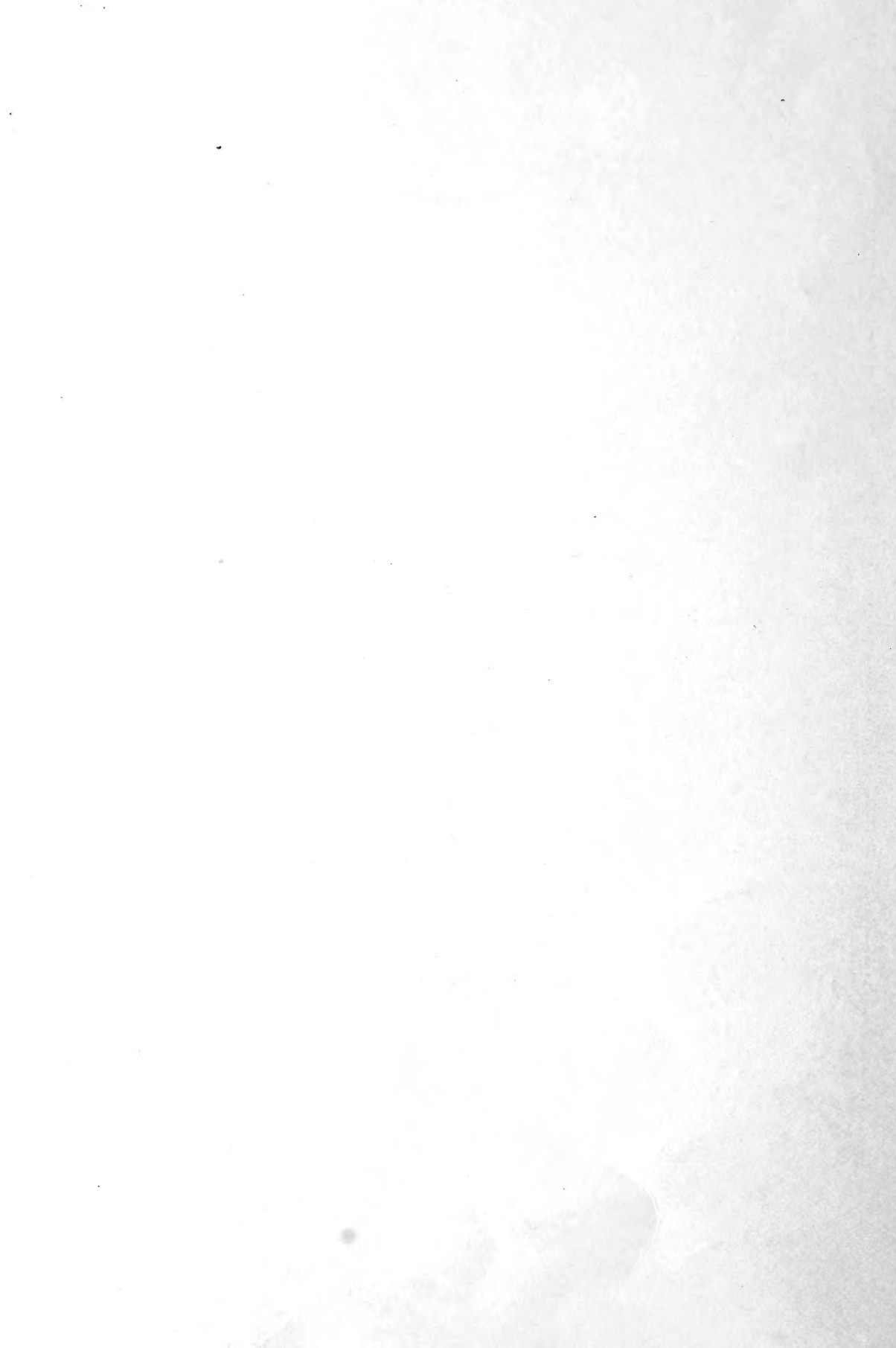


Historic, Archive Document

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

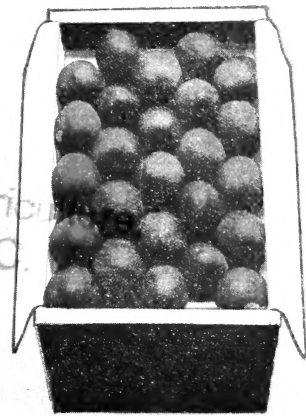


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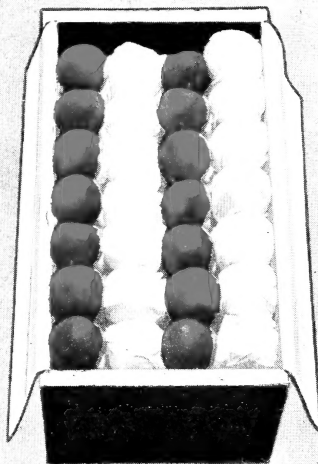


JONATHAN. 400 BU.
PER ACRE. SOLD AT
1.15 PER BU.
\$ 460. PER ACRE NET.

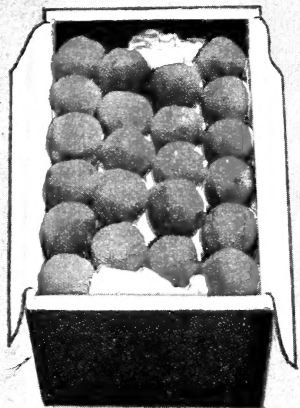
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1912
WASHINGTON, D. C.
30TH YEAR



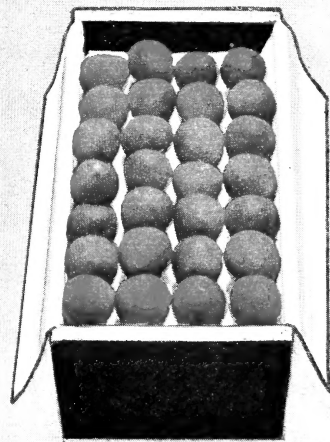
STAYMANS. 425 BU.
PER ACRE. SOLD AT
1.25 PER BU.
\$ 531.25 PER ACRE NET.



**WRAPPED APPLES
KEEP BETTER AND
BRING MORE MONEY**



STAYMANS. (PACIFIC COAST)
550 BU. PER ACRE.
SOLD AT 1.50 PER BU.
\$ 825.00 PER ACRE.



GANO. 450 BU. PER
ACRE SOLD AT 90
CTS. PER BU.
\$ 405.00 PER ACRE NET.

GALBRAITH NURSERY CO.
FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Announcement

Again we wish to call on you and try to become better acquainted than ever. Knowing that we are older and wiser, we know that we are better qualified to serve you. We know we will be able to increase the confidence of our regular customers and give more attention to our new ones.

To our some 50,000 old customers we wish to send our deepest thanks for the part each and every one has played in our success.

With the finest block of trees that has ever been grown in the United States we expect to more than please our old customers and friends and make just as strong friends and customers of the new ones.

Placing our guarantee (see page) on each and every tree, as we do, and the knowledge you have that your order is going to be filled with trees that will be carefully selected and boxed so carefully that they will grow and bear, should be a mighty good and comfortable feeling.

We want you to know us. In fact it is your duty to know us. If our standing among our fellow men is reliable and honorable you will have confidence in us and will be assured that our trees will be as we claim and that these trees will bear out our reputation for honesty and superiority.

It is only natural that we have worked out a system for producing "superior stock." We have the natural advantages such as no other section of the country has and we have put in our lives endeavoring to raise the standard.

The outcome is our One Year Top on a Three Year Root. This all means more than you first think.

It means that

- Your trees are more apt to live
- You save time
- You save money
- You save labor
- And lastly, you have better trees and have Saved One Year.

Our system is right according to the voice of our customers. Our trees are right as we will be glad to prove. Our packing is right and our trees are the right kind for you.

Don't buy our trees because they are cheaper, but because they are better.

Yours for better fruit,

GALBRAITH NURSERY COMPANY,

DeWitt Hansen, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

YOU WANT TO START RIGHT.

We are always on the anxious seat when we start any great improvement, for the very good reason that much depends on the way the start is made. In planting an orchard, vineyard, grove or small fruit patch you want healthy, thrifty trees and plants and you want them at a fair price. With our old customers there is no trouble, for they get started right, they know that we take the very best care of their orders and will always continue to do so. To induce our new friends to start right we offer healthy, thrifty trees and plants at prices within the reach of all. We offer nursery stock at prices which will make your money reach farthest. We sell you nursery stock at prices that will enable you to obtain the greatest assortment for your money. To do this we must sell at small profits and keep our expense at the lowest figure. It is this policy that has increased our sales and built up our mammoth business. We have no expensive agents on the road for the customer must pay the agent's expenses. We save this for you. It is small profits and large sales that has built up our mammoth business.

OUR SALESMAN VERY SILENT.

Yes, our salesman is very silent, but mighty instructive. He comes to your home without money and with very low prices and points the way, showing where you can get the most Honest Nursery Stock and with Freight Prepaid. He asks no salary. If you are busy lay him aside; he has no livery bills to pay; he has no hotel bills, smokes no cigars, drinks no conversation water, but waits patiently for your order. His prices are as low as First Class Nursery Stock can be grown and delivered for, and they are alike to everyone. He wants you to get started right, and if you buy through this silent salesman, we will prove to you by square and honorable dealings that your confidence has not been misplaced.

INDUCEMENTS THAT MAKE OUR BUSINESS.

No. 1. We pay the freight to any station in the U. S. if the order amounts to \$10.00 or more, or we will pay as much on the express as the freight would be.

No. 2. We make a special box out of new lumber and strap irons for every freight order.

No. 3. We pack with packing which holds moisture, and line all boxes with wind proof paper.

No. 4. We replace all stock that dies at half price, each rate.

No. 5. Sell 6 trees at the ten rate, 30 trees at the hundred rate

No. 6. Guarantee that all stock arrive at destination in good order.

No. 7. Sell at Wholesale and ship direct to planter.

No. 8. Guarantee all stock true to name.

No. 9. Guarantee all stock against disease.

No. 10. Absolutely guarantee that no better stock can be bought at lower prices, nor can better stock be bought at a higher price. We guarantee that no better stock can be bought, no matter how much you pay.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

This is to certify that on September 12, 1911, I examined personally the growing Nursery Stock and premises of the Galbraith Nursery Co., DeWitt Hansen, Mgr., Fairbury, Neb., and found no San Jose Scale, nor indications that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity. The stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests and fungus diseases.

This certificate is good for one year from date.

MYRON H. SWENK,
Asst. State Entomologist.

GENERAL INFORMATION—PLEASE READ.

Prepaid Freight—We pay the freight on Orders of \$10.00 or over, to any freight station in the United States. No charge for box. If you prefer your order of ten dollars or over to go by Express we will put it in a bale and pay as much on the Express as the freight would amount to. This scheme has proven very satisfactory and we advocate its use. Tree shipments take a discount of 20 per cent from regular merchandise rates which makes the rate very low. We have Express Companies as follows: United States, Wells-Fargo, Adams, Great Northern, Northern and Southern.

Packages of 40 pounds or less usually go as cheap by express as by freight.

It happens sometimes, through our railroad agents' mistake, that boxes are not fully prepaid. In such cases, pay the freight, send us the bill and we will remit to you.

Acknowledgment of Order—As soon as your order is received at this office it is numbered and copied in duplicate. One copy is mailed to you at once. Examine this copy closely and see that all names, numbers, shipping points, etc., are copied correctly. In case you find error please notify us by return mail. This will avoid mistakes. Customers should always keep a copy of their order when it is sent in. If you do not receive this copy within a week (according to distance from Fairbury) notify us.

Notice of Shipment—We notify persons of all shipments. If it is by freight, we send bill of lading the day the box is shipped. If it is sent by Express we send notice by postal card.

Club Orders—If a number of neighbors order together, we will tie each order separate and pack in one box. Persons sending in these club orders are requested to tell us what they wish for their trouble. We will gladly add extra stock for your trouble or can allow you a small cash commission, according to the size of the order.

Terms of Payment—On account of the low prices at which we sell our stock, we do not go to the trouble of keeping book accounts. We require all cash with the order. In large orders of ten dollars or over we will accept one-third of the cash with the order and the balance can be paid on arrival of the stock. We have a long and envious reputation behind us and can furnish plenty of references to please the most cautious person.

References—The Harbine Bank of Fairbury. Capital, \$125,000.00. The Mercantile Agencies. We will be glad to send lists of old customers to anyone desiring same.

How To Send Money—DO NOT send cash in the envelope. It is not safe and then you have no way of tracing it should it become lost. The safe way is to buy Postal Money Orders, Bank Drafts, Express Orders or Personal Checks from responsible parties will be gladly accepted. One or two-cent stamps gladly received.

Guarantee of Genuineness—We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties true to name and hold ourselves in readiness at all time to replace, on proper proof, all trees that prove otherwise. But is is mutually agreed that we are not at any time liable for a greater amount than was originally paid for the trees.

Please be sure to say whether you want the premium or not. If you do not call for it, it will not be sent.

Directions for Transplanting, Care of Stock, Etc.

Care of Stock on Arrival—Upon arrival of box or package, place it in a shed, barn or cellar away from sun, take off the cover and thoroughly wet down with water and allow it to stand twelve hours or over night before removing the stock. (Excepting Raspberry tips and Strawberry plants, which should be at once heeled in soil.) Then make ready a trench fourteen inches deep and as soon as stock is removed from the package, heel it in this trench, giving the roots plenty of mellow soil, well pressed down with the feet. If soil is dry, moisten it with water after heeling in; the trees are then ready for planting and should only be taken out as needed. If frozen, no water should be applied, but they should at once be buried in earth until all frost is out, and they will not be injured.

Soil—Should be high and well drained, either natural or artificial, by means of tile drainage. Low land, continually saturated with water will not do. It must be deeply plowed and in perfect condition. Never plant fruit trees in sod. The land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat or potatoes. If any crops are grown in the young orchard let it always be a hoed crop plant and nothing nearer than four feet on each side of the tree. If you want trees to grow well, be vigorous and strong, you must give them plenty of food and good cultivation until August 1st, when all cultivation should cease, to allow new wood to thoroughly ripen up before cold weather, which it will not do if kept growing by cultivation after that date.

Pruning—Is most important. In digging, more or less roots are lost of necessity. The top then must be cut back to even up for loss of roots. Leave only four or five branches and cut these back to four or five buds. Peaches are best trimmed to a whip and cut back to not more than two or three feet high. Remove all the broken roots and branches and with a sharp knife cut the ends of the roots back to clean, healthy wood. This helps to start root growth. Fibres occupy the relation to the roots that leaves do to the branches, they die and are succeeded by another lot yearly, and are of no more value to the roots than dead leaves would be to the branches. Hence you want plenty of large and small, hard and clean roots, and the less fibres the better.

Planting—Make holes plenty large, so as not to crowd the roots. Use surface for filling in, and plant as firm as possible, pressing soil well down with the feet. See that roots are well spread out and soil firmly around them—don't hurry the job, do it well, and success is certain. After planting, each tree should be well mulched for two or three feet out with coarse manure. This prevents drying and is better than watering. The trees should not be long exposed to sun and air. Never put any manure in the holes with the roots. It causes decay.

NO. OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

To ascertain the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, divide 43,560, (the number of square feet in an acre) by the distance between the plants in the rows multiplied by the distance between the rows.

EXAMPLE: Plants set in rows 4 feet apart with the plants 2 feet apart in the rows, gives each plant 8 square feet; 43,560 divided by 8 gives 5,445 plants per acre.

A FEW REMARKS BEFORE MAKING OUT THE ORDER.

What Constitutes Tree Value—The experienced tree planter now days demands the highest type of tree that

PREMIUMS.

No. 1.

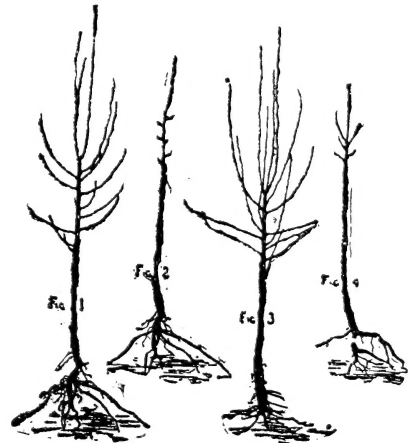
With orders of \$5.00 and over we will give the following collection of flowers absolutely free.

- 6 Canna.
- 6 Gladiola.
- 2 Elephant Ears.
- 1 Dahlia.
- 1 Rose.

No. 2.

With orders of \$10.00 and over we will give the following collection of flowers absolutely free.

