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## Otter Nad. FEB 6 INDEXED

# Madison Nursery 

 and GreenhouseU. S. Department of Agricalto

Madison trial
Station is
Located on
Our grounds


Growers of General Line of

# Hardy Nursery Stock 

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M. SOHOLT, Proprietor Madison, Minn.

NOTHING WILL ADD MORE TO THE BEAUTY OF THE LAWN THAN FLOWERS

A Bed of Peonies

## To Our Friends and Patrons

We are glad to greet you again and thank you most heartily for your past generous patronage. We have tried to treat you all in such a way that whenever you were in need of anything in our line you would have no desire to look elsewhere for your stock, but would come to us again, where you had always received good treatment and good, first-class nursery stock at reasonable prices. We believe in treating each customer as we would like to be treated if we were in your place. We are satisfied that our success is due to giving good treatment, good goods at right prices, and we shall continue to work along this same line in the future.

## OUR AIM.

We always aim to please all who do business with us. If anyone receives trees or plants from us which are not entirely satisfactory in every way, we want them to report at once and give us an opportunity to correct any mistake which may have happened.

## OUR TERMS.

Are cash before shipment or, satisfactory reference. Unless otherwise agreed the purchaser pays all transportation charges. All claims of error must be made within ten days of receipt of goods.

## GUARANTEE.

While we exercise the greatest care to label all stock true to name, it is mutually agreed that we are not responsible for more than the price paid for stock that might prove untrue.

On receipt of your order you will be notified just how these shipments will be made so as to get your stock to you in the best condition and put you to the least inconvenience, and at the same time a copy of your order will be sent you, which please compare with your copy, and if not correct, notify us of any error.

## ORDER EARLY

It is important that all orders be placed early. This gives you the opportunity of selecting many special varieties which are wholly taken by early buyers.

## OUR PRICES.

Selling direct to planters our prices are very low compared with agents. Our customers are generally well posted and will buy only at right prices. It is evident that we cannot grow the very cheap stock here that it is possible to grow down south. Prices quoted include boxing and packing and are free on board cars at Madison.

## OUR SUPPLY.

If you want anything in our line that you do not find listed herein, ask us about it. We have many things that we do not have in sufficient quantities to pay for listing; we can furnish almost anything that will grow here'and will be pleased to figure on your wants either large or small. We will give all orders the same careful attention either small or large.

## REFERENCES.

We are pleased to refer you to the following: Lac Cue, Parle County Bank; Madison State Bank, First National Bank, or any other business house in Madison, Minn., or any of our customers.

## OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES.

We are located on the M. \& St. Louis railway, and we have the Adams Express company.

## FREIGHT OR EXPRESS.

I'rees and shrubs go by special low rate by express and we recommend this way of shipping packages of less than 75 or 100 pounds in weight, especially if goods are to travel any distance, as it insures safe and quick delivery.


## Hints on Plant and Care

Care When Received. When trees or plants are received from the nursery, give them your attention at once. Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Wet the roots thoroughly at once and heel them in the ground in some cool moist place, until you are ready to plant. Cut the bands on the trees or plants and spread them out before heeling in, and pack dirt firmly around the roots. Let them remain heeled in or buried for a few days if the weather or ground is unfavorable. Do not wet the tops of evergreeens or strawberries.

How and When to Plant. First see that the ground is thoroughly pulverized, then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them. Now see that fine mellow earth is worked in around and between the roots, and firmly packed so that the tree will not be moved to and fro by the wind. Also remember that the roots cannot get hold of anything to start growth or subsist on unless they are firmly embedded in the soil and there is nothing better than good rich, mellow soil. If mulch or litter is to be used, let it be on the surface, not in direct contact with the roots.

After Planting is Done see that the surface soil around the tree for a good distance is not allowed to become baked and hard. It should be stirred after every rain or watering as soon as the water soaks away and the soil is in good, workable condition. Remember that thorough cultivation is important.

Pruning. Before setting, remove broken roots and nip back the others, and about one-half of the previous season's growth, on all branches except the main leader, should be cut off. This makes the tree well balanced. Keep watch on your trees while small and if limbs are rubbing, cut them out. Evergreens should never be pruned.

## Apples

Location of an Orchard. The eastern and northern slopes are the most preferable. The east and north side of a grove answers the same purpose. Avoid a steep southern slope or the south side of a grove.

Wind Breaks. It is best not to have too dense a wind. break around the orchard, but give a little air drainage. It

WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
is most important to have the shelter on the south and west sides. Do not plant windbreak trees too near the orchard to sap and shade the ground. Remember, the roots extend as far as the height of the tree or farther.

Crooked Trees. Many people are prejudiced against crooked trees and hence, we wish to say, that if you desire straight, pretty trees, buy those termed upright growers. As a rule the varieties that grow crooked in the nursery make the best orchard trees, as they are always spreading growers that shade their own stems, and are not liable to split down when loaded with fruit. It is not at all necessary that a first-class tree should be straight and prettily branched. Some of the best varieties never grow that way, but are always crooked and gnarly in the nursery.

Duchess of Oldenberg. Large, beautifully colored, wellknown and highly prized for cooking. Tree very hardy, healthy and a sure, early and abundant bearer. The best early fall apple.

Malinda-"Tree quite hardy here. A medium grower; fruit of medium to large size, conically shaped; color greenish-yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red; quality first-class and an excellent keeper; highly recommended in Minnesota. A rather tardy but abundant bearer. Season, February to March.

Hibernal, (Russian). Without a doubt the hardiest of all the well tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably hardier than the Duchess. The fruit is large to very large, green overcoat with red, excellent for cooking, and very good for table use when fully ripe. Valuable for the far north and severe locations. Season, October to December.

Patten's Greening. Very large, greenish yellow, quality good, season same as Hibernal. Tree ranks in hardiness with the Wealthy and bears very early and abundantly.

