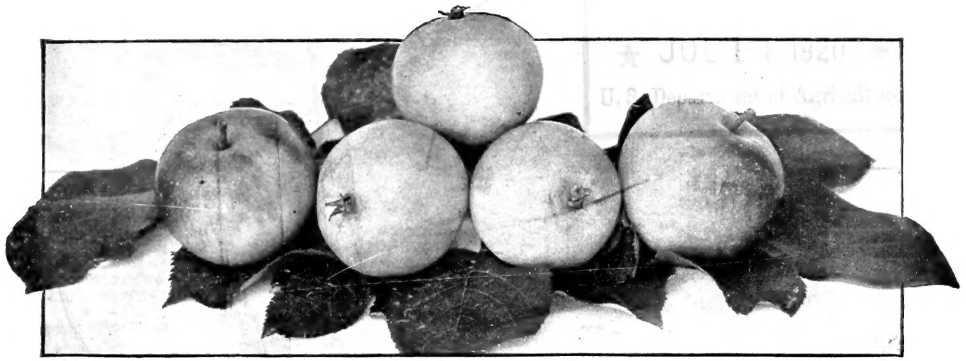


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.61



FALL CATALOG, 1911

Ernst's Nurseries

Fruit Trees and Vines
Ornamental Shrubs

Moscow, Ohio, U. S. A.



For the Fall of 1911

WE OFFER the finest lot of stock we have ever grown, at lowest prices for gilt edge stock.

Remember we sell direct to planters. No agents, commission or salary to pay. You get the best stock and finest fruit at lowest prices. Don't this appeal to you, or do you want to buy from agents who charge you double our prices and not supply you with as good trees or plants.

No time is as good as Fall for planting of Nursery stock, and usually you have more time to plant in Fall than in the Spring when the work is pressing and must be done with a rush.

We commence digging and shipping in October and continue till freezing weather sets in. In the Spring, we begin shipping in March or as soon as weather permits and continue up till middle of May.

We are located at Moscow, Ohio, on the Ohio River and C. & O. R. R., Just 28 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, which gives us good shipping facilities.

Our packing is done in best possible manner, in boxes of bales, by experienced men. The roots are kept moist with moss or excelsior about them and straw is put about tops to protect them from being bruised or broken, and in this manner stock will reach you in good condition, no matter how great the distance may be.

Are we reliable? References, State Bank, or any Business or Merchant in our city. First National Bank of New Richmand, Ohio. Write any of them.

You are welcome any time to visit us, see our stock and inspect for yourself; our doors are open at all times to our customers or buyers.

We guarantee satisfaction to our customers

and should any avoidable mistake occur, are ready to rectify at once, for any fault on our part.

Order early, the sooner the better, as orders are filled in rotation as are received. Better order at once and don't be disappointed in getting your stock early. Should orders be received late, and freezing weather sets in that we cannot ship, we will hold your order and ship early in the Spring, unless otherwise requested.

Our terms are cash with order; as our prices are low we do no credit business and too, in the rush of Season, we cannot look up those who wish us to look them up and altho they may give us the best of references, as we have all we can do in busy season and which you are aware is very short in our business, so please do not blame us as we simply have not the time. Please remit by Post Office or Express Money order, Registered letter, Bank Draft, or Check. Write your name, Post office, Express office and Freight station very plain.

If above directions are observed, we guarantee stock to reach you in perfect condition.

No matter what agents tell you about our low prices, remember we sell you our growing direct. They are talking to make sales. We know as we supply many of them.

If your friends or neighbors want our catalog, send us their names and Post Office address and we will gladly mail them same.

If you do not need anything this year, you will do us a favor to hand this catalog to a friend or neighbor who may, and confer us a favor as well as him.

We thank you for past patronage and trust to hear from many new ones this year.

Yours truly,

ERNST NURSERIES,

Moscow, Ohio.

General Instructions

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. They have been compiled with a view to making them as simple as possible; and having fulfilled our part of the contract by delivering first class stock in good condition, also giving all necessary instructions how to care for it, if any of our customers should lose a portion of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it; and we have taken the precaution to send a copy of our Transplanting Directions to every customer, so that none may claim that they do not know how to plant and care for their stock.

We guarantee to deliver the stock in **good condition** and could we plant and care for it for the first three months, would willingly insure the growth of every tree and shrub sent out. We seldom ever lose a plant, even when we import them from Europe, and grow them here during the summer for fall delivery, and the stock is out of the ground for many weeks. Our agents report that very few of the people pay any attention to transplanting directions. **Anything that has to be cultivated in the earth can no more live without nourishment and care than a human being!**

Preparation of the Soil

For fruit trees the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow farm crops successfully. If the land on which you are

to plant your trees is not in condition to **yield good crops**, you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and subsoiling. You may enrich it in the usual manner by turning under clover, applying barn yard manure, or where it can be obtained, vegetable mould or muck without stint. The last is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that the tree is fed.

Preparing Trees for Planting

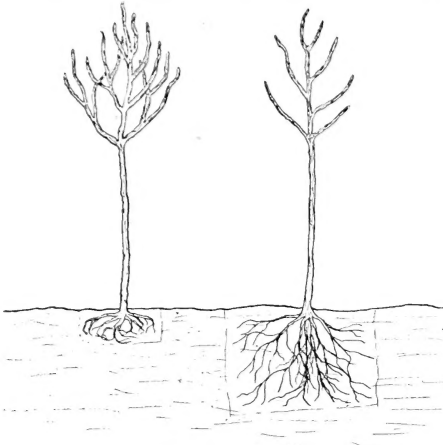
The broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off, so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From these ends the new fibrous roots usually start.

Planting

The hole must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position; the larger the better. Let the tree be the same depth it stood in the nursery (the old mark can be readily discerned) and not deeper, except in case of dwarf trees. These latter should be set so that the point of union should come two or three inches below the surface of the ground. The tree being held upright, the finest and best earth from the surface should be carefully worked among the roots with the fingers, filling every space, and bringing every root in contact with it. **Set the tree as firm as a post, but leave the surface filling light and loose.**

Pruning

The stems should now be put in condition for the formation of the top by removing all the limbs to the point where it is desired to have the top; then cut back each remaining limb, leaving from four to six buds of last season's



**Improperly Planted
SURE TO DIE.**
Top left without Pruning and Roots crowded together.

**Properly Planted
SURE TO LIVE.**
Top Properly Pruned and cut back, and Roots carefully spread out.

Notice—The above show the right and wrong way to plant trees. Plant and trim according to Fig. 2, and you will have no trouble in making your trees grow.

THIS IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Be sure and remove label before tree begins to grow or it will be fatally injured through strangulation.

Fall Planting

When set in autumn, a mound of earth, a foot or more in height, must be raised about the trees. This is **very essential**, as it keeps them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring.