- 6 Canna.
- 12 Gladiola.
- 2 Elephant Ears.
- 2 Dahlia.
- 1 Paony.
- 1 Spirea.
- 1 Trumpet vine.



Figs. 1 and 3 shows trees as they come from the nursery. Figs. 2 and 4 show the same trees properly pruned back for planting.

he can buy. The first cost of the tree is small compared to the returns to be expected. The best trees procurable are the cheapest in the end. Tree prices are bound to advance because experienced help costs more money and the "better the stock, the higher the cost of production." Do not get it into your mind that because an agent asks you an enormous price for a tree that you are going to get some great value. "PRICE IS NOT AN INDICATION OF QUALITY." Thousands on thousands of trees are sold every year at unheard of prices which are absolutely worthless. There is only one way that the planter can guard himself, and that is to buy from a house whose reputation is good without question. A house who has been in the business over a long period of time and whose methods are known to be fair and honest and who has kept pace with the latest developments and methods in scientific and practical tree growing.

Variety and Selection—Use judgment in ordering varieties. Cater to those varieties which have proved themselves good in your section. Do not fill your orchard up with a mixture, but start with a few reliable commercial sorts and stick to it. On your selection of varieties depends the extent of your success.

Planting Season—Planting season is not regulated by date or by the planters' season, but by the condition of the stock to be planted. If the tree is grown right, is dormant when received and then properly handled, its success is assured. Our trees are grown right, packed right, and if cared for right, will grow. Please see instructions for planting.

Fillers for the Apple Orchard—We strongly advise the use of fillers in the Apple orchard until the trees become about ready to crown each other. We recommend that Cherry or Pear be used as fillers in an Apple orchard, but Peach should not be used. Fillers must be cut out before they begin to crowd out the main trees or the whole orchard will be ruined.

Cross Pollenization—Do not plant solid blocks of any one variety, but have a different variety every three or four rows.

APPLES

VALUE OF THE APPLE.—Without question the apple is the King of Fruits. It has by far the largest sale of any fruit grown and the supply has never exceeded the demand. This year the apple crop for the whole United States amounted to about 33,000,000 bushels of which about 7,000,000 were exported to Europe, leaving about 26,000,000 bushels for this country with a population of 90,000,000 people, so you can readily understand that the apple business is not overdone, in fact, the production today is not over one-third what it should be. Of course, we are talking about apples that have received care and attention. There is no market for apples that have not been sprayed, cultivated and properly sorted, except for cider and vinegar.

If you have an apple orchard on your place and it has not been paying, it is your own fault and not the fault of the trees. Any country that will produce a crop of apples is as good an apple country as any section of the United States, but you cannot reap any reward from an orchard that does not receive proper care, no more than you can harvest a crop of corn that has been neglected. Any crop of apples that has been properly cared for will bring five to ten times the net profit that the same area of land would when planted in corn.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPLE.—Purchasers should know that the varieties which we are handling nowadays are not like the same varieties which were planted thirty to fifty years ago. The character of the apple has been raised by an ever faithful and careful watch of the wood that we use in propagating our stock.

If you will go through an old orchard you will notice that some of the Winesap trees bear better fruit than other Winesap trees. The same thing applies to other varieties. By careful selection we have, year after year, bred from these best trees only, thereby raising the quality of the apple, the size and productiveness.

ONE YEAR APPLE—ONE YEAR TOPS ON THREE YEAR ROOTS.—You will notice that we are advocating very strongly the planting of one year old apple trees. Our reasons for doing this are many. **First**, the tree receives less shock or check in transplanting, they come into bearing sooner, live longer, bear better, develop sooner on their own roots, and make better orchard trees. **Second**, they cost less to buy, cost less to plant, and are especially adapted to shaping or training to suit the individual taste. **Third**, and the particular point that we want you to remember: Heretofore, one year apple trees have been raised by grafting in the spring, planting and growing one year, then digging and putting them on the market in the fall. This gives you a one-year-old top on a one-year-old inferior root. This method has been abolished entirely by us and our one year old tops are grown on a three-year-old root. Consequently, **our trees at one year old, have as much root as the two-year-olds of other nurseries.**

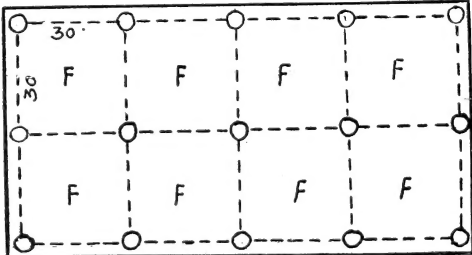
We are able by this method to produce one year old tops on three-year-old roots in all sizes from two to five feet in height. This system always gives a stronger and heavier body to the tree. The old system of raising one year grafts gave us a very lumber switch like tree, but by our system we have a heavy body which does not whip around in the wind, which is slightly branched, perfectly straight, very heavy rooted and free from any blemishes whatever. The roots on these trees are heavy and do not run to fibrous roots as by the old grafting process and you find no enlarging of the root at the union of the scion.

BEWARE OF FAKES.—We wish to warn all prospective customers against such frauds. This is simply a means to get a higher price out of the product than it is actually worth. You all know that various schemes are worked in all lines of trade to get exorbitant prices out of various articles. They are not sold by straight and honest methods, but by **HOT AIR**. This same trick is worked yearly in the Nursery business perhaps more than in any other line of trade. The sensible man avoids such fakes. Let the other man get stung first. We are in a position to do as much of this **HOT AIR GRAFTING** as any other Nursery in the world. We do not do it because we know that it does not pay in the long run. You can get a customer once on such tricks, but you cannot keep him. We must have our customers year after year or our business would not pay.

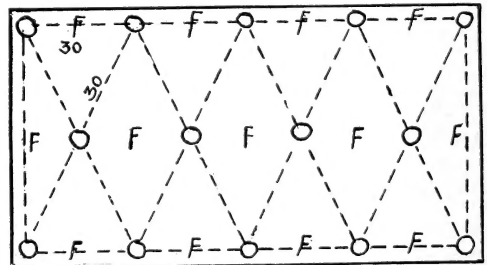
APPLE LAND.—The Apple tree thrives in a variety of soils. It is most productive and longer lived if planted in a deep, fertile loam, yet any soil that will produce good yields of wheat or corn will produce good Apples. You should secure rolling land if possible to insure good drainage.

METHOD OF PLANTING.—The old method of laying out in squares and the new method of planting in triangles. The latter is by far the better. It allows you to cultivate three directions instead of two, and also accommodates more trees to the acre. The following chart will explain both methods.

Old Method Per Acre	New Method Per Acre	
Trees planted 30 feet apart each way.....	49	58
Trees planted 24 feet apart each way.....	75	90
Trees planted 20 feet apart each way.....	108	128



O—indicates permanent trees



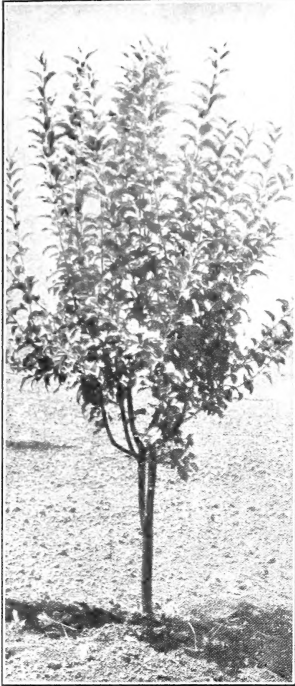
F—indicates fillers

Prices

1 year top—three year root	Each	10	100	2 year old	Each	10	100
2-3 feet	\$.10	\$.80	\$ 7	3-5 feet	\$.13	\$1.20	\$10
3-4 feet	.15	1.30	12	4-6 feet	.21	2.00	19
4-5 feet	.20	1.90	18	5-7 feet	.28	2.70	25

(Our one-year-old 2-3 foot trees are as large as most Nurseries sell for 3-5, and our 3-5 foot grade is in the same ratio to the others' 4-6 foot trees. Also notice that we have one price for all varieties. It costs us no more to raise a McIntosh or a Rome Beauty than it does a Jonathan or Gano.)

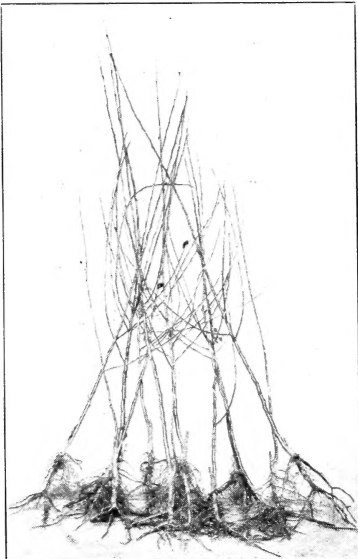
Variety List and Descriptions



One of our two year old Apple trees
the first summer after planting

Lievlend Raspberry.—A red transparent apple, one of the most valuable of the Russian sorts. The fruit is medium to large, clear, waxen-like, shaded and marbled crimson. One of the most beautiful of our apples. The flesh is white, very tender, pleasant and a rich sub-acid flavor. Its beauty and large size make it one of the most popular of early summer apples. The tree is hardy and long lived. Ripens about the same time as the Yellow Transparent and covers a longer season. It is a young bearer and resists blight.

Early Harvest.—A pale yellow color sometimes with a pink blush. Sub-acid, fair quality. A good cooking apple but not a good keeper and is planted usually for home use. The tree is healthy and not subject to scab.



A bunch of one year Tops on three
year roots. All grades.

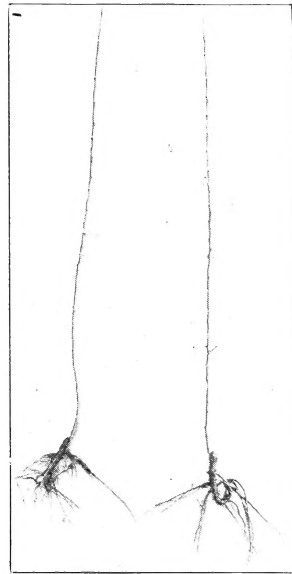
Yellow Transparent.—A very well known Russian variety of good size. Waxen transparent yellow color. Very tender and must be handled carefully. Sub-acid and crisp. One of the most popular for local consumption. The tree is a small grower and a young bearer. The tree is very hardy and does best on thin soils.

Cooper's Early White.—Large, round, pale yellow, with faint blush; flesh white, crisp and sprightly; a Western apple.

Strawberry (Chenango).—A large oblong light yellow splashed and mottled with crimson. It is one of the handsomest apples we have. Has a slight strawberry flavor. It is easily bruised and does not ripen evenly but on account of its beauty it sells very readily.

Red Astrachan.—A fine looking apple of the Russian class. Of medium size, mostly yellow covered with light and dark red. Bears well in most sections of the country. Very popular in the northern part of the United States as a fall apple. The tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy. It is an excellent cooking apple and as it makes a very beautiful appearance it is quite valuable as a commercial sort.

Red June (Carolina Red June).—An attractive small apple nearly covered with red. Sub-acid, tender and very juicy. It is of excellent quality although the tree is subject to disease. It does very well in a great many sections and has been a popular favorite for a great many years.



Showing root system and straight smooth tops of the
one year old Apple. All one year old trees are whips
in all grades, except those varieties mentioned under
cut on next page.

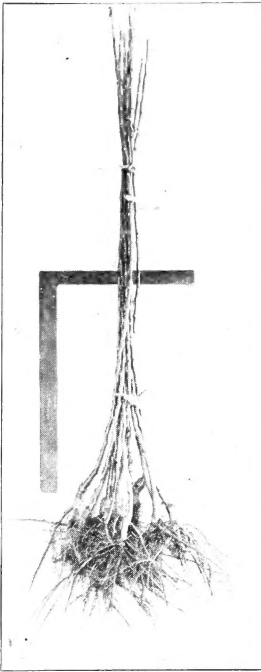
Tetofsky.—Tree an upright, spreading grower; bears very early, usually second year after transplanting and bears every year; hardy as a crab; fruit small, round, yellow color, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant and aromatic. July and August.

Summer Queen.—Medium to large; yellow streaked with red; tender flesh with sharp acid flavor.

Sweet June.—Large, pale yellow; very sweet; productive.

Benoni.—A very good dessert apple. Striped and splashed red. Very handsome in appearance and a good kind in its season. The tree is an upright but small grower. It is very hardy in the north. It is best to use as a filler as they can be planted very close. Comes into bearing young and the fruit ripens through a long season. It is valuable as a home apple but for commercial purposes we would recommend other varieties.

Duchess (Oldenburg).—One of the best known handsome Russian sorts. Strreaked and shaded red a popular favorite on account of its acid flavor and splendid cooking qualities. The tree is hardy and vigorous and a prolific bearer. The apple is a Dwarf grower and can be planted closer than most sorts. The Duchess is one of the best of the commercial apples.



One year old tops on three year old roots. Strictly on the square.

Maiden Blush.—Of fair size. Pale yellowish shaded crimson when exposed to the sun. The quality is good. It is one of the oldest sorts and has proven very profitable. The tree is fairly hardy. On account of its handsome appearance it is a good commercial sort. It is used for drying as the flesh is pure white. It is a very good apple but is not equal to some of the other sorts which we are listing here.

Plumb's Cider.—Large size, oval; striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive. Good Northern apple.

Bismark.—The Bismark has gained its popularity from the fact that it is a Dwarf tree. A very short and stalky grower. It has been advertised that it could be grown in pots and bear fruit, but it has not proven a success. We are now growing a large line of Dwarf apple trees, listed elsewhere, which we recommend instead of Bismark.

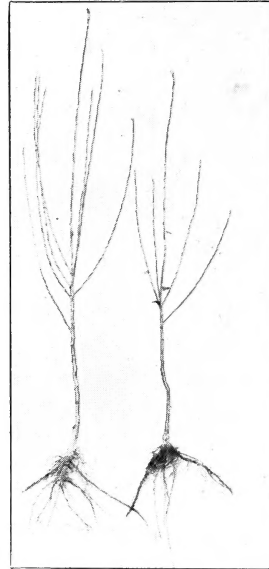
Gravenstein.—A very large handsome apple. Streaked and splashed with deep red on yellow. The fruit is tender and crisp and acid. A very strong growing tree and an excellent bearer. The fruit is excellent quality and is becoming more and more popular every year. It is an apple of great merit.

Rambo.—A greenish yellow with red stripes. An old well known sort of only fair quality. It is adapted to a few localities but we do not recommend it for general planting. The apple does not keep very long hence is not a valuable commercial sort. We recommend other varieties for commercial purposes.

Patten's Greening.—Originated from seed of the Duchess. Fruit about the same size and shape, but green in color. A fair eating and excellent cooking apple. A fine spreading orchard tree. A strong grower. December to February.

Utter's Red.—Large, round; whitish and striped; very beautiful and excellent; sub-acid. Tree vigorous, hardy, productive; requires dry soil; of great value North. September and October.

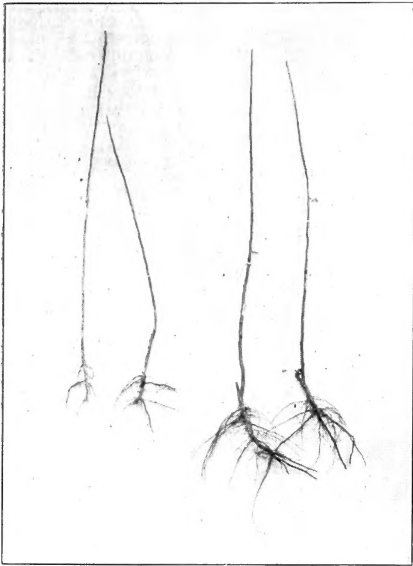
Fameuse.—Popularly called Snow Apple. Medium size, lightly ovate; whitish ground, beautifully striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy. Tree very hardy. Valuable for the months of October and November.



One year olds. Some varieties are quite branched in the 3-4 and 4-5 foot grades. These are Jonathans. Other varieties that are more or less branched in these grades are Gano, Newtown Pippin, Spitzenburg. Note the straight main stem. It can easily be pruned to a whip.



A Well Kept Apple Orchard at Fairbury



The two trees on the left are the old one year tops on a one year old root. The two trees on the right are our one year old tops on a three year old root. This photograph does not exaggerate. Is it any wonder that we quit the old method of raising Apples?

