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The North Bend Nurseries

Established 1882

J. W. STEVENSON, Proprietor

North Bend, Dodge County, Nebraska

APR 1 1919 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture



J. W. Stevenson and Wife; Elsie our daughter and secretary,
and our grand-daughter, Elaine.

1917

SPRING and FALL

1917

Catalog and Price List of

Fruit and Ornamental TREES

Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, Etc.

We Pack Free

We Replace at Half Price

We Guarantee

Good Stock in Good Condition

We Pay Freight

Replacing—We will replace all fruit trees and plants that die from **any cause at half our retail price**. If we are to blame for the condition of the stock we will replace free.

Few firms are as liberal as we are about replacing. Most of the firms make no promise to replace.

Guarantee—We aim to have our stock true to name and carefully labeled; yet, while we exercise the greatest care to do this, we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock that proves untrue.

Varieties—As far as possible, leave the selection of varieties to us. We will use our experience with fruit in Nebraska for the past thirty-seven years for your benefit. Many select too many varieties, and often not the best sorts. When varieties become exhausted we reserve the right to substitute others of the same class and value or of larger size, except when orders are marked "No substitution."

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE will be furnished for ten cents. If an order is sent we will credit the amount on the order.

Directions for Planting will be sent to each one ordering.

Prices for 6 at a dozen rate, 5 at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate, though several varieties in a class make up the number.

References—First National Bank, First State Bank of North Bend, or R. H. Haverfield, Datel & Datel, prominent merchants of North Bend.

Freight or Express charges can be paid at destination, as our guarantee is accepted by railroad and express companies. Small bales of 50 pounds or less go as cheap by express as by freight, and when such is the case we send by express.

We will pay the freight on an order or several orders amounting to \$5 or more, excepting on lots bought at wholesale prices, or at rates per 1,000, and will limit our liability for freight or express to 10 per cent of the order. Instead of having freight prepaid customers may select additional stock to amount of 10 per cent of the cash set in. This offer will be an advantage to customers **near us**, and all buyers of **any amount** may take the benefit of the offer. This 10 per cent premium usually exceeds the amount of the freight.

We have found the prepaying of freight a great inconvenience when busy.

Heeling-in and Planting—When trees are received heel in immediately so that mellow earth comes in contact with all the roots, and water the roots if the earth is dry. Do not let the bale or box be exposed to sun or wind an hour if you can avoid it, and in planting do not let the roots get dry for a moment. In planting make a hole sufficiently large so roots will not be bent or twisted. It is a good plan to have roots gouted or dipped in mud before planting. Plant one or two inches deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. Pack the soil firmly about the roots, and after roots are covered add a bucket of water. When soaked away fill up the hole nearly even with the surface, but have the soil on top loose. Where water is plentiful fill up the hole partly with fine, loose surface soil and settle it about the roots with water instead of tamping it in. Cultivate with hoe or cultivator every ten days or oftener till middle of August. Nothing should be allowed to grow within two or three feet of the tree. Shorten in branches to one-half of last season's growth, and leave only four or five limbs on an apple tree.

In planting valuable trees a tube of wood or cement may be set in the hole six inches from the tree and to same depth the tree is planted. The roots of the tree can be more effectually watered through it with half the amount of water applied at the surface. The water usually applied at the surface seldom reaches as far as the roots.

Dynamite may be used very successfully for making holes for planting trees, especially where there is hardpan under the soil. The dynamite will loosen the hard soil to a depth of six to ten feet and trees planted there will grow rapidly and not suffer with drouth or surface water.

If you receive two or more catalogues please pass the extras to neighbors or to friends who may need them.

Clubs—To those who send in other orders besides their own we will allow a commission of ten per cent, including an equal amount of the order of the person getting up the club.

PREMIUMS

In addition to our 10 per cent premium to pay freight we offer an additional premium of 5 per cent on orders sent in with the cash before February 20, and 3 per cent before March 1, and such orders shall have **precedence in packing**.

If all orders could be sent before March 15th it would be better for the customer as well as the nurserymen.

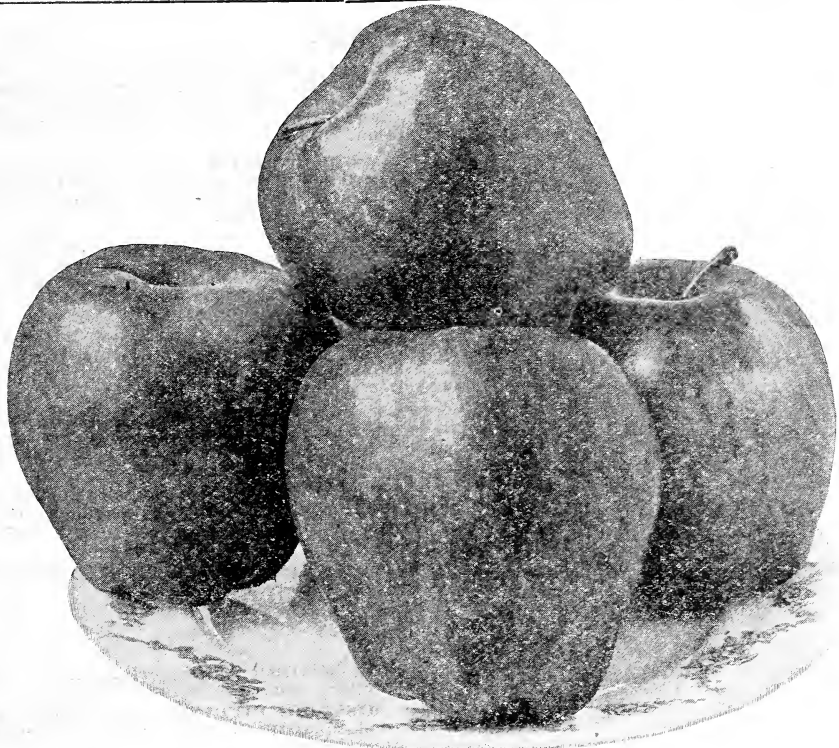
Ulysses, Nebr.

J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Nebraska.

We were very well pleased with the nursery stock that we received last spring. I believe every tree is living at the present time. I will be pleased to receive your 1916 catalogue, as I expect to order some more trees in the spring and will want some of those Everbearing Strawberries.

Respectfully, A. H. BURGE.