In sections where the winters are extremely severe, trees procured in the fall can be best cared for by covering the roots with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 33 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is **firmly packed**. Then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

Cultivation and Training After Planting

Many cultivators, after taking great trouble and expense in the selecting and planting of their trees, fail of success by neglecting that

The above illustration presents vividly the difference between correct and incorrect planting. In Fig. 1 too small a hole has been dug, and the roots have been crowded into it in such a way that if the tree lives at all it will be at the cost of a great effort and loss of vitality. growth. In the absence of any limbs, suitable to form a top, cut the tree down to the requisite height, leaving the dormant buds to make the top.

The necessity of pruning vigorously at time of setting is generally a very ungrateful one to the planter, as it injures for a time the appearance of the tree to an unpracticed eye. It should, however, be unhesitatingly performed, all the branches to the extent of at least one-half the length of the previous year's growth being removed. Care should also be used to give the proper form to the tree. The head may be left high or low, as the taste of the planter may prefer, or as the nature of the tree in some cases may require.

No stock planted in the fall should be pruned till the hard frost has left in the spring, but before the sap starts.

This is the method which is **commonly practiced**, and we cannot therefore too strongly warn our customers against it.

The roots must have plenty of room, and great care should be exercised to have them as nearly as possible in the same position which they occupied in the nursery.

In Fig. 2, the roots occupy this position, being carefully arranged, and the top has been properly trimmed regardless of the great injury to the **present** appearance of the tree. In transplanting under the most careful management, so many of the fibrous roots which carry nourishment are destroyed that it is very essential that the top be correspondingly removed.

Mulching

This is done by placing a layer of coarse manure from three to six inches deep extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This protects the earth about the roots against drying or baking with wind or sun, retains to it the requisite moisture, and obviates all occasion for a practice—generally of injurious effects—the watering newly planted trees.

After-care and attention which is equally essential Caterpillars and canker-worms, grubs and borers, slugs and aphids, disease and blight, must be watched for, fought against, and remedies faithfully applied. The wants of the growing tree must be carefully foreseen, and a faithful effort made to insure health and productiveness.

The requirements of pruning vary somewhat, according to the kind of tree; we prefer, however, low training for all trees, for dwarf trees very especially. The pruning should be done each year, so that no necessity may arise for cutting large limbs. Care must always be used to keep the head of the tree open and well balanced, cutting the limbs which may be superfluous.

Trees should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, that the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. This should be avoided when possible, as decay is liable to commence at point of separation, and extend into the trunk. When such removal is absolutely necessary, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a covering of paint and grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather.

Dwarf Trees, particularly of the pear and apple, while young require more pruning than any other kind of tree, in order to bring the top to a suitable form. For the first two or three years after planting, fully one-half the growth

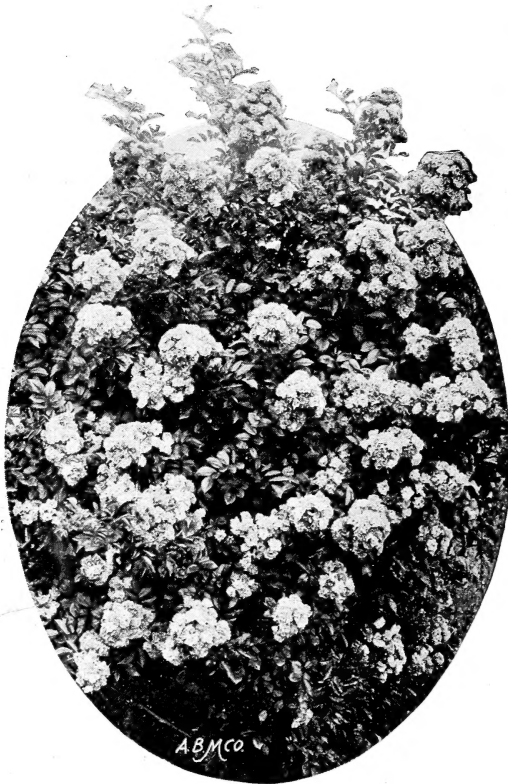
of the previous year should be removed, by heading in or reducing the length of each limb. The top limbs require to be cut back more, the lower limbs less, thus producing a more equal distribution of sap, and consequent vigor to the lower limbs with the upper. After the tree has passed, say to the third or fourth year after planting, the requirement of pruning is only to keep it in the symmetrical shape, and prevent particular limbs from taking a disproportionate growth. Limbs so inclined must be headed back sufficiently, and all superfluous wood upon the tree promptly removed. This regularly attended to will obviate the occurrence of any necessity for amputating large limbs.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in fields of grass or grain, should see that all such are carefully mulched with coarse manure, and that

the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantations for the first five years. After this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with coarse manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated.

Summer Pinching

Those who are impatient to see fruit upon their trees, as is often the case, particularly with regard to trees tardy in coming to bearing, may expedite the fulfillment of their wishes by employing the process of summer pinching. In the month of July pinch off the ends of the young shoots; this retards for the time the flow of sap, and hastens the formation of fruit buds.



CRIMSON RAMBLER
See Page 16 for Description

Apple Trees

We present a list of the best varieties we grow. Apple trees one and two years old, nice straight, smooth and well rooted.

1st class 5-7 ft. high, 30c each; \$25.00 per 100.
 1st class 4-5 ft. high, 25c each; 20.00 per 100.
 1st class 3-4 ft. high, 15c each; 12.00 per 100.
 1st class 2-3 ft. high, 10c each; 8.00 per 100.

Spring or Summer

Early June—Medium size; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; abundant bearer; July.

Early Harvest—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; flesh white; tender, juicy. Bears young.

Sweet June—An old variety. Medium size, round; color yellow; flesh sweet and pleasant; tree hardy and productive. August.

Astrachan, Red—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. August.

Tetofsky—Medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good.

Fall and Winter

Aiken—Medium size; dark red. Especially adapted for fancy trade. January to June.

Alexander—(Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender. Very hardy. October.

American Golden Russet—Tree vigorous; fruit round, medium; skin greenish yellow russet, with a tinge of red; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sub-acid.

Arkansas Black—Tree very hardy and thrifty; an early and uniform bearer; the apple is large, smooth and round, black dotted with whitish specks, the flesh is yellow; very juicy.

Bismarck—Stocky grower, making a small, low tree which sends out fruiting spurs and buds at a very early age; greenish-yellow ground streaked with crimson. October to January.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep, bright red; juicy, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. January to April.

Benoni—Medium size, roundish, oblong; red; flesh tender, juicy, rich; productive. August.

Baxter—Large to very large; pale yellow, largely mottled and striped with bright red; firm, tender. Tree is productive. Nov. to Jan.

Banana—Fruit large size, perfect in form, golden yellow, beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow.

Boiken—Bright yellow with beautiful blush; vigorous; very productive. Fruit large. November to March.