Wealthy. The famous Minnesota seedling. Large, beautiful red, quality very good, season October to January, tree very hardy and prolific bearer. This is yet the best variety in its season.

Iowa Beauty. Originated by C. G. Patten. Fruit very similar to the Duchess, except that it is a little later. Tree is a better grower in nursery than Duchess, and is very hardy.

Northwestern Greening. Very large, green, smooth, good, keeps till spring. The tree is a fine grower in the nursery, but one liable to kill back more or less here in severe winters, and like all winter apples, is late in coming into bearing.

## CRABS AND HYBRIDS.

Whitney No. 20. This being a hybrid, the fruit runs very large, it ripens early and is of fine quality for any use. Tree an upright grower, hardy and healthy, but does not bear very young.

Florence. This is one of the best all around crabs. Hardy, productive, medium size, acid and finely colored. Quite free from blight, but some subject to scab in wet seasons.

Virginia. Very hardy, strong and spreading grower. Fruit medium size, acid, bright red, not very productive.

Minnesota. Hardy, spreading grower; prolific with age. Fruit large, yellow splashed with red, and a good keeper. A nice little eating apple.

## PRICES ON APPLES AND CRABS.



## Plums

Wolf. This we consider the best and most reliable medium late variety. The fruit runs large if thinned out, and is very free from diseases and insect's injuries; 4 to 5 ft ., $35 ; 5$ to 6 ft., 50 cents each.

Wyant. Spreading, thrifty grower. Fruit large, red, good quality and handles well. Ripens before the De Soto and is rapidly taking the lead; 4 to 5 ft ., $35 ; 5$ to 6 ft ., 50 cents each.

Forest Garden. Fruit large, sweet, ripens medium early. Tree a rampant grower and productive. Stands drought better than most varieties. The trees we have of this kind are all on own roots and transplanted; 35 cents each; $\$ 3.00$ per 10 .

De Soto. Spreading grower, does well on most all soils. Fruit good size and quality, yellow turning to red, very liable to overbear, and fruit must be thinned. A very popular variety; 4 to 5 ft ., 35 cents each; $\$ 3.50$ per 10 .

Plums, 5 to 6 ft ., 50 cents each, transplanted.

## PROF. N. E. HANSEN'S NEW PLUMS.

Sapa. One of Prof. Hansen's new plums. This is a cross
between the native sand cherry and Japanese plum. The tree is plum-like in habit; one year trees in nursery have many fruit buds; the glossy dark purple skin, and the rich dark purple red Hesh of its Japanese sire.

Opata. Another of Prof. Hansen's new plums. This is also a cross between the native sand cherry and Japanese plum. The tree is plum-like in habit, of vigorous growth, and forms fruit buds freely on one year old shoots in nursery; foliage large and glossy. Fruit, one and three-sixteenths inches in diameter, dark purplish-red with blue blcom; weight, one-half ounce; flesh, green, firm, flavor very pleasant. Excellent for eating out of hand. It has a thin skin and a very small pit. Both the Sapa and Opata were introduced in 1908 and have proven hardy so far. We think they are worthy of a trial; 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cents; 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.00$; $\$ 8.50$ per 10 .

Inkpa and Kaga, of the same pedigree as the Hanska, were offered for the first time in the spring of 1909. The three varieties are much alike in fruit and rapidity of growth, but further trial is needed to determine which is the best one. It may be that it will be best to plant some of all four varieties of this pedigree for better pollination of the blossoms, the same as many other plums. Inkpa in the Sioux Indian Language means "apex', or "acme;', and Kaga signifies, 'pitch a tent.'' 3 to 4 ft ., each 75 cents; 4 to 5 feet., $\$ 1.00 ; \$ 8.50$ per 10.

## Compass Cherry

This is a cross between the native plum and the sand cherry, and is in reality a plum not a cherry, although the fruit has some of the cherry flavor. The tree is perfectly hardy and wonderfully productive, commencing to bear the second year from planting. Fruit is somewhat smaller than a plum, of bright red color, good quality, and ripens earlier than most of our native plums. Highly recommended by many and generally liked by those who have planted it:

| Size | Each | Per 5 | Per 10 | Per 50 | Per100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0.40 | \$1.75 | \$3.00 | \$14.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 60 | 2.75 | 5.00 | 20.00 |  |
| 5 to 7 ft . | 75 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 25.00 |  |

## HANSKA.

First introduced in the Spring of 1908. As exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair three years in succession, the
fruit of this variety has been much admired for its beautiful color, which is bright red with heavy blue bloom, firm yellow Hesh, good quality and rich fragrance; fruit in 1909 was one and one-half to one and nine-sixteenths inches in diameter. When cooked the strong apricot flavor is brought out to perfection, entirely unlike any native plum. The flat shape also distinguishes it from all the other hardy plums grown in the Northwest. The female parent is a seedling of our wild Northwestern plum (Prunus Americana); the male parent is the large, firm-fleshed, fragrant, apricot-plum of China (Prunus Simoni), popular in the orchards of California. Hanska is Sioux Indian for "tall," alluding to the extremely rapid growth in nursery and orchard. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cents; 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1.00 ; \$ 9.00$ per 10 .

## SKUYA.

Skuya is Sioux Indian for "sweet." First sent out, spring, 1908. Female parent Red June, a large early Japanese plum; male parent, De Soto, a well known native plum (Prunus Americana), originated in southwestern Wisconsin. Fruit red and yellow, quality excellent and delicious; pit very small. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cents; 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1.00 ; \$ 8.50$ per 10 .

## EZAPTAN.

7
(Sioux Indian for 'fifth'), remarkable for its early and heavy bearing. Color of fruit in 1909 of a dark purple and with less grayish overcast than that of Sapa; perhaps averages smaller than Sapa but this will be better determined with further experience. Quality delicious, color black purplered from skin to pit the same as Sapa. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cents; 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1.00$.

