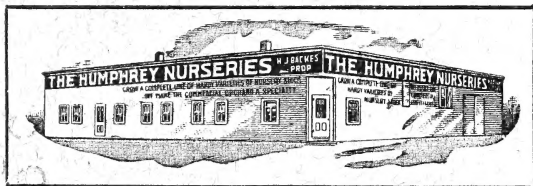


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Nursery Catalogue

Apple : Peach : Plum : Cherry
and Pear Trees

SMALL FRUITS 🍷

Ornamental Trees
and Shrubs

H. J. BACKES
Proprietor

Phone No. 86
Local and Long Distance

REFERENCES: The Bradstreet Agencies
or Any Bank in Humphrey, Nebraska.

LOCATION: We are situated on the Union Pacific and C. & N.
W. Railroads; 25 Miles North of Columbus, the County Seat.

Humphrey : Nebraska



September 5, 1905—We, the undersigned citizens of Humphrey, Nebraska, hereby certify that this picture shows a portion of a block of many thousand apple trees which are growing on the Humphrey Nursery grounds in the south part of Humphrey, Nebraska; that H. J. Backes is owner of said nursery; that we have known him for 20 years; that he is reliable financially, and a man of good repute.

WM. WEBER, Retired Farmer
HENRY GIETZEN, Postmaster
PETER O'SHEA, Grain Buyer

P. E. MCKILLIP, Banker
T. D. ROBINSON, ex-County Judge
REV. FR. KURZER, O. F. M.

A Word to Our Customers

In presenting this list we wish to thank our many customers for their liberal patronage in the past and we assure them that we will appreciate a continuance of the same, and we shall endeavor to fill every order with the same promptness and dispatch as we have heretofore.

We urgently ask for trial orders from new customers, believing that they will be well pleased with our stock and method of doing business.

We have added to our plant and equipment, until now we have one of the very best equipped nurseries in the West; thus enabling us to supply you with the best stock and give you prompt service. Our entire stock is hardy, clean, healthy and thrifty, and we grade to the highest standard.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

This is to Certify that on the 22nd day of September, 1911, I personally examined the growing stock and premises of the Humphrey Nurseries, H. J. Backes, proprietor, Humphrey, Nebraska, and found no San Jose scale nor indication that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity. The stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from other dangerous insect pests and fungous disease. This certificate is good for one year from date.

Myron H. Swenk

Assistant Entomologist.

PRICES

The prices appearing in this catalogue are fixed according to the value of the tree or plant offered, and as the value of the stock depends largely upon the character of the stock and the manner in which it is propagated and grown, the prices differ in the nursery catalogues.

Our aim is to grow the best stock in the best possible manner. We bring up-to-date methods into the production of our goods. Our soil is especially adapted for the growing of good nursery stock. We spend annually many thousand dollars in labor and fertilizing our soil. We select the buds and scions for propagating from the best bearing trees. We cull out and burn all crooked and imperfect trees so that our customers receive full value for the prices charged. Intending purchasers of nursery stock should keep these facts in mind when comparing our prices with the prices of other catalogues, and a visit to our nurseries will convince the most skeptical that all we claim is true.

RESPONSIBILITY

We exercise the greatest care to avoid mistakes and aim to pack true to name, but should a mistake occur, or stock prove untrue to name, we shall not, in any event, be liable for more than the actual price paid for the stock. We replace free of cost all stock of the first two grades which fails to grow the first season, in case the purchaser notifies us on or before September 1st, the year stock was planted.

TERMS

Cash must accompany the order, unless customer has an established credit with us. The prices on nursery stock herein include expense of packing, baling or boxing, drayage to depot, and on orders of \$10 or over, we prepay the freight charges to any railroad station in this and adjoining states. The prices on live stock are quoted F. O. B. Humphrey, Nebraska.

DISCOUNT

Twenty per cent discount on orders in lots of 100 and 25 per cent discount on orders in lots of 1,000, excepting stock which is priced per 100 or 1,000.

APPLE

Summer—Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan and Sweet June.

Autumn—*Wealthy, Utter's Red, Ramdell's Sweet.

Winter—*Ben Davis, *Gano, *Winesap, *Janet, *Northwestern Greening, Salome, Grimes' Golden, Iowa Blush, Windsor, Walbridge, M. O. Pippin, *Bohlman, *Longfield, *Willow Twig and Ingram.

We can furnish only varieties starred on Prunifolia and Baccatta stocks. The Baccatta stocks are best for North Dakota and the colder regions. The Prunifolia stocks are the very best for South Dakota and Northern Nebraska, while the Malus stocks are plenty hardy for Southern Nebraska and the warmer climates. The scions or buds of all our apple trees on the Prunifolia roots were taken from settled and most prolific bearing trees, hence these trees will make early and prolific bearing trees.

CRAB

Whitney No. 20, Florence, Martha, Hyslop, Golden Beauty, Yellow Siberian and Red Siberian. See price list and discount.

PLUM

American—Forest Garden, Wyant, Wolf, DeSoto, Stoddard, Miner, Wild Goose, Hanska and Sapa.

European—Lombards, Shippers' Pride, Green Gage and Tatge.

Japanese—Burbank, Abundance and Wickson.

In the northern half of our state the Americans are the most prolific and longest life trees of all plums.

CHERRY

Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello, Ostheim and Compass.

See price list and discount.

PEACH

Alexander, Triumph, Russell, Bokara, Elberta, Crosby and Wright.

See price list and discount.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Senator Dunlap, Splendid, Bederwood, Gandy, August Luther, Clyde and Aroma are staminate or self-fertilizing varieties. Crescent, Haverland, Sample and Warfield are pistillate varieties and should be planted with staminate varieties for fertilization.

Price, from bearing bed, 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Price, from pedigree propagating bed, \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

PRICE LIST

Grade	A	B	C	D
Height	5 to 7 ft.	5 to 6 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.
Calibre	¾ in. up	¾ in to ½ in.	½ in to ¾ in.	¼ in. to ¾ in.
Apple and Crab				
On Pyrus Malus Stocks (roots)	35c each	25c each	15c each	10c each
On Pyrus Prunifolia Stocks (roots)	75c each	55c each	35c each	20c each
On Pyrus Baccatta Stocks (roots)	75c each	55c each	35c each	20c each
Pear				
On Pear	\$1.00 each	75c each	50c each	30c each
On Quince	50c each	30c each	20c each	15c each
Plum				
On Myrobolan	60c each	45c each	35c each	20c each
On Americana	75c each	60c each	35c each	25c each

Grade Height Calibre	A 5 to 7 ft. ¾ in. up	B 5 to 6 ft. ½ in to ⅝ in.	C 4 to 5 ft. ½ in to ⅝ in.	D 3½ to 4 ft. ¼ in. to ⅝ in.
Cherry				
On Mahaleb	\$1.00 each	75c each	50c each	25c each
On Mazzard	75c each	50c each	35c each	15c each
Peach				
On Peach	55c each	35c each	20c each	15c each
Shade and Ornamental Trees				
R. Olive, Mt. Ash, Linden, W. Birch, Sycamore	\$1.00 each	75c each	50c each	30c each
ThurLOW, W. Willow, W. Mt. Ash	1.50 each	\$1.00 each	70c each	40c each
C. L. W. Birch, Teas' Weeping Mulberry	1.50 each	1.00 each	70c each	40c each
Camperdown W. Elm, Prunus Triloba	1.00 each	75c each	40c each	20c each
Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Hackberry, Catalpa, Carolina Poplar, R. Mulberry, Norway Poplar	35c each	25c each	20c each	10c each
Forest Tree Seedlings				
Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Maple, Hackberry, Catalpa	18 to 24 in.	12 to 18 in.	8 to 12 in.	8 to 12 in.
Honey and Black Locust	\$ 8.00 per 1,000	\$ 6.00 per 1,000	\$ 3.50 per 1,000	\$ 3.50 per 1,000
Back Walnut, Downing Mulberry, Hardy Catalpa	18.00 per 1,000	15.00 per 1,000	10.00 per 1,000	10.00 per 1,000
Transplanted Evergreens				
B. H. Spruce, Red Cedar, Scotch Pine, Arbor Vitae	18 to 24 in.	12 to 18 in.	8 to 12 in.	6 to 8 in.
Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Spruce, Concolor, Jack Pine	\$1.00 each	75c each	50c each	25c each
Grape Vines	2 Yr. No. 1	2 Yr. No. 2	1 Yr. No. 1	1 Yr. No. 2
Concord, Worden, Pocklington, Beta	25c each	15c each	15c each	10c each
Moore's Early, Elvira, Moore's Diamond	35c each	25c each	25c each	15c each
Currant				
Victoria, Red Dutch, Fay's and White Grape	25c each	15c each	15c each	10c each
Gooseberry				
Downing, Houghton	25c each	15c each	15c each	10c each
Blackberry				
Snyder			10c each	7c each
Raspberry				
Gregg, Kansas and Sunbeam			10c each	7c each
Ornamental Hedge Plants	18 to 24 in.	12 to 18 in.		8 to 12 in.
Barberry	\$20.00 per 100	\$15.00 per 100		\$10.00 per 100
Japan Quince	25.00 per 100	20.00 per 100		12.00 per 100
Spiraea	25.00 per 100	20.00 per 100		12.00 per 100
California Privet	15.00 per 100	10.00 per 100		8.00 per 100
Tamarix	25.00 per 100	20.00 per 100		12.00 per 100
Common Hedge Plants				
Osage Orange	1.00 per 100	.75 per 100		.75 per 100
Honey Locust	1.00 per 100	.75 per 100		.30 per 100
Russian Mulberry	3.00 per 100	2.00 per 100		.75 per 100