Bailey Sweet—Oct. to Nov. Fruit large, conical, irregular; greenish yellow with dull red stripes and russet dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy.

Ben Davis—A large, handsome striped apple of fair quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper.

Golden Russett—Medium size, dull russett with tinge of red, crisp, juicy, high flavored; tree vigorous and prolific.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. Sept.

Ensee—An improved Rome Beauty. Large, red; a good keeper. Prolific.

Fallwater or Tulpehocken—A very large and handsome apple; quality good. Bears young and abundantly. November to March.

Fameuse or Snow—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. November to January.

Fall Pippin—One of the best. Juicy, tender, crisp, delicious. An old favorite.

Greenville—(Or Winter Maiden Blush)—New, from seed of the popular Fall Maiden Blush, which it closely resembles in size, color, flavor and productiveness.

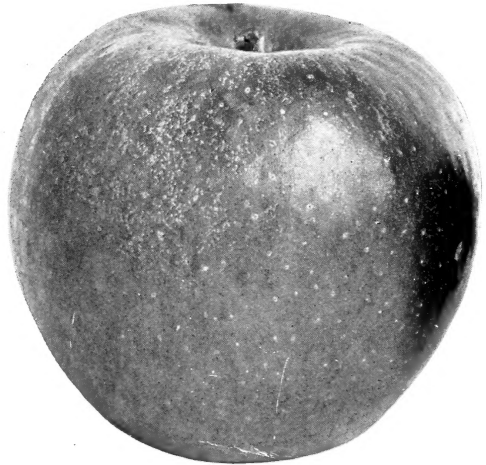
Gano—An early, annual and prolific bearer; fruit of fair quality. Foliage large and dark. February to May.

Grimes' Golden—(Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous; productive. November to March.

Gravenstein—Very large, striped, roundish, erect in growth, productive. Sept. to Oct.

Golden Sweet—Large; yellow, a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree spreading, irregular, and productive. August and September.

Hubbardston—(Nonesuch) — Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. December to May.



HUBBARDSTON

Janet—Below medium; skin yellow or greenish blushed. Tree medium size and vigorous. Sub-acid.

Jefferis—Medium to large; striped, mostly red; flesh tender and delicious; productive. September and October.

King—Beautiful red color. Uniformly large. Well adapted for fancy packages. Tree vigorous and spreading.

Longfield—Tree hardy, vigorous. Clear waxen yellow, with red blush. October and November.

Milan—Medium size. Tree is thrifty and very productive. Thin skin, dull yellowish or greenish marbled. November to March.

Johnathan—Brilliant red with pale yellow patches. Medium size, hardy, productive, firm, crisp, tender, aromatic, sprightly sub-acid, good. November to February.

Maiden Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant, acid favor. September and October.

McIntosh—(Red)—Medium size, flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy. Tree a poor grower. November to February.

Mann—Medium to large, deep yellow, shade of brownish red, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree Hardy and an upright grower. January to April.

Mammoth Black—(Twig or Paragon)—Medium size; grass green or yellowish; vigorous. January to May.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots; an early bearer; vigorous. December to March.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed, striped; flesh white and tender, tree is a strong grower. Begins to bear late.

Northwest Greening—Hardy, yellow, rich, of good size, and extra long keeper.

Pumpkin Sweet (Pound Sweet)—A very large, round, greenish apple. Productive. October to December.

Pewaukee—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. January to May.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large. Variable in shape. Tree hardy and vigorous. December to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Fruit medium to large. Tough waxy, grass green, varying to yellow. Tree large, strong and vigorous. Crisp, tender, juicy.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored; vigorous grower and good bearer. Autumn in the South. October to January in the North.

Red Beitigheimer—Large, yellow, shaded red; flesh white, juicy, with sub-acid flavor.

Salome—Medium to large, pale yellow or greenish, mottled; vigorous, upright grower. November to March.

Stayman's Winesap—Medium to large, greenish yellow, sometimes dull red, faintly striped; flesh firm, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy aromatic, pleasant.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality; good bearer. December to March.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; tender, juicy, productive. January to February.

Scotts Winter—Below medium size; pale yellow or greenish; deep red mottled. Tree large and vigorous.

low or greenish; deep red mottled. Tree large and vigorous.

Rambo or Western Beauty—Medium to large fruit; greenish yellow, mottled with red. Tree medium size; vigorous.

Stark—Fruit large, skin greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a compact grower, and abundant bearer. August.

Twenty Ounce—(Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow striped with red; quality good. November to December.

Talman Sweet—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive. December to February.

Winesap—Season, December to May. Fruit medium, roundish, skin moderately thick and very tough; dark yellow, almost entirely covered with dark red; sprightly sub-acid; vigorous.

Winter Sweet Paradise—Large, dull green, brownish-red blush. Juicy, sweet.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, yellow with red tinge. Crisp, juicy, aromatic flavor. November to April.

York Imperial—Medium, whitish, shaded with crimson, firm, crisp, sub-acid. Nov. to Feb.

Wolf River—Hardy and productive. Large, red. November to January.

Crab Apples

- Same prices as above list of Apples.
- Martha**—Striped. Immensely vigorous, hardy, productive. October.
- Van Wyck**—Large yellow, covered with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, early. August.
- Yellow Siberian**—Large golden yellow, hardy and prolific.
- Hyslop**—Large, in clusters; dark, rich red; hardy and vigorous.
- Whitney**—Large, glossy green, splashed with carmine; firm, juicy. August.
- Transcendent**—The most valuable of all crab apples. Large, vigorous. Bears second or third year. September and October.
- White Arctic**—Leave space for a three line description.

Peach Trees

These should be planted immediately on their delivery, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground, they will not stand exposure to sun and air, and many are lost simply for want of care. As soon as planted, cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem. Make this the invariable practice, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost. Peaches, like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

Peaches are our specialty. We have over 400,000 trees growing now. We use only the best pits, which we secure in the mountains of Tennessee or North Carolina. These make the healthiest and long-lived trees and we guarantee our trees free from any disease, such as

San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, or any other disease. We aim to grow only the best varieties and think the list hard to beat. Let us have your order, let it be large or small, for this Fall or next Spring, as we believe prices will advance.

- 1st class, 2 to 3 ft., 6c each, \$4.00 for 100
- 1st class, 3 to 4 ft., 8c each, 6.00 for 100
- 1st class, 4 to 5 ft., 10c each, 8.00 for 100
- 1st class, 5 to 6 ft., 12c each, 10.00 for 100

Varieties

- Admiral Dewey**—A perfect freestone peach. Uniform color. Tree strong and symmetrical.
- Alexander**—Medium size; greenish white; nearly covered with rich red. Vigorous and productive. July.
- Brousan**—Large, yellow with red cheek. Hardy and good bearer. Sept.
- Banner**—A Canadian origination. Fruit large, round. Season, October first.