## ETOPA.

Etopa is Sioux Indian for 'fourth.'" First sent out spring 1908 as one-year-old trees. These bore freely in 1909 in several places. Pedigree same as Sapa and much like it in color of skin and flesh. Like Sapa the fruit is excellent in quality and remarkable for the intense black, purple red color of skin, flesh and juice. Skin thin, free from acerbity. Mr. A. P. Stevenson of Dunston, Manitoba, writes: "Etopa ripened some very fine fruit on September 12, 1909. I think a lot of this variety, it is the best yet fruited here.' 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 75$ cents; 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1.00$; $\$ 9.00$ per 10 .

## STANAPA.

Stanapa, is made up from two Sioux Indian words meáning "purple leaf." In my opinion these purple-leaved
sand cherries will win great favor for single specimens or groups on the lawn or for dwarf ornamental hedges, owing to their brilliant coloring. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cents each; 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1.00 ; \$ 9.00$ per 10

## SAHSOTO AND CHERESOTO.

Sansoto and ©heresoto, (made up from the words sand cherry and De Soto), they were introduced in the spring of 1910. These two are much alike in fruit, but differ somewhat in shape, Sansoto being round, while Cheresoto is longish with a minute bristle or prickle at the apex, which it no doubt inherits from the sand cherry. The size was about one and three-eighths inches in diameter, color shining black when fully ripe, with heavy blue bloom; flesh cling, yellowish-green, sprightly, pleasant; skin thin and free from acerbity; pit small. The fruit is a perfect mingling of the sand ceherry and De Soto in looks and flavor, having the size of De Soto and color of the sand cherry. Both are very strong growers.

## Compass Cherrie Plums CARRIE.

Carrie. The Carrie is practically thornless, and as easy to raise as other fruits. Fruit growers should plant liberally of this variety, as it is the coming sort. This past season it bore a good fruit when others failed. 1 year, each 25 cents; per 10 , $\$ 2.50$; 2 year, each 40 cents; per 10, $\$ 3.50$.

## ASPARAGUS.

"Ihis is very easily raised and affords one of the earliest garden foods. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in deep rich soil, and give good heavy mulch or thorough cultivation. Manure the ground heavily; give an occasional dressing with salt. Begin cutting for use as soon as the young shoots are large enough in the spring. Continue in the cutting every second or third day as long as the season lasts, then allow it to grow up unmolested for the balance of the summer and make a winter protection for the bed.

## Rheubarb

Mammoth. A very large, early desirable sort, tender and fine flavored. Large two year roots 15 cents each, $\$ 1.00$ per 10. Per 25 Per 50 Per 100 Per 500 Per 1000
Plants, 1 yr. strong $\ldots . . \$ 0.30 \quad \$ 0.60 \quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 2.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
Plants, 2 yr. strong .... . 40 . 75 1.50 $3.50 \quad 6.00$

## Currants

No fruit will better repay for generous treatment than currants. They do best in rich, cool soils. Mulching and cultivating between is a good plan. Currant worm can be destroyed by spraying with a solution of white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water. Spray as soon as they make their appearance.

White Grape. Best white variety. Should be more planted as no variety is sweeter and better for table use. I year, 15 cents each; 2 years, 20 cents each; $\$ 1.50$ per 10.

Red Dutch. A hardy, well-known standard variety; early, a prolific bearer and does well everywhere. It is, perhaps planted more extensively than any other variety. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 year, 20 cents, $\$ 1.50$ for 10.

Victoria. Red, medium, large and of good quality. The bush is a fine upright grower and good bearer; 1 year No. 1 15 cents each; $\$ 1,00$ per $10 ; 2$ year No. 120 cents each; $\$ 1.50$ per 10.

## Gooseberries

Downing. Fruit larger than Houghton, roundish, light, green, smooth, juicy, vigorous and productive. 1 year, 15 cents each, per $10, \$ 1.00 ; 2$ years, 25 cents each, per $10 \$ 1.75$.

Houghton. A medium sized American variety; bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews, fruit smooth, red, tender and very good, 2 year No 1,20 cents each; $\$ 1.50$ per 10.

## Raspberries

Sunbeam. Introduced by Prof. Hansen. It is perfectly hardy as it will stand on the open without any protection. The fruit is red, of good quality, and fair size. This is the only hardy raspberry introduced jet. It is the best we have tested so far. $\$ 1.00$ per $10 ; \$ 8.00$ per 100 .

King. Red; medium season, vigorous grower, fruit good quality; a good bearer for a long time, is becoming the leading market berry of Minnesota; firm and stands up well, especially fine flavored and very desirable both for home and market.

| Per 10 | Per 25 | Per 50 | Per 100 | Per 500 | Per1000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 2.75$ | $\$ 8.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |

## Siberian Sandthorn

Hardy and very productive of yellow berries. The plant is thorny, and has silver foliage and is suited for hedges; 3 to 4. ft., 25 cents each; $\$ 2.00$ per 10 .

Grapes. Beta is a very choice variety, perfectly hardy and will stand the winter without being covered. 'Strong plants, 25 and 35 cents.

Moore's Early, Brighton, Norden, Concord and Agawam, 15 and 20 cents each.

Concord and Agawam, 15 and 20 cents each.

## Strawberries

Perfect varieties: Bederwood, Enchance, Lovett, Splendid, Glen-Mary, Clyde, Senator Dunlap.

Imperfect varieties: Crescent, Warfield, Haverland.
Plant in rows four feet apart, with plants two feet apart in the row. In planting, great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground, but don't plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by rain. If you do, they will rot and die. Mulch late in the fall, after the ground is frozen, with hay or cornstalks to avoid foul seed which are so numerous in straw.

Keep roots moist while planting by carrying them in a pail having thin mud in it. Cultivate as soon after as possible and at least once a week through the season. Pick off the blossoms and allow none to mature the first season, as it weakens the plant. Staminate varieties bear by themselves, but the pistilates require a staminate variety every third or fourth row to make them productive. We therefore advise the farmer to plant staminate varieties as you are surer of a crop.