Order Early and Get First Attention



Delicious

Apples

We have our usual supply of apple and crab trees. We offer them at greatly reduced prices, which is very low for good trees.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, select 3-year.....	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$16.00
4 to 5 feet, select 2-year trees.....	.15	1.20	11.00
3 to 4 feet, select 2-year good trees.....	.12	1.00	8.00
2 to 3 feet, 1 or 2-year good trees.....	.08	.60	5.00

We will give such varieties as will succeed best in this latitude and north of here. We have other varieties in smaller supply, but recommend the following:
 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 foot trees by mail 2 cents more.

Summer Apples

EARLY HARVEST.—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid; flavor good. July.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid. July and August.

BENONI.—Medium; roundish; pale yellow, shaded with crimson; juicy, tender, sub-acid. August.

CAROLINA RED JUNE.—Tree a moderate, upright grower; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit small to medium. oblong, surface smooth, color dark red, with white ground; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, acid. July and August.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—A large, beautiful apple, roundish. Streaked red

and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy. August and September.

SWEET BOUGH.—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer; moderate. July and August.

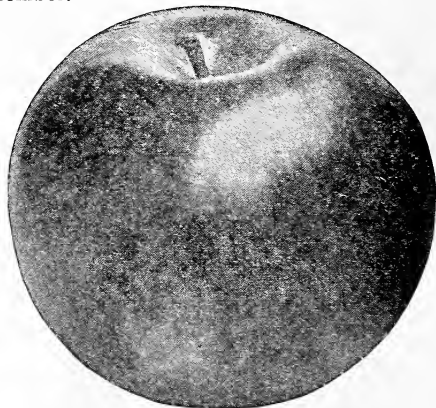
SWEET JUNE.—Tree is strong, upright, very productive. Fruit small to medium, round; greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grained, tender. July and August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint flush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid. July and August.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY.—Very early, medium to large. Handsome color, red and yellow. Originated in Iowa. Hardy and very productive. See special prices July and August. Price 3 cents extra

Autumn Apples

MAIDEN BLUSH.—Medium; beautifully flushed with red; tender and pleasant; a fair grower; productive. August and September.



Liveland Raspberry

HAAS.—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish

yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

WOLF RIVER.—(Wisconsin) — Very large, roundish, irregular, yellow covered with dark crimson, coarse grained, juicy. October-December.

WEALTHY.—(Minnesota) — Medium to large, roundish, oblate, striped bright crimson to dark solid red. A very attractive fruit, very juicy, sub-acid. September to November.

LONGFIELD. — (Russian) — Medium roundish, conical, light-yellow with red blush, very juicy; sub-acid. October-December.

FAMEUSE OR SNOW.—Medium, roundish, flattened; deep, solid red, sometimes striped; juicy, fine-grained; mild sub-acid. October-November.

PEERLESS — (Minnesota) — Medium to large, roundish, conical, greenish, striped with dull red, firm; sub-acid. October-January.

Other varieties Pound Sweet, Ramsdall Sweet, Utters Red, etc.

Winter Apples

JONATHAN.—Medium size, yellow, nearly covered with red; a delicious dessert apple; always demands high market prices; vigorous and productive.

IOWA BLUSH.—Medium in size, roundish, conical, whitish with red cheek; quality fine, tart; tree vigorous and hardy on the prairies. November to January.

PATTEN'S GREENING.—A Duchess seedling from Northern Iowa. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit full medium, olive green with some dull red stripes and splashes. Flavor pleasant, sprightly, sub-acid. A superior cooking fruit. December to February.

INGRAM.—A seedling of Janet. Tree more upright; fruit medium size, roundish, inclined to conical; smooth, yellow ground; striped, bright red, flesh greenish-yellow, delicate, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A late keeper.

GANO.—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground, with no stripes; large, oblong, surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep; brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific bearer. January to April.

JENETTE.—Medium size; greenish yellow with red; excellent for all purposes; vigorous but slow grower. Very late.

BANANA.—Medium size; deep yellow; has delicate banana perfume; very popular.

BEN DAVIS.—Medium size; red striped; rather coarse grained, but great market variety; tree rarely fails to crop.

DELICIOUS.—Large; dark red; fine grained; a melting, delicious flavor; largely planted everywhere. 3 cents extra.

McINTOSH.—Medium size large; nearly

covered with crimson; crisp, tender; very popular; vigorous, annual bearer.

MISSOURI PIPPIN.—Large; mostly red; good quality; hardy; an early bearer; good keeper.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—Tree upright and hardy, fruit full, color golden yellow when ripe, medium to large, quality sub-acid, mild and melting; valuable in any orchard. Early winter sort.



Grimes Golden.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP.—Medium size; green and yellow; popular for all purposes; quick and vigorous grower.

TALMAN'S SWEET.—Medium size; pale yellow; sweet and juicy; vigorous and productive.

WINESAP.—Medium size; deep red; firm, crisp and juicy; popular everywhere; very productive and an early bearer.

YORK IMPERIAL.—Medium large; yellow, covered with bright red; a great variety for cold storage and market; tree vigorous.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.—It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples grown. It resembles in every way the Winesap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower and makes a handsome tree in the nursery and orchard.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING.—Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in

size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained. Very fine quality and flavor. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer. One of the longest keepers known. January to spring.

Other sorts are Salome, Windsor, Isham Sweet, Reagan's Red or Black Ben Davis. This is better quality than Ben Davis. Walbridge, a well known sort; Okabena and Malinda, hardy Minnesota sorts. King David is another popular sort. Will have to charge 3 cents extra for Liveland Raspberry, Delicious and Black Ben Davis, Okabena and Malinda. We have dropped Bismark and some other sorts because they are so subject to blight.

Crab Apples

Same Price as Apple Trees.

They are entirely hardy, and do well in any kind of soil, in the most exposed situations.

They come into bearing very early, generally the second year, and bear every year.

They are unequalled for jelly, and can be dried, cooked, canned and preserved with the skin on, thus saving work.

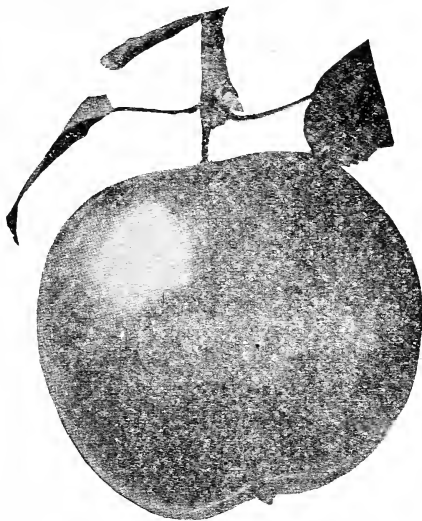
FLORENCE.—Large, handsome; crimson, splashed with darker red; prolific, valuable. September.