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Hardy Shrubs			
Snowball, Hydrangea, Syringa, Lilac, Flowering Almond, Weigelia, Spirea, Altheas, Purple Berberry, Tamarix, Amaurensis, Dog- wood, Wahoo, Rosa Rugosa, Bechtel's Flowering Crab	75c each	50c each	25c each
Hybrid Perpetual Roses			
Tom Wood, Gen. Jacqueminot, Ulrich Bruner, Paul Neyron, Madame Charles Wood, Dorothy Perkins, Mrs. John Lang, M. P. Wilder, Baby Rambler	75c each	50c each	25c each
June Roses			
Harrison's Yellow, Persian Yellow, Madam Plantier	75c each	50c each	25c each
Moss Roses			
Luxemburg Crested Moss, White Moss, Glory of Mosses Henry Martin..	75c each	50c each	25c each
Climbing Roses			
Crimson Rambler, White Rambler, Yellow Rambler, Prairie Queen, Baltimore Belle	75c each	50c each	25c each
Climbers			
American Ivy, Trumpet Vine, Honeysuckle, Bitter Sweet	50c each	30c each	20c each
Bulbs and Tubers			
Peonies, Tulip, Lilac, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tube Roses	50c each	35c each	25c each
Perennials			
Phlox, Golden Glow, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Gaillardia, Iris Larkspur, Foxglove, Cannas, Caladium	50c each	35c each	25c each
Potatoes			
Daughter of Early Rose	\$2.00 per bushel	\$5.00 per barrel	
Early Ohio	2.50 per bushel	7.00 per barrel	
Prize Taker	2.50 per bushel	7.00 per barrel	
Scab Proof	2.50 per bushel	7.00 per barrel	
Rural	2.50 per bushel	7.00 per barrel	
Prosperity	2.60 per bushel	7.00 per barrel	
Million Dollar	2.50 per bushel	7.00 per barrel	
Farmer	3.50 per bushel	9.00 per barrel	
Miscellaneous			
Rhubarb		\$2.00 per dozen	
Asparagus		1.50 per dozen	
Horseradish		1.50 per dozen	
Wooden Veneered Tree Wrappers		\$2.25 per 100	
		Per 100 bushels	
Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats, Early	\$2.50 per bushel	\$2.00 per bushel	
Kherson Select Seed Oats, Early	2.50 per bushel	2.00 per bushel	
Silver Mine Select Seed Oats, Early	2.50 per bushel	2.00 per bushel	
Black Victor Select Seed Oats, Medium	3.00 per bushel		
Russian Late Side Select Seed Oats, Late	2.50 per bushel	2.00 per bushel	

The Commercial Orchard And How it Confronts Us

By F. J. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor of the Humphrey Democrat

From what we can gather good winter apples grown in any one year have not been enough to go around. It is estimated by our best authorities that there are not enough good winter apples grown so that every man, woman and child on earth can eat one a month or twelve a year. The rules of health say that every person should eat at least one apple every day. This means that the present population of the United States should consume 300,000,000 bushels of apples annually. But the average American apple crop is only estimated at 90,000,000 bushels (30,000,000 barrels). From this number the United States exported to European countries over 6,000,000 bushels last year being that the wealthy people of Europe paid more for this fruit than the American markets offered. The exportation of the American apple is increasing from year to year and the prices for good winter apples are getting higher every year as the demand far exceeds the supply. The indications at the present time are, that with our increase in population, if fruit raising does not increase at a more rapid rate in the future than it has in the past, it will only be the moneyed class of people and the producer himself that will have fruit, and the middle class or wage earners will go without. We often hear it said by the inexperienced fruit grower or by the pessimist that Nebraska cannot grow good winter apples. This, however, is a mistake. The old adage is, "The proof of the pudding lies in the eating of it." The writer has just finished eating a Gano and Jonathan from a peck of regular show apples, received from the Humphrey Nurseries' store house, which were grown by Wm. Brockman on a farm four miles south and four miles east of Humphrey. These apples are the finest quality it has ever been our pleasure to eat.

Mr. Brockman grew several hundred bushels of apples

on his farm this year from a small orchard of only a few trees among which he grew as fine Jonathans, Gano, Ben Davis and Janets as can be grown in any state, and he proves his confidence in the apple culture for Nebraska by placing his order with our nursery here for 250 apple trees to plant next spring.

Nick Fehringer has been growing apples successfully for many years and had such a volume of a crop this year that he gave neighbors for miles around access to his orchard and still has barrels of cider and vinegar to sell. Mr. Fehringer says it pays big to grow apples here and placed his order for a large commercial orchard to be planted next spring. Mr. Fehringer built a beautiful house on his farm this year and by adding this commercial orchard, he will surely have a real commodious country home.

Henry Schacher, ex-county supervisor of St. Bernard township has been growing good crops of apples for many years on his fine farm nine miles west of here and will add 750 trees of the standard commercial varieties to his already large orchard next spring.

Only a few days ago, Wm. Foltz delivered some fine winter apples to Diers Bros.' store from his orchard which has been bearing profitable crops for years.

Nick Van Dyke has some fine Ben Davis apple trees in his orchard which produce annually from six to ten bushels per tree. He has also proven his belief in the commercial apple growing industry by planting another large commercial orchard.

In the Stephen German orchard two miles west of Humphrey, 64 trees of the Ben Davis, Gano, Winesap and Janet, produced over \$300.00 worth of the finest kind of apples for

the crop of 1908 (the poor apple year), and this year the crop far exceeded that of last year.

Dr. Condon, who in the past year visited the most extensive fruit district in the United States to study their methods of growing and marketing the fruit, declares that we have as good a fruit state as any state he has seen and signifies his willingness to plant a commercial orchard of ten acres here on the Park Place farm adjoining Humphrey. The Doctor says: "That fruit is absolutely necessary for the health of man and that it should form a part of each meal. The apple is both a food and a medicine, an excellent brain food, and prolongs the life. The baked apple is the healthiest dish to start breakfast on and an apple eaten just before retiring for the night will prevent sleeplessness and acts as a tonic and brain food."

There are scores of other orchards in Platte and adjoining counties which have produced many profitable crops. I do not mean to say, however, that every orchard is profitable; in fact, the profitable orchards are very few, for in so many orchards the wrong varieties were planted.

The farmers in the earlier days did not know what varieties to plant and in many instances planted varieties not adapted for this climate and often planted too many summer and fall varieties.

These mistakes are not necessary now when home-grown trees can be had and varieties which have been tested and proven profitable; besides, horticulture has made wonderful advances in recent years.

The nurseries are now building their trees up on more scientific principles and trees procured from up-to-date nurseries now are far better than trees procured in the past when they were propagated in the old hit-and-miss way. The orchard demonstrations made by our scientific men from the Nebraska Agricultural College and Experimental Stations show that when the right varieties are planted and the orchard rightly managed, that no crop is more profitable than the apple crop from the commercial varieties.

In my travels over the state as deputy state oil inspector, the past year, I have observed that the work done by the Humphrey Nurseries in this section of the country is grand and should convince the most skeptical that our state

will ultimately become one of the greatest fruit growing states in the Union. I have also observed that invariably their orchards are placed with the most intelligent, alive and up-to-date farmers. This alone will insure their success and I can say from my observations that every one of their commercial orchards is a success.