Senator Dunlap. (Staminate.) This is the best all around berry, both for home use and for market; 35 cents per $25 ; \$ 1.00$ per 100; $\$ 7.00$ per 1,000 .

South Dakota No. 1. This is one of Prof. Hansen's crosses on the wild strawberry. The plant is a very vigorous grower and hardy without winter protection. It is also a staminate variety and will bear alone. Berries hardly up to the average in size, but very sweet and good quality; 35 cents per $25 ; \$ 1.00$ per 100; $\$ 10.00$ per 1,000 .

Bederwood (Perfect). Medium early. Have you ever tried a variety that will out-yield the Bederwood? If so, we would
like to know about it. The fruit is medium size; delicate crimson color, with glossy surface and deep yellow seeds. The flesh is red shading down to rich cream near the center. Famous for its long blooming season and its great strength in pollen. it stands among the leaders as a fertilizer for pistillates. Only valuable for home markets and nearby shipping points. $\$ 1.00$ per 100; $\$ 6.00$ per 1,000 .

## Shade and.Ornamental Trees

All shade and ornamental trees we offer are all nursery grown and transplanted.

Green Ash. This is the best species for the northwest, and the native of our lakes and rivers.

|  | Size |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 | Each | Ten | Per 100

White Elm. One of our best trees for general planting for a shade or street tree.
Eize
Each
Ten
Per 100

3 to 4 ft .
\$. 15
$\$ 1.00$
$\$ 8.00$
4 to 5 ft .
. 25
1.75
12.00

5 to 6 ft .
.35
2.00
16.00

6 to 8 ft .
. 50
3.25
25.00

8 to 10 ft .
. 60
4.00
35.00

Box Elder the same price.

## Seedlings

| Prices Sizes | Per 100 | Per 500 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ash, Green, 6 to 12 in . | \$0.35 | \$1.20 | \$2.25 |
| Ash, Green, 12 to 18 in. | . 60 | 2.25 | 4.00 |
| Ash, Green, 18 to 24 in. | 1.00 | 4.50 | 8.00 |
| Ash, Green, 2 to 3 ft | 1.50 | 6.25 | 12.00 |
| Black Walnut, 6 to 12 in | 1.00 | 4.00 |  |
| Black Walnut, 12 to 18 i | 1.50 | 6.25 |  |
| Black Walnut, 18 to 24 in . | 2.00 | 8.00 |  |
| Box Elder, 6 to 12 in. | . 35 | 1.20 | 2.25 |
| Box Elder, 12 to 18 in. | . 75 | 2.50 | 4.50 |
| Box Elder, 18 to 24 in. | 1.00 | 4.50 | 8.00 |
| Box Elder, 2 to 3 ft . | 1.50 | 6.25 | 12.00 |


| Box Elder, 3 to 4 ft . | 3.00 | 15.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carolina Poplar, 1 to 2 ft . | 1.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 |
| Carolina Poplar, 2 to 3 ft. | 1.75 | 7.50 | 14.00 |
| Carolina Poplar, 3 to 4 ft . | 3.00 | 11.00 | 20.00 |
| Catalpa Specosa, 18 to 24 in... | 2.00 |  |  |
| Catalpa Specosa, 2 to 3 ft . | 3.00 | 12.50 |  |
| Cottonwood, 12 to 18 in. | . 35 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| Cottonwood, 18 to 24 in. | . 50 | 1.75 | 3.00 |
| Cottonwood, 2 to 3 ft . | . 75 | 2.50 | 4.50 |
| Cottonwood, 3 to 4 ft . | 1.50 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Elm, White, 6 to 12 in | . 35 | 1.40 | 2.50 |
| Elm, White, 12 to 18 in. | . 60 | 2.50 | 4.50 |
| Elm, White, 18 to 24 in | 1.10 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| EIm, White, 2 to 3 ft . | 2.50 | 11.00 |  |
| Oak, Burr, 6 to 12 in | 2.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 |
| Oak, Burr, 18 to 24 in | 4.00 |  |  |
| Uak, Burr, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$. . | 5.00 |  |  |
| Oak, Red, 6 to 12 in | 2.00 |  |  |
| Soft Maple, 12 to 18 in | . 60 | 2.25 | 4.00 |
| Oak, Burr, 18 to 24 in. | 4.00 |  |  |
| Soft Maple, 2 to 3 ft . | 1.50 | 6.25 | 12.00 |
| Willow, Diamond, 12 to 18 in.... | 1.00 | 4.50 | 8.00 |
| Willow, Diamond, 18 to 24 in... | 1.25 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Willow Diamond, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. | 1.75 | 6.25 | 11.00 |
| Willow, Russian Gld'n. 1 to 2 ft . | 1.00 |  |  |
| Willow, Russian, Gld 'n. 2 to 3 ft . | 2.00 | 8.00 | 15.00 |
| Willow, Russian Gld'n. 3 to 4 ft . | 4.00 |  |  |
| Willow, Laurel Leav'd 1 to 2 ft . | 1.25 | 5.00 |  |
| Willow, Laurel Leav'd 2 to 3 ft | 2.00 | 8.00 | 15.00 |
| Willow, Laurel Leav'd 3 to 4 ft | 4.00 | . . |  |
| Willow, White, 1 to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. | 1.00 | 4.50 |  |

## Cuttings

Cuttings will be cut about 8 or 9 inches in length and tied in bunches of 100 each with tops all one way. They can be had any length desired, if ordered a little previous to the time wanted; but if over 9 inches, we will charge extra, according to length desired. Keep cuttings buried in earth until ready for planting.

