become immensely popular.
- CUTHBERT**—The standard late red market variety that is not surpassed in size or quality.

EUREKA—An early black cap that for size and general good qualities has made it a favorite.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The best yellow; beautiful in color and size

KANSAS—The great market black cap that for vigor and productiveness has not been surpassed.

MILLER RED—An early and exceedingly pretty berry that is not only of fine quality but vigorous and productive also.

THE BLACKBERRY varieties are a great improvement on the wild one. Is nature's provision for the improvident, growing wild in every fence row and barren. The cultivated

Early Harvest is ripe with the raspberries; is a long, glossy black berry, medium size and fine quality. Snyder follows in ripening; is a great rugged plant, bearing in profusion a nice, round berry of high quality. Taylor is a long, good berry, ripening with early peaches and lasting into August. Cultivate nicely and prune moderately only, or you will lose your crop.

All our bearing blocks are planted 7x4, and the trouble with most growers is they get the plants too close both ways. The opinion is ventured that the few growers in Central Kentucky who really know how to manage this crop, have year after year earned in net coin more than the value of the land on which the berries grew. The fruit is a general favorite, and while we are growing large stocks of plants our supply has never quite equalled the demand.

RHUBARB Is the earliest of the esculents and should be found in every garden. Plant 3x3 feet in very rich soil and manure every year. Excelsior is earliest with long leaf stem of finest quality. Victoria is a true giant coming on a little later.

THE ASPARAGUS Is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas be discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich and spaded over. Then let three drills 18 inches apart be drawn through it with a six inch hoe and say four inches deep. Then let the crowns be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free of weeds for all time and well manured. The gardner with a plow and ample ground can do better. Let him lay off rows 4 or 5 feet wide and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years growth the town man must fork over his bed but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows, and then turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let this plant grow like any other, and to mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow away the earth and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town lot man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a time

and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of the tops while green, the covering with salt and the rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor walls of stone but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old one in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

THE PERSIMMON

Is the last of the fruits to ripen, hanging on the trees until well into the winter. They require care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and lives very long. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

NUT TREES

Are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant kindly in large size, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Of these we offer fine stocks. 30 each, \$2.50 for 10.

ALMOND (Hardshell)—This does as well as the peach, save that it blooms earlier and is more liable to late frost. We have had trees to yield over a bushel of excellent nuts.

CHESTNUT (American)—So well known as to need no comment further than that either in form, flower or foliage it is unsurpassed.

CHESTNUT (Spanish)—Broader in growth and larger in nut, not equal to the native.

HAZELNUT—Too well known to need comment. The plants offered are from the best English nuts.

PECAN—A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to the English walnut in popularity.

WALNUT (Black)—A grand timber tree that fruits in five or six years after planting and is worthy of attention

WALNUT (White)—This, to our mind, is the best nut that grows. It transplants well in large size and yields most abundantly.

WALNUT (English)—This does not bear kindly on the rich soils of Central Kentucky, but we fancy it would thrive in many less fertile sections. The tree is a model of vigor.

WALNUT (Japan)—The nuts are born in strings, not so large as the native, but the tree is like a proud palm in its beauty and bears early and profusely.

CLIMBERS

Are the glory of porch and portico as of wall and every unsightly place. Of these we have fine stocks and may it be said that in planting cut away the top, plant in a hole of chip earth and let them ramble in their plenitude.

BOSTON IVY—A self-clinging plant that holds like paper to the wall, and in its green and subdued bronze is better than an artist's brush.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—Also a grand, native, self-clinging plant that in robust vigor and enduring green has covered the ledges and unsightly places of two continents in garbs of flowing beauty.

CLEMATIS—Jacknani; purple.	} 50c each 3 for \$1.00
Henrii; white.	
Mad. Ewd. Andre; crimson.	

These are grand climbers and have always been so high in price that there are few to be seen. We imported our small stock from Holland, and have perhaps the largest lot of Chinese Clematis ever grown in the State. When well cared for they are ever blooming and our selling plants are now as well laden as in June, and they will flower until frost. The kinds offered are the very best.

WISTERIA—A rampant, non-clinging vine that has the vigor of the wild grape and the matchless beauty of the rarest exotic. These three 25c. each.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA AND PANICULATA—These natives known as "Bridal Wreath" and "Virgin Bower" have the rampant vigor of Jonah's gourd and the grace to cover as does the veil of charity.