When I look over the list of national honors our state has won at world's fairs and national fruit exhibits, I notice that in 1871 Nebraska won its first medal on fruit. This was awarded at the horticultural exhibition at Baltimore on general exhibits. The next was in Boston in 1873, and was given on account of the largest variety of pears shown by any one state—at that time Nebraska had 43 different varieties exhibited. The next prize was awarded in 1876 at the Centennial, when the state was given a medal for the best collection of fruit. At the World's Fair in Chicago, Nebraska won a medal for having the best collection of grapes. Prior to this time the state had won medals at Boston and Philadelphia, where it had shown its fruit. Yesterday, while calling at the nurseries here, I saw for the first time the gold medal won in 1898 at the World's Fair in Omaha for a continuous display of apples. In 1904, in St. Louis, Nebraska won several great honors at the Fair there, and at the Paris exhibition, Marshall Bros., of Arlington, this state, won first and second prize on one of the leading varieties of winter apples. This year at the Horticultural Congress and Exposition at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nebraska carried off first prize for the best general display of fruit by any Horticultural Society in the Union.

When we consider that we have made better records in fruit growing than most any state in the Union, in spite of the fact that so little attention is paid to fruit growing here, we cannot help but recommend to farmers who have their own farms, to plant large orchards, as long as the orchard so greatly enhances the value of their farm, gives so much comfort, pleasure and health, and if the orchard is of the commercial size it will ultimately become by far the most profitable spot of the farm.

The commercial cherry and plum orchards and the commercial vineyards, are equally as profitable as the commercial apple orchards.

We learned from Fred Van Ackeren that his vineyard produced nearly \$600.00 worth of grapes this year and that

it has produced many profitable crops in the past years. "Necessity creates modern inventions."

When there are enough small fruits grown here to support the enterprise, canning, cider, vinegar and jelly factories, dryeries and the denatured alcohol distilleries will spring up.

I have a paper before me which reports that eight canning factories will be built in the state of Washington the coming year. Is this due to the fact that they grow more or better fruit there than we do here? Of course not. But they have the encouragement of the transportation companies and a live set of real estate boosters. The transportation companies will always be pleased to carry our surplus agricultural products to the extreme east or extreme west and carry back their surplus horticultural products. Yes; we Nebraskans annually pay over \$2,000,000 to the transportation companies to bring the fruit we consume from foreign states and annually pay them about \$50,000,000 to carry away our surplus agricultural products.

The real estate boosters from western states will always be pleased to sell us Nebraskans their land planted to orchards at from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per acre, and they are justly

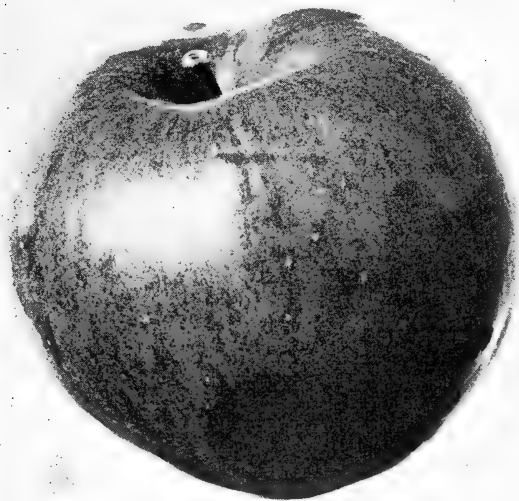
entitled to these prices as the orchards pay big interest on the investment.

The transportation companies and Western real estate boosters are composed of the most honest, upright, intelligent, wealthiest and best business men the world has, and hence will not work against their business interest so we will not need to wait for them to boost the fruit industries for us in Nebraska. We will have to join hands and work together and grow what the millions want. We will say thank you to those who have already planted orchards, and that you have built a monument which is far better than cold granite or lifeless marble. We say to those who can gather up enough courage, ambition, enterprise and Nebraska horticultural enthusiasm to plant a commercial orchard that they will never regret the undertaking and to those who cannot plant, we will say boost. If the work is a success here as planned we will make this territory one of the greatest horticultural centers of the world and this would considerably increase the value of your land. If you cannot boost, don't knock, but move, and if you cannot do either, you are dead and should report it to the officers of the Humphrey Commercial Club who will attend to it that the Club will pay your funeral expenses.



RALLS (Ralls Janet—Never Fail)

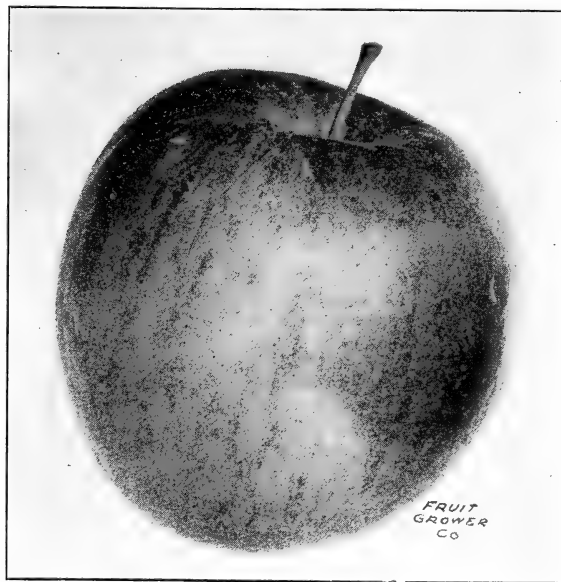
This is surely one of the four best commercial varieties for Nebraska and the whole West. Its early and heavy annual bearing, late blooming, good size and quality, and excellent keeping qualities make it a most profitable variety for our state.



Ben Davis

BEN DAVIS

This popular apple has made more money for the apple growers of the U. S. than any other and when grown right and mixed in large orchards with Gano, Ralls Janet and Northwest Greening it will produce more good keeping apples than any other and make more dollars for the Nebraska farmer than any other crop.



Rall's Janet

NORTHWEST GREENING

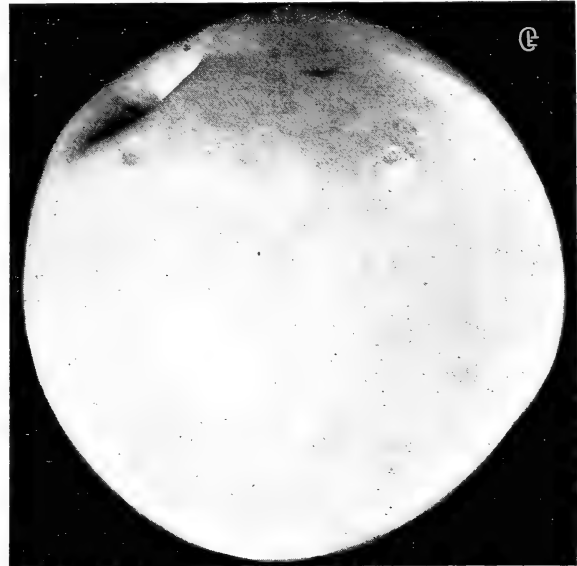
This variety originated in Wisconsin and no apple has ever made its way to the front as a commercial variety as fast as this apple. It is of large size, greenish-yellow, very handsome, good quality and a late keeper. Very valuable variety in Northern Nebraska and Southern South Dakota.