Beers' Smock—Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. September.

Carman—Large, resembles Elberta; color creamy white or pale yellow.

Crawford's Early—Large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Crawford's Late—Large size; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.

Chair's Choice—Large, deep yellow with red cheek; flesh very firm. September.

Crosby—Medium size, roundish, slightly flattened; bright orange yellow, bright red cheek; flesh yellow. Middle of September.

Champion—Large; flavor delicious, sweet, rich, juicy; creamy white skin, with red cheek. Hardy, prolific.

Elberta—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow. Exceedingly prolific. Sept. 10th to 15th.

Early Barnard—Medium size, popular peach; yellow with red cheek, yellow flesh. Good, hardy. First of September.

Foster—Large; deep orange red; dark on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy.

Fitzgerald—An improved Early Crawford. Fruit large, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Last of August.

Globe—Fruit large; flesh firm; juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish toward the pit. September and October.

Greensboro—Nearly double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time; flesh white. July.

Hill's Chili—Large yellow with slight blush, flesh yellow. Tree hardy and productive. Late September.

Health Kling—Large, creamy white, with delicate blush; white flesh, juicy and tender. Oct.

Kalamazoo—Medium size; slightly oblong; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting. Middle of September.

Lemon Free—Almost lemon shaped, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. Large.

Lemon Cling (Cling)—Very large and beautiful lemon-shaped; light yellow with red in the sun; flesh firm; yellow and rich. August.

Mountain Rose—Large, skin whitish, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white; it ripens early. First of August.

Mathew's Beauty—Ripens two weeks later than Elberta; vinous, juicy, very large; color deep yellow, streaked with red; flesh very thick and firm, very rich and yellow; freestone.



FITZGERALD

Moore's Favorite—Fruit large, roundish. Skin white, with a broad, bright blush. Flesh white, fine, juicy, of a rich vinous flavor. Freestone. Tree hardy and vigorous. September 1st to 15th.

Niagara—Ripens one week earlier than Elberta.

Old Mixon Free—Large, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Prolific—Fruit large, golden yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flavor very rich and spicy; flesh golden yellow from pit to skin, firm and unusually thick; freestone.

Reeves' Favorite—Large, round, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a favorite and hardy variety. September.

Stump the World—A beautiful red and white peach of good size and flavor. Late September.

Salway—Fruit large; deep yellow with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and rich. October.

Triumph—Tree blooms late and bears annual, abundant crops of handsome fruit. Freestone when fully ripe. July.

Wager—Large, yellow, juicy and of a fine flavor. Vigorous grower. Last of August.

Wonderful—A seedling of Smock and similar to it in every way. Late September.

Yellow St. John—Early yellow freestone, round, showy, fruit always attracts attention and sells well. August.

Apricots and Nectarines

	Each	Per 12
First Class, 3 to 4 feet.....	15c	\$1.50
Frist Class, 4 to 5 feet.....	20c	2.00

Varieties

Alexander—An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

Catherine—Vigorous and productive. Medium sized, yellow, mild, sub-acid. July.

Nectarines

Same prices as Apricots.

Boston—Fruit large and handsome.

Downtown—Large, pale greenish yellow, with purplish cheek. Quality very fine.

Standard Pear Trees

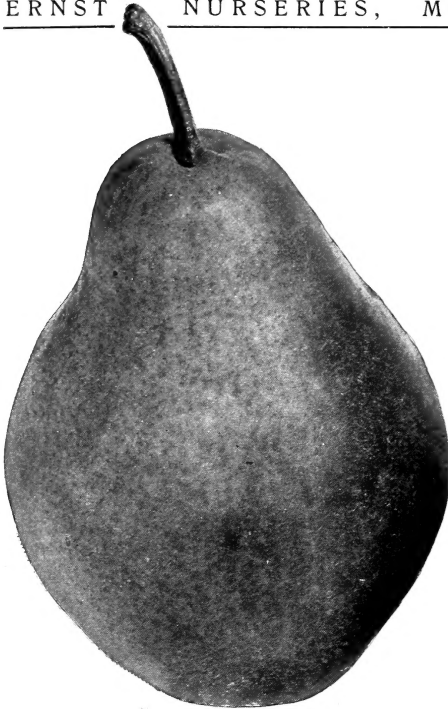
	Each	Per 100
1st class, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.25	\$20.00
1st class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.20	18.00
1st class, 3 to 4 feet.....	.15	12.00

Our pears are budded on the best French seedlings, used by all the leading nurseries, and are the best.

Dwarf Pear

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
1st class, 3 to 4 feet....	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$12.00
1st class, 2 to 3 feet....	15	1.50	10.00

Varieties same as standard above name.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE

Summer Varieties

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Last of August and first of September.

Clapp's Favorite—A pale lemon yellow, with red cheeks; sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Hardy and very productive. August and September.

Early Harvest—Fruit is large golden yellow, with a fine red cheek; ripens one month before Bartlett.

Budded on the best French seedlings. We name the best varieties to plant.

1st class, 5 to 6 feet, 25c each, \$20.00 per 100
 1st class, 4 to 5 feet, 20c each, \$18.00 per 100
 1st class, 3 to 4 feet, 15c each, \$14.00 per 100

Abundance—Large, amber; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, exceedingly productive. Season very early.

Burbank—Large and beautiful; clear cherry red; ripens early in September.

Archduke—Large, dark, rich purple. Strong grower and sure bearer. Very attractive.

Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. A productive, valuable market sort. Middle of August.

Diamond—A superb and showy plum of enormous size; dark purple, with thick bloom. Vigorous, hardy, productive. September.

Gueii—Large, deep bluish purple, with thick bloom; flesh yellow; hardy. Early September.

German Prune—Large, long, oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm and pleasant; vigorous in growth. September.

Grand Duke—Violet-red. Late September.

Green Gage—Round, small, green fruit; a small, compact tree.

Koonce—A strong, upright grower; hardy. Fruit medium, yellow with carmine cheek, ripens with the earliest. July and August.

Margaret—Of medium size, golden green with russet cheek; so rich and delicious as to be generally pronounced the finest pear of its season.

Tyson—Rather large, bright yellow with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. August.

Wildier—Very early, resembling Summer Doyenne; claimed to be a good shipper for an early pear. Small. First of August.

Autumn Varieties

Kieffer's Hybrid—Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. October and November.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh white; juicy, rich flavored. October and November.

Buerre D'Anjou—Large greenish shaded with crimson; flesh is high flavored; the tree very productive, either as dwarf or standard. October to January.

Clairgeau (Buerre Clairgeau)—Very large; pyriform, yellow and red; flesh yellowish. October and November.

Garber—Bears young. Valuable as a market variety. September and October.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. September and October.

Howell—Large, yellow, sweet, melting. Very vigorous, hardy and productive. September and October.