GENERAL GRANT.—Large, roundish oblate; yellow, with stripes of deep red, and dark red, almost black on the sunny exposures; flesh white, moderately fine grained, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.

HYSLOP.—Tree a moderate grower, making a beautiful shaped, thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth, color dark rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good.

MARTHA.—This is one of the best. The ground is bright yellow, nearly over-spread with light bright red. Of good size.

WHITNEY NO. 20.—Tree thrifty, upright grower; fruit large, skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, of pleasant flavor. One of the very best. August.



Hyslop Crabapple

We give Mr. Geo. C. Martin's letter. Notice his method of caring for them and the yield, 125 quarts from the 100 plants, planted so late. The yield would equal 12,000 quarts per acre.

Ithaca, Nebr., Dec. 1, 1915.

J. W. Stevenson, Propr.,
North Bend Nurseries,
North Bend, Nebr.

Dear Sir:

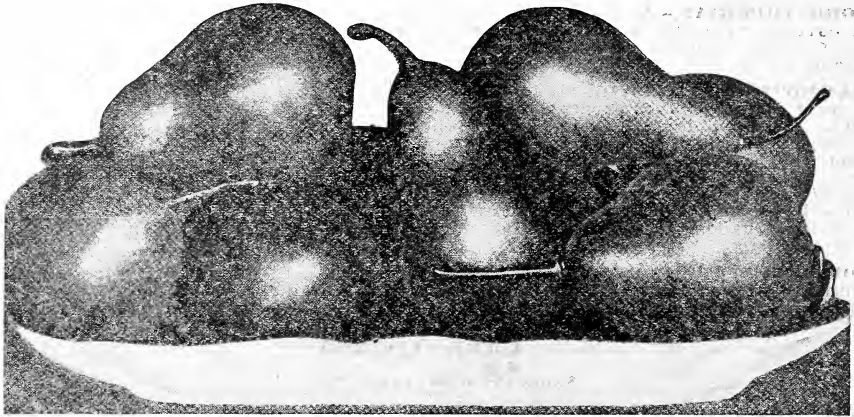
I will give you my experience with the Everbearing Strawberries the past season. As you know, I was late getting my order to you, and it was about May 1 before I got my plants out—just about a week late.

I had two rows about 60 ft. in length. I allowed four runners (one from each corner) from the mother plant to take root, and then trained additional runners

so that the new plants were spaced 6 or 8 inches apart in the row and by Aug. 1 had two beautiful rows. In the meantime I had picked off all blossoms and surplus runners. August 1 I stopped removing the blossoms and on Aug. 23 we picked our first fruit and from that time on until Nov. 10 we enjoyed strawberries and cream and strawberry shortcake practically all of the time. On Nov. 10 we had our last shortcakes. I picked all told 125 quarts. I never saw anything so prolific, for I was kept busy picking off blossoms and surplus runners. I wondered what I would have done had I planted out a half acre. And I never saw larger or more delicious fruit. I measured a number of the largest specimens and they measured $3\frac{3}{4}$, 4 and the largest $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference. One could hardly believe it until the tape measure was applied.

Signed GEO. C. MARTIN.

Our Stock is Sure to Please You



Seckel Pears

Pears

Plant standard pears 20 ft. apart and dwarf pears 10 ft. Cut out the leaders in standard sorts and thus compel them to form bushy tops.

		Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 ft., standard, 2 yrs., each.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$28.00
4 to 6 ft., standard, 2 yrs., each.....	.30	2.50	22.00
3 to 4 ft., standard, 2 yrs., each, by mail, 2c more.....	.20	1.75	15.00
4 to 5 ft., dwarf, 2 yrs., each.....	.30	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft., dwarf, 2 yrs., each, by mail, 2c more.....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 to 3 ft., dwarf, 2 yrs., each, by mail, 2c more.....	.15	1.40	12.00

BARTLETT.—Large size with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August. 5 cts. extra on Standard grade.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich; season, August.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID.—The pear was raised from seed from Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality wonderfully showy and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight proof as is possible for any pear to be. October.

STANDARD KIEFFER PEAR.—5 cents less than other sorts.

"The Kieffer." The reason there are not many pears in the Middle West is because they do not plant Kieffers.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME.—Very large, dull greenish yellow streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with rich and very excellent flavor, on the quince order, to which stock this variety seems well adapted; it is always fine, the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a great favorite. September.

SECKEL.—Small, skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull brownish red cheek, flesh very fine grained, sweet, is exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest, highest flavored pear known. August and September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—Is large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer, is hardy everywhere. August and September.

Cherries

Budded on Mahaleb or Mazzard roots and will not sprout unless planted too deep. If planted too deep the tree will start roots near the surface and sprouts will start from them. The bud should be covered about two inches below the surface. Sweet or Heart cherries do not succeed well, but will furnish them, if wanted at the same price as the others. Would recommend Early Richmond, Montmorency, Dyehouse, Wragg English Morello, Ostheim, Baldwin and Homer, a valuable Minnesota sort. They may be planted 16x16 feet.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, choice trees, first class.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
4 to 5 feet, good trees.....	.35	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet, good roots, by mail, 2c more.....	.20	1.80	16.00
2 to 3 feet, trees, by mail, 2c more.....	.15	1.30	12.00

Our Fruit Trees are All Healthy and Vigorous

Varieties of Cherries

COMPASS.—Originated in Minnesota. Is a cross between the Morello cherry and Miner plum. Remarkably hardy and planted extensively in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where encouraging reports have been made as to hardiness and fruitfulness. Its early bearing is wonderful. One year old trees in the nursery now being covered with bloom. Many trees fruit same year they are planted. Unsurpassed in extremely cold climates for canning.

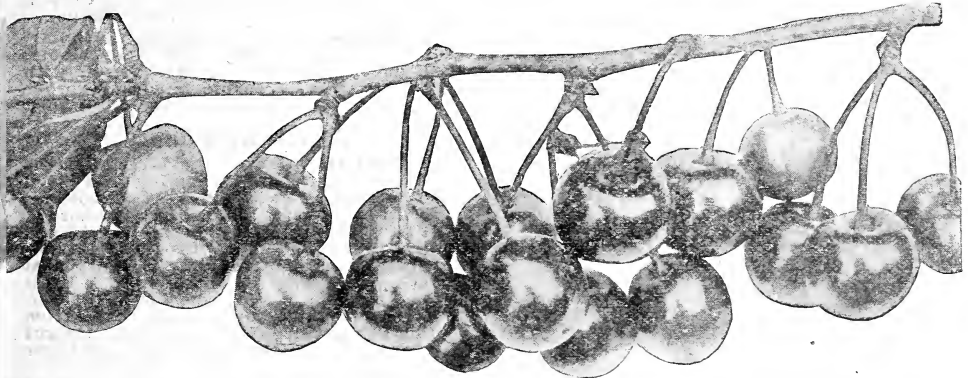
DYEHOUSE.—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke wood and fruit. A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; is of better quality and productive. Season, June.