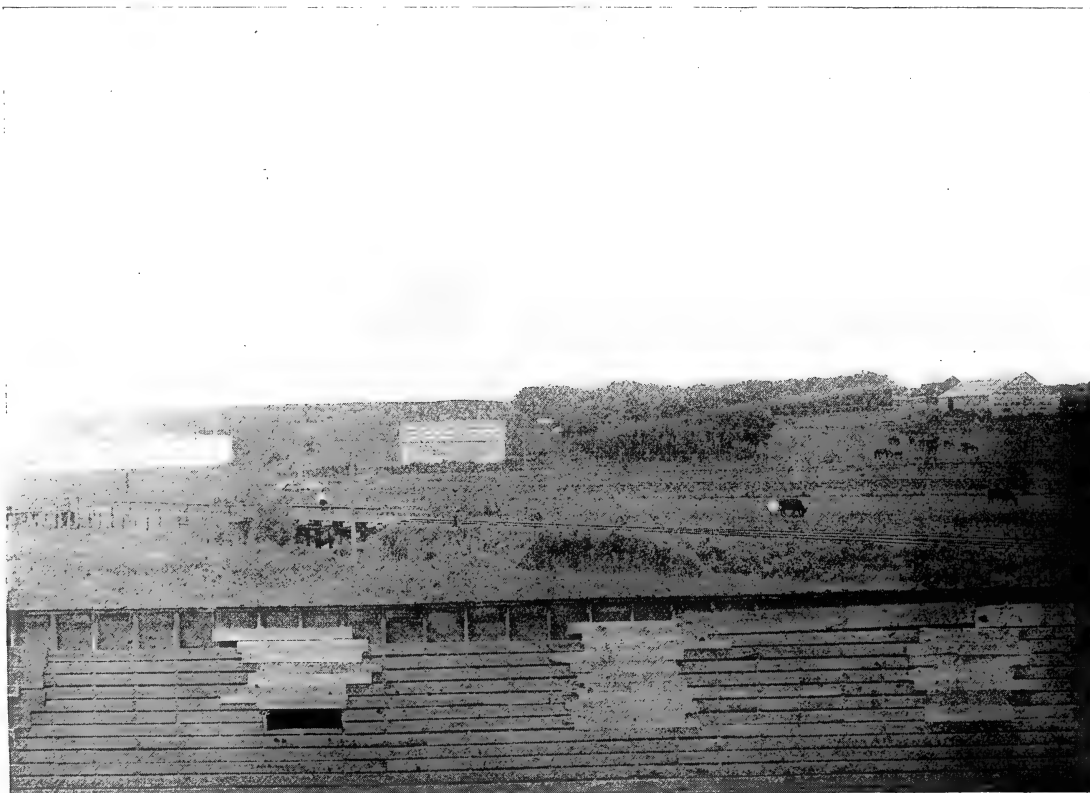
Gano

GANO

One of the best commercial varieties for Nebraska; a cross between Ben Davis and Jonathan and has the good qualities of both; beautiful bright red, latest keeper and best quality, early and abundant bearer.



Northwest Greening



This view shows our Storage House, Packing Sheds and Barns.



This view shows a block of over 200,000 one-year Apple Trees growing in our nurseries



This commercial apple orchard of 250 trees was photographed on my farm, eight miles west of Loup City, Sherman County, Nebraska, on October 5th, 1908, bought from the Humphrey Nurseries, planted in the spring of 1908 and are all of the very best grade, all growing and giving entire satisfaction. I can recommend this firm, their stock and method of doing business.

JOS. McMULLEN.



We, the undersigned citizens, living in the vicinity of Humphrey, Nebraska, hereby certify that this commercial orchard of 250 apple trees was photographed on the farm of Frank Brockhaus, two miles south of Humphrey, Nebraska, on October 4th, 1906, said trees were bought from H. J. Backes, planted in the spring of 1905, are all of the A grade trees and all growing. We have each planted one of said commercial orchards in the spring of 1905 and a few of the apple trees have already shown some fruit and all of these orchards are giving the best of satisfaction. We at first thought that \$135.00 was a big price for 250 trees, but now see that the A grade pedigree trees are the cheapest trees we ever bought. We are all personally acquainted with Mr. Backes. He has a fine nursery here, is reliable and his dealings with us have been strictly on the square.

WM. WEBER
A. EISENMENGER
JOS. BROCKHAUS

ALBERT ROLLMAN
FRANK BROCKHAUS
IGNATZ WERNER

JOS. BRAUN
JOS. FRAUENDERFER
P. M. McDONALD

JOS. M. VEIK
MATT SCHAEFER
HENRY TONYON



This commercial apple orchard of 250 trees was photographed on my farm, nine miles northeast of Columbus, Neb., on September 9th, 1911, planted in the spring of 1909; bought from the Humphrey Nurseries, and all growing satisfactory. I cheerfully recommend the Humphrey Nurseries, their stock and system of doing business. JOHN DISHNER.



Loup City, Neb., Aug. 17th, 1909.

This commercial apple orchard of 250 trees is growing on my farm seven miles southwest of Loup City, Neb., planted in the spring of 1908. It is the one my friends and neighbors told me I was badly beaten on. The above picture tells the story. I am satisfied, and placed my order for 250 cherry trees, 250 plum trees, all to be set out next spring and all with the Humphrey Nursery, of whom the above orchard was also purchased.

E. C. KILPATRICK.



Litchfield, Neb., Aug. 30, 1910.

This orchard, containing 380 apple, 250 plum and 250 cherry trees, and vineyard of 700 grape vines, was photographed on my farm three miles northeast of Litchfield, Neb., on Aug. 30, 1910, bought from the Humphrey Nurseries and planted in the spring of 1909. The stock is all growing satisfactory. From the work done by the said nursery in this community, I judge that they endeavor to make a success of the fruit growing here.

J. W. HEAPY.



Litchfield, Neb., Aug. 30th, 1910.

This orchard of 250 apple, 250 plum and 250 cherry trees was photographed on August 30, 1910, on my farm 2½ miles north of Litchfield, Sherman County, Nebraska, purchased from the Humphrey Nurseries. The apple and plum trees were set in the spring of 1909, and the cherry trees in the spring of 1910. The stock is all of the best grade and growing nicely, and the plum trees are all set nicely with fruit buds, and I could not give them a higher recommend than by placing my order with them today for 250 pear trees to plant next spring.

JOHN HEAPY.



The above is a true photograph of myself, farm and commercial apple orchard, photographed on October 21st, 1909, fifteen miles northeast of Burwell, Neb. The orchard consists of 250 trees bought from the Humphrey Nurseries planted in the spring of 1907, trees are all growing nicely and am satisfied in every way, and their dealings with me have been strictly on the square. I with pleasure recommend the firm and their system of teaching how to grow an orchard.

REV. C. H. SAWYER.



Litchfield, Neb., Aug. 30, 1910.

I listed as a commercial fruit grower with the Humphrey Nurseries and planted 250 apple trees in the spring of 1908, which are developing fruit buds now and sure to bear fruit next season, and have now placed my order for 250 plum trees to set next spring. As I have trees growing on my farm, procured from several nurseries, I see a marked difference in the manner they are propagated and will say that the trees from the Humphrey Nurseries are far superior to all others.

THOS. PARSLEY.



The above is a photograph of my commercial apple orchard of 250 trees, taken on my farm six miles northwest of Loup City, Sherman Co., Neb., on September 29, 1911. The trees were bought from the Humphrey Nurseries and planted in the spring of 1908. I also purchased from them 250 cherry trees and 700 grape vines, and have now placed my order with them for 6,500 strawberry plants, to plant in my apple orchard next spring.

W. T. CLARK.



This commercial apple orchard of 250 trees was photographed on September 4th, 1909, on my farm, four miles southwest of Norfolk, Neb., bought from the Humphrey Nursery, planted in the spring of 1906. The varieties are late bloomers and are bearing from 40 to 50 apples per tree this season. J. W. GIBBS.

N. B.—The buds for propagating the apple trees for this orchard were taken by us from early settled bearing trees, budded on prunifolia roots. Hence, ideal apple trees which bear early, sure and prolific.



This apple tree is growing on my farm seven miles northwest of Orchard, Antelope County, Neb., is four years old and produced fully one and one-half bushels of apples this year. The apples measured from 11 to 13 inches in circumference. I placed my order today with H. J. Backes for 250 apple trees more to set next spring. FRANK MEURET.

N. B.—Scions or buds taken from the above tree, propagated on a Florence Crab (*Prunifolia* root) would not fail to bring a similar crop at four years old and such is breeding up by selection. In this case it would be breeding for early bearing as well as for prolific bearing.