Wealthy.—Fine quality; good all purpose apple. Hardy and very productive; light yellow shaded with deep red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; does well in all sections. October to December. For quick returns W. T. Macoun of the Ontario Experiment Station planted Wealthy apple trees ten feet apart and forced them into early bearing. The plan was profitable. When the trees began to crowd they were pruned back severely. The net returns from this closely planted orchard in 1905 were \$103.13 per acre. This brings the average annual profit per acre since the orchard was planted, up to \$59.03 per acre.—Fruit-Grower.

Wolf River.—One of the largest apples grown. Particularly adopted the the north half of the United States. The apple is striped and blushed bright red. The quality of the apple is poor and it is not of much value as a commercial sort. The main point is its size. We advise planting other sorts.

Longfield.—A Russian sort.. Medium size.. Clear waxen white. Very handsome. Sometimes slightly blushed. A ver ymellow and juicy apple, hence it must be handled very carefully. The tree is hardy and quite a regular bearer but the fruit does not keep very well. The flavor of this apple however makes it very popular and we recommend it as one of the high class apples.

N. W. Greening.—A greenish yellow of large size. Very juicy and sub-acid. A good cooker and a splendid keeper. The tree is hardy and a very strong grower. It does not come into bearing very early but it pays well for itself after it does come into bearing. It is a reliable tree and the fruit finds ready sale.

McIntosh Red.—One of the best apples we have today. It is of the Fameuse class. Extremely attractive in appearance. Very large and bright deep red. Flesh white, tinted pink. It is very tender and has a delightful odor. Does extremely well in certain parts and certain sections of the northern states. The tree is a very stout grower, long lived, and a heavy bearer. We have secured our strain of McIntosh from the bearing orchards in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana, hence, our customers need not fear but that we have the real McIntosh.

Our advice to those people who live where the McIntosh does well is to stick to it as there is no other variety today that will bring them the returns that this apple will.

Rawle's Janet.—Medium size, round; greenish yellow, striped with red, crisp, rich, juicy, hardy, slow grower. February to May.

Talman Sweet.—Medium; pale whitish-yellow; flesh white, fine grained; very hardy and productive. The best winter sweet apple for home and market. November to March.

R. I. Greening.—Large greenish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; fine for cooking; very productive. November to March.

Baldwin.—Large, roundish; skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid; good flavor; very vigorous; productive. The best all round winter apple for New England. Is a fall apple in the West and South.

Northern Spy.—Too well known to need description. Crisp, tender, high quality; fine shape; beautiful coloring; red, usually striped; sub-acid. Takes 8 to 10 years to come into bearing, but very productive after that. November to March.

Missouri Pippin.—A fine apple; medium to large; pale yellow at blossom; light and dark red, and covered with small dots on surface. January to March.

Gano (sometimes called Black Ben Davis).—It was named by the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society in honor of its president, W. B. Gano. The fruit is bright red on yellow ground (no stripes); large; oblong tapering to the eye; surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep, brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Season January to April. Tree healthy, vigorous, hardy; an early, annual and prolific bearer.

Ben Davis.—Superior commercial apple. Large, handsome, striped; productive.

Bellflower—Yellow.—The best of the Bellflower family. Does not do well in all localities. Very large, yellow, sometimes slightly blushed. Very crisp, juicy and fine quality. Does best on thin soils. A very valuable commercial sort.

Wagener.—A beautiful red apple with a tinge of pale yellow. Looks somewhat like the Northern Spy. It is of a very high quality and flavor. The tree is not usually very long lived but in certain sections of the west has proven to be a very profitable sort. In these sections we advise planters to stick to the Wagener as we do not think they can find an apple that will bring them better returns.

Jonathan.—The apple that has been a favorite for over one-hundred years. A beautiful brilliant red apple of the very finest flavor and quality. It is very tender, juicy, spicy and the very best sort for family and market. All other sorts are compared to the Jonathan for quality. The tree is very long lived and productive and an early bearer. We advise planting Jonathan in large blocks. We especially recommend these to anyone who is in doubt, as you will never make a mistake in planting Jonathans.

There are nursery companies today who are advocating the planting of other sorts in preference to Jonathan, but the wise planter will avoid such experiments and stick to the varieties that always have and always will be in demand. One year old trees are branched. (See cut)



These trees are 3-4 foot Gano and Rome Beauty. Actual photograph taken in the fall. Here is the highest type of tree ever produced; especially for the commercial orchardist.

Rome Beauty.—An apple that has been coming rapidly into favor of late years in all apple growing sections. We consider this one of the very best quality apples and it is readily sold on any market. It is of good size and great beauty. It is a fine apple and has very few faults. It resists the early frosts. In Idaho when the first crop of blossoms has been killed it puts forth a second crop. The apple is of very uniform size, large and smooth. Shaded and striped with bright red. Blooms late and is a regular bearer. One of our best quality apples.

Mammoth Black Twig.—This tree is a fine upright grower. A very heavy bearer. Holds the fruit extremely well. The fruit keeps extremely well and has a very handsome appearance, hence it is a very valuable commercial sort and is a sure money maker. The fruit looks somewhat like the Winesap although it is much larger. The flesh resembles the Staymans Winesap to a certain extent and in sections where the Winesap is a small grower we recommend the Mammoth Black Twig. It also takes the place of the Staymans Winesap in sections where this variety does not do well.

Mann.—Medium to large, often with a shade of brownish yellow on red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant. Tree very hardy, upright grower, January to April.

Roman Stem.—Fruit medium; whitish-yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender, juicy, rich, musky flavor; fine dessert apple; moderate. November and December.

Spitzenburg (Aesopus).—Bright red, striped deeper red, firm, sub-acid, quality the best. Fine shipper and good market apple. Does well in certain sections only. Profitable in northwest.

Grimes Golden.—A transparent golden yellow apple of medium size. The flesh is very tender juicy and spicy. One of the old time apples that has never lost favor and never will. The tree is very hardy and a vigorous grower. It comes into bearing young. This apple when grown properly and carefully packed will invariably bring the highest price on the market. Some claim that this apple is only good for home consumption but our experience has been that Grimes Golden will sell at a higher price than many other varieties. You will make no mistake in planting freely of this apple in a commercial orchard.

Newtown Pippin (Albemarle Pippin—Yellow Newtown).—One of the highest quality apples. The only fault being that it does not do well in all sections of the country. We have a large orchard here at Fairbury which is very productive and the apples always bring the highest price. It is particularly adaptable to the Pacific coast and some parts of the Atlantic. It is one of the best keepers and the quality is one of the very best, if not the best, on the market today. It has been a leader with the export trade. It ripens with the York Imperial and in some localities the York Imperial is sold as a Red Newtown.

York Imperial.—Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid. A good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples; moderate. November to April.

Stayman's Winesap.—It is one of our best Quality Apples.—Seedling of the old Winesap, but much better. Fruit nearly twice as large, much better quality, very fine grain, crisp, tender and juicy. It excels many others as a keeper. It is very hardy, a strong grower and very productive. A fast grower, foliage perfect, root system strong, will grow on poor land where the old Winesap would die. This apple will make you money. Hangs till November; large to very large, somewhat cone-shaped, completely covered with dark red, indistinctly striped. Sub-acid.

Arkansas Black.—A very dark red apple. Quite large and sub-acid. Rather coarse grained but a very good keeper. The tree is a young bearer. The main fault of this apple is that it does not do well in all sections. It has reached its perfection in New Mexico. In the north and east it is inclined to scab badly.

Winesap.—Do not let anyone discourage you in planting the Winesap. This has been a favorite of long standing and always will be. It is famous for its regular crops. The apple is medium size. Dark Red. Firm and crisp and finely flavored. The tree is very hardy. It is an excellent keeper, an excellent shipper and keeps very late in the season. It always brings a good price on the market. There are some regions in which the Winesap grows rather small and in such localities we recommend that you plant the Staymans Winesap.

DWARF APPLES

We introduced these as a novelty but they have come into such popular favor that we advocate their use as a profitable apple for home and local consumption. They may be used in the garden or yard where Standards take up too much room. They bear quickly. Have low broad heads. They can be planted a great deal closer than Standard trees. They usually bear in about four years. Grow six to eight feet high, putting their strength into fruit instead of wood. The trees are budded on French Paradise and Doucin stalks. Price, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

CRAB APPLES

Prices

	Each	10	100
2 year old			
2-3 feet	\$.08	\$.70	\$ 6
3-4 feet	.10	.95	9
4-5 feet	.20	1.90	18
5-6 feet	.26	2.50	24

We can furnish one year olds at the same price, in the two smaller grades only.

Florence.—We consider this the most valuable crab on the list; early, large, prolific; youngest bearer. Striped and mottled crimson and yellow. Originated by P. M. Gideon in Minnesota, and tree is of extreme hardness, growing large and shapely.

General Grant.—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid; excellent for dessert; free. October.

Hyslop.—Large, produces in clusters; deep crimson and bluish bloom; popular on account of its beauty, productiveness and hardness. September and October.

Martha.—A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, which originated in Minnesota. Earlier than the Transcendent; very ornamental as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year. September and October.

Shield's Crab.—Erect, vigorous grower; fruit in thick clusters resembling the Transcendent; one of the best growers; never blights. You can make no mistake in ordering this variety.

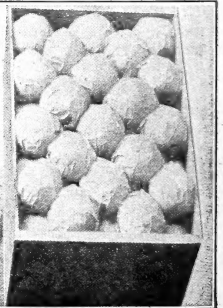
Whitney No. 20.—Very choice variety; upright grower; very large fruit, nearly as large as Red June; fine for cooking and eating; sub-acid, pleasant, light green, back-ground striped with red. August.

APPLE-GRAFTS.

Apple Grafts, piece root	100	1000
Apple Grafts, whole root	\$1.00	\$7.00
Apple Grafts, whole root	2.00	14.00

All grafts made of French Crab Apple seedlings with healthy long scion, securely wrapped. Orders not accepted after March 1st.

Apple Seedlings for grafting	100	1000
Apple Seedlings for grafting	\$1.00	\$8.00



CHERRIES

We have only the best varieties, the kind that bear annually and are of the finest quality. A variety of characteristics may be found in those described below. The cherry is a beautiful as well as useful tree. Scarcely any ornamental tree is more beautiful. We could add to the list given here, but it would be at a loss of quality. You cannot go wrong in trying these tried popular varieties. The Cherry is the most neglected of all important fruits which succeed in the U. S. It is a delicious and refreshing fruit and should be much more widely planted. It is always in demand and the market is rarely overstocked.



Compass

PRICES

	Each	10	100
2-3 feet 1 year.....	\$.11	\$1.00	\$ 9
3-4 feet 1 year.....	.15	1.40	13
4-5 feet 2 year.....	.23	2.00	19
5-6 feet 2 year.....	.25	2.30	22

Early Richmond.—The oldest and most reliable cherry tree grown today. It has proven its excellence for generations for home and local consumption. There is nothing to take its place. It is of good size. Light red in color. Very juicy and acid flavor. It ripens about the first of June. It bears very heavy and will produce a crop oftener than any other variety known. When in doubt plant the Early Richmond as it does best in all climates or on any soil.

Dyehouse.—An excellent cherry for market and home use. It ripens about the same time as the Early Richmond. It is larger than the Early Richmond, finer and better quality but it is not as hardy or as regular a bearer. It is adapted to certain sections and for this reason we do not recommend it unless you know that it is adapted to you climate.

English Morello.—A later variety which has proven very satisfactory in certain sections. Its main fault is that it is not adapted to all parts of the country.

In some sections it bears heavy every year while in other parts it is not a reliable cropper. It is a very dark red color and fine quality which makes it a valuable commercial sort. The tree is a poor grower and short lived. Very susceptible to disease. We advocate other varieties for commercial purposes.

Large Montmorency.—The best of the Montmorency family and equal in value only by the Early Richmond. The Montmorency has all the good quality of the Early Richmond but ripens two weeks later. The fruit is identical with the Early Richmond. Some firms have put Large Montmorency out under a great many different names but there is only one Large Montmorency and we have the true strain.

Wragg.—Of the English Morello type and very similar in fruit. It is a good bearer in certain sections only. It is a dwarf grower and is not so subject to disease as the English Morello. Its main fault is that it does not do well in all parts of the country.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—A fruit very similar to the Large Montmorency. It does best in certain sections of the west. The quality of the fruit is excellent. It bears heavy crops and is quite dependable.

Bing.—Originated in Oregon. The fruit is large, dark brown to black. Fine quality, solid and a very good shipper. One of the very best Sweet Cherries and very profitable especially on the Pacific coast.

Black Tartarian.—One of the best Sweet varieties for all sections of the country where Sweets can be grown.

Yellow Spanish.—This is one of the best light colored cherries. Has a copper color. It is very large and heart shaped.

Other varieties of Sweet cherries that we can supply are Schmidts Biggareau, Windsor, Napoleon, Centennial and Governor Wood.

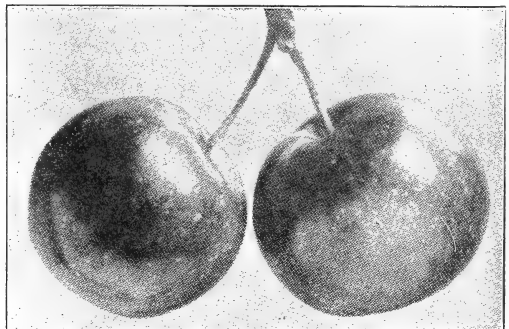
Compass Cherry-Plum.

A new introduction of exceptional merit; a cross between a Sand Cherry and Miner Plum; a fine grower and beautiful tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter, and as much a plum as it is a cherry. Cherry is oblong, slightly flattened. Flavor peculiar to itself. Perfectly hardy in all sections of the United States.

Price of Compass Cherry-Plum.

4-6 feet	Each	10
	\$.40	\$3.50

Rocky Mountain Cherry.—This little cherry is a novelty. Beautiful and ornamental, bears profusely, and fruit is good for pies or cherry wine, but the fruit is not so good as the standard varieties. Grows in form of a bush, and is as hardy as the Wyoming Sage Brush. It has stood 45 degrees below zero unharmed in limb or fruit bud; fruit about as large as English Morello. July. Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.



Early Richmond



We have other varieties than listed here. This is one of the very best fruits we have. It far exceeds the apple in flavor. Most varieties are good bearers. They should be planted 20 feet apart. The tendency of the pear root is to grow straight down, therefore the hole should be dug deep and refilled to the proper depth with loose earth. Cut back the long shoots every year about half and you will have no trouble in raising plenty of pears. For the control of Pear Blight, secure the Bulletin of Dr. Waite from the Department of Agriculture.

Prices

	Each	10	100
3-4 feet	\$.18	\$1.60	\$15
4-5 feet .....	.24	2.30	22
5-6 feet .....	.32	3.00	28

***Clapp's Favorite.**—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow; when fully ripe is marbled, with dull red in the sun covered with small russet specks; a splendid pear. Earlier than the Bartlett.

***Duchess.**—Very large; of good quality; greenish-yellow. One of the very best as a dwarf. Tree hardy. Ripens end of September.

Flemish Beauty.—Large; juicy, rich in flavor; very hardy and deservedly popular. September and October.

Howell.—Large yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet, melting; early bearer, productive. September and October.

Idaho.—Has many excellent characteristics; is strong, vigorous grower; as hardy as Flemish Beauty; very productive, large size, splendid keeper, good shipping qualities. We have kept fruits over two weeks received from Idaho.

***Kieffer.**—Large in size, handsome in appearance; splendid keeper, and therefore a popular and profitable market variety. October and November. Bears well in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Koonce.—From Southern Illinois. Has been thoroughly tested in orchards for several years. Tree a strong, upright grower like the Kieffer. Very hardy, producing good crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium to large, with carmine cheeks; first class quality; ripens early; no rotting at core. July.

***Louise Bonne.**—Good size; greenish-yellow, with bright cheek. September and October.

***Seckel.**—Small size; yellowish-brown, red cheek; melting, buttery; none better. September and October.

Rossney.—Ripens about two weeks after Bartlett; average size, excellent keeper and shipper; uniform shape and color, handsome, creamy skin with crimson blush; juicy, sweet and tender; hardy and productive; good shipper. August and September.

***Wilder.**—Small to medium, bell-shaped; yellow, shaded earmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, sub-acid; vigorous grower, early and annual bearer; very productive, good quality; one of the best early varieties. Early August.

Other varieties we can supply at the same prices are Lincoln, Garber, Japanese Golden Russet, Worden Seckle, Rutter.

Prices on Anjou and Bartlett.

The larger grades are exceedingly scarce; large orders are requested to use the smaller grades if possible.

***Anjou.**—Large, buttery, melting, rich, vinous. The best late fall and early winter variety. October to January.

***Bartlett.**—Large size; often with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. August. Very popular variety.