English Morello, but is claimed to be a new variety. Valuable late cherry. July.

EARLY RICHMOND.—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large, symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes; tree an early and abundant bearer. Season, June.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—Large, yellow shaded with light red; juicy, very de-



Early Richmond Cherries. The earliest of ing young and

the tree fruits. Trees commence bear-bear yearly.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A fine, large, light red cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Equal to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

OSTHEIM.—Tree medium size, with round, compact top like English Morello; bears early and abundantly. Fruit medium size; almost black when fully ripe; juicy, rich, almost sweet. For eating from the hand it is at the head of our list of hardy cherries. Season medium.

WRAGG.—Originated in Iowa. Medium to large in size, long stem, dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the prairie regions of the Northwest. Appears identical in tree and fruit with

licious. A vigorous grower and very productive. Early Sweet.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Large, juicy, rich, mild and sweet, vigorous and productive. Early.

BALDWIN CHERRY.—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise; a very rank, vigorous grower; fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Murillo type. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY may be used as an ornamental bush and also for fruit. 3 to 4 ft. trees 25c, per 10 \$2.20, 2 to 3 ft. 20c, per 10 \$1.80.

Plums

In northern part of the state plant mostly of American varieties. They ripen up about the following order, and are the leading sorts, though there are multitudes of other sorts, Milton and Wild Goose in July; Pottawattamie, Forest Garden, Wolf, Weaver, Hawkeye and Wyant in August, Stoddard, DeSoto, Miner and Surprise in September.

JAPANESE PLUMS—Abundance (early), Burbank. These sorts are much larger, but not so good quality as European sorts.

EUROPEAN PLUMS—Lumbard, Tatge, Moore's Arctic, Green Gage, Shipper's Pride, German Prune, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg.

Plant ten or twelve feet apart in thicket form to insure fertilization. Plant several varieties together. Head back in the spring, thus keeping them close headed and stocky and preventing them from breaking down when loaded with fruit. By proper assortment you may have plums from July 15 to October 15.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, select	\$0.40	\$3.80	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet, good .....	.35	3.20	30.00
3 to 4 feet, select 1- and 2-year .....	.25	2.20	20.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.20	1.50	12.50

Plums Special

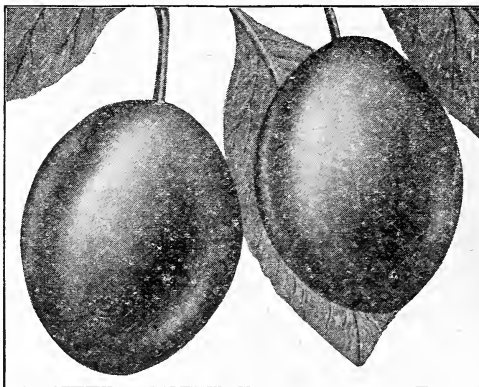
We have 5 varieties of Professor Hansen's best Hybrid plums, a cross between American Hardy Native Plums and choice European sorts. They are good growers and very hardy. They bear second year after planting. We also have Theo. Williams' best Hybrid of an American sort and the Burbank, a very prolific sort and excellent quality. Mr. Williams, who lived near Omaha, originated a great many valuable sorts of plums, but this is his best, named Burwood.

These special sorts are becoming very popular. Do not fail to plant some of them. Our prices for them are low.

5 to 6 feet.....	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50

European Plums

BRADSHAW.—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.



German Prune

GERMAN PRUNE.—Very large, long, oval; purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh green, firm, sweet, pleasant and separates freely from the stone. Tree bears enormous crops, hanging late; vigorous. September.

LOMBARD.—Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish oval, slightly flattened at the ends; skin a delicate violet-red, paler in shade; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. August.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE.—Size large; color dark purple; flesh firm and excellent. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.—A plum of fine quality. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive and a valuable market variety. Freestone. September.

TATGE—"King of All Plums"—The most productive, long lived plum known. This fine hardy plum, of European strain, is from a seedling originated in Iowa. A fine grower and an early and profuse bearer. It has stood all the test winters of the past fifteen years and seems to be the most productive long lived plum known. Excellent in quality.

YELLOW EGG.—Very large; egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive; vigorous. Last of August. Splendid variety for nearby market.

Japan Plums

ABUNDANCE.—Large roundish, freestone; amber, turning to a rich cherry color with a whitish bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent, vigorous and very productive. August.

BURBANK.—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep, yellow; rich, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous and a very early bearer. Last of August.

American Plums

STODDARD.—One of the largest of the native plums originated in Iowa. It is a light pinkish red color, very handsome, with a tough, sweet skin. Quality fair.

SURPRISE.—Grown from seed in Brown county, Minn., in 1886. Professor Crane-field, Madison, Wis., says: "The very best Plum so far tested in our orchard." Fruit prune-shaped, dark red. Long keeper, therefore valuable for market. Ripe from September 1 to 10. Tree a thrifty, upright grower; hardy and productive. A fine tree in orchard.

WEAVER.—Large, purple with a blue bloom, very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy. August.

WILD GOOSE.—The most popular fruit with some fruit growers. Tree a vigorous, upright grower; fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow and juicy; flavor rich and good.

WOLF.—Fruit large, a perfect freestone. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower; hardy. August.

WYANT.—Large, round, oblong, wedge shape, dark red; skin thick; peels readily; flesh firm; freestone, and of excellent quality. Native of Iowa and hardy.

FOREST GARDEN.—Large, roundish, oblong, deep red with yellow tinge, firm, sub-acid. August-September.

DE SOTO.—Large, oval, light yellow to red, sometimes mottled, juicy, good quality, an early and regular bearer, producing large crops. September.

Milton and Wild Goose are the earliest and ripen the last of July.

Papillon, Nebr.

J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Nebr.
I want to say every one of the trees of my last order are growing nicely. I just saw them a short time ago. I will give you my next order but not until I get your new catalogue. I want to get the Everbearing Strawberries when I give you my order.

Yours truly, SAMUEL WHITE.

Plant Burwood Plums.