HONEYSUCKLE (Chinese and Belgium)—Comment is not needed. Like grass they cover humble places, or reaching upward spread abroad their beauty and their matchless fragrance.

THE GRAPE

Bears the testimony of Noah, Joshua and Caleb and has followed man in all his migrations, yielding in the fullest wherever given a bit of earth and a fleck of sunshine. The plant is of early maturity and long life and boundless ability to yield. It is the most certain fruit that grows in Kentucky and not in memory has there been complete failure. In time of ripening the season lasts from August to November and in color there is every variation from amber through red, purple and black. We are the largest growers of grape vines in Kentucky. We send the vines pruned ready to plant. When received shorten the roots to 12 or 15 inches: lay in a trench 8 inches deep and cover to the top eye. In the fall cut away all the wood which should be two or three feet long and set a stake. The second year permit but two canes to grow. In the fall shorten these to four feet. The crop in the third year should be 8 or 10 pounds per vine. In the early winter of each year every vine should be pruned by removing at least five-sixths of the wood of current growth. Small wood should be removed entirely and the better canes shortened to four or five buds. There are many systems of pruning but the non-professional will not be disappointed with the results of this outline. We have had large vineyards from the beginning of our nursery career and have sold millions of vines, believing always that the good, hardy, healthy kinds that will grow and bear are the ones to send out, and around this line have established a great trade. In furtherance of this idea we will furnish fifty extra good vines, early, medium and late, amber, red and black, all of our choice, for three dollars or twenty-five for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

AGAWAM—A red grape of medium cluster, mid-season and a general favorite

BRIGHTON—A superb red grape; hardy and moderately vigorous. In quality many have pronounced it superior to Delaware.

CATAWBA—This old grape is unsurpassed in quality. It did poorly for a long time, but of late years our vines bear heavy crops of handsome fruit.

- CONCORD**—This is undoubtedly the best grape we have for general planting. The vine is perfect in thrift, hardihood and productiveness. The bunch and berry are large and the flesh melting. The flavor is somewhat foxy, but when ripened, especially in sacks, this grape, under our warm skies, is truly excellent.
- COTTAGE**—A seedling of the above, closely resembling its parent, but ten days earlier. Not quite so good in bunch and quality, but one of the best early grapes in our collection and the hardiest.
- DELAWARE**—This noble grape in quality is the best, and is perfect in color and beauty of cluster. The vine is hardy, but a very tardy grower. It must have good soil and perfect culture.
- ELVIRA**—Hardy and very productive. Bunch perfect, berry medium, ripening after Concord. This variety must be pruned very closely, or it will over bear, the fruit then being very insipid. White.
- EATON**—A very large black grape, about as Concord. Midseason.
- EMPIRE STATE**—A large white grape, better in quality and cluster than Martha and of same season.
- FREDONIA**—A late kind resembling Concord but better in quality.
- IVE'S SEEDLING**—This vine is nearly as hardy as Concord; more vigorous and twice as productive. It is not a good table grape, but the best wine grape for general planting yet introduced. Color black; bunch large and perfect; flavor rather foxy, but when fully ripe sweet and aromatic. It will hang on the vine until shriveled.
- ISABELLA**—An old kind well known and one of the very best late kinds.
- LINDLEY**—A most delightful large grape. Midsummer
- LUTIE**—A new red kind very early, bunch compact, berry large, very sweet, vine vigorous.
- MARTHA**—An old favorite well known to everyone.
- NORTON'S VIRGINIA**—This old, late and reliable grape is a general favorite. Rampant grower, ordinarily hardy and very productive. The bunch is compact and large; berry small.
- NIAGARA**—A fine white grape; plant vigorous, healthy and hardy. Cluster very fine. Should be pruned to canes rather than spurs.
- PERKINS**—Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; cluster medium; berry large, dull red, very musky in flavor
- POCKLINGTON**—A seedling of the Concord, with large bunch and berry. quality medium.
- WORDEN**—Closely resembles Concord in leaf, wood and habit of vine; ripens earlier; cluster and berry large; pulp soft and melting; vine hardy, vigorous and productive. This grape is by far the best of the staple well-tried kinds.
- WYOMING**—This red variety is of fine quality, with handsome clusters. Hardy, vigorous and productive; an acquisition.
- WOODRUFF**—Another red variety, with which we are much pleased. Quality moderate, but perfect in cluster and of beautiful color.