Cuttings should be planted so that not more than one or two buds are above ground, and the earth should be well firmed
around the cuttings, especially at the bottom; this packing of earth is very important.
Price Cuttings
$\begin{array}{ccr}\text { Per } 100 & \text { Per } 500 & \text { Per } 1000 \\ \$ .40 & \$ 1.50 & \$ 2.50\end{array}$
Poplar, Norway .............. . . 75 3.00 5.00
Poplar, Silver Leaved ......... . . 50 2.00 3.50
Willow, Diamond .............. . . 25 1.75 3.00
Willow, Kussian Golden ........ 30 1.50 3.00
Willow, Common Golden ....... . 40 1.50 2.75
Willow, Laurel Leaf .......... . . 40 1.75 3.00
Willow, Ural ................... . . 50 2.75 4.50
Willow, Niobe, Weeping ........ 75 3.00 5.00
Willow, Wisconsin Weeping.... . 60 3.00 5.00
Willow, White .................. . 40 1.75 - 3.00
Soft Maple. A rapid grower and largely used for street and grove plantings. The tree should be watched while young so that they will not form bad crotches that will split down. A good shade tree.

| Size | Each | Ten | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$. 15 | \$1.25 | \$ |
| 5 to 6 ft . | . 25 | 2.25 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft . | . 50 | 4.00 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | . 75 | 6.00 |  |

Carolina Poplar. A very rapid growing, soft wooded tree resembling the Cottonwood somewhat, but has a larger leaf, and much thicker and more spreading top, and is harder.


American Linden. A fine lawn and shade tree. 3 to 5 ft ., 35 cents each, 5 to 6 ft ., 50 cents each.

Poplar, Norway. Quite a rapid growing tree of the Cottonwood type, not as good a grower as the Cottonwood. It is called by some the "Sudden Saw-log." We procured our orginal stock from near Waseca, Minn., in 1882, and we know it to be true to name. We have grown it side by side with the Cottonwood long enough to cut them for saw logs and the Cottonwood made more and better lumber than the Norway Poplar. The tree is very similar in growth and appearance to the Carolina Poplar, inexperienced people cannot distinguish one from
the other. It would be better for the people if we had never had the Norway Poplar.


Black Walnuts. This tree if grown from nuts raised in the far northwest does well here on deep soil and should be more largely planted. All the trees we offer have been raised from seed grown here, and have been transplanted once and twice. I'hree-year-old, once transplanted, 10 cents each; 75 cents per $10 ; \$ 5.00$ per 100. Twice transplanted, 3 to 4 ft ., 25 cents each; $\$ 2.00$ per 10 .

Niobe Weeping Willow. Extremely rapid grower, yellow bark, of weeping habit; 3 to 4 ft ., 25 ; 5 to 6 ft ., each, 50 cents.

Russian Golden Willow. Two to 3 ft ., 10 cents each; 50 cents per ten; $\$ 2.00$ per 100; 3 to 4 ft ., 15 cents each; 60 cents per 10; $\$ 3.00$ per 100 .

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch. No finer tree has yet been found adapted to our climate; 4 to 5 ft ., transplanted, $\$ 1.00$ each, 5 to 7 ft ., $\$ 1.50$.

European White Birch, transplanted, 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents each; 4 to 5 ft ., 50 cents; 5 to 6 ft ., 75 cents.

Norsk Silje, 2 to 3 ft ., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cents, 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents, 5 to 7 ft ., 75 cents; 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 1.00$.

European Mountain Ash. A fine, hardy tree.
Flowers and trees add much to the value and attraction of a home. A very nice ornamental tree, 4 to 5 ft ., 35 cents, 5 to 6 ft ., 50 cents each.

Pea Tree, Siberian (Caragana Arborescens). An extremely hardy shrub or low tree, originally from Siberia. Is valuable for hedges or for an ornamental tree, especially in the northern part of the state of North Dakota; has a small sharp thorn. its seeds are said to be valuable for poultry and culinary uses. Its leaves furnish a blue dye, and they resemble the leaves of the locust somewhat. We have not had it long enough to test its real value, but it is now enjoying a real boom. This is what so many fake agents have represented to have sold to the farmers throughout the country. Trees: 25,50 and 75 cents each.

## Hedge Plants

Buckthorn (English). This shrub has been thoroughly tested in this state and found perfectly hardy and reliable and the foliage is bright green and nolds on late in the fall. It stands pruning well and is admirably adapted for hedges: s to 12 in., $\$ 5.00$ per 100 ; 12 to 18 in., $\$ 7.00$ per $100 ; 18$ to 24 in., $\$ 10.00$ per 100.

Siberian Hedgewood, is also a very nice tree for ornamental planting. It grows hushy and can easily be trimmed to make a beautiful hedge.

One year, 8 cents; $\$ 7.00$ per 100 .
Two years, 12 cents each; $\$ 10$ per 100 .
Three years, 15 cents each; $\$ 12$ per hundred.

## Evergreens

For the last twenty-five years we have been planting and growing evergreens for shelter and ornamental purposes. We now have some specimens growing on our grounds about thirty feet high, and all are in a fine and thrifty condition. We believe that evergreens should be more generally planted here in the northwest, as there is no other tree which gives a more cheerful appearance to a home, in the winter, (as well as the summer months), as exergreens, either planted singly, in groups or in rows. After they attain a height of ten to fifteen feet, two rows of them will break the wind more than 20 rows of ordinary shelter trees. We are fully convinced that there is not a farm in this great state where some of the conifers cannot be successfully grown. The many failures can nearly in every instance be traced to selecting varieties not adapted to our conditions, delivery of dead stock, setting in the sod, and too late spring and even fall planting. If you observe the following rules you will not have any trouble. When the trees are received from the nursery, never allow them to be exposed to sun or wind more than is absolutely necessary as their juices are resinous, and when once dry, water has no power to restore them. If not ready to plant when received, wet the roots, not the tops, and heel in some moist, cool place till you are ready to plant. When ready to plant make a thin mud in a pail or tub, dip roots in, or better, keep in until planted. Firm ground well as planted so that the trees will not move to and fro, after they are planted, and keep well cultivated.