Peaches

Peaches are being extensively planted in Nebraska and have yielded good crops. The hardest sorts of budded peaches are much hardier than seedlings. It is a very common mistake to suppose that seedlings of peach or apple are harder than selected budded or grafted sorts. The quality of the fruit of such seedlings is usually very poor. We recommend as best and hardest the following sorts, which ripen nearly in the order given here: Sneed, Alexander, Amsden, Hale's Early Triumph, season July; Champion, Crawford's Early, Bokara No. 3 (claimed to be the hardest peach known), season August. September sorts are Hill's Chili, Elberta, Crosby, Wright, Baily, Beer's Smock. Clingstone sorts are old Mixon Cling, Blood Cling, season September. The earliest sorts are clings. The Wright and Bailey are very hardy, but not as good quality as the others, and not ripe until last of September. Hardest sorts same price as others.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, budded sorts	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$15.00
4 to 5 feet, budded sorts .....	.16	1.40	12.00
3 to 4 feet, budded sorts, by mail, 3c more.....	.12	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 feet, seedlings, by mail, 3c more.....	.10	.80	6.00



Champion.

ELBERTA.—Very large, tender and juicy; the greatest market variety.

CARMAN.—A new, hardy, rot-proof peach, almost as large and fine as Elberta; skin pale yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh almost white, tender, melting, with rich, sweet, superior flavor. By far the finest early peach in cultivation. Ships well. August. (f.)

HALE'S EARLY.—Fruit medium size; skin clear, smooth, white, delicately mottled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy, and high flavored. July 10th to 20th.

CHAMPION.—Beyond doubt this is the champion early peach of America. Tree and fruit buds extremely hardy—has stood 18 degrees below zero and produced a full crop the following summer. Fruit often ten inches in circumference; quality A 1; a remarkably good shipper. August.

BOKARA.—The best of Prof. Budd's importations from Bokara; said to be the hardest peach grown. Large, fine quality, immensely productive. Last of August. (f.)

HEATH'S CLING.—Very large; splendid for market or canning.

HILL'S CHILI.—Large; luscious but rather dry; tree hardy and productive.

CROSBY.—Medium size, orange; a good tree; very hardy.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—Large, yellow; very popular; vigorous and productive.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Large; yellow, flesh stained; very good; hardy and productive.

Apricots

Apricots are usually hardier than peach trees, particularly the budded Russian sorts. Russian sorts: Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, J. L. Budd; season July 1 to August 1. Other sorts are Harris, Early Golden and Superb.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, 2-year	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
4 to 5 feet, 2-year, by mail, 3c more.....	.25	2.20	20.00
3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2-year, by mail, 3c more.....	.20	1.50	15.00

Nectarines Same price as apricots.

Quinces

Quinces are a very desirable fruit and should be grown as far north as Nebraska Plant as close as possible.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.75
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00

TREE PROTECTORS, made of wood veneer. Protect the tree from rabbits, insects and sun scald. Price, \$1.00 per 100.

Currants

Currants and Gooseberries in their wild state grow in moist places, and we can best supply this natural demand by planting in rich soil and by mulching and manuring well. Ashes may also be used freely about them. Shelter them as much as possible from the south wind. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. Standard sorts: Red and White Dutch, Cherry, White Grape, Victoria, Versailles, Black Naples, etc.

	Each	10	100
No. 1, strong 2-year plants.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$7.00
No. 1, 1-year plants.....	.08	.70	5.00
London Market, Fays' Prolific, North Star, Pomona, Red Cross and Wilder, 2-year plants.....	.12½	1.00	8.00
No. 1, 1-year plants.....	.10	.80	6.00
Perfection currants, new sort, large, very productive, fine quality.		Each	10
Perfection Currants, 2-year.....	\$0.18		\$1.60
Perfection Currants, 1-year.....	.15		1.40



Fay's Prolific Currant



Downing Gooseberries

Gooseberries

Plant in rich soil, manure once a year, prune thoroughly every year.

	Each	10	100
Houghton, red, reliable old sort, berry small, surest bearer, 2-year.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
Downing, green, large berry, one of the best, 2-year.....	.15	1.20	11.00
Pearl, new, very large, green, very profitable, 2-year.....	.15	1.20	12.00
Red Jacket, red, very large, healthy grower, productive, 2-yr.	.20	1.50	12.50
Carrie, large green berry. A leading sort in Minnesota and does well in Nebraska.			
Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.20.			

Currants and Gooseberries sent by mail 15c extra per 10, for 1-year plants.

Raspberries

Easily grown. Plant 2 feet by 6. Pinch back black caps first year when 1 to 1½ feet high. Plant 200 or more for family use. We grow large quantities.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES are as follows:

	10	100	1000
Plum Farmer, a new, large, black sort, which we find is very hardy.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$ 15.00
Kansas, medium season, very hardy, large, productive.....	.30	2.00	15.00
Nemaha, latest in season, very productive.....	.40	2.50	15.00
Cumberland, new sort, largest raspberry grown, canes strong and hardy, medium.....	.40	2.50	15.00
RED CAP sorts that root from tip;			
Haymaker and Cardinal Red and Columbian, strong growers, very large berry, hardy.....	.40	3.00	15.00
RED CAP sorts that sucker:			
Turner, well known, productive.....	.30	2.00	12.00
Louden, best red sort, very large, hardy, very productive.....	.40	2.50	15.00

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING.—The "Early 'Till Late" Raspberry. Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis—the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade—in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. 10c each; 100 for \$3.00; 25 for \$1.00; 10 for 50c.

The St. Regis bore abundantly this year till October 7. We can heartily recommend it. Prices reduced.

Lots of 10 can be mailed free of postage. 25 for \$1.25 postpaid.

If one-half of the plants grow you can soon fill out vacancies with your own plants of the new growth.

Blackberries and Dewberries

Plant 3 to 7 feet. Pinch or cut new growth of Blackberries back when 2 feet high. Treat suckers of Blackberries and Red Raspberries between the rows as weeds and cut them off once or twice in the spring. We can furnish other sorts, but do not recommend them.

	10	100	1000
Snyder, hardiest of all Blackberries, excellent quality.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$15.00
Stone's Hardy, very hardy, good bearer, good quality.....	.30	2.50	15.00

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Largest and best of all Dewberries

The Lucretia Dewberry is becoming more popular every year. It stands drouth remarkably well. Cover plants during winter and be sure of a crop. We give strong roots.....

.30	2.50	15.00
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We drop the Loganberry and Strawberry Raspberry from our list. It is a waste of money and labor to try to grow them here.