	Each	10	100
5-6 feet, 2-year, branched	\$.35	\$3.30	30
4-5 feet, 2-year, branched .....	.30	2.80	25
3-4 feet 1-year, branched .....	.22	2.10	20

DWARF PEARS.

Cultivation.—Plant deep, with juncture of bud and stock fully six inches below the surface. Every year the new growth must be cut back one-third and keep the top of tree open. Pinching top buds in the summer will produce fruit buds. Let them branch close to the ground, keep clean until well established. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

	Each	10	100
4-5 feet, branched, 2-year	\$.20	\$1.80	\$17
3-4 feet, branched, 1-year .....	.16	1.50	14
2-3 feet, branched, 1-year .....	.12	1.10	10

Varieties same as the standard pears. Those that do best as dwarfs we mark with a star (*).



Peaches with proper care can be grown without difficulty in many states where they are not raised at all, or on the most limited scale. In the Central West, in such states as Kansas and Nebraska, peaches grow that cannot be surpassed in quality anywhere, and more of them should be grown.

We have several sorts that in our hands, and in the hands of our customers, have proved to be as hardy as apples like the Ben Davis, and for several years borne full crops.

But a knowledge of the peach's requirements is necessary in order to get the best results. They require a well-drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best. Keep the ground clean and mellow, and you will have healthy, vigorous, productive trees. Give the ground an occasional dressing of wood ashes or potash in some other form.

Remember that peaches are all grown on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely necessary that the trees be pruned yearly to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood. In planting, always reduce the stem about one-third, and cut the branches to about one bud. No fruit trees respond to good care more quickly than the peach, and with no fruit is intelligent care more necessary. Plant a rod apart each way. We mark the hardiest sorts with a star (*).

Prices

	Each	10	100
2-3 feet, 1-year	\$.07	\$.70	\$ 6
3-4 feet, 1-year .....	.13	1.20	11
4-5 feet, 2-year .....	.17	1.60	15
5-7 feet, 2-year .....	.20	1.90	18
Peach Seedlings, 2 feet and up, each 5c; per 10, 40c.			

VARIETIES.

***Alexander.**—Early; medium to large in size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree hardy and productive. No orchard in Nebraska complete without it. Ripens July 10th. Semi-free.

***Bailey Seeding.**—Here is a freestone peach that is surpassed by none in popular favor. It has been grown in Iowa over fifty years, and when some varieties of apples have been killed by extreme cold, it has been only slightly injured. It is remarkably productive. Season September 10th.

***Beatrice (Early Beatrice).**—Medium size, handsome, good quality; white marbled with bright red; follows Alexander. Semi-free.

***Hill's Chill.**—Medium size, skin dull yellow, hardy, productive. Last of September. Free.

***Lemon Cling.**—Large size; yellow color with a red cheek. September. Cling.

***Mountain Rose.**—Large size; whitish skin, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and delicious in taste; early, right after Hale's Early. We have fruited it and recommend it. First of August. Free.

***Rivers (Early Rivers).**—Large peach, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting with rich flavor. July 20th. Semi-free.

Salway.—Late Peach; the fruit is large, roundish, yellow, with rich, marbled brownish red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary. Showy market peach. Is very promising; finest in the world for canning. October. Free.

***Smock Free.**—Large size; yellow skin with red cheek, bright yellow flesh; splendid market peach. Last of September.

Sneed.—The most remarkable early peach yet introduced; it ripens a week to ten days earlier than the Alexander, and belongs to an entirely different type from Alexander and Hale's early. It is very distinct in tree and fruit, belonging to the Chinese Cling type. Size medium; color white, with flush on cheek. Cling.

***Stump of the World.**—Very large size, roundish; skin white with light red cheek, flesh white, juicy, fine quality. Last of September. Free.

Triumph.—Ripens with Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; the only real early peach with yellow flesh. July 10th. Almost a freestone.

***Wagner.**—Fair size; fruit of good quality; flesh bright yellow; skin golden yellow with red cheek. Tree exceedingly hardy and long-lived, yielding well when most varieties fail to bear. Fine peach for canning. Free. September 10th.

Waddell (Free).—Commended by J. H. Hale of Georgia. Very hardy, moderate grower, low and spreading; creamy white with bluish; flesh white, juicy, very popular. July 20th.

O. M. Free.—Large, pale, yellow, deep red cheeks, rich and good. One of the best. August.

***Bokara No. 3.**—Raised from seed produced in Bokara, Asia. A number of seedlings of this strain proved to be decidedly the best; this we offer. Has been fruited in Iowa several years. One of the most hardy and best peaches there. September. Free.

***Canada (Early Canada).**—Much like Alexander; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white; very hardy and



Crawford's Early

prolific; one of the very best early peaches. July. Semi-free.

Carman.—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy-white or pale yellow with deep bluish; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy; ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud, in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Early August. Free.

***Champion.**—Very large, many have measured ten inches in circumference. Delicious flavor, sweet, rich, juicy, surpassing all other varieties in these respects; skin creamy white, with red cheek; very handsome, very hardy, productive; best shipper of the early varieties. Early August. Free.

Chair's Choice.—Deep yellow with red cheek; firm, a few days earlier than Smock. September. Free.

Crawford's Early.—A superior yellow peach; none better. Last of July. Free.

***Crosby.**—Very hardy; abundant bearer; size medium; color bright yellow; very fine quality. Middle of September. Free.

Elberta.—A large yellow peach with red cheeks and firm flesh and juicy, fine quality; very productive, sure bearer, hardy; follows Early Crawford; fine market variety. Free.

***Fitzgerald.**—An early improved Crawford, which it resembles in size, color and quality; bears young; suffused with red; flesh is hardy and productive; fruit large, brilliant color, deep yellow; fine flavor and quality. Season August 20th. Free.

Golden Drop.—Large, good quality; hardy, profitable market sort; follows Crawford's Late. Free.

***Greensboro.**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all early varieties of peaches; ripens at the same time as the Alexander; larger. July. Semi-cling.

***Hale's Early.**—Medium size; skin white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy and richly flavored. Season August 1st. Free.

Heath Cling.—Very large, flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. First of September.

We have a few other varieties which we can recommend such as Alton; although this is a white fleshed Peach it is very popular.

Mamie Ross, Gov. Hogg, Capt. Ede, Belle of Georgia, Krummels Oct.

Quinces

Quinces are not grown as widely as they deserve. They are profitable year after year. The tree is hardy and compact, requiring very little space. Bears early and regularly, and is prolific. It is a favorite fruit for canning, particularly with other fruit. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it gives a delicious flavor. As a market fruit it is growing rapidly in popularity. Our quinces are of the choicest varieties and certain to please you.

	Each
2 to 3 feet, 1-year	\$.20
3 to 4 feet, 1-year .....	.25

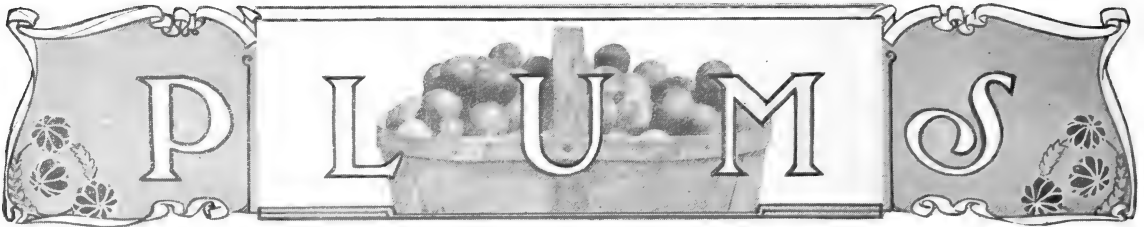
VARIETIES.

Champion.—The fruit is larger on the average than the Orange; more oval in shape; equals it in quality; is a splendid keeper; bears very young; ripens late.

Meech.—Large fruit; bright orange color; of great beauty and delightful fragrance; cooking qualities are unsurpassed. The tree is vigorous and exceedingly productive.

Orange.—Popular variety; large fruit; bright yellow; of fine flavor.

Rea.—An Orange seedling; much larger; of same form and color; prolific.



This favorite fruit can be grown successfully in most parts of the United States. Plums thrive best on heavy soil with clay mixed, that abounds in the Central West. In such soil plum trees are, with reasonable care, entirely free from disease and are very productive. They are a splendid tree for the orchard or the poultry yard. The market for plums as for all good fruits, is constantly growing. There is rarely a glut in the market for the best of anything.

The care of plums is better understood than formerly. Plums can be easily protected against the attacks of the Curculio by proper care, and remember that without care you cannot succeed with any kind of fruit, and will not deserve success. For the Curculio, treat as follows: Immediately after the tree has done blossoming, and the fruit is in the first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree and spread a sheet upon it so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the little daily attention given to it. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning. The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

The fungous disease, known as the Black Knot, must be properly cut and burned on its appearance.

NATIVE VARIETIES.

PRICES

	Each	10	100
2-3 feet, 1-year	\$.15	\$1.30	\$12
3-4 feet, 1-year .....	.20	1.90	18
4-5 feet, 2-year .....	.25	2.40	23
5-7 feet, 2-year .....	.35	3.20	30

De Soto.—A hardy variety; very productive; a profitable plum; originated in Wisconsin.

Forest Garden.—Fruit large in size; yellow color; mottled; juicy and sweet; hardy and vigorous. July.

Hawkeye.—Fruit large in size; bright color; mottled red; fine quality; firm; carries well to market; tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. September.

Klondike.—A new variety, exceedingly hardy, very productive and is here to stay. Fruit of good size and of excellent quality. Every planter should plant a few of his wonder in plums. 3 to 4 feet, 35c, or 3 for \$1.00; 4 to 5 feet, 50c each or 3 for \$1.35.

Marianna.—Fruit smaller than Wild Goose; nearly round; bright cardinal red when ripe; skin rather thick, small stone.

Pottawatomie.—A strong and vigorous grower; hardy; immense bearer; large; yellow ground overspread with pink and white dots; no astringency in skin or pulp. Early August.

Wyant.—One of the most popular native sorts. Very vigorous and productive. Large, purplish red; good quality. Tree a bushy grower. Ripens end of August.

Weaver.—Fruit large; purple with blue bloom; very productive; is a regular bearer of plums of good quality; trees very hardy. August.

Wild Goose.—Fruit medium size; red with blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.

Wolf.—Vigorous, strong grower; hardy; is becoming popular; perfect freestone, large size and very prolific. August.

Maquoketa.—A new plum, round, dark, red, slightly marbled; size medium. One of the choicest for eating. Plums hang single on tree; not affected by rot, and have few punctures by the curculio; immense bearer. Season September.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Bradshaw.—Large size; red skin; flesh green, juicy, productive. Fine variety for market. August.

Shipper's Pride.—Large, dark purple, very showy, often measuring two inches in diameter; one, juicy and sweet. September.

Damson.—Small, oval fruit; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from stone. September.

German Prune.—Medium size; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich fine quality; tree fairly vigorous, very productive.

Gueli.—Large, bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse, sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

Lombard.—The favorite market variety; medium size; violet red skin; juicy; good quality; hardy and prolific. August.

JAPAN VARIETIES.

Abundance.—(Botan.)—An old well known and popular Japanese variety; hardy and productive; large fruit; lemon yellow in color with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

Burbank.—The best and most profitable Japanese variety for market. Ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance; hardy; tree, sprawling; vigorous grower; unequalled in productiveness; bears young; fruit large and of excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. August.

Red June.—Recommended by such authority as Prof. L. H. Bailey as by all odds the best Japanese plum. Ripens before Abundance; one of the vigorous upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion red with handsome bloom; pleasant quality; ripens a week before Abundance. August.

Satsuma.—Claimed to be the largest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties; fruit purplish red and very large. August.

Wickson.—Sturdy, upright grower; productive almost to a fault; extremely handsome fruit; deep maroon red skin covered with white bloom; flesh fine in texture; sugary, delicious; a splendid keeper and shipper.

Apricots

Introduced into the West by the Mennonites. Extremely hardy, more so than the usual European varieties. In 1899, after the record-breaking low temperature of the previous winter, the Alexander and J. L. Budd bore fair crops. Usually are productive bearers and profitable.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES (Budded).

Russian Apricots are early, ripening in June and the early days of July. The varieties we have and recommend are Alexis, Alexander, Gibb, J. L. Budd, Nicholas and Harris.

AMERICAN VARIETIES (Budded).

Superb.—One of the largest; orange with red cheek; firm, juicy with rich flavor; very productive. August.

Royal.—Large; yellow with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a fine variety. Last of July.

Moor Park.—An English variety, the standard of excellence; very large, often measuring 2 1-2 inches in diameter; almost round. Has the fault of ripening unevenly. Deep yellow in the shade, but brownish red if exposed to the sun; flesh firm, bright orange; parts easily from the stone. Juicy; fine flavor. Does not bear well in all sections. Ripens middle of July.

PRICES APRICOTS (Budded).

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	\$.18	\$1.60	\$15
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.22	2.00	19
4 to 5 feet, well branched.....	.25	2.30	24

Budded Mulberries

Downing's Everbearing.—The berries are very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich, excellent in every way. 4 to 5 feet, each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

New American.—Equal to Downing's in all respects,

and a much harder tree; vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from the middle of June to the middle of September. 4 to 5 feet; each, 20c; 10 for \$2.50.

SMALL FRUITS

Grapes

Every kind of good fruit has its uses in adding to the health, pleasure and prosperity of the human race but it would not be wrong to say that with the possible exception of apples, and many would make no exception at all, grapes have the first place. They are delightful to the taste of nearly everyone, and no article of food is more wholesome. There are a few people who eat them sparingly, or not at all, on account of fear of appendicitis from the grape seeds. Appendicitis from this cause is like the old "milk sickness," it is always in the next county. We do not say that grape seeds may not produce this difficulty, but a prominent New York surgeon, who has operated on a great many cases of appendicitis, said he had never seen a case resulting from grape seeds, and had never known of a case well authenticated.

Grapes may be grown over the greater part of the United States with excellent results. And they can be grown almost anywhere. There is scarcely a yard in the city or country that from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be planted. They are not choise about the place they shall grow, as they will grow up the side of a building or along the garden fence, requiring little care, and will ornament the place and give profit and pleasure.

Make the soil mellow and plant the vines six or eight inches deep. Plant about six feet apart. For a vineyard make the rows eight feet apart, vines six feet apart in rows.

Like all our products, our grapes are of the best quality. All vines shipped are heavily rooted, thrifty, and selected with great care.

BLACK VARIETIES.

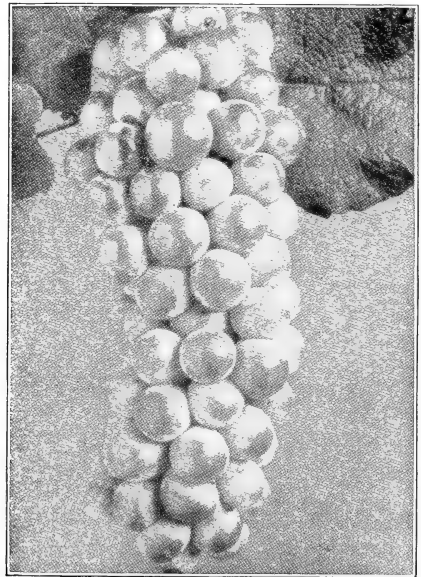
Campbell's Early.—This variety has earned for itself a place among the best standard grapes. Early maturing; productive; vine strong, hardy, vigorous; thick, heavy, healthy foliage; ripens middle to last of August with Moore's Early; remarkably fine keeper. The fruit is large, of glossy black color, with beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet, juicy; seeds small and part readily from the pulp. A good variety for those who do not like to swallow grape seeds; clusters large and handsome. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

Champion.—The earliest of all varieties; full of character and quality; succeeds in all sections where grapes grow; a valuable market grape. Berry large size; of medium quality; a strong free grower, and very hardy. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$6.00.

Concord.—The best known of all grapes; deserves all the good things that are said about it. A large purplish-black grape; ripens middle to last of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; most popular market variety.

PRICES ON CONCORD

	Each	10	100
2-year, No. 1	\$.06	\$.55	\$4.50
1-year, No. 1 .....	.05	.45	3.00
1-year, No. 2 .....	.04	.35	2.00



Diamond



Campbell's Early

Moore's Early.—An early variety, very popular in Canada and northern portions of the United States, where it grows with uniformly good results. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$6.00.

Worden.—Much like Concord, superior in some respects; earlier; vine hardier than Concord, and superior in quality; berry and cluster large in size; popular sort, planted largely for market, next to Concord in number. Each, 7c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$5.00.