All our evergreens have been transplanted from one to three times, which makes them much safer for transplanting. Instead of putting out half a dozen large specimens in front of the house, plant a hundred or more young transplanted trees, and arrange them where they will do service when grown up. No investment will bring more satisfactory returns.

Colorado Blue Spruce. This evergreen is not only unsurpassed for beauty by any known species, but also perfectly hardy and well adapted to our conditions. No one will make a mistake in planting the Blue Spruce. In color they vary from light silvery blue to dark green, all marvelous and good. Only a portion of the seedlings are real blue, hence we have to charge a higher price for the blue specimens.

| Size | Each | Per 5 | Per 10 | Per 50 | Per100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in . | \$0.60 | \$2.50 | \$4.50 |  |  |
| 12 to 18 in. | 1.25 | 5.00 |  |  |  |
| 18 to 24 in . | 2.50 | 12.00 |  |  |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 3.50 | ... | ... |  |  |

We dig all blue spruce with a ball of earth. Green Specimens-

| Size | Each | Per 5 | Per 10 | Per 50 | Per100 |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 12 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .25 | .90 | 1.50 | 6.00 | 11.00 |
| 12 to 18 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .40 | 1.75 | 3.00 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 18 to 24 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | 2.25 | 4.00 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .75 | 3.25 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Write for prices on larger ones. We have them.
Douglas Spruce. Is a fine ornamental tree of graceful proportions, holds its pleasing color well the year around, is perfect in form as grown from Colorado seed. One of our most desirable evergreens.


| 2 to 3 ft . | . 75 | 3.25 | 6.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.10 | ə. 00 | $9 . j 0$ |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.40 | 6.00 |  |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.25 | 10.00 |  |  |

Black Hills spruce. This is the White Spruce as found in the Black Hills, but is hardier, of slower growth, and more compact in form. It stands drouth remarkably well and like all the spruces transplants readily.

| Size | Each | Per 5 | Per 10 | Per 50 | Per100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 8 in. | \$0.20 | \$0.75 | \$1.20 | \$3.75 | \$7.00 |
| 8 to 12 in . | . 25 | 1.00 | 1.75 | 5.50 | 10.00 |
| 12 to 18 in. | . 40 | 1.75 | 3.00 | 14.00 |  |
| 18 to 24 in. | . 50 | 2.25 | 4.00 | 18.00 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 1.00 | 3.75 | 6.00 | . . . |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 5.50 |  |  |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.60 | 8.00 |  |  |  |

Norway Spruce (Picea Excelsa). This is a very finely formed and strong growing tree and where the climate is congenial to it, one of the most valuable sorts. It is not quite at home in this section and we do not feel like pushing it much, but have a small supply in stock.

| Size | Each | Ten | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 inches | \$. 20 | \$1.25 | \$8.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches | . 25 | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | . 30 | 2.50 | 15.00 |

Balsam Fir. Raised from Rocky Mountain seed. No evergreen excels it in beauty, when it is unfolding its new growth. Of more compact habit than the eastern species. It has provell quite hardy of value for ornamental purposes.

| Size | Each | Ten | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 12 in., twice transplanted. | $\$ .15$ | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| 12 to 18 in., twice transplanted. | .20 | 1.80 | 15.00 |
| 18 to 24 in., twice transplanted. | .25 | 2.25 | $\ldots$. |

Black Hills Pine (Pinus Ponderosa.) A native of the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains. A strong, stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no pine in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry, exposed situations. At about the age when the Scotch Pine fails, the Honderosa Pine begins to show its value. It is very hard to transplant the small trees from the woods, but nursery grown trees, (such as we offer) that bave been transplanted at one year old, handle quite successfully.

|  | Size | Each | Per 5 | Per 10 | Per 50 | Per100 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 12 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 8.00$ |  |
| 12 | to 18 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .25 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 6.50 | 12.00 |
| 18 | to 24 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .35 | 1.50 | 2.75 | 9.00 | $\ldots$ |
| 2 to 3 ft. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | 2.25 | 4.00 | 16.00 | $\ldots$ |  |

Jack Pine. Very hardy and rapid growth, hence very desirable for wind breaks, not a very ornamental tree, owing to its peculiar habit of growth and the yellowish green color. The Black Hills pine and the Jack pine are the two hardiest evergreens for the Dakotas, as both endure open exposure and dry seasons. Will do best on sandy soils.

|  | Size | Each | Per 5 | Per 10 | Per 50 | Per100 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 12 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 8.00$ |  |
| 12 to 18 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .95 | 1.00 | 1.75 | 6.50 | 10.00 |  |
| 18 to 24 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .45 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 |  |
|  | Size |  |  | Each | Ten | Per 100 |
| 24 to 36 in., twice transplanted. | $\$ .65$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 30.00$ |  |  |  |

Scotch Pine. Of rapid growth while young, and very easy to transplant and hardy, making it very desirable for windbreaks.

| Size | Each | Ten | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., transplanted | \$. 20 | \$1.30 | \$10.00 |
| 12 to 18 in., transplanted | . 25 | 1.80 | 15.00 |
| 18 to 24 in., transplanted | . 35 | 2.50 | 18.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., transplanted | . 50 | 3.75 | 25.00 |

Mountain Pine, Dwarf, (Pinus Montana). A dwarf variety for planting in lawns and cemeteries; hardy and handsome; very bright green foliage. It can hardly be called a tree, as it grows only to a height of a few feet and usually its breadth is as great or greater than its height.

Size
4 to 8 in.
8 to 12 in., ........... . $25 \quad 1.00 \quad 1.75 \quad 7.50 \quad 14.00$ 12 to 18 in., .......... . 35 1.50 2.50 18 to 24 in., .......... . 45 2.00 3.50

Austrian Pine (Pinus Austrica). Similar to the Scotch; a stocky rapid grower. Leaves long, stiff and dark green, and more erect than the $\mathbb{S c o t c h}$; foliage sun-burns considerably when tree is small, but endures better as it gets larger. Rather handsome and fine formed. A much better and more lasting tree than the Scotch.