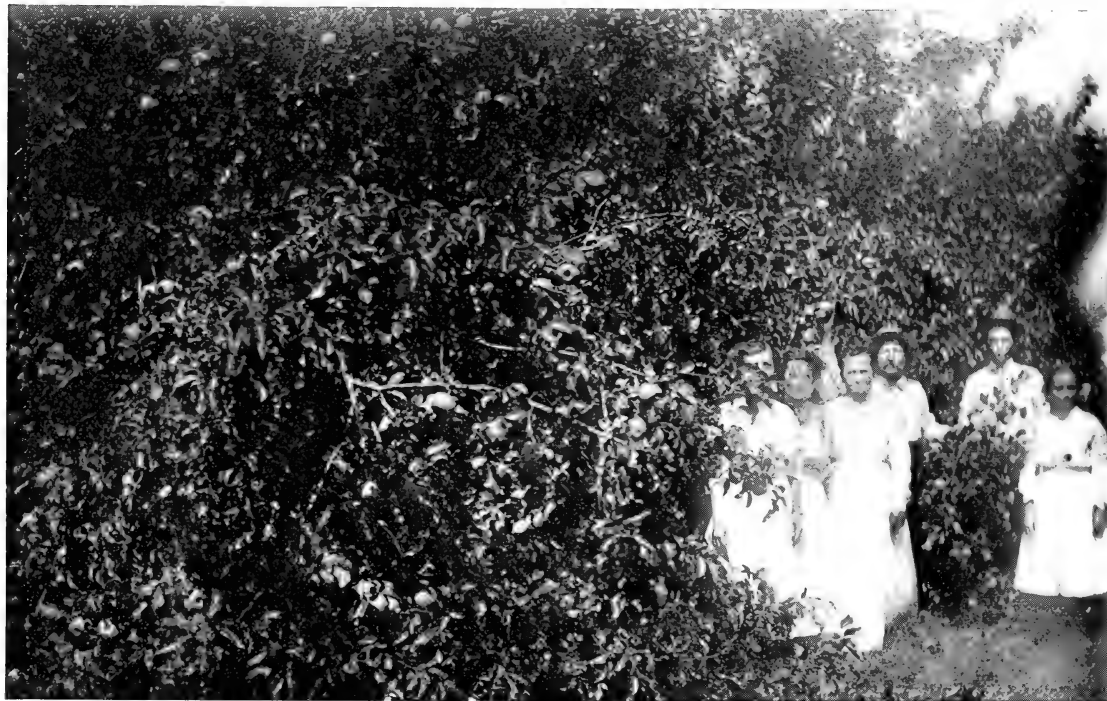


This apple tree was photographed on my farm, six miles southwest of Norfolk, Neb., on Sept. 14, 1911, in my commercial apple orchard of 250 trees, purchased from the Humphrey Nursery and planted in the spring of 1906, produced fully two bushels of as fine apples as can be grown anywhere. The orchard produced a very heavy crop this year for a five-year-old orchard.

JOHN HEGGEMEYER.



This picture was taken on July 25, 1906, in my orchard of 1,500 trees, four miles south of Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska, and I can say that I have demonstrated the fact that from \$2.00 to \$10.00 worth of fruit per tree can be grown for one season's crop from the standard varieties of apple, plum, cherry and peach trees. GEORGE A. FENTON.



This apple orchard was photographed on Aug. 12, 1911, on my farm seven miles south of Norfolk, Neb.: produced fully eight bushels of fine apples per tree this season, which I sold to the Humphrey Nurseries. I planted 250 apple-trees in the spring of 1910, which I bought from the Humphrey Nurseries and have now placed my order with them for enough trees to plant ten acres next spring, and have demonstrated that apples can be grown at a profit here in Madison County, Neb.

FRED SCHILLING.



The accompanying picture was taken on September 27, 1906, in my orchard of sixty-four trees two miles west of Humphrey, Nebraska. The varieties are Ben Davis, Gano, Winesap and Janet. They have been bearing heavily annually for many years. Last season (1908, the poor apple year), I sold over \$200.00 worth of apples from this orchard besides keeping 110 bushels for our own use. This orchard has not been cultivated for six years and never sprayed. I used to think it might be true what you so often hear, "there is no profit in growing apples in Nebraska," but now I know that I have made more money from this orchard than I have made from 25 acres of corn. I believe that we Nebraskans can and should grow all the apples consumed in this state and save some of the many million dollars we annually pay to the transportation companies to bring the apples we consume from foreign states and take away our surplus crop, such as corn, oats, wheat, pork and beef.

Will also say that I approve the manner in which the Humphrey Nurseries are breeding up the commercial apple and that I have for several seasons furnished them with many thousand scions from my most prolific tree.

STEPHEN GERMAN.



This picture was taken in my apple orchard three miles west of Humphrey, Neb., on Sept. 27, 1906. The trees averaged 12 bushels per tree this season. I filled one bushel with 40 apples. Sold the apples to H. J. Backes at \$1.25 per bushel. Bought trees of him 12 years ago and all of his dealings with me have been strictly on the square. I have furnished the Humphrey Nurseries with many thousand buds for propagating from my heavy annual bearing trees.

WM. FOLTZ.

N. B.—This orchard has not been cultivated for many years, and is growing in bluegrass and wild prairie sod, and I wonder—if this orchard had received the same good care which the average orchard in Washington or Oregon receive, which the transportation companies and real estate boosters use to advertise their country as a fruit country—if it would not have done equally as well as those orchards? Yes, I firmly believe that in making dollars and cents for its owner, it would have skinned them, and he will save the freight and express to ship to a market several hundred miles away, which the Oregon and Washington farmers have to pay to get their fruit to market.



This orchard is growing on my farm three and one-half miles northwest of Yankton, South Dakota, and the apple trees have averaged fully two barrels of fine apples per tree for this season's crop. My cherry trees produced over 20,000 quarts this season. One cherry tree brought 162 quarts and the plum crop was very good. The trees I purchased from H. J. Backes are all of the best grade and giving good satisfaction.

SAM KAUCHER.

Yankton, S. D., September 5, 1904.



This peach orchard of 250 trees is growing on my farm one mile north of Orchard, Antelope County, Nebraska. I bought it from H. J. Backes, planted it in the spring of 1903. It produced a nice crop of peaches this year, the second year after planting, and is giving entire satisfaction.
JOHN ROGMAN.



Gayville, S. D., August 12th, 1907.

The above is a picture of a Northwest Greening apple tree growing on my farm two miles west of Gayville, South Dakota, from which H. J. Backes of Humphrey, Nebraska, has been getting buds for many years. The tree has produced a fine crop of exceedingly fine apples for many years in succession.

H. C. OLSON.

N. B.—Its fine fruit, heavy and many successive crops prompt us to breed from this tree.



Yankton, S. D., Aug. 31, 1906.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that this is a picture of Mr. Bohlman and his seedling apple tree which originated on Mr. Bohlman's farm, nine miles northwest of Yankton, S. D. That said apple tree produced 20 crops of fine apples in succession, often as many as 15 bushels in one season, and that the apples are of good size, finest quality, and keep in a common cellar for twelve months, and that H. J. Backes has been getting buds from said tree for many years.

AUG. BOHLMAN,
WM. BOHLMAN,
BERTHA BOHLMAN,
W. L. NIELAND.

N. B.—We named this variety Bohlman and recommend it as one of the coming commercial apples for the North. It is an early and annual bearer and excellent keeper.



Yankton, S. D., August 4th, 1904.

These 250 plum trees are growing on my farm ten miles northwest of Yankton, South Dakota, were bought from H. J. Backes, planted in the spring of 1903, are all growing and have produced as many as 142 nice large plums per tree. This is the second season after planting.

WM. L. NIELAND.



Yankton, S. D., August 4th, 1906.

This orchard of 250 apple, 250 plum, 250 cherry and 250 peach trees and vineyard of 700 vines, are growing on my farm ten miles northwest of Yankton, South Dakota; was bought from H. J. Backes. The plum trees were planted in the spring of 1903, and balance in spring of 1904. The cherry, apple and peach trees have shown their fruit nicely. The vines brought as many as 74 large bunches of grapes to the vine and the plum trees averaged one bushel to the tree this season.

W. L. NIELAND.



The above commercial plum orchard of 250 trees was photographed on September 15, 1905, on my farm one mile south of Gross, Boyd County, Nebraska, bought from H. J. Backes, planted in the spring of 1904, are all of the A grade tree, all growing and produced a fine crop of plums this, the second season after planting. SOLOMON JOHNSON.



This picture was taken on September 27, 1906, in my plum orchard, five miles northwest of Humphrey, Nebraska. The trees were bought from H. J. Backes twelve years ago and have produced annually an average of two bushels per tree. I received \$1.50 per bushel for the plums I sold him. I also bought a commercial apple orchard from him, which is giving the best of satisfaction.

MATT SCHAEFER.

N. B.—These are Miner, Wolf and Wyant on American roots.



This vineyard of 700 vines is growing on my farm four miles northeast of Cedar Rapids, Nebraska, was bought from the Humphrey Nursery, planted in the spring of 1906, are all but fourteen growing and giving good satisfaction.

J. M. KING.



Newcastle, Neb., Aug. 15, 1902.

This vineyard is growing on my farm five miles southeast of Newcastle, Nebraska. It was bought from H. J. Backes, planted in the spring of 1900, produced a good crop of grapes last year and is loaded with a full crop this year.