A home without trees, shrubs and vines is a parody on
ORNAMENTAL TREES what the word implies. No matter how costly the buildings may be, without the further finish of shade, grass, flowers and clinging vines it is a home unfinished. A cottage may be a picture of sweet content that shames a palace, and some of the most attractive and pleasing homes we have ever

seen are so made by their surroundings rather than their cost. In the planning of a lawn remember that nothing is so neat as well kept grass. Trees may be planted in straight lines on boundaries and drives. Such lines should be of one kind only. On the lawn proper, plant irregularly, and mixed trees, to give variety of form and color. Plant thickly for trees love companionship. Use cheap quick growers as fillers to be cut out when better trees need room. Plant so that you can look out at pleasant prospects, and so that every passer-by can see the beauties of your place. At the same time plant so that rear buildings and unsightly things, either of your own or your neighbors, are hidden. If your lawn is large, plant evergreens in groups, but not too near the home nor in front. On a small lawn evergreens should be on both side and quite near the building so as to give perfect privacy to the rear. They are effective also for screening. If you have side fences, bank with vigorous shrubs, cover rear fences with grapes or any twining vines. These simple laws apply to lawns great or small. You cannot cultivate trees or shrubs on the lawn, so dig a large hole, trim short, mulch to keep off the grass and wrap the stem. Any tree will bark-burn near a building, wall, fence or roadway until it has quite a head. Such things intensify the heat by radiation, hence the need of protection. We have faith in home ornament and beautifying, and have planted largely for this purpose and have an unrivalled stock of trees, shrubs and vines, all well suited to our soil and climate, and they have made fine growth. Especial rates on car lots of either trees or shrubs.

- AILANTHUS**—A grand tropical tree that if kept cut back is unrivalled in healthy foliage.
- ASH (European)**—A grand tree of rapid growth, with a close compact head like a Horse Chestnut
- ASH (Mountain)**—Not an ash really but bearing grand clusters of yellow, red berries that are truly beautiful.
- ASH (Weeping)**—Just as the above except that the branches grow downward instead of upward. 50 cents each.
- BOLAND'S POPLAR**—An erect rapid tree with silvery foliage.
- BOX ELDER**—This rapid growing maple is so well known as to need no comment.
- CAROLINA POPLAR**—That rapid growing tree that is so useful on the sidewalk and as a filler on the lawn. This we grow by the acre and can furnish in any size or number.
- CATALPA (Erect)**—This grand tree, whether for timber or for beauty in bloom, is worthy of a place in any collection.
- CYPRESS**—How few people know that this grand Southern tree flourishes well here and that it is a shame that not fifty specimens can be found where there should be thousands.
- ELM**—Of these we have native and European kinds in variety. The beetle which has injured has entirely passed away and we have backed our judgment by larger plantings than ever.
- GUM SWEET**—A native tree that in deepest green or darkest Autumn purple is unrivalled; worthy of a place on the smallest lawn. Tough, hardy, enduring and vigorous.
- HACKBERRY**—A fine native tree; the winter delight of boys and birds.
- HORSE CHESTNUT**—A grand tree on deep soils, that forms a perfect cone of deepest green.