RED VARIETIES.

Brighton.—A large, delicious, sweet, red grape. Vine thrifty and a strong grower. Should be planted with other sorts for pollenation. Each, 8c, 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.00.

Agawam.—Dark Red. Fine flavored. Bunches and berry large. Rich, sweet and aromatic. Strong grower. Productive. Fairly hardy. Each, 8c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.00.

Catawba.—Very large grape; valuable for this reason; requires long season for full maturity. Berries large, round; when ripe have a dark copper color; flavor sweet, rich, musky. Each, 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$6.00.

GRAPES—Continued

Delaware—Very popular little grape; bunches small, shouldered, handsome; berries small, round; skin thin; light red; flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy, delicious. Each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$8.00.

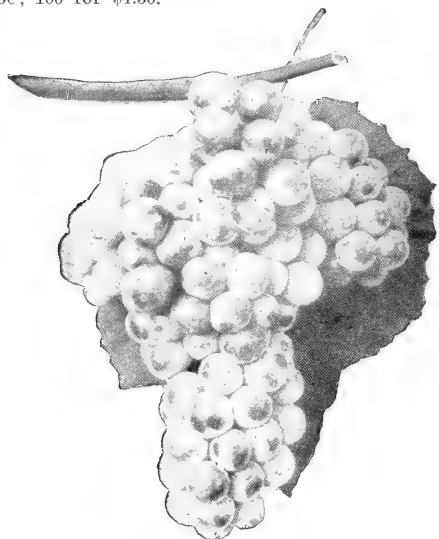
Wyoming Red—Sweet and agreeable. Vine a strong grower. Perfectly hardy, healthy and productive. Each, 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$6.00.

Woodruff Red—Very handsome and showy. Bunches and berry large. Vine hardy, vigorous, and a good bearer. Fair quality. Does well in Kansas and Nebraska. Each, 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$6.00.

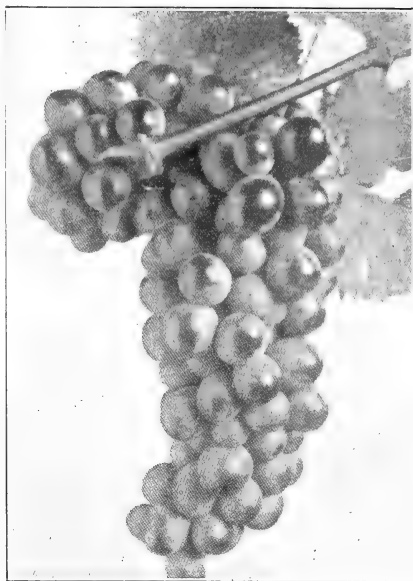
LIGHT-COLORED SORTS.

Diamond—The leading early white grape, ripening before Moores' early; white, with rich yellow tinge; juicy, few seeds; almost free from pulp; excellent quality; about medium size; adheres to stem; vine similar to Concord in growth, hardiness and foliage; fine variety for both market and home garden. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.00.

Elvira—Berry white in color; cluster compact; vine vigorous grower, hardy and prolific; ripens a week later than Concord; splendid for wine. Each, 8c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$4.50.



Niagara



Worden

Niagara—A favorite grape of the light color varieties; cluster medium to large in size, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, but tough; pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with thin, whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet; vine exceedingly hardy and vigorous, very productive; foliage thick and leathery; ripens with Concord. Each, 8c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$5.00.

Pocklington—A valuable white grape. Pale green color, sometimes with tinge of yellow where exposed to sun; clusters large; hard, very compact; berries very large, with beautiful white bloom; flesh juicy and sweet; foliage vigorous, large, leathery; vine moderately good grower, very healthy and hardy; vines bear abundant crops of fine, healthy, showy clusters. Each, 10c; 10 for 70c; 100 for \$5.50.

Currants

Currants are among the best of the berries. With reasonable care most varieties are hardy and prolific. Their worst enemies are worms, but these can be destroyed with comparatively little trouble. For this purpose use Paris Green, one ounce in twelve gallons of water, as soon as the worms appear. For the second brood use powdered hellebore.

It will pay anyone, with any yard at all to raise currants; nothing is so good for jelly, and for other purposes, they are relished by most people and very wholesome. Our plants are large and well rooted. By mail, 10c each, except perfection.

Fay's Prolific—Handsome red. Very productive when properly grown. Does well in most all sections, especially in the east. Each, 10c; per 10, 90c.

North Star—One of the best red currants grown. Very prolific bearer. Hardy and a strong grower. A crop of good strong berries is assured year after year.

Red Dutch—An old favorite. Berry of good quality and medium size. Very productive.

Victoria—Bright Red. Excellent quality but rather small. A good grower and a good bearer.

White Grape—Very large. Excellent quality. Mild acid. Very productive.

Perfection—New. One of the very best currants. Beautiful bright red. Rich and mild with few seeds. A great bearer and has extremely healthy foliage. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Cherry—Very large berries. Short bunches. A very vigorous and productive plant.

Grandall—A black seedling of good size. Very productive. A strong vigorous grower. An early bearer of large fruit. A good shipper. The plant is free from insects.

Prices all except Fays and Perfection

Each, .08; 10, 70c; 100, \$5.50.

JUNEBERRIES

Improved Dwarf Juneberry—A valuable berry; good substitute for the large swamp huckleberry or whortleberry, which it resembles closely in appearance and quality. The bush is extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far North and the heat of the summer without injury. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size; the fruit is borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to a bluish

black; in flavor it is mild, rich, sub-acid; excellent as dessert fruit or canned. The blossom is large and composed of fine white petals. These beautiful blossoms contrasted with the rich, glossy green of the foliage, makes this variety a very handsome ornamental shrub. Prices: Bearing size, 10 to 18 inches, each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$7.00.

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry is a valuable berry and is growing more popular every year. For cooking, whether green or ripe, it has great value. It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the Currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew. To prevent mildew, use one-half ounce potassium sulphide to one gallon of water.

VARIETIES.

Downing.—A light green berry of excellent flavor. Almost twice as large as the Houghton. Very vigorous and productive. Each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$8.00.

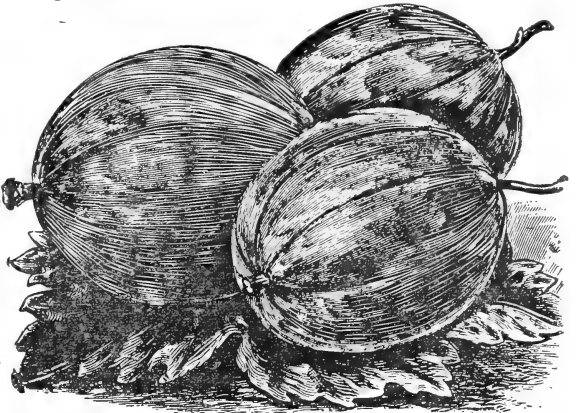
Houghton.—The best payer of all gooseberries. Small. Dark red. Thin skinned. Juicy, sweet and fine flavor. Each 10c; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$7.00.

Pearl.—A little larger and more prolific than Downing. Light yellowish green. Good quality. One of the best. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.40; 100 for \$12.00.

Smith.—A seedling of Houghton. Pale yellowish green. Large berry of excellent quality. A strong grower. Each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 100 for \$8.00.

Josselyn (Red Jacket).—One of the best of the large fruited American sorts. A strong grower and a heavy cropper. Has bright green, healthy foliage. The fruit is oblong and pale red when ripe. Each, 17c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

Industry.—An English variety. Does best in the east. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.60; 100 for \$14.00.



Josselyn

Strawberries

Please do not order fewer than 25 of one variety, as we do not break bunches. Plants marked **perfect** need no fertilizing. Those marked **imperfect** need a plant marked perfect to fertilize them.

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU PLANT STRAWBERRIES.

VARIETIES.

Bederwood.—By some considered the best early berry; immensely large healthy grower; plant hardy; fruit large, bright red, fine quality. For near market and home use this is a very satisfactory and profitable variety. A valuable fertilizer, especially for Warfield. Perfect.

Bubach.—An old reliable variety that has been under cultivation for many years. Fruit large and handsome, roundish-conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm and of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on either light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use and nearby market. Season early to medium. Imperfect.

Crescent.—Perhaps the most popular of all. Plants strong, hardy and very productive. Fruit extremely large, dark red, fine flavor. A splendid market variety. Imperfect.

Warfield.—One of the best varieties if not the best. Rivals already by popular favor and in general qualities the Crescent, which it is likely to supersede, it equals Crescent in yield and surpasses it in size, beauty and firmness. The plant is a vigorous grower of bright, healthy foliage. The fruit is large, dark red; excellent for shipping. Bederwood is a fine fertilizer for this plant. Imperfect.

Senator Dunlap.—A well-tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant everywhere and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants, fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drouth or neglect. Perfect.

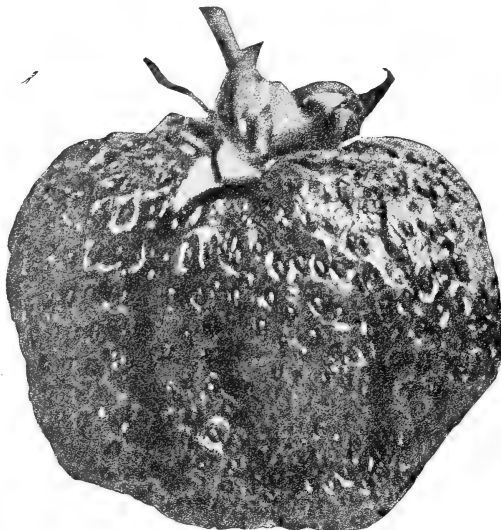
"Have tried a number of varieties of strawberries, but have found none that yields like the Dunlap. The New York is an enormous berry and of fine flavor. Brandywine yields well, but is not liked by customers on account of the large core that pulls out when the berries are capped; a little rain spoils this variety on the vine, too. The Climax is a good berry for size and firmness, but is a little too acid for me."—Fruit-Grower.

Wilson's Albany.—One of the best fertilizing plants known. Fruit heavy; berries perfect; good shipper; plants bright and clean; no rust. Perfect.

Red Monarch.—This is a new Strawberry which has proved to be a very good size and fine flavor. We think that this berry will be very popular as soon as it is introduced. We are not pushing it for sale very strongly this year but prefer to send them out to our customers for testing before advertising it more extensively.



Right Way to Plant



Senator Dunlap

Prices of Strawberries.

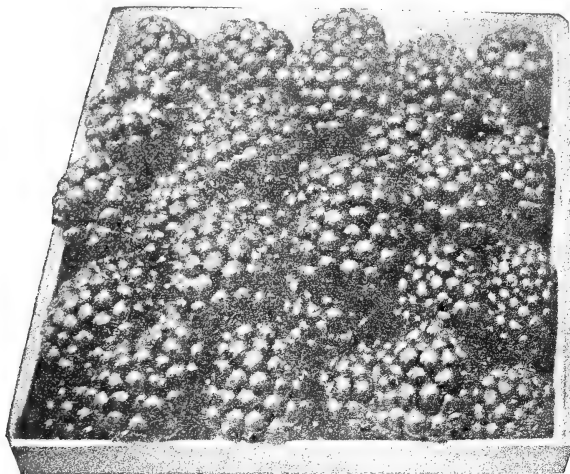
	25	100	1000
Any variety	\$.20	\$.60	\$4.00
By mail, any variety postpaid, 25 for 35 cents; 100 for \$1.00: We will not guarantee or replace strawberry plants.			

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of all berries. There are a few people that are so unfortunate as not to like them. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. They are particularly valuable for children, and are used, of course in medical practice. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save on the doctor's bills, and they are also economical on other grounds.

Blackberries should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to four feet in the rows. Keep the ground light, rich and clean. Pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

All our blackberry plants are grown from selected root cuttings, and are of extra large size and heavy rooted.



VARIETIES.

Early Harvest.—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; very fine in quality; enormous bearer, as are all the blackberries listed here; not so hardy as the Snyder, requiring protection in the North. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$17.00.

Snyder.—Perhaps the most popular of the blackberry family; combines many good characteristics; enormously productive and so hardy that they can withstand the winters of the North and Northwest better than any other variety yet produced. It is a very early variety. Canes strong, thrifty, heavy. The leading variety in northern latitudes. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

Stone's Hardy.—This is a very superior blackberry; the kind you can depend upon; very hardy and extremely prolific; berry fine in quality, sweet and rich. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$17.00.

Rathbun.—A vigorous branching plant. Withstands the cold and bears heavy crops. One of the very heaviest producers of fruit. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

Eldorado.—A good shipper. Jet black when ripe and does not turn red on exposure to the sun. A hardy strong grower. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

Erie.—Berries large, round, and of excellent quality. Perfectly hardy and free from rust. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

Ward.—Originated in the east. A fine berry of the best quality and a very strong grower. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.50.

Raspberries

Raspberries do well North or South, East of West, and will flourish on any soil that will produce a corn crop. The land should be carefully and thoroughly prepared and well enriched. Ground bone is one of the best fertilizers for raspberries. Be sure the canes have good cultivation, keeping clear from weeds and suckers. Keep the soil light. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood and give more vigor to the young canes. By mail, any variety, 10 for 60c.

RED-VARIETIES.

Columbian.—A splendid berry and one of the hardest. Fruit large and rich flavor. It is a very hardy plant and unrivaled for productiveness and vigor. It stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc. Each, 5c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50. . .

New Cardinal.—Originated in Kansas. A very vigorous grower and heavy fruiter. The berries are exceptionally fine flavored. It is much superior to most of the Red Raspberries and is a variety of real merit. Each, 10c; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$5.00.

Cuthbert.—A favorite variety, both North and South, standing extreme hot and cold weather equally well; the berry is large, crimson in color; flavor sweet, luscious. Each, 5c; 10 for 30c; 100 for \$1.75.

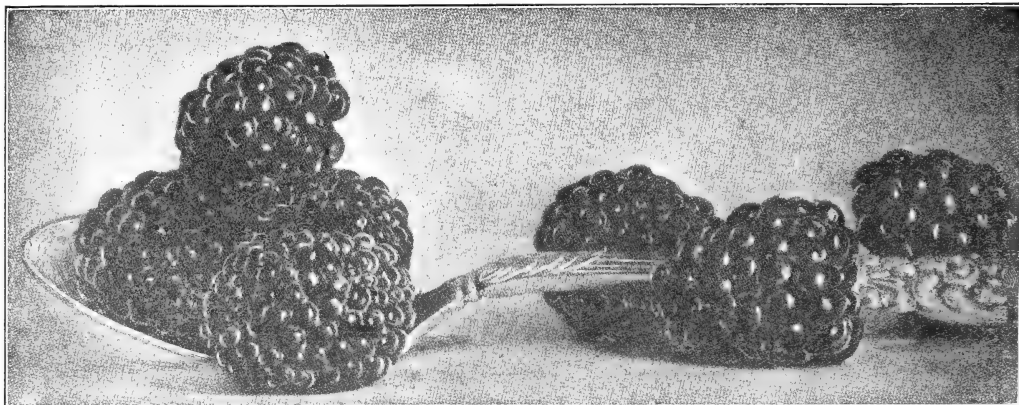
Golden Queen (Yellow)—A great favorite for the home table. We know of no more attractive dishes than

those offered by this beautiful berry. The color is a beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. Its productive qualities are simply marvelous. Ripens in mid-season. No home garden is complete without it. Each, 5c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$4.00.

Hansell.—Red; large good quality and hardy. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.50.

Loudon.—Best red berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, rich, dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness, hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury. Each, 5c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

Turner.—Fine market variety; valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality; medium size and color; very hardy vines, standing uninjured where many varieties have been winter-killed. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.75.



RASPBERRIES—Continued

Must be planted very shallow, not over 1 1-2 inches deep.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Cumberland.—"The Business Blackcap." It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous, surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar to the Gregg. Although extremely large, it is unusually firm and is well adapted for long shipments. In ripening it follows Palmer and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. It is an unusually strong grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. Each, 5c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

Gregg.—This variety is the leading late blackcap; the canes are strong, vigorous growers and very productive; berries very large and of good quality. Each, 5c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

Kansas.—This splendid variety nearly equals the Shaffer in growth of cane and in productiveness. The fruit is larger than the Gregg, and it is the hardest blackcap known. It is unquestionably the best general crop, all-around black raspberry now offered. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.00.

Palmer.—One of the best of the early blackcaps. The vine is a strong grower, very hardy and productive, the canes often bending to the ground under the weight of fruit. The berry is of fine quality, ripening at same time as Souhegan. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.75.