WM. WENDTE.



This vineyard is growing on my farm four miles southeast of Newcastle, Nebraska. It was bought of H. J. Backes, planted in the spring of 1899, produced lots of fruit, last year and is loaded with a full crop of grapes this year, August 17, 1901.

H. G. WENDTE.



Newcastle, Neb., Aug. 15, 1902.

This vineyard is growing on my farm four miles southeast of Newcastle, Nebraska. It was bought of H. J. Backes, planted in the spring of 1899, produced first crop in 1900, was loaded with a heavy crop in 1901, and has a still larger crop this year.

H. G. WENDTE.

FRUIT GROWERS' GUIDE

Thirty-Six Important Don'ts

1. Don't fail to read all of this guide.
2. Don't lose this guide.
3. Don't lay away this guide where you cannot find it again when wanted.
4. Don't fail to read our fruit growers' guide whenever you wish to know anything about the care of your orchard, and should you fail to find the desired information therein, then write us and we will gladly give you the information, and will also see to it that the next guide we issue will contain the said information.
5. Don't fail to remember that you agreed in the agreement you signed, when you ordered the stock, that you would care for it as per printed instructions furnished you by the nursery on the date stock would be delivered to you, and the said instructions are given herein.
6. Don't let your trees and plants lay in the wagon on the street all day and part of the night before you get them home.
7. Don't let the stock lay in the wagon over night, when you get home, but immediately take the stock out of the bales and trench it well in the ground.
8. Don't let the stock be exposed to the sun, frost, heat or wind, before you get it well trenched or heeled in the ground.
9. Don't bury stock (when delivered in the fall) with any of the wrappings, but remove all material the stock is packed in, cut the bales open, spread stock out, and bury in the proper manner.
10. Don't trench or plant stock in dry ground, for such would mean sure death to the stock, but apply plenty of water to the ground if too dry.
11. Don't plant the stock in poorly prepared ground.
12. Don't plant stock too shallow.
13. Don't fail to read instruction book as to proper depth to plant the stock.
14. Don't neglect to tramp the soil firmly about the roots.
15. Don't neglect to properly prune the stock immediately after planting.

16. Don't fail to straighten up and re tramp the soil firmly around the large trees when they have been shaken loose by heavy winds.

17. Don't believe that throwing water on the ground around the trees, unless done in a very judicious manner, will start the stock to grow any sooner than a dust mulch, which is received by stirring the ground from two to three inches deep close around the trees or plants.

18. Don't fail to hoe up deep and early (not later than three weeks after setting out the stock) close to the plant and a circle about three feet around the trees and plants.

19. Don't neglect your stock until cultivation will not rescue it, but start early to do good and thorough cultivating.

20. Don't give up all hope if a tree or plant does not start out to grow at once or with the rest of them, but get busy, dig up around it so as to get action in the soil, also look for the borer which might keep it from starting.

21. Don't plant any other crops in the orchard, at least not the first few seasons, as the orchard will be hard to cultivate when crops are planted therein.

22. Don't forget that the eight-foot disc drawn by two horses does very effective work in an orchard if used early and often and followed up in a few days with a good harrowing.

23. Don't allow any weeds or grass to grow in your orchard or vineyard.

24. Don't scar the trees with implements while working in your orchard.

25. Don't forget that in sandy land very much cultivation will cause the land to blow; the trees or plants should be mulched four to six inches deep during June or July and best after a heavy rain, with old hay, straw or litter, for from four to five feet around the trees, but care should be taken to not let the mulch get in direct contact with the trees. Keep it from four to six inches away from the trees.

26. Don't forget that trees and plants are living plants and need constant looking after the same as a horse of which you expect good service.

27. Don't fail to look on the trunks of the trees for the borers which appear during the months of May, June, July,

August and September, and when found, destroy the same. You will find these insects at work under the bark, close to the ground and usually on the sunny side of the tree. The tree protectors applied in April will prevent the borers from getting into the trees.

28. Don't fail to get your eyes close to the trees when you look for the borer; with a knife scrape the bark where you see it discolored or an abrasion on it, and if you find any sawdust, keep on scraping until you find the borer, scrape away clean all the injured bark and, unless the wound encircles the tree completely, the tree will live. Remember that there might be several borers in one tree.

29. Don't fail to protect your trees from rabbits, which begin their destruction early in October or any time during the winter, and remember that these pests may not bother your trees for some time and then start in at once and ruin a hundred or more in one night. We found that the wooden veneer tree wrappers applied early in October is the best protection. We offer these protectors to our customers at \$2.25 per hundred, delivered at your nearest railway station.

30. Don't fail to hoe the grass and weeds away from the trees in the fall to keep the field mice from eating the bark while the snow is on the ground.

31. Don't ever allow any live stock to run at large in your orchard.

32. Don't let the unscrupulous competitor lead you to believe that the firm you received your stock from is dishonest or that the stock is poor stock, in case it is not doing well, unless you have given it the proper care.

33. Don't forget that Nebraska soil and climate can, will and has produced as fine fruit and as many dollars and cents' worth per acre as any other state in the Union or any country in the world, where the orchards and vineyards are given the proper care.

34. Don't fail to remember that some of the other states which claim superiority as to climate and soil for fruit growing, are boosted by men of wealth, who have an object in boosting their state as such.

35. Don't forget that there are single trees growing in the state of Nebraska which have for years paid from 5 to 10 per cent annual interest on an investment of \$100.00, and if you plant an orchard of 250 trees and give it the proper care, your orchard will pay you good interest on an investment of \$25,000.00.

36. Don't—Don't!—Don't, for your honor's sake, don't neglect your orchard and then condemn the stock and ask the nursery to replace same. If you have given the stock the proper care, and then notify the nursery of your loss, they will cheerfully and promptly replace that which failed to grow, provided they have agreed to replace the stock which fails to grow.

HEELING IN STOCK WHEN DELIVERED IN THE FALL

Remove all wrappings from bales, cut the bales open and spread stock out so as to not leave over ten in a bunch. Bury roots of all stock, except peach trees, from 18 to 24 inches deep, and tops from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering whole tree, vine or shrub.

Cover stock with loose soil and wet sufficiently to settle dirt close to same. Do not bury stock in low or wet soil, but select a well-drained place and mound pit so it will drain all water caused by snow and winter rains.

After the ground is well frozen, best maybe during February, cover the pit several inches deep with straw, old hay or stable litter to keep the frost from drawing out too early in the spring. If treated thus the stock will be fully dormant at planting time.

Bury peach trees on a slant so that the roots are covered from 10 to 12 inches deep with loose soil and so that tops are covered up about one-half way with soil, after the ground freezes, say along the last of November, cover the tops two inches deep with straw, then hill a mound of earth over straw from two to four inches deep and in such shape as to turn off the water.

If trees are received during freezing weather and frozen in the package, do not open the package while stock is frozen, but place the package unopened in a cellar or some cool place, but free from frost until perfectly thawed out. Exclude the air from the package by packing it in earth or sawdust.

If treated thus the freezing will not injure the stock.

PLANTING

When roses, raspberries and strawberries are delivered in the fall, they should be planted in the fall and planted where you want them to grow. Cover raspberries over entirely with dirt and uncover early in the spring. Care should be taken not to plant raspberries too deep when planted in the spring and to uncover well when planted in

the fall, as they start to grow from a crown from near the root. Cover the strawberry bed with old hay or straw after the ground freezes and remove hay or straw in the spring. Strawberry plants can be quickly planted with dibble. Prune roots back to about four inches and remove all leaves. Set crown level with surface. Cut canes on roses back to three or four inches and cover over with mound of dirt from four to six inches over cane; uncover late in spring. If roses are planted in the spring they should be covered over the same as when planted in the fall and uncovered in about two weeks.

As soon as the frost has left the ground, prepare land and plant orchard, say from the 1st to the 25th of April.

Set trees firmly on a slant of 80 degrees to the south and from four to six inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Never expose the roots of the stock, and in case the soil is not very wet, apply water to the soil at the roots when setting. Cut back the limbs of all trees from one-half to two-thirds of last year's growth, leaving the center stem for a leader and much longer than the side branches.

Cut roots on grape vines back fully one-half and prune vines on top back to one vine and to four buds on new wood. Plant vines in furrows with roots running north nearly on right angle and eight to ten inches deep. Plant vines deep enough so that two buds of new wood are well covered with dirt, leaving only two buds of new wood above ground. Cultivate grape vines with cultivator at least once every ten days. On or about November 1st, prune vines back from one to two canes and two to three buds on each cane, then cover with a mound of earth and uncover about May 1st. After the first season prune vines from two to four canes and from 9 to 12 buds on each cane, cover same as first season and tie on trellis in a fan shape the 1st of May. After this season prune every fall the same as second pruning. Cover in severe climate.