- JAPAN UMBRELLA—A small wide spreading tree that blooms grandly with yellow spikes late in the summer.
- KY. COFFEE—This native tree is truly a feathered palm and its beauty overlooked.
- LOMBARDY POPLAR—Erect and compact as a reed; deepest green, and the unrivalled tree for striking contrasts. Very rapid.
- LINDEN—Noble trees, native to both hemispheres and admired for their rapid growth and fragrance of flower. Various kinds.
- MAGNOLIA (ABCEMINATA AND MACROPHYLLA)—Both natives and admired for their grand flowers or unique fruit. 50c each.
- MAIDEN HAIR—A superb Japan tree that is erect as a soldier and yet pendulous as a willow.
- MAPLE SUGAR—The matchless queen of a Kentucky forest, sweet in the giving of sugar, grateful in the fullness of foliage, and royal in the red of its ripeness. Fine stock.
- MAPLE RED—Another native, hardly so vigorous as the Sugar but very compact and pretty in its early blooming of red.
- MAPLE (Norway)—Not pretty as it comes from the nursery but if headed low and given attention while young, will richly repay any planter. The foliage is dark as ivy, the form round and compact and growth quite rapid. Large blocks.
- MAPLE (Silver)—This is known by many names and for rapid effect and general utility is without a rival. We grow it by the acre and commend with confidence.
- MULBERRY (Russian)—Not equal in size to the common kind but more abundant in bearing and of longer season. Elegant for birds and poultry.
- MULBERRY (Weeping)—Grafted trees that droop just like a vine. \$1 each.
- NORWAY POPLAR—"Sudden Saw log." This new tree is said to be much better than Carolina and more healthy.
- OAK—Pin, Burr and Red. These noble trees are considered of slow growth, but in a dozen years they are quite equal in size to many. Pin Oak especially is worthy of the widest planting.
- RED BUD—A small growing native tree that for its early expanding blossoms is universally popular. Best grown as a shrub.
- RED BUD (White)—This is a variation likely to prove very popular.
- RUSSIAN OLIVE—A small tree prized for its silvery foliage and exquisite fragrance of blossom.
- SYCAMORE (Native)—No tree is more neglected. In rapid growth, clean foliage, good form, freedom from disease and toughness against every adverse condition it has no equal. Of this we offer great stock with confidence for sidewalks and avenues.
- WESTERN BLOOMING CHERRY—A grand early blooming tree.
- WHITE BIRCH—A tree unrivalled for its graceful form and neat appearance. Its merits are not half appreciated.
- WHITE BIRCH—Grafted, weeping. Just as above except its branches are pendulous as a willow. Trees 6 to 8 feet; \$1.00 each.
- WILLOW (Weeping and others)—We have never offered such an assortment, and it is a common error that they only grow in swamps. Plant in dry ground, cut short and rejoice in their grace and variety of form and foliage; grey, silver and red.

YELLOW POPLAR—A native, known for its matchless lumber to some and its tulip-shaped blossoms to others. The tree is entirely free of insects, and while it grows little the first year, in rapidity of ultimate growth and general utility none is superior. Great stock.

YELLOW BIRCH—A native tree, more dense than those named and worthy of general planting.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Are the finishing touch of a lawn, beautiful in grass, tree and shrub. To the outside of the home what to its inside are music, art and books. They are beautiful as a single specimen, give emphasis to the taller trees, and are the sheltering front of an objectionable back ground. They are the blended colors of an artist that make a daub a treasure of art. They are the undergrowth of taller things and for that reason endure considerable shade. They love soft rich soil, and despise the embrace of grass. They are beautiful when the snow rests on the Golden Bell, when the August sun glints on the Hydrangea, when the partridge pipes among the Coral Berry bushes, and when the bleak Winter howls through the beautiful bright boughs of the red willow and dog wood. In the main, they should be cut back vigorously every year. Those that bloom on old wood just when the flowering is over, the others in the early spring. We believe in shrubs, and have from year to year increased our plantings and offer a grand stock.

ALTHEA—Mixed kinds through all the shades of red and white, single and double, blooming freely from August to October.

BARBERRY (Thunbergii)—This is a grand shrub, low growing, with the prettiest foliage turning in the Fall to exquisite shades of red, purple and bronze. Loaded with its scarlet fruit, this, as all the Barberrys, are unequalled for Autumn effect.

BARBERRY (Common)—This is most fruitful of all and with its late load of dark berries is truly a thing of beauty.

BARBERRY (Purple)—Grown for its beautiful foliage which is dark purple from early Spring till frost. These two are well suited for low hedges, being quite thorny and enduring well the shears.

BLUE BELL—A native shrub admired for its pretty racemes, quite early in the season.

CORNELIAN CHERRY—A grand shrub literally covered with red clusters of fruit in the Fall.

CATONEASTER—A low growing plant, semi-evergreen and loaded with pretty red berries into the early Winter.

CALYCANTHUS—This inconspicuous flowering shrub is highly prized for its exquisite fragrance and is deservedly popular.

DEUTZIA (in variety)—No shrub of equal merit is so neglected. Very free blooming with florets like a Lilly of the Valley, only creamy white with sepals through all the colors of red. Grand stock.

DOGWOOD (White)—Too well known to need comment. Fine plants 25c.

DOGWOOD (Red twigged)—The young growth remains bright red all winter and it is grown for effect at that bleak season.

GOLDEN BELL—A yellow flowered shrub that blooms with the Crocus and is equally pretty in its glossy dark foliage, clinging well into the winter.