Improved Dwarf Juneberries

The Juneberry is perfectly hardy, always bears, never needs to be replanted; fruit size of wild gooseberry blue-black when fully ripe, a mild, rich, sub-acid, and is considered delicious by most people. It will do well in all parts of the state, and all should have it. It is a good ornamental bush.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches, bearing size	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$ 7.50
10 to 18 inches.....	.10	.60	5.00

Can send small size by mail at 10 cents extra per 10.

Elderberries

A well known bush which bears a fine fruit for pies or wine or jelly. Price, 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

Hazel Nuts or Filberts

Plants 2 to 3 feet, each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00. They grow nicely and soon increase. 10 by mail postpaid.

Asparagus

Plant in rich soil, 2 feet apart, in rows. Set roots 6 inches below the surface, covering with 3 inches of soil; fill in the first season while cultivating.

Conovers Colossal and Palmetto are the best sorts. 2 year old, per doz. (by mail), 25c; per 100, \$1.00.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

	Each	10	100
Linneus, medium size, tender.....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$ 6.00
Giant, very large.....	.10	.80	6.00

Horseradish

	Doz.	100	1000
Mail, at dozen rates.....	\$0.50	\$3.00	.....

Himalaya Berry We have tried it and consider it worthless.

J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Nebraska.

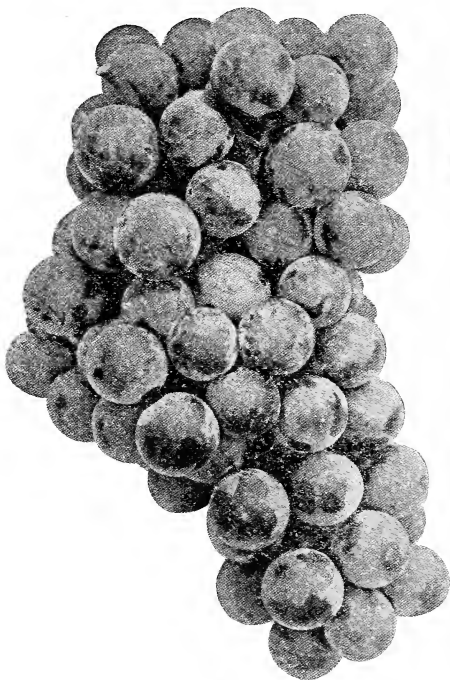
Sumner, Nebr.

Dear Sir:—The strawberries are bearing vet. I have a little boy six years old and the first thing he does when he gets up in the morning is to go out and get some berries. He always puts one or two under my plate. The 500 maple trees did fine, only about 25 did not live, so I am well pleased with them. The strawberries are worth what I paid for all. I shall give you a nice order this spring. My neighbors see the stock I got of you and think it is fine, so I think you will be patronized by some of them this spring. Wish you success.

N. FREEZE.

There is Money in Small Fruits

Grapes



Campbell's Early



Concord Grape

Grapes in November should be taken from the trellis, pruned and covered with mulching or earth. Many varieties can be successfully grown in Nebraska if protected in the winter. We give a list of the most valuable varieties for this country:

	Each	10	100
CONCORD. —Well known, 2-year.....	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$ 4.50
CONCORD. —1-year, No. 1, best size for planting.....	.06	.50	3.50
1-year, No. 2 .....	.05	.40	2.50
WORDEN AND MOORE'S EARLY. —Seedlings of Concord; larger, better quality, one week to 10 days earlier, hardy as Concord; 2-year, No. 1.....	.12	.90	8.00
1-year, No. 1.....	.10	.80	7.00
EMPIRE STATE, ELVIRA, MARTHA, GOLDEN POCKLINGTON, NIAGARA. —Best white, hardy, popular, very productive, 2-year .....	.12	1.00	8.00
1-year .....	.10	.90	7.00
JANESVILLE AND CHAMPION. —Black, very early, very hardy and very productive, 2-year.....	.12	.90	7.50
CATAWBA, AGAWAM, SALEM, BRIGHTON, WYOMING RED, LINDLEY, DELAWARE. —Best red sorts, fine quality, very productive; 2-year .....	.12	1.00	8.00
1-year .....	.10	.80	7.00
CAMPBELL'S EARLY. —A new seedling of Concord, black, very large, both bunch and berry, fine quality, very early, strong grower, hardy, superior to Concord; 2-year No. 1.....	.20	1.80	16.00
1-year, No. 1.....	.16	1.50	14.00
BETA. —Black, a cross between Concord and Minnesota wild grapes, equal to the wild grape for hardiness, quality fair; 2-year .....	.20	1.80	16.00
1-year .....	.16	1.50	14.00

By mail any of the sorts, 15 cents extra per dozen for 1-year vines. Write for prices on other sorts.

Strawberries



Dunlap

We have been growing strawberries since 1882. The past season has not been very favorable for strawberry growing. The blossoms are either perfect or imperfect. The imperfect are called pistillate, because destitute of stamens containing pollen, and have only pistils to receive the pollen from a staminate sort. The pistillate sorts will be marked (P) in our list, and such sorts need a staminate variety marked (S) near them or in a parallel row. Remember the staminate or fertile sorts will bear alone, but the pistillate sorts will not. We usually plant one row of staminate to two of pistillate.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.—We use great care, in packing, so that plants will reach destination in **first-class condition** and that **plants shall be true to name and carefully labeled**. If shipments are made late in the season and weather warm they should be expressed. Early in the season they may be shipped by freight. When plants are **bought near home** the express charges will be at least one dollar per thousand less than charges on shipments from the East, and risk of plants heating in transit is not half so great. By buying from us you get plants that do best in the West. Many of the Michigan and other Eastern sorts are worthless here, though recommended there. The grower who depends on Eastern recommendations will be disappointed in many varieties.

PARCEL POST.—We can send plants by mail postpaid that are bought at the **twenty-five cent rate**, but if a **hundred** is to be sent **add 10 cents for postage**, within 150 miles; 300 miles to 600 miles, 15 cents; over 600 miles, 20 cents.

When the plants are received dip the roots only in water or thin mud and lay them **loosely** in a cool cellar or heel them in in a shady place, spreading each bunch to occupy one or two feet of the drill, packing dirt firmly about the roots, but leaving tops uncovered. Water them often until ready to plant. If so treated they will be in better condition to replant than if planted on arrival if the weather is dry.

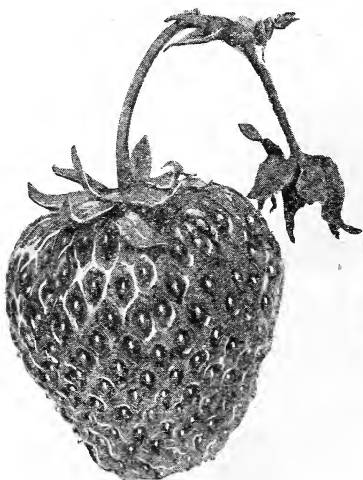
We charge **double price** for plants in **August** and **September**, or \$1 per 100 for standard sorts.