Seckel—Small; rich yellowish brown; red cheek; juicy; very productive. September and October.

Lawrence—Medium to large; golden yellow, with melting aromatic flesh. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Nov. to Dec.

Sheldon—Yellowish; slightly shaded with red; flesh very juicy, melting and delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. October.

President Drouard—Fruit is large, melting, juicy, highly aromatic; the tree is vigorous, healthy. February to March.

Vermont Beauty—Medium size; yellow, shaded with carmine; sweet and juicy. October.

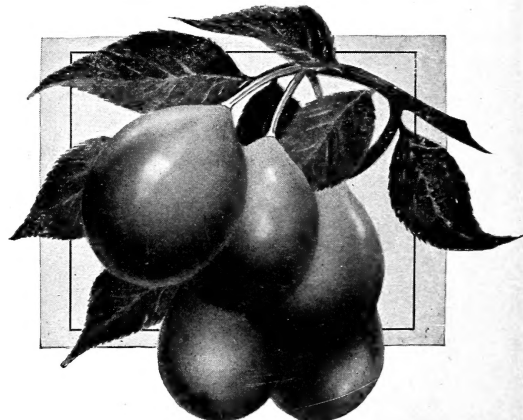
Easter—Large, roundish oval, yellow with dull red cheek. December to February.

Worden Seckel—Yellow with light red on the sunny side. Tree is hardy and an enormous bearer.

Plums

Imperial Gage—Above medium size, oval, golden green; flesh juicy, rich, delicious. Tree of good growth. Mid-August.

Lombard—Medium to large; dark red; flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor, vigorous. Late Aug.



GERMAN PRUNE

Mary—Of medium size, golden yellow, with a delicate white bloom; flesh thick, sweet and delicious. August.

Monarch—Tree very thrifty, hardy, healthy. Fruit largest size; dark purple, nearly round. Flesh pale yellow, parts freely from stone, pleasant, juicy and first rate quality.

Moore's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy.

Shippers' Pride—Quite large and showy, fre-

quently two inches in diameter, oval, dark purple, of Damson type. Flesh is sweet and firm.

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

Sugar Prune—Large, dark purple; flesh yellow, tender, sugary.

August. Five cents each extra.

Shropshire Damson—Flesh amber colored, juicy and spicy; tree hardy and vigorous.

Cherry Trees

Two Years Old, Very Fine

Cherry trees budded on imported seedlings. We offer a good list of varieties of fine trees at low prices. No more profitable fruit can be planted than cherries. Plant an orchard this fall.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
1st class, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
1st class, 4 to 5 feet.....	20	2 00	15 00
1st class, 3 to 4 feet.....	15	1 50	10 00
Sour, 2 to 3 feet.....	10	1 00	8 00

Sweet Varieties

Allen—Of fine size, crimson black; meaty, firm, sweet and delicious. Late July and early August.

Black Eagle—Large, black; tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Ripe beginning of July.

Black Tartarian—Large, purplish-black. The tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. Late June and early July.

Governor Wood—A rich and delicious, large, light red cherry. June.

Napoleon—Large, yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. July.

Rockport—Large, light red and amber; half tender, sweet and good. June and early July.

Schmidts Bigarreau—Large fruit, deep crimson black; tender, juicy. July.

Windsor—Large, liver colored; flesh firm, of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with light red cheek; firm, juicy and delicious. Late July.

Sour Varieties

Early Richmond—(English Pie Cherry)—Dark red, medium size and sprightly acid flavor. June.

Late Duke—This fine late cherry has large, light red fruits. Last of July.

Large Montmorency—One of the finest flavored cherries. Strong, hardy tree. Late June.

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive.

May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort. June.

Wragg—Large, dark colored fruit; ripens early in July.

Ostheimer—Large, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich; trees bloom late and bear fruit quite young.

Large English Morello Cherry—Dark red, quality good, with a rich, acid flavor; late. Tree very hardy.

Quinces

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
1st class, 4 to 5 feet....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
1st class, 3 to 4 feet....	25	2 50	20 00
1st class, 2 to 3 feet....	20	2 00	15 00

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Bourgeat—Very large, smooth, golden yellow, tender and is a good keeper, very productive and healthy. October.

Meech's Prolific—Very large, bright yellow, quality very good and quite fragrant; bears early and is very productive; one of the best mid-season.

Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Mulberries

Valuable for shade and ornamental purposes as well as for the fruit, being rapid in growth, and very productive. The everbearing sorts fruit for three months.

First class, 5 to 6 feet.....	.50c each
First class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35c each

Downing's Everbearing—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

New American—Equal to Downings' in all

respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruits; ripe from middle of June to middle of September.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, wind breaks, etc., in all Western States.

Persimmons

Price and Variety	Each
3 to 4 foot trees.....	.25c
5 to 6 foot trees.....	.50c

American—A pretty, small tree, with glossy foliage; perfectly hardy. The fruit, after frost, is delicious and much liked.

Seedlings for Grafting and Budding

Each year we have calls for seedlings, from some wanting to do some budding or grafting themselves, so we offer below the following imported seedlings for early spring shipment only. But better order at once.

Catalpa Speciosa., 18 to 24 inches, 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

	Per 100
Apple seedlings	\$.2.00
Peach seedlings	1.00
Cherry seedlings	2.00
Plum seedlings	2.00
Quince seedlings	2.00
Pear seedlings	2.50

These seedlings were grown from seed, in Summer of 1911.

Grapes

Grape Vines, Strong 2 Year Old

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Agawam	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$4 00
Brighton	10	1 00	6 00
Catawba	10	80	5 00
Campbell's Early	15	1 50	10 00
Delaware	15	1 20	5 00
Diamond	10	1 00	5 00
Concord	10	75	3 00
Early Ohio	20	2 00
Eaton	20	2 00	10 00
Empire State	15	1 00	6 00
Green Mountain	20	2 00
Ives' Seedling	10	75	3 00
Martha	10	1 00	5 00
Moore's Early	10	1 00	5 00
Niagara	10	80	4 00
Pocklington	15	1 00	5 00
Salem	15	1 00	5 00
Virgennes	15	1 00	6 00
Worden	10	1 00	5 00
Woodruff	15	1 50	7 00
Wyoming	15	1 50	6 00

Ives' Seedling—Long bunch, medium to large, medium size berries, thick, tough skin, flesh sweet, pulpy, somewhat foxy.

Moore's Early—Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black with heavy blue bloom. Desirable for market on account of its earliness.

Worden—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equalled by no other grape known.

Red Varieties

Agawam—Berries quite large, with thick skin, compactly set upon a large bunch; soft, sweet and sprightly; ripens early.

Brighton—Bunches large and well formed; berries medium to large, of good flavor and quality, ripening with Delaware.

Catawba—Large, round berries, rather loosely set on clusters of good size; when fully ripe they are a deep copper color, with a sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires long season.