- HALESIA-SNOW DROP**—A vigorous shrub with grand white flowers early in the season; hardly known in Kentucky, and worthy of place on any lawn.
- HYDRANGEA (Hardy)**—This grand shrub is too well known to need comment. It is of the easiest growth. We have great stock.
- HYDRANGEA (Hills of Snow)**—A native kind, earlier and ever blooming. Spikes like a snowball. 25c each.
- HONEYSUCKLE (Shrub)**—These bloom before the leaves expand and in fragrance and early beauty are unrivalled.
- HYBISCUS (Chinese)**—These really are Altheas, but with great tulip-shaped flowers. The canes freeze to the ground every winter but bloom in unrivalled splendor from August to October.
- LILAC**—White and purple. No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular. A great stock.
- LOCUST (Moss, red and purple)**—These noble shrubs are as the native tree, only low growing, with flowers in all shades of red and frequently ever blooming. Worthy of general planting.
- MONK'S HOOD**—A grand shrub literally covered with unique coral berries until early winter.
- PURPLE FRINGE**—Better known as smoke tree. When loaded with its great gauzy spikes no shrub is more beautiful, and even when ripe are very attractive.
- PRIVET (California)**—This we grow in quantity for hedge, but as an individual plant few excel it either in wealth of creamy flowers or exquisite beauty of form and foliage. Semi-evergreen.
- PYRUS JAPONICA**—The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage it has no rival.
- PURPLE PLUM**—This with purple barberry is the only thing that will endure the glint of our sun and yet to the end retain its gorgeous foliage.
- RUSSIAN OLIVE**—A true olive, perfectly hardy, with distinctive silvery foliage and exquisite fragrance of flower.
- SNOWBALL (Common)**—Too well known to need comment. We grow this grand shrub by the acre.
- SNOWBALL (Plicatum)**—As above only neater in habit and smaller in flower.
- SNOWBALL**—Various forms little differing from the common.
- SNOWBERRY, CORALBERRY**—These native shrubs are grown for their great loads of attractive fruit either amber or red, which hang well into the winter and are very unique.
- SPIREA**—Grand shrubs that bloom early and late through every shade of red and white. We have great stocks.
- SYRINGA**—Mock orange; known by everyone for their pearly blossoms of exquisite fragrance.
- SERVICE BERRY**—A native white flowering shrub or small tree, the supreme joy of bird and boy when berries are ripe.
- TAMERASK (African and Asiatic)**—When annually pruned they are plants of exquisite grace and foliage and their filmy spikes of bloom are like a matchless creation.

WIEGELIA—Grand shrubs that are literally covered with bloom in every shade of red and white. If well cultivated and pruned they bloom all summer.

WHITE FRINGE—A native shrub that is not excelled by any in its wealth of graceful fronds of creamy white.

EVERGREENS

Are a symbol of the never-dying, and in the desolation of winter hold aloft the promise of continuous life when its icy grasp is loosened. In the main they are mountaineers, asking for pure air, dry rocky or meager soil, but have great power to adapt themselves to almost any soil or exposure. Their place is in front on large lawns to make vistas there thorough, on the sides on modest grounds, and in the rear of low cottages for striking contrasts. They are invaluable to keep out prying eyes, to hide ugly outlooks; to give variety and to break the winds. They are easy to grow as any tree whatever, but remember to puddle the roots, and to work the earth nicely among those of hairlike character. In planting Holly, Euonimus, Mahonia and all those with broad leaves be sure to clip or strip them off. Our stock is mostly in neat trans-planting size, but we have a small stock suited for Christmas trees or planting with balls. Prices for such on application.

ARBORVITAE (American)—A pretty compact tree much used for hedges and screens.

BLUE SPRUCE—A western species much admired for the pretty shade of its early foliage.

CEDAR OF LEBANON—A soft, filmy tree that thrives well but should be planted in a sheltered spot.

BOX TREE—An exceedingly pretty, graceful small growing tree that is sadly neglected.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—Another Western kind that thrives admirably and forms an erect and very symmetrical specimen.

HOLLY—Well known for its exquisite berries. Of this we have perhaps the finest stock in the Ohio Valley.

MAHONIA—A broad-leaved shrub that bears exquisite flowers followed by clusters of yellow berries. Not half appreciated.

HEMLOCK—This native tree in grace of form, in beauty of foliage, and persistency of color in any winter or exposure is unsurpassed.

NORWAY SPRUCE—Is the best known and most generally planted of all evergreens. It is of vigorous growth, erect habit and perfect form. With age it droops gracefully. Can furnish in car lots.