Souhegan or Tyler.—One of the earliest of the black raspberries. The entire crop ripens very early and very evenly. The canes are vigorous, strong and hardy; foliage is free from rust, and this variety is remarkably productive; the fruit is of good size, jet black, firm and sweet. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$1.50.



Kansas Raspberries

Dewberries

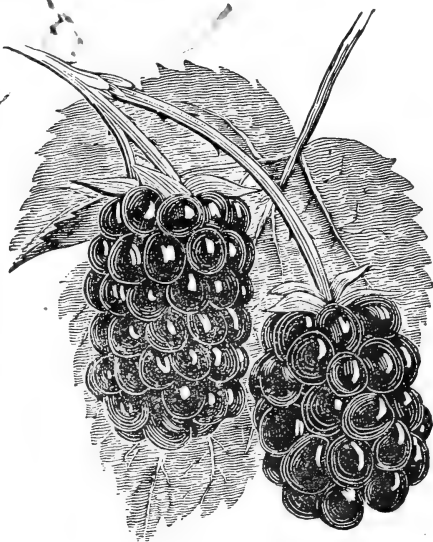
Postpaid, Each 10c.

The Dewberry is a fine, large berry of fine quality. It does well on almost any soil, thriving splendidly on stony ground. Both varieties listed here are excellent, and deserve a trial, if you are not familiar with the merits of the Dewberry. Plant shallow, not over two inches deep. By mail, any variety, 10 for 60c.

VARIETIES.

Lucretia.—A fine berry; vine thrifty and hardy; trailing and extremely productive, with large showy blossoms; very valuable for home use. This fruit ripens early, is often one and one-half inches in diameter, soft and luscious, melting, with no hard core. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.00.

Mammoth Dewberry.—This is a popular variety. A favorite berry on rough, stony ground. Each, 5c; 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2.00



Lucretia Dewberries

HORSE RADISH

10 for 20c; 100 for \$1.50.

By mail, 18 for \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

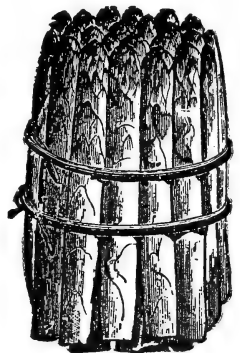
One of the first vegetables in the spring. A bed of asparagus planted in the right way will yield well for twenty years. Set crown of root about four inches below the surface.

Columbian Mammoth White—This variety is of excellent quality; produces shoots that are very white in color, and will remain so as long as they are fit for use.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from 15 to 20 sprouts each year, one inch in diameter. The color is a deep green, and the crown very close.

Palmetto—A very early variety of asparagus of even, regular size and of fine quality.

Any sort, 10 for 10c; 100 for 50c; 1,000 for \$4.00.



RHUBARB

Rhubarb is a valuable, wholesome, early product of the garden. It will grow under almost any condition, but does its best with good care and in very rich soil. It comes earlier than anything in the season for tarts and pies, continues for a long time, and is excellent for canning, as well as for immediate use.

Varieties.

Linnaeus—This is a large variety, fine quality, early, and leaves a fine, even product in cooking. Each, 5c; 12 for 35c; 100 for \$3.00.

Victoria—A strong, vigorous grower; produces stalks of extra large size and of splendid quality; color is a delicate pink. Each, 6c; 10 for 35c; 100 for \$3.00.

By mail, postage paid, 12 for \$1.00.

NUT TREES

	10	100	1000
Black Walnut, 1 year.....	\$.10	\$.80	\$ 7.00
Butternut, 1 year.....	.40	3.00	
Hazlenut, English.....	.90	8.00	
American Sweet Chestnut, 1 year....	.30	2.50	
Hickory Nuts, 1 year.....	.50	4.00	
English Walnut, 1 year.....	1.00	9.00	

LARGE NUT TREES.

	Each
Black Walnut, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.35
Butternut, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35
Sweet Chestnut, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35

CUTTINGS

	100	1000
Carolina Poplar.....	\$.25	\$ 2.50
Silver Poplar.....	.25	1.50
Golden and Wisconsin Willow.....	.20	1.50
Privet.....	.50	2.50



Deciduous Ornamental Weeping Trees

Kilmarmock Weeping Willow—This is a top-grafted tree and forms a very shapely head with glossy foliage, but is not entirely hardy for the northwest, and would advise planting other varieties. Each, 75c.

Birch (Cut-Leaved Weeping)—This we consider the most graceful and beautiful tree on the list of ornamental trees. It is perfectly hardy, grows tall and slender, with small, graceful, willowly branches. The trunk of the tree as it comes from the nursery is brown, but in two or three years it becomes a pure white, giving it a very attractive appearance. 5 to 6 feet. Each, \$1.00.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry—This tree stands at the head of all the top-grafted weeping trees for beauty. It forms an umbrella shape and the long, slender, willowly branches sway to the wind. It will stand through all seasons and continue to be a most beautiful tree for the lawn or cemetery. 5 to 6 feet. Each, \$1.00.

Wisconsin Willow—This tree is more cheaply grown than the other described weeping trees, but when care is given in the heading back after being planted out, it can be very easily trained to be a very beautiful tree. It is perfectly hardy. 5 to 6 feet. 25c each.

Camperdown Weeping Elm—Its vigorous branches, which have a uniform habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy dark green. A strong vigorous grower. One of the best weeping trees. Hardy. \$1.00 each.

Weeping Mountain Ash—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches, making a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors. Foliage and berries like the Mountain Ash. Hardy. \$1.00 each.

Deciduous Upright Ornamental Trees

Varieties.

Ash (American Native)—A rapid growing native tree of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable park or street tree; should be extensively planted for timber, as it is extensively used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway cars, furniture, etc.

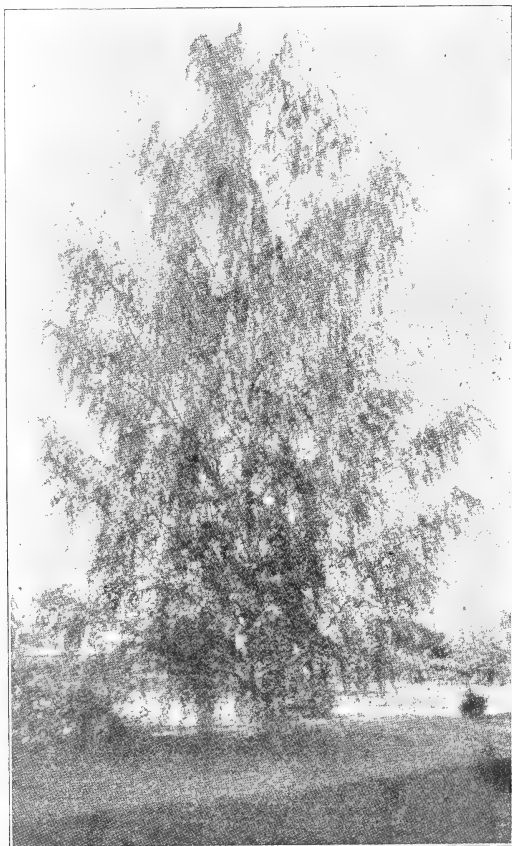
	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.10	\$.70	\$ 6.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.12	1.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.75	14.00

Catalpa Bungi or Umbrella Tree—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Particularly hardy. Flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves are heart-shaped, deep green, lay like shingles on a roof; always make a symmetrical head. \$1.00 each.

Catalpa Speciosa—The hardiest variety in the west where it originated; a rapid grower, does not do so well in extreme north; very desirable for shade; flowers grow in large clusters; very large leaf. Each, 4 to 5 feet, 15c; 5 to 6 feet, 20c; 6 to 8 feet, 30c.

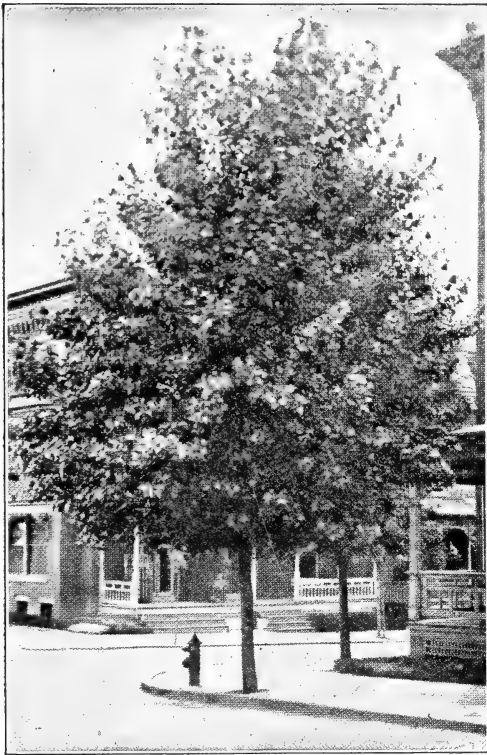
Elm (American White)—Unsurpassed shade tree for park or street always a favorite. It attains to large size and is very beautiful and imposing, with its wide spreading head and graceful, drooping branches.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.08	\$.60	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.20	10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.50	14.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	2.50	22.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	4.50	40.00



Birch

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL UPRIGHT TREES—Continued



Carolina Poplar

Black Locust—A native tree of large size and rapid growth, and valuable for shade and ornament. The flowers appear in June and are very fragrant; white or yellowish color! are in long pendulous racemes; should be more widely grown.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet.....	.10	.90	8.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.18	1.50	12.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	3.00	28.00

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab—A medium-sized, hardy, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom it has the appearance of being covered with roses. Flowers very fragrant and sure to please as a lawn tree. Each, 35c.

Box Elder—A fine rapid growing tree, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head, hardy and easily transplanted.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.08	\$.70	\$7.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.12	1.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.75	14.00

Carolina Poplar—Perhaps the most rapid of growers; succeeds everywhere; is especially adapted to large cities, where it makes an unusually rapid growth and resists gas and smoke. For new places and streets, where slower growers are desired, plant the poplar between, and you will secure an almost immediate effect. When the others trees attain the same size the poplars can be removed. The leaves are large, handsome, deep green. The tree has a pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed.

	Each	10	100
4-5 feet	\$.08	\$.70	\$6.00
5-6 feet .....	.12	1.00	8.00
6-8 feet .....	.20	1.80	15.00

Honey Locust.—A rapid growing tree, delicate foliage of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and with strong thorns; makes a handsome shade tree, and is impervious as a hedge. 3 to 4 feet, each 8c; 5 to 6 feet, each 15c.

Horse Chestnut (White Flowering)—This is a popular European species; very handsome; has magnificent spikes of white flowers; as a lawn tree or for the street it has no superior. 5 to 6 feet, each, 75c.

Judas Tree (Red Bud)—A small growing tree of irregular form with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with delicate pink blossoms early in the spring before the leaves appear. A fine ornamental tree worthy of general planting. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 30c.

Linden American (Basswood)—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 5 to 6 feet, each, 40c; 10 for \$3.50.

Mountain Ash (European)—Fine, hardy, handsome tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

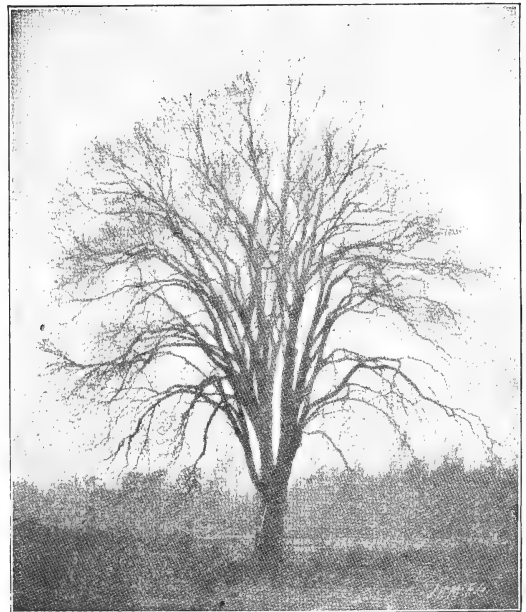
Poplar Balsam (Balm of Gilead)—A remarkably rapid growing tree, with luxuriant, glossy foliage. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 25c.

Russian Olive—Tree attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet; dark green; wood very heavy and burns like a candle (called by some of the Europeans candle tree); foliage rich silver color, willow shape; flowers deep golden and very fragrant; hardy. It is a beautiful ornamental tree and should be in every collection. Each, 4 to 5 feet, 30c; 10 for \$2.50. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

Russian Mulberry.—Hardy; not used externally for ornamental purposes. Makes good windbreak and shade. Fruit readily eaten by chickens, etc. Each, 3 to 4 feet, 8c; 10 for 50c. Each, 4 to 5 feet, 10c; 10 for 90c. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 15c; 10 for \$1.30.

NORWAY POPLAR OR SUDDEN SAWLOG.

A late introduction of exceptional merit. It receives its name from its remarkably rapid growth. It is very similar to the Carolina Poplar, but it is a much faster grower, attains a greater height and forms a heavier limb. Six-foot trees, each 20c.



American Elm

DECIDUOUS UPRIGHT TREES—Continued



White Birch

Silver Poplar.—A quick growing tree with spreading outline. Leaves are dark, glossy green above and silver white below. Easy to transplant and hardy everywhere. Has been found of great value in farm and prairie forestry. It is sometimes called Silver Maple. 4 to 5 feet, 15c each. 5 to 6 feet, 20c each.

Soft Maple (Silver Leaf)—Foliage is bright green above, silvery white beneath; a very rapid grower.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet	\$.10	\$.80	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.12	.90	8.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.15	1.35	12.00
6 to 8 feet .....	.30	2.75	25.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00

Sycamore.—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaf; popular on account of its free growth and handsome foliage; free from disease; makes a fine street tree; one of the oldest cultivated trees known. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 30c; 10 for \$2.60.

White Birch.—Vigorous, upright habit of growth with broad, handsome foliage, bark a beautiful white after the tree attains a thickness of four inches. Each, 4 to 5 feet, 40c. Each, 5 to 6 feet, 55c.

Red Cedar.—Transplanted by Express at customer's expense only.

	Each	10
Red Cedar		
15 to 20 inch .....	.25	2.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.00

Ornamental Hedge Plants

	10	100	1000
Barberry, purple-leaved	\$1.00	5.00	
Pyrus Japonica or Japan Quince....	1.00	5.00	

PRIVET.

California, extra heavy.....	.40	3.00	20.00
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Privet Colored Plate sent on request.

BARBERIS THUNBERGII (Hedge).

A dense low-growing species from Japan. In Autumn after the leaves fall, the branches are seen loaded with scarlet berries. The most beautiful of all the hedges. (Colored plate sent on request). Per 10, 60c; per 100, \$5.00.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

GLADIOLI (Named Varieties)

These handsome and stately flowers are deservedly popular. Of robust and erect habit, they have green, sword-shaped leaves and splendid flower-scapes rising from 2 to 3 feet in height. There are a variety of colors, as orange, scarlet and vermilion, upon yellow and orange grounds, with various shades from white and rosy bluish and salmon-rose tints to a salmon-red and nankeen.

A succession of bloom may be had from July to September, by planting at intervals from April to June, reserving the strong bulbs for the late plantings. Gladioli require very little attention and will grow in any ordinary garden soil. They should be lifted in the fall and placed in a dry cellar.

Price—Each, 10c; per 10, 60c; (state color desired).

Mixed Gladiola, each, 5c; per 10, 25c.

CANNAS

These tall-growing, tropical foliage plants are most striking in their appearance and possess great beauty. They should be planted in the spring and taken up in the fall. We have a complete assortment of varieties, including all the late introductions.

Burbank Bronze.—Green foliage. Each, 10c; 10 for 80 cents.

Pure Yellow.—Green foliage. Each, 10c; 10 for 90c.

Deep Red.—Red foliage. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c.

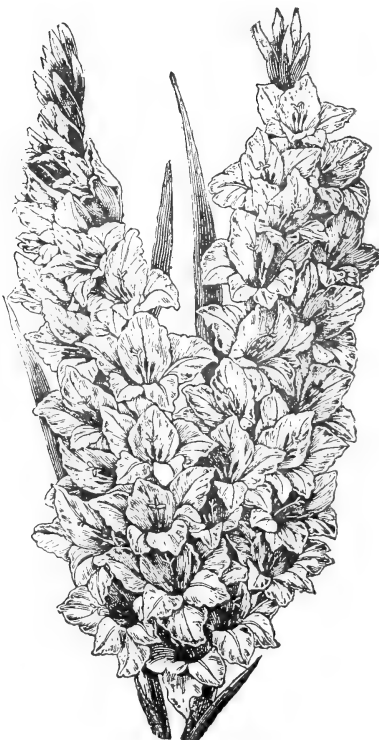
Deep Red.—Green foliage. Each, 10c; 10 for 80c.