Delaware—Bunches and berries are small, but compactly set, light red, with violet bloom. Sugary and delicious. A favorite dessert grape; one of the earliest to ripen.

Salem—Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender; juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

Virgennes—Berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific.

Woodruff—A profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive; iron clad constitution; bunch and berry large, ripens early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper.

Wyoming—Color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma.

White Varieties

Diamond—Large, juicy, sweet and almost free from pulp. One of the best of recent introductions.

Empire State—Healthy strong grower, and very hardy; clusters large and shouldered; berry medium, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow.

Green Mountain—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; greenish white; thin, tough skin; tender pulp with few seeds; very early.

Martha—Of medium size in bunch and berry; flesh somewhat pulpy, a little foxy, but good. Hardy and productive. Earlier than Concord.

Niagara—Its clusters are large and handsome, compactly filled with large berries having a thin, but tough skin. When fully ripe they are a fine pale yellow, with a thin white bloom. Ripens with Concord.

Pocklington—Clusters and berries large, light golden yellow when fully ripe; sweet and tender, with little pulp.

Black Varieties

Campbell's Early—Large and handsome clusters thickly set with large round berries, covered with a light purple bloom; these are firm fleshed enough to keep and ship admirably, the flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. The clusters ripen very early and hold their berries well. The vine is vigorous and bears abundantly.

Concord—Large, handsome clusters of luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable. September.

Eaton—So large in both clusters and berry as to be very showy. They are round, thick skinned, covered with a fine purple bloom, very juicy, with some pulp.



MOORE'S EARLY

Early Ohio—A profitable early market grape, with excellent shipping qualities; has strong, thrifty, hardy vines.

Currants

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

2 Year Old, Well Rooted and Strong.
10c each. \$1.00 per doz. \$5.00 per 100.

Champion—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry.

Cherry—Very large, deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive.

Perfection Currant—Color a beautiful bright

red and of a size larger than the Fay; the clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with a few seeds.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Perfection	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$12 00

Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best of the large sorts.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. Very productive.

Wilder—Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early.

Gooseberries

2 Year Old Fruit Plant

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Downing	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$6 00
Houghton	10	1 00	6 00
Industry	20	2 00	12 00
Smith's Imp.	15	1 20	8 00
Pearl	15	1 20	8 00

Downing—Originated at Newburg, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

Houghton—A vigorous American sort; very

productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup.

Industry—Very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable if kept free from mildew, as it is the largest grown.

Smith's Improved—Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good; vigorous grower.

Pearl—Similar to Downing, but with fruits a little larger; it is also even more robust and fruitful in habit.

Asparagus

To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well decomposed manure. Plant the roots about three inches deep, in rows 18 inches apart, and one foot apart in the rows. A bed once started suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

1 year old, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. 2 year old, 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Columbian Mammoth White—Produces num-

bers of great, thick white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.

Giant Argenteuil—A new French variety that makes crowns strong enough for cutting before any other sort and yields enormous crops of mammoth, tender stalks.

Palmetto—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and regular in its growth, and that it will eventually supercede the old favorite. It has been tested both North and South, and has proven entirely successful in every instance.

Dewberries

Plant in rows six feet apart three feet distant in the row. Keep the soil mellow and clean.

25c per 12; 75c per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Lucretia—The best black variety. Large, jet black, melting, delicious. Earlier than Early Harvest blackberry and larger than Erie.

Blackberries

Our blackberry plants are fine and mostly grown from cuttings, all are well rooted and will grow the finest and largest berries. This list consists of best old and new sorts.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the Fall; uncover crowns early in Spring; remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit keep the runners off.

	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
Ancient Britton	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$
Early Harvest	25	1 25	10 00
Erie	30	1 50	12 00
Eldorado	35	2 00	16 00
Snyder	25	1 50	12 00
Taylor	25	1 50	12 00
Kittatinny	25	1 50	12 00
Rathbun	35	2 00	18 00
Mersereau	35	2 00	18 00
Blowers	40	3 00	25 00
Ward	35	2 00	18 00
Wilson Early	25	1 25	10 00
Minnewaski	40	2 00	18 00



ELDORADO

Ancient Britton—Strong, healthy canes are heavily laden with sweet, melting berries of medium size. Markets well.

Early Harvest—Dwarf, very early, quite productive of sweet, medium sized berries. Needs protection in the North.

Eldorado—The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, have no hard core and keep for eight to ten days after picking.

Erie—Berries large and nearly round, appearing thus even larger than they really are. The canes are strong, with heavy foliage, hardy; ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson.

Kittatinny—Large, fine berries of good quality; canes strong, erect, fruitful.

Rathbun—The berries are sweet, luscious, have no core, and are firm enough to ship and handle well. The canes make a strong, erect growth.

Snyder—Berries of medium size, sweet, melting. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Leads where hardiness is a consideration. Early.

Taylor—A good succession for Snyder in cold climates. Ripens its large, luscious berries some weeks later. Vigorous, hardy, fruitful.

Wilson—A very superior, large, early berry, of sweet and excellent quality. Strong growing, amazingly fruitful, very early to ripen.

Ward—A healthy, strong grower with sturdy canes, producing fine, large fruit, black throughout, without core, and of excellent quality.

Mersereau—Fruit is as large, glossy and firm as Wilson. Stands shipping as well and sells for Wilson on any market. More productive than Wilson. A wonderful cropper.

Minnewaski—Above medium size, sweet, juicy and good quality. Early.

Blowers—Fruit large; productive. A strong grower. A new favorite with many strong points.

Raspberries

Red Varieties.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Cuthbert	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$ 8 00
Columbian	50	1 75	15 00
Golden Queen	50	1 75	15 00
Marlboro	40	1 50	12 00
Loudon	40	1 50	12 00
Miller	25	1 00	6 00
King	40	1 50
Ruby	75	2 50
Haymaker	75	1 75	15 00
Muchmore	75	2 00	18 00

Black Caps

	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$ 9 00
Kansas	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$ 9 00
Gregg	25	1 25	10 00
Cumberland	25	1 25	10 00
Palmer	25	1 25	10 00
Gault	40	1 75	16 00
Black Diamond	40	1 50	12 00
Plum Farmer	50	1 75	15 00
Eaton	1 00	3 00

Owing to the dry season, berry plants will be scarce. Better order now for spring planting and be sure of them.

Red and Yellow Varieties

Cuthbert—Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome and firm; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

Columbian—Bush a strong grower; attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness.

Marlboro—Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and produc-

tive. One of the best large early berries for the North.



GOLDEN QUEEN

Miller's—Bright red color, which it holds after picking. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower. Berries large, hold their size to end of season, round, bright red; core small; do not crumble.

Golden Queen—Its size is equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes.

Haymaker—(New)—Very hardy. Fruit very large, conical; color bright red and very attractive; flavor superb; delicious for table use and splendid for canning.