Size

- 8 to 12 in . .......... $\$ 0.20 \quad \$ 0.75 \quad \$ 1.25 \quad \$ 4.50$ $\$ 8.00$

| 12 to 18 in. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .25 | 1.00 | 1.75 | 7.50 | 14.00 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 | to 24 in., $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .35 | 1.50 | 2.75 | 9.50 | 18.00 |
| 2 | to 3 ft. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | 2.25 | 4.00 | 15.00 | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | to 4 ft. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .60 | 2.75 | 5.00 | 22.00 | $\ldots$ |

Notice-Our complete list in all sizes, especially the 8 to 12 and 12 to 18 inches, which are just right for farmers to plant in quantity for shelter belts around farm buildings. There is nothing that will beat evergreens for this purpose.

All Evergreens listed here are transplanted except as noted.

## Flowering Shrubs

Lilac, Purple Common. Three to 4 ft ., 25 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents each.

Lilac, Persian Red. Blossoms when young, does not sucker to be objectional, and makes a handsome bush, very good; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each.

Spirea Van Houti. Covered with white blossoms the latter part of May. Bush hardy and of good habit. Very desirable for single specimens as well as for choice hedges. Extra large bushes, 35 cents; $\$ 3.00$ per $10 ; \$ 20.00$ per 100 . Grood large bushes, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.00$ per $10 ; \$ 16.00$ per 100 ,

Spirea Arguta. The earliest of the Spireas to bloom; blossoms white, pretty, small foliage, hardy, and a fine ornamental shrub. Strong plants, 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 3.5 cents each.
spirea, Sorbifolia. Hardy and unfolds its leaves early in the spring, flowers white produced on the terminal branches of the new growth in June, spreads some. Strong plants, 2.5 cents each.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. A dwarf species blossoming all summer, pink flowers, hardy, and very desirable. Strong plants, 35 cents each.

Philadelphus Grandiflora (Mock Orange). A grand variety of strong growth and hardy here. The white sweet scented blossoms are produced in great abundance in June. Strong plants, 25 cents each.

Phlladelphus Aurea (Golden Mock Orange). Plants two years old, 25 cents each; 3 year 40 ; 4 year 60 .

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. One of the most popular of all shrubs. Blooms in August and September, when we have few shrubs in bloom. Flowers are white, borne in pyra-
mid panicles often a foot in height. Strong plants, 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 35 and 50 cents each.

Snowball. Well known and one of our very best hardy shrubs. No collection is complete without it. Strong plants, 25 cents each. Extra strong plants, 35 and 50 cents each.

## Roses

Madame Planter. Pure white, an excellent rose and a free bloomer, needs protection. Strong plants, 35 cents each.

Crimson Rambler. Perfectly hardy, wonderful free flowering, rich, glowing crimson. A color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 8 to 12 feet long in a season after the first year, or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

Queen of Prairie. A beautiful climber, pink, needs protection. Strong plants, 35 cents each.

Rosa Rugosa. The beautiful, shining, dark green foliage renders this a fine shrub. The single pink flowers are very fragrant and produced at intervals through the season. Hardy and well adapted for hedges, should be in all collections. Strong plants, 25 and 35 cents each.

Harrison's Yellow. A perfectly hardy, yellow rose. Strong plants, 35 and 50 cents each.

## Ornamental Climbing Vines

Virginia Creeper. Hardy and good everywhere. Strong plants, 25 cents each.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. The scarlet trumpet-shaped blossoms are produced from spring until ground freezes in the fall. Foliage almost evergreen. Strong plants, 25 cents each.

Peonies, Herbaceous. Where is the spul so hardened that has not admired the gorgeous Peony. Why have these most beautiful and fragrant of flowers been so long neglected? It certainly must be due to the fact that people are not acquainted with them. You need only to see them to fall in love with them.

Fistiva Maxima. Is the queen of all. Clear white, spotted carmine, tall and a strong giower. Strong divisions, 50 cents each.

Andre Lauries. Violet red, late. Strong divisions, 40 cents each.

Edulis Superba. Beantiful rose pink, very early and fragrant. Strong divisions, 40 cents each.

Double Red. Strong divisions, 25 cents each.
Double White. Strong divisions, 25 cents each.
Double Pink. Strong divisions, 25 cents each.
Iris German. A very pretty, hardy and desirable class of perennial plants, 15 cents each.

Phlox. The phlox is the best of fall flowering perennial plants. Continues in full bloom from the latter part of July to late in November. Strong plants, 20 cents each. Named varieties, 25 cents each.

Achilea the Pearl. Blossoms all summer. Broad heads of double, pure white flowers, valued for cutting. This plant is perfectly hardy and should be in every collection; 15 cents each; 2 for 25 cents.

Tiger Lily. Hardy and of easiest culture. Choice and should be in every collection. Large bulbs, 15 cents each.

Clematis (Jackmanil). Large flower, 4 to 6 in., in diameter; intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance. It blooms continually until cut off by frost. A strong grower, but needs winter protection. Each 35 cents; two for 60 cents.

Clematis (Paniculata). A sweet scented Japan Clematis; of rery rapid growth. Unlike any other Clematis; it has a beautiful, dense and glossy foliage, quickly covering trellises and arbors. The flowers are of medium size, pure white and of a most pleasing fragrance; borne in immense sheets in September, when very $f \in w$ other vines are in bloom. Each 35 cents; two for 60 cents.

Ivy, American, or Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia). One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers; the foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn; very desirable for walls, verandas, etc. Each, 25 cents; 3 for 60 cents.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant erimson; not full, but very large and effective; a mass of bloom when at its best. Very fragrant and quite hardy. Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

Seven Sisters. A splendid rose, blooming in clusters. Crimson changing all shades to white. A climbing rose.