RETMOSSPORA (Japan Cedar)—Hardly known here, a grand compact globe and a thing of beauty.

WHITE PINE—A grand native with soft silvery foliage. Only in quite small or extra sizes.

PINE (Austrian)—The great black pine of Europe. Not very tall in growth but great in spread of branch and sturdy vigor.

PINE (Scotch)—Much as above but silvery green instead.

JUNIPER (Irish)—A compact small growing tree much used in formal planting and cemeteries.

SILVER FIR—Straight as an arrow, very rapid and a superb tree for contrast among those of broad growth.

WAHOO (Evergreen Euonimus)—An erect and compact shrub with neat foliage; pretty as a tree box.

ROSES

Require deep rich soil and full exposure. Do not plant climbers under trees. They are like other roses and love the sun. They are hardy but only June bloomers. We are not great rose growers and only have a modest stock, all on their own roots and grown on our own place. We have nothing not listed. At this writing they are growing well and blooming profusely.

CLIMBERS.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Too well known to need comment.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Not so deep in color as above but more vigorous in growth, freer bloomer and better foliage.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—A red rose that long has held its own against all comers.

EVERBLOOMERS.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—A pure white, pretty, robust in growth and free bloomer.

COLCOMB ALFRED—Cherry red, a free, healthy, vigorous grower.

CAMILLE PRINCE—Dark as the mantle of an Empress

GENERAL JACQUIMINOT—Deep red, and one of the best known. Not very free bloomer.

GREETING OF TEPLITZ—Deep scarlet. An improved Agrippina in vigor, free blooming and size of flower.

HERMOSO—Famed for fragrance and all good qualities.

ISABELLA SPRUNT—Pale yellow; very free flower.

MRS. CANT—This namesake in rosy pink is the reflex of every womanly grace.

MISS KRUGER—Yellow to rose, and the daughter of "Oom Paul," is worthy of her sire.

MAMAN COCHET—Crimson, and one of the best growers and bloomers in our list.

MOSELLO—A creamy white, struggling between distinctiveness of one color or the other.

PAUL NEYRON—The grandest in size of the pink roses.

SOFRANO—Between bud and blossom there is another struggle for mastery in yellow or red.

SOUPERT—A well known rose of grand blooming habit, shading from white to pink.

WHITE COCHET—A pure white, not very robust grower, but very profuse in bloom.

PEONIES

Are the unrivalled beauties of the flower world. A clump will last long as given care. They need deep soil and open sunshine. The high price of the roots has curtailed their popularity. They will hardly bloom the first year, but after that happy is he who has them and gives reasonable care. We have perhaps the largest stock ever grown in Kentucky in just five of the best kinds, all fragrant and free bloomers.

DUKE OF CAYES—Deep rose.

DELACHIE—Crimson.

FAUST—Pink.

FRAGRANS—Pale rose.

FESTIVA—White, and very early.

These are the latest, and in addition we have a small stock of mixed colors that grew in grandfather's garden fifty years ago, cream, flesh and crimson, and all same price—four for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.00.

SECOND CROP POTATOES For many years we have grown these, and they are superior to any seed whatever. We have Bovee, Thorburn and Irish Cobbler just coming up. What the crop will be cannot be foreseen. We generally sell out before the tubers are made. The prices will be those current. If wanted, please file your application early.

HEDGES Let us in short compass answer a thousand letters. Do not attempt any hedge except over a line of good soil with no trees near by. We do not grow Osage or Honey Locust for we do not believe in farm hedges. *Pyrus Japonica* and all the Barberries are thorny and will exclude children and intruders and are handsome in flower or fruit. Privet, of which we have a great stock, makes an elegant formal hedge and is nearly an evergreen and grows rapidly. *Arborvitae* is the best low growing evergreen hedge. Hemlock and Norway Spruce make the best screens, and can be cut back to any height. For low screens to hide fences, Lilac, Springa, Snowball, Tamarask, *Deutzia* or any thick growing shrub will answer. We have large stocks of all these plants. Do not plant in double row nor too thickly. It is better to wait a year more for plants to fill up the space between than to set so closely that they never will thrive.

The first part of the history of the
 world is the history of the
 creation of the world and the
 life of the first man, Adam.
 The second part is the history of
 the world from the time of
 the fall of Adam to the
 birth of Jesus Christ.
 The third part is the history of
 the world from the birth of
 Jesus Christ to the present
 time.