CALADIUM; or Elephant Ear

Large leaved decorative plant. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.

TUBEROSE—Mexican

The perfection of all Tuberoses; the most waxy appearance and most fragrant. Each, 5c; 10 for 30c.



Gladioli

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING—Continued



Caladium, or Elephant Ear

MADEIRA VINE

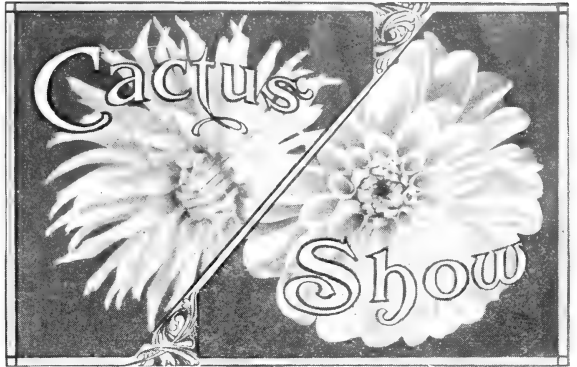
An old-fashioned climber, familiar to all. Each, 5c; per 10, 30c.

BLEEDING HEART

A familiar and popular flower; good strong bulbs. Each, 15c.

Dahlia

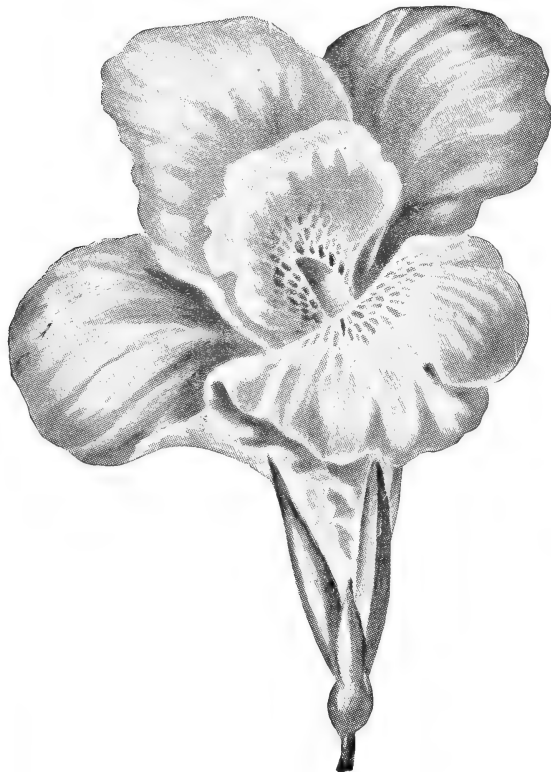
The Dahlia is one of our most beautiful plants and is the most neglected. It is undoubtedly caused by the inferior grade of bulbs that have been scattered



around the country. We have been raising Dahlias successfully for several years and this year we are able to introduce some wonderful new varieties, which we hope will take the place of the small common pom-pom. A glance at the illustrations will show what has been accomplished. The Dahlia is the easiest to care for of all summer bulbs. Plant them and keep the weeds away and the bulb will amply reward you for your trouble.

SHOW VARIETIES

Pioneer—The nearest approach to a black Dahlia of any yet introduced. For combined excellence it has no superior. 3 feet high. Each, 25c; 3, 65c.



Canna



Bon Ton

Queen of Yellows.—Fine clear yellow. 4 feet high. Each, 20c; per 3, 50c.

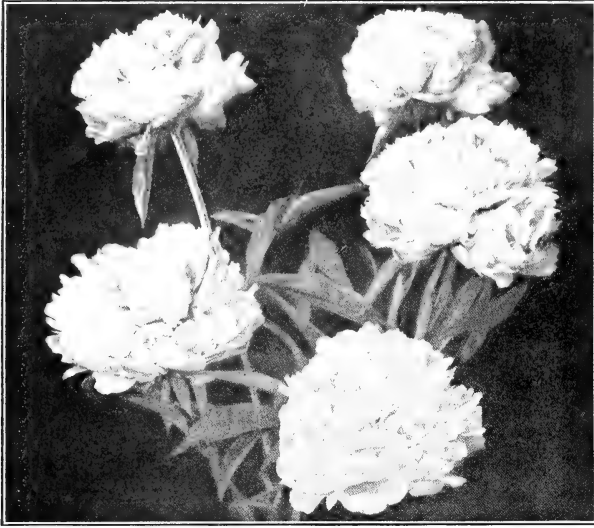
Snow.—A beautiful pure white, long stem. Excellent for cutting. 4 feet high. Each, 25c; per 3, 65c.

A. L. Chase—Creamy white, streaked with purple; sometimes solid purple. 3 feet high. Each, 30c; per 3, 80 cents.

Bon Ton.—A fine ball-shaped flower of a deep garnet red; sometimes tipped and streaked with white. An extra fine Dahlia. 4 feet high. Each, 35c; per 3, 90 cents.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING—Continued

CACTUS VARIETIES—DAHLIAS



Paeonies

Mrs. Chas. Turner.—One of the finest of all the yellows in the Cactus variety. Extra large, with long pointed petals and pointed in form. Bright lemon yellow. 3 feet high.

Zephyr.—A light, feathery Cactus form of unique coloring; rosy pink shading to heliotrope. An early and profuse bloomer. One of the best. 3 feet high. Each, 25c; per 3, 65c.

Mrs. Long.—Cactus. Creamy white, fine form. 3 feet high. Each, 30c; per 3, 75c.

Standard Bearer.—Cactus. Rich, fiery scarlet, one of the very best. 3 feet high. Each, 20c; per 3, 50c.

Kreimbilde.—An exquisite delicate shell-pink, shading to white in the center; undoubtedly the finest and most perfect pink Cactus Dahlia to date, and as a cut flower is likely to supersede all the other pink sorts. Each, 20c; per 3, 50c.

PAEONIES

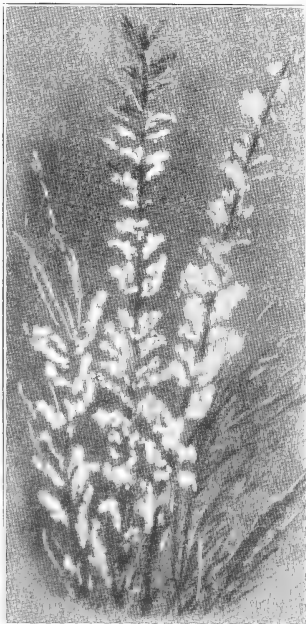
This flower has been overlooked of late on account of the old varieties which were not large or beautiful. The new varieties listed here are all new and remarkable for their colors and size. They are perfectly hardy, require no care after planting.

Sulphur White, 30c; Bright Pink, 20c; Flaming Red, 25c; Lilac Pink, 25c; Dark Crimson, 25c; Pure White, 30c.

Ornamental Shrubs

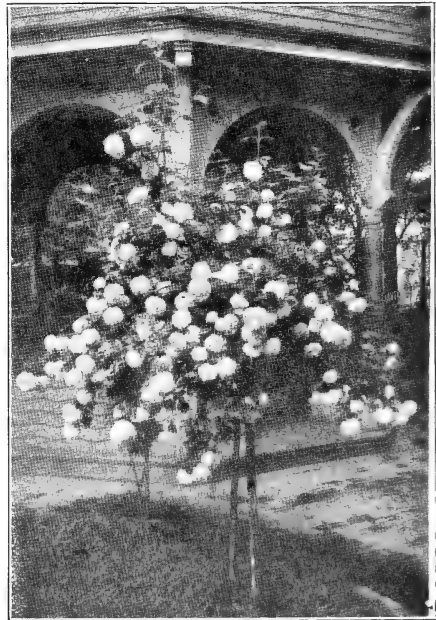
African Taramix.—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper, delicate rosy purple flowers produced in spikes. Very pretty for lawn purposes. Each, 20c; 10 for 80c.

Barberry.—Red fruited or purple berry; a beautiful shrub with violet-purple foliage, yellow flower and beautiful red fruit; forms a handsome hedge. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.



Tamarix

Calycanthus.—A native shrub; foliage large and glossy green; flowers spring from the axis of the leaf and are double and very fragrant; of a chocolate red color; wood also has a spicy odor. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.75.



Snowball

Japan Snowball.—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan; flowers in large globular heads, pure white, hanging on the bush long; foliage is very handsome in the fall. Each, 40c.

Deutzia.—A very desirable shrub blossoming in June; the double white flowers are slightly tinged with pink. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80.

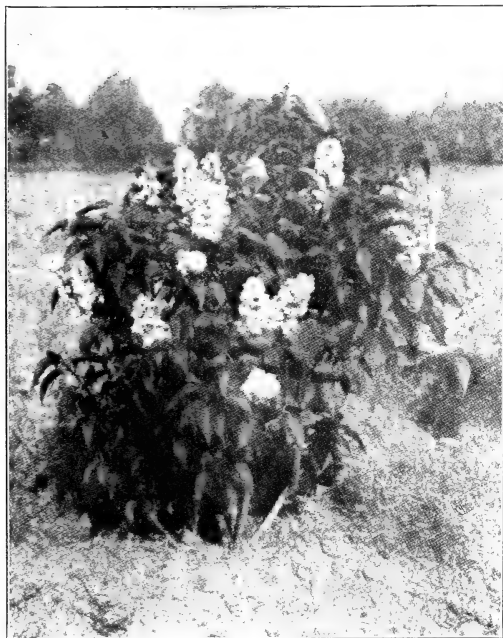
Flowering Almond.—White or pink; beautiful shrub, with double rosy blossoms. Each, 25c.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

High Bush Cranberry.—Tree form, covered with red berries in winter. Each, 25c.

Honeysuckle Tree.—Flowers of delicate pink; a handsome, showy shrub. Each, 25c.

Forsythia.—This is an upright vigorous grower. The foliage is very dark green. The flowers are brilliant yellow borne in great profusion early in April before the leaves appear. A very fine shrub. Each, 20c.



Lilac

Lilac.—A fine shrub of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves; blooms in June and earlier; flowers are borne in great profusion of a delicate shade and very fragrant; both purple and white. Each, 25c.

Purple Fringe.—A small native tree with ash like leaves, and trusses of purple flowers, resembling an elegant fringe. Each, 20c.

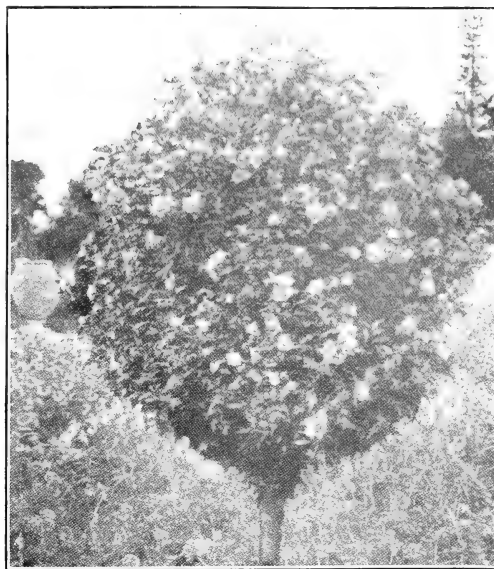
Pyrus Japonica.—Two to three feet; popular showy shrub; very hardy; forms a beautiful hedge; flowers deep crimson; sometimes called Japan Quince. Each, 20c.

Red Flowering Currant.—A beautiful shrub of easy culture, very ornamental foliage and flowers; fruit is showy and very attractive; valuable for grouping with other shrubs. Each, 20c.

Spiraea.—Pink. Dwarf habit, but very early blooming, blooms all summer with showy pink flowers in masses. Each, 20c.

Spiraea.—White (Van Houttei)—The grandest of all the Spireas; when in full bloom, is a complete fountain of white, foliage hardly showing; perfectly hardy and an early bloomer. Each, 10c; 10 for 80c.

Syringa or Mock Orange.—Blooms early in June; flowers are pure white, fragrant and borne in dense clusters, one of the most desirable shrubs for planting on lawns for landscape effect. Each, 20c.



Rose of Sharon

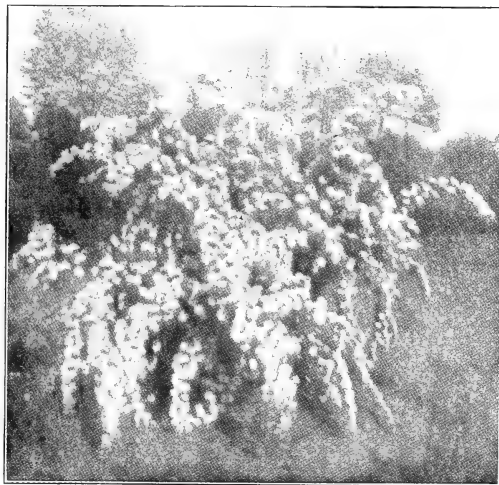
THE ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

We want you to try some of these on your lawn. It will beautify your home. It will be the "Flower of the Middle West" when once started. It is perfectly hardy and is a mass of blooms from July till frost. The range of colors include white, red, rose, lavender, blue and variegated. It cannot be surpassed in beauty by any of the flowering shrubs.

Any color, either double or single, each 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

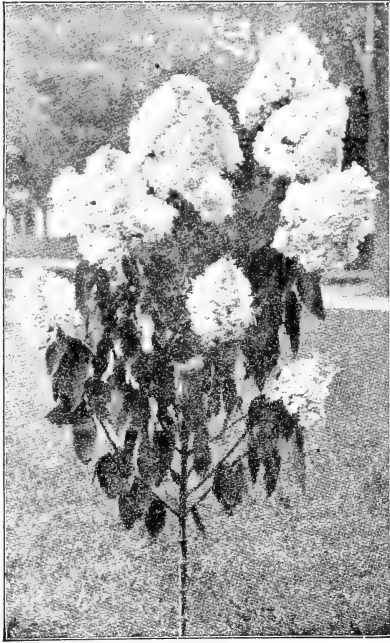
TREE HYDRANGEA

Tree Hydrangea.—This is the same as the common hydrangea, only it is of a tree form, bringing the blos-



Spiraea Van Houttei

HYDRANGEA—Continued



Tree Hydrangea

soms up in the air and giving it a surprising gracefulness and beauty. Each, 50c.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—One of the most valuable and handsome of ornamental shrubs. It attains height of three to four feet, and is extremely hardy everywhere. Flowers white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in August and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of the previous season's growth, as the flowers are borne on the new wood, and are much finer and more abundant when treated in this way; excellent shrub for cemetery planting. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.



Hydrangea—Bush Form

CLIMBING VINES

Henry Clematis.—Creamy white; large, fine shape; free grower and bloomer. Each, 40c.

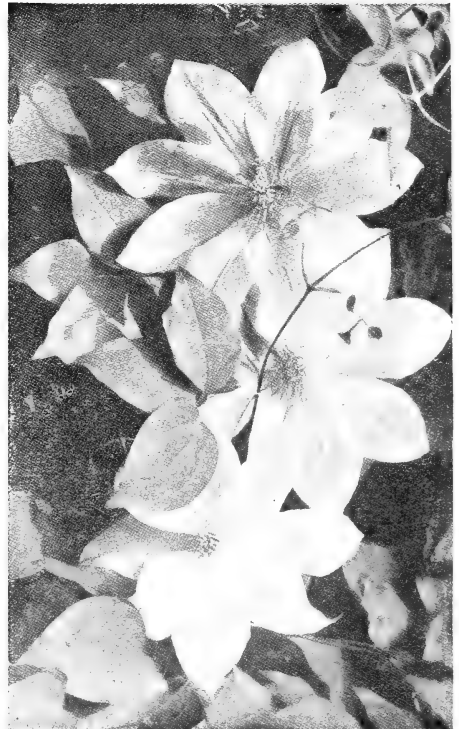
Jackmanni Clematis.—Large purple flower; very hardy and showy. Each, 40c.

Mad. Ed. Andre Clematis.—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis, and has been called the Crimson Jackmanni. 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. Each, 40c.

Paniculata, Japan Clematis.—No introduction in recent years has met with such ready sale and given such perfect satisfaction whenever planted. It grows and thrives everywhere, and is a very rapid grower and a profuse bloomer. The flowers are pure white, borne in large clusters, converting the plant into a perfect mass of white. Its extreme hardiness, bright foliage and delightfully fragrant flowers serve to make this one of the finest hardy climbing plants in cultivation. Each, 25c.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.—This beautiful honeysuckle is almost evergreen, very strong and hardy growth. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and bloom profusely from May until frost; a handsome and valuable vine. Each, 15c.