For planting large orchards plow up the back furrows the distance apart you want to plant rows of trees apart in the orchard. Then plow out fully eight inches deep each space between back furrows, which will give you dead furrows where rows of trees are to be planted. The dead furrows can be plowed nearly deep enough by running a lister through each, but in case you cannot plow deep enough, dig out with spade. In any event, plant stock the proper depth to insure against drying out.

Stake a twine or wire straight across the dead furrows

and plant kinds of trees along twine or wire as you wish them to grow in the orchard. Cultivate the orchard or vineyard thoroughly with cultivator or disc, also stir the soil close around the trees with a fork or spade several times the first season. The oftener and better you cultivate the orchard up to August 1st, the more and better the stock will grow—the better stand of trees you will get, the more moisture the soil will maintain, and hence will not be affected by the dry periods your country is liable to have, the fewer insects will bother your orchard and the more and better fruit your orchard will bring. Do not plant any other crop in the orchard, especially not the first few seasons, as the orchard will be hard to cultivate when other crops are planted therein. Never allow grass to grow tall or ripen in a young orchard. Start early to cultivate the orchard or vineyard and dig or hoe up three to four inches deep around the trees or vines early, not later than twenty days after setting out.

On or about the first day of September plow the land toward the rows of trees. This will protect the roots from winter killing in severe winters and kill all late growing weeds and will leave the dead furrows even between the rows. Next spring, say about the 15th of May, plow the land away from the trees and cultivate the same as first year. In plowing the land away from the rows, one horse should be used for the last few furrows, and by using a short singletree and wrapping the left knob where the tug hooks with cloth the dirt can be plowed away from the rows without any injury to the trees.

Protect your trees from mice and rabbits by wrapping the same early in the fall, say about the last of October, with wooden veneered protectors. During the months of June, July, August and September, the borers often work in young trees, hence the trees should be examined during these months, and if the borer appears, it should be cut out with a knife or destroyed in some way.

The tree protectors applied in April will also protect the trees from the borer.

We sell the wooden veneered tree protectors at \$2.25 per 100, delivered to the customer's nearest railway station.

We embody herewith brief but plain descriptions of the various insects which attack different classes of trees and plants, and in each case the best known remedy, and we ask our friends and customers to follow the directions in each case to the letter.

Spray Formulas and Directions on How to Use Them

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

	Peach	Apple	Potato
	Japanese Plum	Cherry	
Copper Sulphate (bluestone).....	2 to 3 lbs.	3 to 5 lbs.	6 lbs.
Quick Lime (not slaked).....	5 to 8 lbs.	5 to 6 lbs.	5 lbs.
Water	50 gals.	50 gals.	50 gals.

Place the desired amount of copper in a coarse bag and suspend in water (in wooden vessel) and never use more than one-half of the amount of water of the complete mixture. A stronger stock solution may be prepared if desired, but in either case it should be diluted to make half the volume of the desired mixture. Slake the desired amount of lime in another barrel or tank. Just sufficient lime may be slaked to make the desired amount of Bordeaux, or a stronger solution may be prepared; in either case dilute to make half the volume of the desired solution. Mix diluted copper and lime solutions by allowing them to run at the same time into another receptacle or directly into the spray tank. To insure the exclusion of particles of dirt and lime, a strainer should always be used. Mixture should be tested to see that it does not contain an excess of copper. Add a few drops of a 10 per cent solution of potassium ferrocyanide to the Bordeaux. If drops make a brown precipitate in Bordeaux more lime should be used.

PARIS GREEN

Paris Green (arsenous acid, copper oxide and acetic acid) 1 lb.	
Lump Lime, freshly slaked.....	2 lbs.
Water	100 to 300 gals.

Stir the poison in a small quantity of water until thoroughly distributed, before adding to the full amount of water. On the apple, cherry, cabbage, potato and most other plants a dilution of 150 gallons is safe, but on the peach 200 gallons or more is better.

ARSENATE OF LEAD

Arsenate of lead (arsenate of soda, acetate of lead).....	6 lbs.
Water	100 to 150 gals.

If the arsenate of lead is to be prepared, dissolve in water three parts of arsenate of soda and seven parts of acetate of lead, then use the combined chemicals in the above proportions. It may be used in considerably greater strength if desired, as this spray is not so injurious to foliage as Paris green when applied in great strength. It has the additional advantage of being more easily kept mixed through the water and much more adhesive to foliage

than other arsenates. Arsenate of lead is preferable to other arsenates for use on fruit trees.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Soap	1 lb.
Kerosene	2 gals.
Water, boiling	1 gal.

Dissolve the soap in the boiling water, remove from the fire and immediately add the kerosene and churn with a pump for five or ten minutes, until it is all a frothy, creamy mass. Dilute 4 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for scale insects, weaker solutions for aphids, mealy bugs, red spiders, etc. May be successfully used against all soft-bodied insects.

For scab, black rot, brown rot and cedar rust, spray with Bordeaux mixture.

For codling moth, lesser apple worm, bud moth, canker worm and tent caterpillar and leaf-eating insects, spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead.

For the codling moth the first spraying should be done just before the buds open, the second spraying just before the blossoms open, the third spraying just after the blossoms fall and the fourth spraying is to kill the second brood of codling moth and should be done late in July or early in August.

For scale insects and apple aphid spray with kerosene emulsion.

FORMULA AND DIRECTIONS FOR DIPPING POTATOES BEFORE PLANTING TO PREVENT SCAB.

Dissolve one-fourth pound of pulverized corrosive sublimate (mercuric bichloride) in a bucket of hot water. Add 30 gallons of water and immerse the potatoes in it for from one to two hours. This should be done before cutting. The potatoes can be cut at once after being taken out of the solution or can be dried first. The solution must be mixed and kept in wooden vessels, as it eats metal. It is poisonous to eat or drink, but will not hurt the hands to work in it. The solution and any potatoes that are left over should be buried to prevent accidents.

For further particulars about spraying, write to the experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., for free spray calendar, which they will gladly furnish free to anyone applying for it.

Lay this instruction book away for further reference and read it occasionally to remind you of how to properly care for your orchard or vineyard.

Why We Offer for Sale at Reduced Prices Our Real Estate Herein Listed

In 1895 I entered the field of horticulture and by persistently studying the needs and wants of the orchardists and planter of the West and by square dealings with my patrons my business constantly increased until I am now forced to apply all my time, energy and capital to the nursery business, and therefore I now offer for sale at "live and let live" prices all my real estate herein listed so as to apply all my energy and capital to the nursery business.

A Good Business Place at Humphrey

Good brick veneered building, one story, 33x44, with residence extension 20 feet in rear, iron clad, also a good cement lined cave 10x16 and fair size barn in rear, drawing a rent of \$50.00 per month, \$5,000.00.

Two elegant residence blocks in Humphrey, one block from public school, three blocks from Catholic church and Catholic school. Price, \$4,000.00.

Two nicely located residence lots, two blocks from main part of town. Price, \$400.00.

Some Fine Property at Osmond, Neb.

A well located lot in the best business block of Osmond, Neb., for \$600.00.

Three well located residence lots in west Osmond, Neb., for \$500.00.

A well improved 320 acre farm, 3 miles northeast of Osmond, Neb. Price, \$35,000.00.

A well improved 160 acre farm, 2½ miles northeast of Osmond, Pierce County, Neb., joining the above 320 acre farm. Price, \$17,000.00.

SEE THE FOLLOWING PAGES FOR

Pure Bred Registered HOLSTEIN-FRESIAN CATTLE

Which have been tested for tuberculosis by Dr. Wm. Thompson, the United States Government Inspector, and found to be entirely free from this dreadful disease of which so many herds are afflicted.

Poland-China Hogs *and* Shade On 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$ Colts

We still have six young bulls and four young heifers, from six months to one year old, by May Paul De Kol 2d 37999, and cows whose pedigrees are herein given on which we will quote prices on application. We have a fine lot of Poland-China Hogs with which we will give good pedigrees. Shade On 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$ Colts.