King—Plant a strong grower, very hardy and productive. Berry is firm, a good shipper; large size, beautiful scarlet color; ripens with the earliest.

Loudon—A valuable new sort; color red; hardy and productive; begins to ripen with Cuthbert, but continues during a longer season.

Ruby—Ripens with the earliest, continues a long season. Fruit large, bright red, exceedingly firm, excellent quality. Strong grower, large, hardy canes.

Blackcaps

Black Diamond—Berries large, very sweet

and pulpy, yet fine for shipping and evaporating. Canes strong and fruitful. Early.

Cumberland—A mammoth mid-season blackcap that loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Cumberland is very hardy, having withstood a temperature of 16 degrees below zero without injury. Fruit is jet black and of extra fine quality.

Gault—Canes thrifty and hardy. The first crop ripens about with Gregg, is more abundant and continues in bearing for three or four weeks, by which time the new canes begin to fruit and continue until checked by the frost. Fruit large size and delicious flavor.

Gregg—Its large showy berries are produced in great abundance, are firm, and ship finely. Mid-season.

Kansas—Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, as large or larger than Gregg. One of the very best. Ripens before Gregg.

Muchmore—Leave space for a three line description. **ETAOIN SHRR**

Palmer—Very early and a grand fruit for family and market.

Plum Farmer—Jet black berries; productive; excellent quality and good shipper.

Strawberries

Strawberry Plants.

25c per Doz. 50c per 100. \$4.00 per 1000.

Varieties

Aroma—Fruit very large, roundish conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, and produced in abundance. Same season as Gandy.

Bismarck—Seedling of Bubach with perfect blossom, larger, equally as productive, better in shape, color and quality; holds up well in shipping.

Bubach—Large, conical and irregular, sweet and good quality; vigorous and a good bearer.

Gandy—Large, regular, glossy, crimson, fine flavor, a fine late sort.

Sample—Uniformly large, fine berries, pointed, conical, rich scarlet, firm and of fair quality.

Senator Dunlap—Good size, bright glossy red, and of excellent quality. Ripens early and continues a long time in fruit.

Splendid—Blossoms perfect. Berries are borne on tall fruit stalks and are large, firm, and of fine color. Ripens evenly all over, globular, very productive.

Warfield—Great beauty, firmness, earliness, productiveness and vigor makes this berry most popular.

Uncle Jim is a good grower, of large, stocky plants, well spaced for fruiting. The fruit is large, high colored, quite firm and of good quality.



SENATOR DUNLAP

Rhubarb

10c each; 75c per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

Linnaeus—Leaf stalks large, tender, juicy, produced quite early.

Queen—The extra large, tender stalks are a decided pink color, and delicious for canning or cooking. A very strong growing sort.

Sage

Holt's Mammoth—Plants of strong growth. Leaves very large, borne well above the ground, are of unusual substance, strong flavor and superior quality. Each 10c; 75c per 12.

Horseradish Sets

10c per 12; 50c per 100.

Ornamental Department

Shade Trees

American Elm—Too well known to need description. A universal favorite. 8 to 10 ft. 50c.

Carolina Poplar—For a good shade and a very fast grower to plant along a roadway, or to answer for fence posts, we know of nothing better than the Carolina Poplar. Fence can be fastened to these trees in two years and they are much quicker set than fence posts. They will be solid and last a long time.

We have a fine lot of these and make special low prices for immediate acceptance. Let us have your order. Fine trees straight and pretty.

	Each	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 05	\$4 00
4 to 6 feet	10	8 00
6 to 8 feet	15	12 00
8 to 10 feet	20	15 00
10 to 12 feet	25	20 00

Evergreens

2 to 3 feet, 40c each; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

American Arbor Vitae—(Occidentalis)—A very beautiful native tree, with flat foliage. A rapid, erect grower, and quite hardy; highly prized for screens and hedges.

Golden Arbor Vitae—A distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.

Balsam or American Silver Fir—(Balsamea)—A very symmetrical tree, leaves dark green above and silvery beneath. Grows rapidly and is very hardy.

Irish Juniper—(Hibernica)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty tree or shrub and for its beauty and hardiness, is a general favorite.

Norway Spruce—(Excelsa)—An elegant, lofty and graceful tree, with drooping branches, bright green foliage, and quite pyramidal. It is decidedly the most hardy ornamental and interesting of the evergreen tribe.

Nut Trees

Almonds, 3 to 4 feet	35c
Butternut, 3 to 4 feet	25c
Chestnut, American, 6 to 8 feet	50c
Chestnut, Spanish, 3 to 4 feet	40c
Chestnut, Paragon, 3 to 4 feet	75c
Chestnut, Japan, 3 to 4 feet	50c
Walnut, Black, 3 to 4 feet	25c
Pecans, 2 feet	50c
Hickory, Shellbark, 2 to 3 feet	50c
Filberts or Hazelnut, 4 to 5 feet	25c

Almonds—A sturdy, upright tree, bearing large, thin shelled nuts in clusters.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

Chestnut, Japan—Three times larger than the American variety, but not so sweet. Superior to Spanish.

Chestnut, Paragon—Undoubtedly the best chestnut grown, but scarce as yet. Large, sweet nuts.

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut.

Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (Carya) Hickorynut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Hickory, Shagbark—The most valuable of the family nuts. Nuts white and shell thinner than any other.

Filbert, English—This is of easiest culture, growing 5 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow.

Weeping Trees

Kilmanock Willow, 2-year heads, each...75c
Teas' Weeping Mulberry, 2-year heads, ea.\$1.00

Bungei Catalpa—(Chinese Catalpa)—A curious dwarf form that grows only 3 or 4 feet high and twice as broad. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet high, forming a pretty, dome shaped head of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle like precision. Hardy, strong growing, unique. Besides the tall form, we can supply specimens worked low, forming handsome dwarf specimens. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00.



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Catalpa Speciosa—(Western Catalpa)—A fine hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse grained, soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the others. 8 to 10 ft., 50c.

American White Elm—A magnificent, stately tree, with wide, spreading head and elegant drooping branches. A very hardy native tree, highly esteemed for avenue planting and park decoration. Valuable for timber.

Sugar or Rock Maple—The well known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree. 6 to 8 feet, 25c; 8 to 10 feet, 35c.

Silver Leaved Maple—(*Dasycarpum*)—Of exceedingly rapid growth and most desirable for planting on highways.

	Each	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 10	\$6 00
4 to 6 feet	15	10 00
6 to 8 feet	20	15 00
8 to 10 feet	25	20 00

Sycamore—A well known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading. 8 to 10 ft., 50c.

Hedge Plants

California Privet—A pretty shrub with smooth shining leaves. A vigorous, hardy plant, the best there is for low hedges. Fine close growing habit. The illustration shows how thick and fine it grows. Makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. 1 year, 5c each; \$3.00 per 100. 2 year 10c each; \$5.00 per 100.