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Vetchii)—Clings to any wall of brick, stone or wood. Deep green leaves, bright crimson in fall. Each, 35c.



Clematis Henrii

CLIMBING SHRUBS—Continued

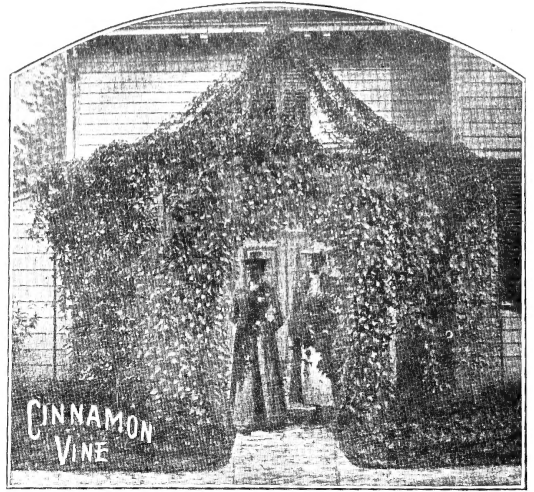
The Cinnamon Vine (Japanese Origin)—This remarkable climber possesses the rare quality of emitting from its flowers the delightful odor of cinnamon. Leaves large, green, fragrant white flowers all summer. Makes a perfect shade in a few weeks. Will cover your porch the first summer. It will make a sun-heated spot a veritable shady and fragrant bower. Good, strong tubers. Each, 5c.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle.—Very rapid grower; blossoms nearly all summer; a favorite on this account; flowers red and yellow, and very fragrant. Each, 15c.

Trumpet Flower.—A rapid growing vine with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers and handsome foliage. It is an excellent vine for covering unsightly objects. It is especially valuable for covering dead trees. Each, 15 cents.

Virginia Creeper.—A native of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn is of the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. Each, 15c.

Wistaria, Purple.—The flowers are large and double, purple in color; desirable for any position where you need a rapid climber and abundance of blossoms. Each, 15c.



Cinnamon Vine

Roses

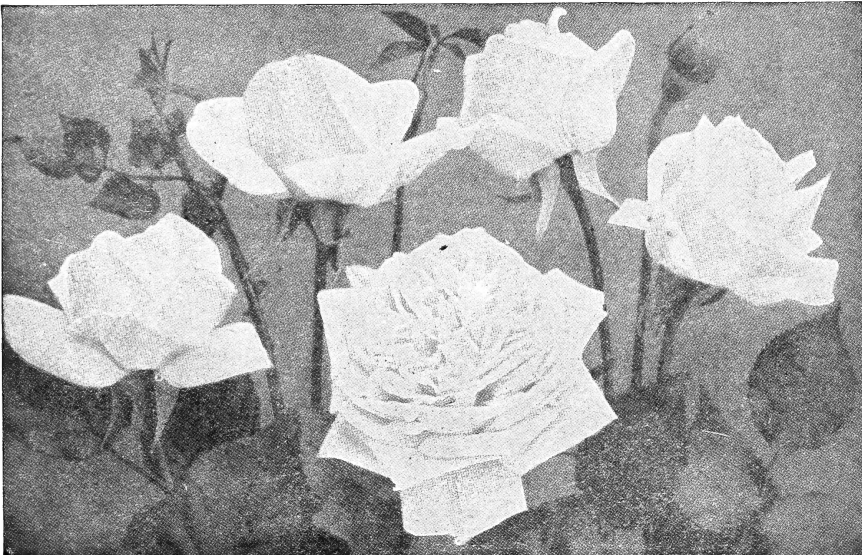
Cultural Directions.—In selecting a spot for a rose bed, do not choose one where the bushes will be shaded by trees or buildings. Sunlight is the very life of the rose. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if well enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the bed, dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as rose roots penetrate deep when they

have a chance. In forming the beds, do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drought. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Two years, strong. Each, 25c; \$2.00 per 10.

Except as Noted.



ROSES—Continued

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Each 25c, per 10 \$2.00—except as noted.

American Beauty.—The flowers of this variety are very large, beautiful in form and color and very double; color a deep, rich rose. Each, 40c; 10 for \$3.00.



American Beauty

Anne de Diesbach.—Brilliant rose color, with long pointed buds and large, perfectly formed blossoms. A vigorous grower and a persistent bloomer. One of the best.

Alfred Colomb.—Brilliant carmine-crimson. One of the best.

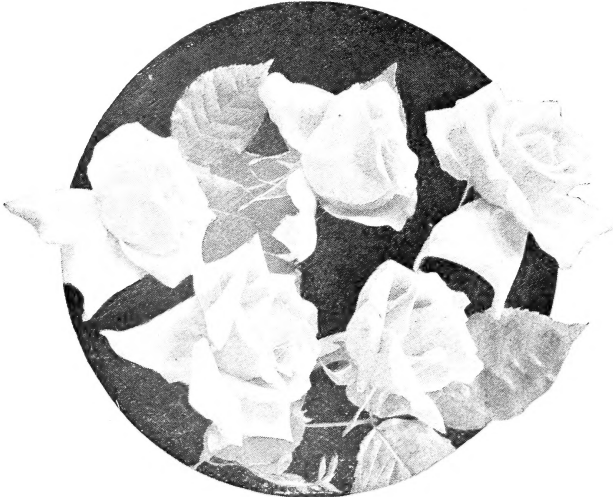
Bonstetten.—New rich maroon, very hardy and profuse bloomer.

Barone's Rothschild.—Pink, one of the most beautiful of this color; blooms all summer.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Bright crimson; very showy; one of the best bloomers.

Eugene Furst.—Velvety crimson; one of the most beautiful dark red roses.

Frau Karl Druschki.—A magnificent rose, called the White American Beauty, since it grows on long stems



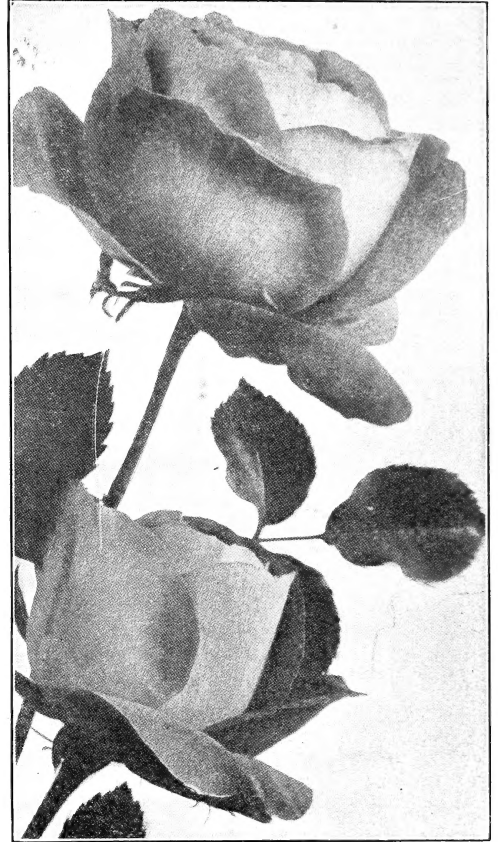
Madam Plantier

similar to the American Beauty, and produces immense, fine white flowers, four to five inches across. The stock is scarce and hard to get, but we have a limited supply on hand. Each, 40c; 10 for \$3.00.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Brilliant crimson in color; large size; moderately full. Each, 39c; 10 for \$2.50.

John Hooper.—Bright rose with carmine center; one of the most hardy and best. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

Marshall P. Wilder.—Cherry-carmine. This rose blooms the entire summer. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.



Paul Neyron Rose

Magna Charta.—Bright pink, very strong grower; one of the best in its class. Each, 25c; 10 for \$1.80.

Margaret Dickson.—White, with flesh center; splendid cemetery variety. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

Madam Plantier.—Grows in fine, symmetrical, bushy form, and produces a great abundance of beautiful white flowers. Desirable for cemetery decorations.

Paul Neyron.—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter; color deep, clear rose; very fresh and pretty. Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

Persian Yellow.—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

Ulrich Brunner.—A splendid, strong upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are of good size and form, with shell-shaped petals; one of the most abundant bloomers; color cherry-red.

All Roses 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, except as noted

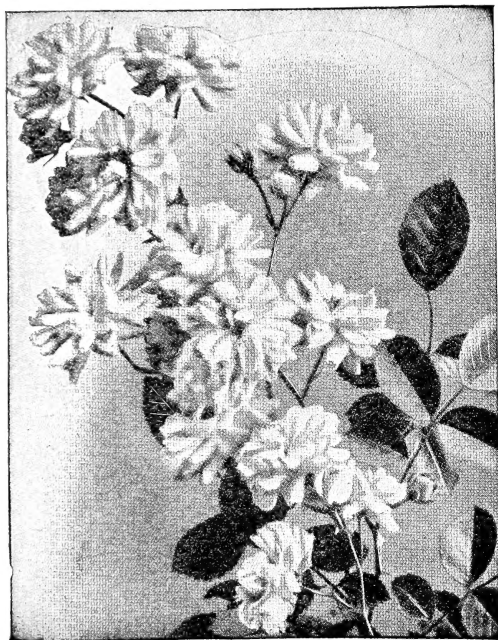
HYBRID PERPETUAL CLIMBING ROSES

Each, 25 cents, except as noted.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale flush, nearly white; very double; flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing as a mass of flowers.

Crimson Rambler.—The most decided novelty we have had in Roses for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893. It has been a source of wonder and admiration whenever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower; charming pillar rose.

Yellow Rambler.—This rose is really more valuable than the Crimson Rambler even, as it is the hardiest yellow climbing rose yet introduced. It has stood unprotected and without injury a prolonged temperature of from zero to twelve below. With very slight attention it can be grown successfully wherever any other roses will grow.



Dorothy Perkins

Dorothy Perkins—A new hardy climbing rose, which in its strong and vigorous growth and general habit, closely resembles the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are formed in clusters of thirty or forty and are of a beautiful, clear shell pink, and of good size for a cluster flower. Each, 20c.

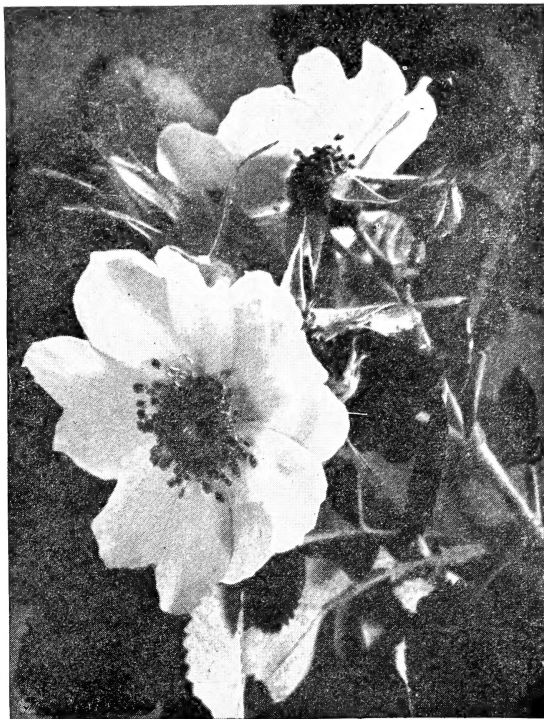
White Rambler—Same as Crimson Rambler, only a pure white.

BABY RAMBLER

This is truly a wonderful rose; in shade and appearance it is like the Crimson Rambler, blood red in color. This rose is always in bloom; as soon as it gets in full leaf it puts out buds in the spring and continues blooming the entire season. Other roses bloom mostly in June, and then have a few scattering roses every month in the season, but the Baby Rambler has as many roses every month in the season as the Crimson Rambler has in June. If you want truly a novelty, one that is ready to give you a bouquet at any and all times, buy the Baby Rambler. This rose is exceedingly hardy, being as hardy as the Crimson Rambler and will stand out of doors or may be used in the window. Each 25c, 10 for \$2.00.

JAPANESE CREEPING MEMORIAL ROSE

Rosa Wichuriana—A very handsome rose; very valuable for covering rockeries, mounds or embankments; especially valuable for cemetery planting. It adapts itself readily to any soil, and does well under almost any conditions. The flowers are pure white, and appear in greatest profusion during the month of July, after the June roses are past. Each, 25c.



Rose Wichuriana

MOSS ROSES

Glory of Mosses—Large flower of pale rose color; a strong grower, with attractive, healthy foliage. Each, 20c.

Henry Martin.—A splendid moss rose, with large globular flowers; rich, glossy pink in color, tinged with crimson; full and finely mossed. Each, 20c.

Perpetual White—Fine, pure white flower, blooming in clusters. Each 20c.

Tree Protectors

Price, \$1.50 per 100.

Our improved Tree Protectors are made from wood veneers, ten inches wide by twenty inches long.

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

They prevent injury by rabbits and mice, borers, insect pests. Keep off hot sun and prevent sunscald. Keep off cold winter blasts. Prevent whiffletree from cutting trees while cultivating.

Tree Protectors may be included in getting up a \$10.00 order. We do not pay freight when ordered alone.

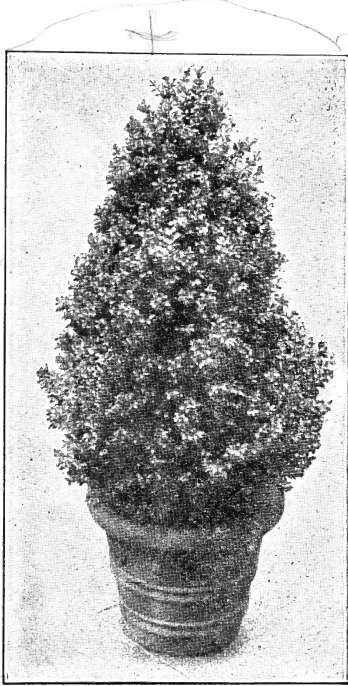
FOUR GRAND ORNAMENTALS

These flowers are our most Beautiful and the Hardest for the Middle West. Note Low Prices

TREE PAEONY

Tree Paeony—This a new introduction to us from Holland and one of great value. The paeony sends up a straight shoot on which the flowers are borne. This main stock does not die down in the winter time as with the other varieties of paeony and it again sends out blossoms from this main stock in the spring resembling a tree of brilliant paeonies. This paeony is perfectly hardy and we recommend it to all as a very valuable introduction

Price, each \$1.25

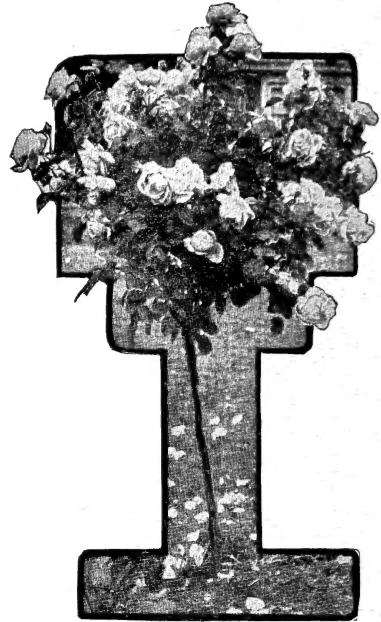


ENGLISH BOXWOOD

ENGLISH BOXWOOD OR PYRAMIDAL BOX

English Boxwood or Pyramidal Box.—This is not a new introduction but they have proved so hardy that we are recommending them for general decoration. They are particularly handsome on porches or in gardens, being grown in tubs they can be removed to any part of the house or lawn. They can remain out from the first thing in spring until late in the fall. In the winter time they can be kept in a cool cellar and will stand several degrees below freezing.

Each, \$2.75. Per pair, \$5.00



TREE ROSE

H. P. TREE ROSES

A top graft. Best varieties grafted on good young stalks. The most beautiful novelty for a garden. Colored plate sent on request. Stalks are about five feet high.

H. P. Roses in Tree Form	Red, White or Pink	\$.75
Crimson Rambler	Red	.70
Baby Rambler	Red	.80

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD OR EVER-BLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER

Flower of Fairfield or Ever-Blooming Crimson Rambler.—A new introduction and one of great value as well as beauty. The flowers are like the hardy Crimson Rambler and the growth is about the same, attaining a greater height every year and flowers are in blossom the whole summer long. This rose is much harder than the ever-blooming Baby Rambler. One of the grandest ornamentals introduced for years.

Price, each 45c