■

**Will Send Description and Quote Prices on this Stock to Prospective
Buyers on Application**

MAY PAUL DE KOL 2d 31999—BULL

Sire—May Paul De Kol 31957	{	G. Sire—De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol No. 2	{	G. G. Sire—De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol
		G. Dam—Aaltje Salo Princess May		G. G. Dam—May Hartog of Brookside
Dam—Mercedes de Kol Gerben 56656	{	G. Sire—De Kol Count	{	G. G. Sire—Aagje Beck Tom
		G. Dam—Mercedes Jantje Gerben		G. G. Dam—Aaltje Salo Princess 3d
				G. G. Sire—De Kol 2d's Butter Boy
				G. G. Dam—Pietertje Kekke
				G. G. Sire—Gerben Jantje
				G. G. Dam—Nina Mercedes

BESSIE DE KOL PIETERJE 3d 65844—COW

Sire—Colantha 4th's Lad 26940	{	G. Sire—Sarcastic Lad	{	G. G. Sire—Maurice Bonheur
		G. Dam—Colantha 4th		G. G. Dam—Belle Sarcastic
Dam—Bessie De Kol Pieterje 37055	{	G. Sire—De Kol 2d's Netherland	{	G. G. Sire—Aaggie Cornelia 5th Cloth-
		G. Dam—Netherland Pieterje Hartog		ilde Imperial
				G. G. Dam—Colantha
				G. G. Sire—Netherland Alban
				G. G. Dam—De Kol 2d
				G. G. Sire—Milla's Pieterje Netherland
				G. G. Dam—Bessie Hartog

BELLE BETTINA HERBERT 3d 61233—COW

Sire—Jewel of Home Farm 24340	{	G. Sire—Netherland Carl	{	G. G. Sire—Netherland Prince
		G. Dam—Florence Herbert's Jewel		G. G. Dam—Carlotta
Dam—Belle Bettina Herbert 31023	{	G. Sire—Bettina's Rijaneta Herbert	{	G. G. Sire—Jewel 2d's Ononis' Echo's
		G. Dam—Belle Wittof		Prince of Wayne
				G. G. Dam—Florence Herbert
				G. G. Sire—Florence Herbert's Kazoo
				G. G. Dam—Bettina
				G. G. Sire—Don Quixote
				G. G. Dam—Moquoketa Belle

COLANTHA DE KOL PARK PLACE 103112—COW

Sire—Wit Duchess Gem 31208	{ G. Sire—Gem Pieterje Hengerveld Paul De Kol G. Dam—Wit Duchess	{ G. G. Sire—Pieterje Hengerveld's Paul De Kol G. G. Dam—Maplecroft Gem G. G. Sire—Johanna Rue 2d's Paul De Kol G. G. Dam—Duchess Netherland Wit
Dam—Bessie De Kol Pieterje 65844	{ G. Sire—Colantha 4th's Lad G. Dam—Bessie De Kol Pieterje	{ G. G. Sire—Sarcastic Lad G. G. Dam—Colantha 4th G. G. Sire—De Kol 2d's Netherland G. G. Dam—Netherland Pieterje Har- tog

BESSIE LEDA 77377—COW

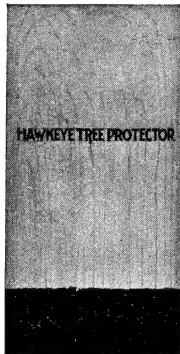
Sire—Leda Lad 28620	{ G. Sire—Sir Mercedes Abbekerk Mechthilde G. Dam—Leda's Princess 2d's Aaggie Wayne	{ G. G. Sire—Sir Abbekerk Mechthilde G. G. Dam—Athenia Mercedes G. G. Sire—Aaggie 3d's Champion G. G. Dam—Leda's Princess 2d
Dam—Betsy V 55805	{ G. Sire—Melva Sir Henry Parthenea G. Dam—Lizzie V	{ G. G. Sire—Parthenea's Sir Henry G. G. Dam—Melva 4th G. G. Sire—Wallace of Ellerslie G. G. Dam—Lulu V

LULU PARTHENEAL LENA 77372—COW

Sire—Leda Lad 28620	{ G. Sire—Sir Mercedes Abbekerk Mechthilde G. Dam—Leda's Princess 2d's Aaggie Wayne	{ G. G. Sire—Sir Abbekerk Mechthilde G. G. Dam—Athenia Mercedes G. G. Sire—Aaggie 3d's Champion G. G. Dam—Leda's Princess 2d
Dam—Lulu V. Parthenea 64200	{ G. Sire—Melva Sir Henry Parthenea G. Dam—Lulu V.	{ G. G. Sire—Parthenea's Sir Henry G. G. Dam—Melva 4th G. G. Sire—Ten Kate G. G. Dam—Anna M. Schuurman

The HAWKEYE Tree Protectors

Are a Sure Protection Against Sunscald, Rabbits, Mice and Other Vermin, as Well as Against Damage by Cultivation



Hawkeye Protector ready for packing.

We have them made of a species of water rock elm, which grows on some of the islands in the Mississippi river. This particular class of timber becomes exceedingly hard and tough when exposed to the weather, defying the teeth of all vermin. The wood has a peculiar bitter taste, which is very obnoxious to all tree gnawers.

The Protectors are cut on a machine direct out of the log with the grain of the wood, on another machine they are cut the proper width and length, 10 inches wide and 20 inches high. They are then sorted and each protector is chemically treated on one end with a coal-tar preparation. This prevents decaying of the wood where the Protector comes in contact with the soil. Fruit growers advise us that if the chemically treated end is set two inches deep in the soil it will protect the tree against cutworms. After going through the above manufacturing processes the Protectors are partly dried in the air, this increases the flexibility of the wood and reduces the shipping weight.



100 Hawkeye Protectors ready for shipment.

They are then packed and compressed flat, 100 in a package, and crated for shipment.

The careful packing and substantial crating prevents any

damage to the Protectors while on the road and insures the lowest freight rate. The Hawkeye Protectors are bound to reach you in as nice condition as when they left the factory. The shipping weight per 100 Protectors is 35 lbs. Anyone can attach the Hawkeye Protector with very little work. To secure best results soak the Protectors about 15 minutes in water, wrap them around the tree as many times as possible with the black end down. Then tie with string or wire top and bottom. Keep the upper end of the roll a little smaller than the lower to prevent the tie from slipping down. If properly attached they will last as long as the tree needs protection, absolutely keep every tree gnawer from touching the bark of the tree, also protect the tree against damage that may be caused by tools in cultivating the soil.



We believe you will concede that you cannot afford to risk damage and possible loss of your young trees when you can protect and save them at the small cost of 2 1/4 c apiece.

Delays in this are dangerous, something may happen to your trees today or tomorrow. Order the Hawkeye Protectors now, before the damage is done.

Remember we guarantee satisfaction and prompt delivery. As to our responsibility, we can refer you to any fruit growers' journal, mercantile agency or any banker or merchant in this city. Send us your order; we'll treat you right.

Hawkeye
Protector at
Work.

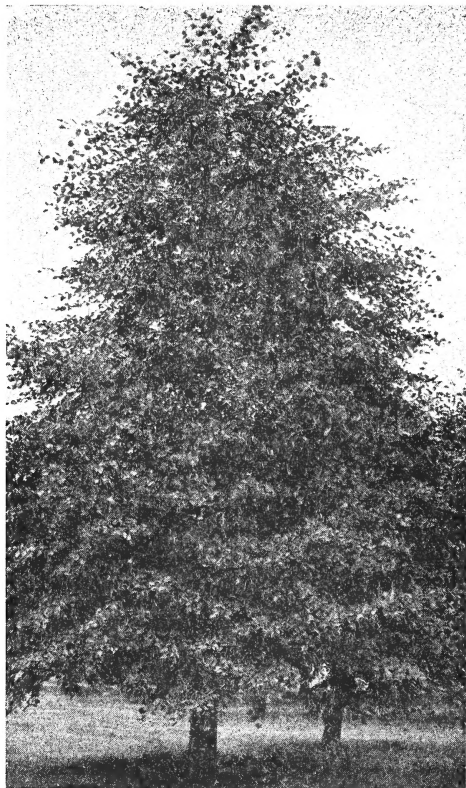
Price, \$2.25 per 100, delivered to customer's nearest railroad station.



Bessie Leda No. 77377 and Lulu Parthenea No. 77372 and their calves.
These calves are by May Paul De Kol 2d No. 37999.

These Calves Are For Sale

Write Us For Prices



EUROPEAN LINDEN
A Magnificent Shade Tree.



SNOWBALL
A Mass of Beautiful White Blooms.