Our plants are dug fresh as ordered and not handled by two or more firms before you get them. We dig the whole row, thus getting the strong plants near the center of the row.

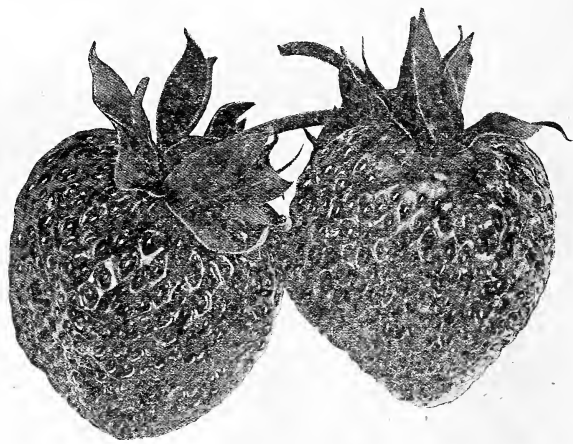
Plant in rows as wide apart as corn rows and have the plants about 15 inches apart in the row, requiring about 10,000 plants for an acre or 62 plants per square rod. In planting have the crowns even with the pressed surface of the ground and press the soil firmly about the roots, which should not be bunched together in planting. Cultivate them every week. Tolerate no weeds. Pinch off all fruit stems first year. Do not allow rows to spread more than 18 to 24 inches wide, and cut all runners that reach beyond that limit. It is a great mistake to let them grow too thickly like grass.

All Strawberries Listed We Have Tried and Know Them to Be Good

Strawberries



Aroma



Brandywine

Spray your plants with Bordeaux to prevent rust.

To save your berries from late frosts turn the mulching over on the plants and blossoms till danger is past. After first crop of fruit is picked trim your rows down with plow or spade to ten inches and let runners start new plants on the edge of the plowed space. Cover with mulching from November 15th to December 1st, and rake off into space between rows when plants begin to grow in the spring. If for any cause you do not get a good stand of plants, write us as early as you know it, and we will help you out with more plants free of charge if we are to blame for poor condition of them, or will not charge more than half price. Can ship plants till the 20th of May. Lime dust made by slacking fresh lime with strong lye water and sifted on strawberry or vegetable plants when dew is on is an excellent remedy for insects and beneficial to the plant. A little flour added to the lime will make it stick a long time. Can add paris green if needed. We have more varieties than we are listing; only catalog those we have a surplus of.

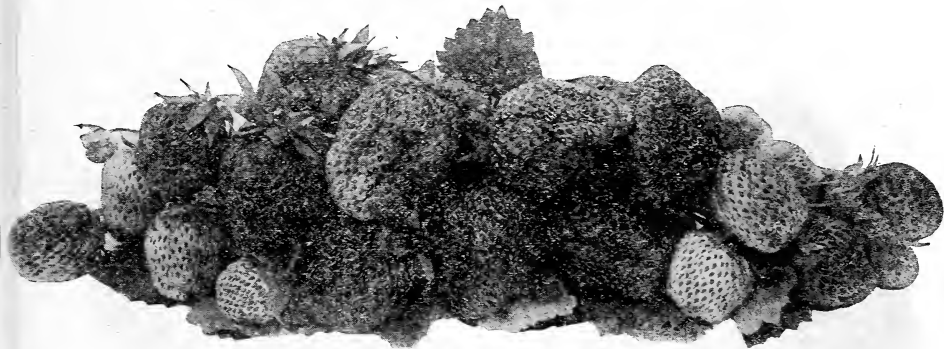
Owing to the protracted drouth and delay in irrigating them we omit some sorts from our lists this year.

PRICES OF LEADING STANDARD SORTS.

In giving the order for 1,000 or more not less than 200 of a sort should be selected.

	25	100	1,000
AROMA (S). —One of the best late sorts, splendid berry, strong, healthy grower, superseding Gandy.....	\$0.25	\$0.60	\$4.00
BEDERWOOD (S). —Best early, rapid grower, very productive, good quality, one of the best sorts to pollenize early pistillate sorts, such as Warfield and Crescent.....	.25	.50	3.50
BRANDYWINE (S). —Berry large and handsome, good quality, productive, fine plant and grower, very thrifty, good pollenizer, few sorts so highly recommended, tender in drouth .....	.25	.50	4.00
DUNLAP (S). —At the experiment station in Illinois it was pronounced the best for three years among eighty-two other varieties. We have great confidence in this sort. It has a fine berry, is prolific, stands drouth, heat and cold, and transplants easily. There is danger of it matting together too thickly in the row. The leading sort now....	.25	.50	3.50
GIBSON (S). —Recommended as one of the best varieties under cultivation; very productive of large berries. The Gibson is a strong, healthy plant.....	.30	.50	4.00
SPLENDID (S). —This variety is a great drouth resister. It is one of the hardiest berries and produces a large crop of fine looking berries. It is one of the best pollenizers. Plant freely of this sort.....	.25	.50	3.50
WARFIELD No. 2 (P). —Early and late; very productive, good shipper, good quality; our leading sort; more extensively planted than any other sort, except Dunlap. We have not found any sort that will surpass the Warfield in productiveness or quality of fruit. It will not stand drouth as well as some other sorts.....	.25	.50	3.50

Everbearing Strawberries



The Progressive

We are experimenting with three new sorts of everbearers, the Peerless, Forward and Advance; some of them cost me \$5.00 per dozen. They were planted where they could not be irrigated and the season being extremely dry they have not produced many plants. They had some nice berries and have thrifty plants. Could not sell any of them for less than \$2.00 per dozen.

The three best varieties of Everbearing Strawberries are the Americus, Progressive and Superb. We have about six acres of them, very thrifty. They yielded nice berries until October 24th, when a hard freeze killed all the blossoms and berries.

We found them most fruitful when the plants were not crowded. If planted in hill method, kept free from runners, they would, if allowed enough moisture, bear fruit all summer until freezing time and yield a quart or more to each plant, or about 20,000 quarts per acre. They will also be first to bear in the spring and yield a bountiful crop in June. If planted in the spring it would be better to pick all the fruit stems off until August 1st, thus making stronger plants. After fruiting them in June, mow off the tops and narrow down the rows the same as other sorts are treated. Then cultivate thoroughly and they will bear in early fall and until October.