Frairie Queen. Clear, bright crimson pink, sometimes with
a.white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters. The best hardy climber in this climate. Each, 25 cents.

Dorothy Perkins. In general habit resembles the Crimson Kambler, but of a beautiful shell pink, full and double, of unusually large size for a cluster rose. The trusses are made up of from 30 to 40 or more flowers. It is a very strong grower and extremely hardy. A very valuable acquisition. Each, 30 cents.

White Rambler. Similar to the other Ramblers, but is a pure, pearl white in color. Each, 30 cents.

Golden Glow (Rudbeckia). This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high and producing hundreds of bright, golden double flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; fine for cutflowers. When once established wilh produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost every where. Each, 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents.

## Dhalias

A. D. Livoni. Kich pink. Finely formed. A very handsome flower.

Bon Ton. A fine ball-shaped flower of a deep garnet red. Extra fine.

Frank Smith. Rich dark maroon; sometimes tipped with pure white, shaded into pink. One of the best.

Glori de Lyon. Pure white. The largest white Dahlia.
Kate Haslam. A beautiful soft pink. Petals beautifully quilled.

Lady Mildmay. A very beautiful flower. White ground shaded to pale hlac. Very large and full.

Lucy Fawcet. Sulphur yellow; streaked and flecked with crimson, fine.

Miss Dodd. Purest yellow, of exquisite form and color.
Purple Gem. Rich royal purple, clear and constant.
Dahlias, all colors, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents.
Gladiolus. The Gladiolus are the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs and deserve a place in every garden, as they are sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in

PLEASE ORDER EARLY.
a most beautiful manner. bet the bulbs 6 to 8 inches apart and about two nehes deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. The Bulbs must be taken up in the fall before the ground is frozen and kept in a dry, cool cellar. All large strong bulbs. We have three varieties-deep red, light color, almost white, and assorted colors. When ordering state what varieties are wanted. Each, 5 cents; 5 for 15 cents; 10 for 25 cents; 50 for $\$ 1.25$, and 100 for $\$ 2.00$.

Verbenas. Mammoth flowered varieties. All colors, 2 in. pots. 5 for 45 cents; 10 for 75 cents; 50 for $\$ 3.00$.

## Garden Plants

We are prepared to supply patrons with good thrifty, stocky plants of the leading valuable sorts by mail or express and can pack so that they will reach you in good condition. If desired by mail postpaid, add 5e for 10 plants, 16 cents for 50 and 25 cents for 100 plants, to quoted prices. Plants will be ready to send out from May 1st to May 15th.

Per 10 Per 50 Per 100 Per 1000

| Cabbage plants $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Caulitlower plants $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .25 | .85 | 1.65 | $\ldots$ |
| Celery plants $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .15 | .75 | 1.25 | 8.00 |
| Yarsley plants $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .40 | 1.50 | 2.65 | $\ldots$ |
| Sweet potato plants $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .25 | .85 | 1.65 | 10.00 |
| Tomato plants $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .20 | .30 | 1.35 | 10.00 |

In ordering, state whether early, medium or late sorts are wanted. We have the leading valuable varieties.

READY MAY 15 TO JUNE 1.
For many years we have had orders and inquiries for Bedding plants such as Geraniums, Asters, Pansies, Verbenas, etc. We have never grown them, but this season we will be prepared to furnish our friends and customers with the following.

Asters. (Annual). Everybody is in love with the Aster. Almost rivaling the Chrysanthemum in size and gorgeousness. The Asters we are offering are very fine. Plants from choicest seeds from Europe. The flowers on these transplanted plants will be double in size from seed sown in open beds in June. We have the following separate colors: Crimson, White, Blue, Yink. Per 5,35 cents; per 10,60 cents; per $50, \$ 2.75$; per 100, \$5.00.

Geraniums. This well-known plant needs no description. We have the following: Deep Scarlet, Pink, Pure White, in
either single or double. 2 in. pots best for bedding. Per 5, 75 cents; per $10, \$ 1.25$; per $50, \$ 4.00$.

Lobelia. One of the grandest border or edging plants known. Intensely blue flower. Begins flowering in a few days after planting and continues till frost. Fine to edge Geraniums and other beds. 5 for 60 cents; 10 for 90 cents; 50 for $\$ 2.50$.

Pansies. These plants will be from choicest seed obtainable. All colors mixed. Large beautiful flowers, 2 in pots, 10 for 50c ; 50 for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 4.00$.

Salvia Splendens. Unsurpassed for bedding, grows about two feet; long spikes of fiery scarlet flowers. Truly grogeous in appearance. Two inch pots, $10,60 \mathrm{c} ; 50$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 3.50$.

## Palms

Areca. A very graceful and desirable variety; considered by many to be the most decorative. Specimens $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ each.

Kentia. A very popular, tall-growing variety. Hardy and rugged under all kinds of treatment. Beautifully curved and relaxed leaves and deep green foliage. Specimens, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.50$ and $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.00$ each.

## Ferns

Piersoni. Long plume-like fronds; a beautiful decorative plant. Nice young plants, 15 c ; larger, 25 c ; specimens, 50 c to $\$ 1.00$ each.

Whitmani. A new type of the Ostrich Plume fern; dwarf and more compact. A distinct novelty. Nice young plants. 20 c ; larger 35 c ; specimens, 50 cents and $\$ 1.00$.

Boston Fern. The most popular variety of sword fern. Nice young plants, 15 c ; larger 25 c ; specimens, 50 c to $\$ 1.00$ each.

## No. 405. <br> Inspection completed June 21, 1911. MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION <br> CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

This is to certify that the stock at the nursery and premises of Madison Nursery of Madison, Minn., M. Soholt, Proprietor, has been carefully examined in compliance with the law and that it is apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and contagious diseases.

T'bis certificate is good until June 21, 1912, unless revoked, and covers only stock actually on the premises when examined. F. L. WASHBURN, State Entomologist.


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Select Cut Flowers for all Occasions
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