Shrubs

We have a fine lot of large, fine plants of the following shrubs, 2 years old at 25c each, or \$2.50 per dozen.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—(*Hibiscus*)—The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom. Tender in some localities.

We have eight sorts or varieties: Ardens, Bi-color, Boule-de-feu, Duc-de-Brabant, Jean-de-Arc, Totus Albus, Variegated.

Berberis—Barberry—Useful and highly ornamental shrubs that are hardy everywhere. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in spring; their dainty leaves color brightly in fall; their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter; their dense growth and sharp spines making them invaluable for hedges.

Calycanthus—(Sweet Scented Shrub)—Flowers purple, very double and deliciously fragrant; remains in bloom for a long time; very desirable.

Deutzia—Small flowered shrubs noted for their freedom of bloom and rapid growth. Through their blooming season entire limbs are thickly studded with flowers.

Purple Fringe—A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its strong, feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.

Lilac—(*Syringa*)—Common or Old Fashioned Lilac—The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with dense panicles of lilac flowers, still the most fragrant of any.

Lilac, Common White—Pure white, very fragrant flowers.

Snowball, Common—(*Viburnum*)—A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globu-

lar clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Spirea—An indispensable class of medium sized shrubs, of easy cultivation in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers; their season of blooming extends for three months in the different varieties.

Varieties of Spirea: *Opulifolia Aurea*, Reeves Fl. Pl. *Thunbergii*, Van Houttei, Billardi, *Callosa Alba*, *Rosea*, *Douglassi Rosea*.

Hydrangea, Large Clustered—(*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—A fine shrub of recent introduction, flowers pure white, large, showy and very profuse, quite hardy, and altogether one of the most desirable shrubs. Blooms through August and September.

Same in tree form, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; these are fine.

Tartarian White Honeysuckle—Creamy white flowers, followed by deep red berries which beautify the bush till autumn.

Weigela—The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July.

Magnolia trees, 3 to 4 feet at 50c each
Everblooming *Hydrangea* 50c each

Climbing Vines

Ampelopsis—American Ivy or Virginia Creeper—(*Quinquefolia*)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in Autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrills and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc. 25c each.

Clematis

Plant in rich soil, spreading the roots well apart, being very careful not to break them; dig a large hole, so as to afford them plenty of room. They need plenty of food during Summer to enable them to support and supply a continued abundance of bloom. **These plants will not produce the best results the first season after transplanting.**

Henryi—Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy, one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer.

Mad. Ed. Andre—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the *Crimson Jackmani*. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Ramona—A strong, rampant grower and very hardy. A free and perpetual bloomer; flowers large; color a deep sky blue.

Jackmani—The flowers, when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

Roses

After planting, the earth should be dug up around them, so as to form a small channel all around the bush; pour into this some liquid manure, mixing the earth that has to be replaced in with it. A small quantity of liquid manure given to the bushes in manner described, twice a month, will encourage growth and blossom. It is an excellent plan to mulch the surface with fine grass or hay to hold moisture. In the Fall mulch with coarse manure.

Should be planted in a deep, rich, well-drained soil, so that the top roots are not less than two inches below the surface, and should be severely pruned every Spring before

the buds start, cutting back the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may first be allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old, decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground the following Spring.

For planting grapes, berries, currants and gooseberries, use directions given for trees.

Always remove the straw and moss from the packages before planting. **Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.** Use only good soil on and around the roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their stock.

Remedies

For Insect Enemies of the Rose

Rose Slug—White Hellebore Powder, mixed in water and sprinkled on the bushes, with brush or broom, one ounce to the gallon of water.

Rose Bug—Hand picking is the only effectual remedy.

Aphis, or Green Fly—Sprinkle bushes with Tobacco water.

Mildew—Apply sulphur or soot in the form of a dry powder, having first wetted the bushes so that it will adhere to them.

Again we offer 2-year-old Roses at 25c each, or \$2.50 per dozen.

American Beauty—The most famous rose ever grown.

Alfred Colomb—A grand rose in every way.

Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with blush.

Fisher Holmes—Finely shaped flowers, dark, velvety crimson.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson. The most popular rose.

Harrison—Yellow.

John Hopper—Large bright rose of highest order. Carmine center.

La France—Peach blossom finish; the model rose.

Magna Charta—Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine, very large, full and double, fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine, long, late bloomer. Considered one of the very finest.

Paul Neyron—Lovely dark pink, very large.



LA FRANCE

Moss Roses

Crested—Deep pink buds with mossy fringe. Very beautiful, and free from mildew.

Tree Roses

Fine Holland grown; our pride, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen. We can sell the following colors, red, white, pink and crimson. Best planted in the Spring.

Dig a hole, being sure the soil is very rich. Plant the tree. Stake it by driving a stake down close to it, and tying the two together with cord, being careful to have a piece of linen around the tree.

Climbing Roses

Each 25c

Queen of the Prairie—Bright, rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Baltimore Belle—Pale white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

Dorothy Perkins—The newest and best of the Ramblers. Perfectly hardy. Flowers are of large size for this class of rose. Colored a most beautiful shell pink. In vigor and habit of growth "Dorothy Perkins" is identical with Crimson Rambler.

Empress of China—Light red, changes to pink when fully expanded. A free and continuous bloomer, medium size.

Seven Sisters—Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters.

Crimson Rambler—The best one and most popular climbing rose in existence; of rapid growth, is perfectly hardy; flowers are carried in clusters and a most profuse bloomer.

Pink Rambler—Flowers are perfectly double, with petals crinkled and flowers a clear shell pink, borne in immense clusters; is a valuable rose for cutting and decoration.

White Rambler—Related to the Crimson Rambler; similar in habit of growth; flowers are pure white, quite double and remain on the stem a long time.

Everblooming Crimson Rambler—First time offered by us. Imported from Germany last season. Price, each, 50c; per dozen, \$5.00.

CLUB OFFER

Last Spring we received hundreds of orders, and we make the same liberal offer again.

Many of you only wanting a few trees or plants and will take time and see your friends and neighbors, show them our catalog and take their orders with yours. This will save freight, to ship all together. Each order will be carefully tagged and trees labeled and when stock arrives, all you have to do is hand each man his order. For your trouble, we allow you 1 per cent on dollar in cash, or in Nursery stock. You will find this profitable as well as pleasant, if you have a little spare time. Remember

this offer is for cash with orders and no discount on individual orders, but on club orders only. Will you not try and see what you can do? And if you need order blanks, write for as many as you need and we will forward same on to you by return mail. Write names, Express office, and freight station very plain, so no mistake is made in shipping.

Awaiting your order, which will have our best and careful attention.

Yours very truly,

Ernst Nurseries,

Moscow, Ohio.