The Progressive is a very strong grower and will mat together too closely for fruiting purposes unless surplus runners are cut off. It would be better to plant them 1½ feet apart and cut off all runners beyond a row 2 feet wide.

Sometimes a frost in May will ruin the whole crop of the common sorts. The earliest of the Everbearing sorts may be destroyed, but there will be plenty more to follow and you are sure to have a fair crop of berries. No plants have better roots or stand drouth better than the Everbearing. No other sorts than Everbearing are needed for family use. We offer them at greatly reduced prices. Agents may ask you as much for one dozen as we do for 100. One dozen by mail, 50 cents; 25 by mail, 75 cents; 100 by mail, \$2.00; 500 by express, \$8.00; 1,000 by express, \$15.00.

AMERICUS.—A seedling of Pan-American and Louis Gauthier, raised by Mr. Rockhill. This is a most wonderful Everbearing Strawberry; outrivals its parents both in large size and wonderful productiveness. It is strongly staminate, healthy and strong grower; very productive from May until hard freezing weather; very drouth resistant and succeeds better in dry, hot climate than any other variety. Size, medium to large, very firm, uniform shape, bright red through and through. Has the native wild strawberry flavor, which is generally thought to be the height of perfection in quality. Has been thoroughly tested and seems to succeed over a wide range of country; from the extreme north to the extreme south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

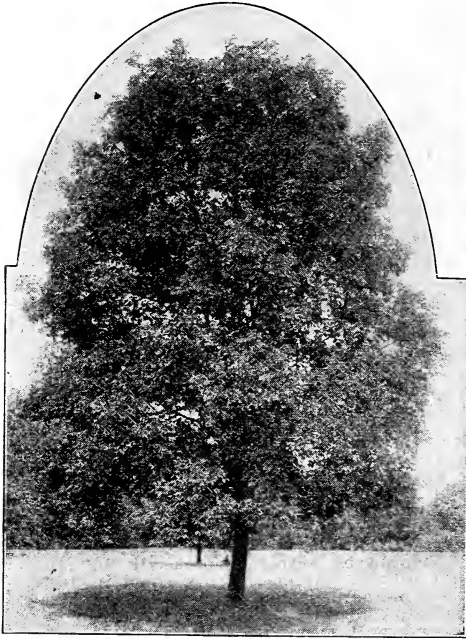
The Progressive is our main sort; strong, healthy grower, free from rust and most prolific bearer of choice berries.

PROGRESSIVE.—Originated in 1908 by Harlow Rockhill of Iowa. The only plant retained out of 4,000 seedlings, and it certainly is a jewel. Plant much like Dunlap, strong, healthy and very hardy; good plant maker. Fruit good medium size, dark red inside and out; blossoms strongly staminate; every bloom makes a perfect berry; bloom and fruit well protected by the foliage, a most valuable feature, as it takes hard freezing to injure the fruit. Progressive is the most perpetual, giving good pickings for over three months in the fall when the weather is favorable. Progressive fruits alike on the new as well as old plants; nothing unusual to see bloom and berries on the new plants even before they take root. Progressive is enormously productive, berries firm, and very delicious. We regard Progressive as our most valuable Fall-bearing Strawberry. It has outyielded all other sorts for us this year, and is still yielding nice berries in November. Some of our customers write us they have picked over one quart per plant from plants set last spring and more to be picked.

SUPERB (S).—Originated by Mr. Samuel Cooper of New York from whom we obtained our plants of this variety. The fruit is large, dark red, glossy, firm and of extra good quality. It is widely advertised by Michigan grower as best of all the everbearing sorts. We find that it is not equal to Progressive for productiveness the first year as Superb only bears fruit on the parent plant the first year while the other sorts also bear on the runner plants which makes an important difference in the yield the first year. It is claimed they excel in yield the second year. Last spring Superb yielded more fruit of superior quality than the common sorts.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

These trees have been transplanted and are well rooted.



Elm
One of the best Hardwood Shade Trees

Ash

	Each	10	100
ASH—			
6 to 8 feet, select.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.85	16.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.20	10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.10	.70	6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.05	.30	2.00
18 to 24 inches, \$5.00 per 1,000.....	...	...	15.00
12 to 18 inches, No. 1, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.			
6 to 12 inches, \$2.50 per 1,000.			

BOX ELDER—

5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	2.75	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.50	10.00
10 to 15-inch seedlings, \$3.50 per 1,000.			
6 to 10-inch seedlings, \$2.50 per 1,000.			

COTTONWOOD—

5 to 6 feet.....	.10	.70	5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.06	.50	4.00
3 to 4 feet, per 1,000, \$6.00.....	.05	.30	1.50
2 to 3 feet, per 1,000, \$5.00.....	.02	.15	1.00
18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 per 1,000.			
12 to 18 inches, \$2.00 per 1,000.			
6 to 12 inches, \$1.50 per 1,000.			

Plenty of cottonwood seedlings this year.

HARDY CATALPA—

6 to 8 feet.....	.20	2.00	15.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.10	.75	4.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.05	.40	2.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.05	.25	1.50
Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches.....	...	1.00	1,000
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches.....	...	\$0.80	\$ 5.00
Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches.....	...	.50	4.00
Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches.....	...	...	2.50

The trees grown from Northern seed are much hardier than those propagated from Southern seed.

CATALPA BUNGEI is a remarkable, dense, round-headed, umbrella topped tree. Price, 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00. Have proved hardy here.

	Each	10	100
ELM—			
8 to 10 feet, select, nursery grown.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
6 to 8 feet, select, nursery grown.....	.30	2.50	20.00
5 to 6 feet, select, nursery grown.....	.20	1.75	15.00
4 to 5 feet, select, nursery grown.....	.15	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet, select, nursery grown.....	.08	.60	5.00
18 to 24 inches, per 1,000, \$5.00.....	...	...	.75
12 to 18 inches, per 1,000, \$4.00.....	...	...	.50
6 to 12 inches, per 1,000, \$2.50.....	...	...	...
CAROLINA POPLAR—			
12 to 15 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.20	1.50	14.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.12	1.00	8.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.06	.50	4.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.05	.35	2.50
SOFT MAPLE—			
10 to 12 feet.....	.60	5.00	...
8 to 10 feet, select.....	.40	3.50	30.00
7 to 8 feet, select.....	.30	2.75	25.00
6 to 7 feet, select.....	.25	2.00	18.00
5 to 6 feet, select.....	.20	1.50	12.00
4 to 5 feet, select.....	.12	1.00	8.00
3 to 4 feet, select.....	.08	.40	3.00
2 to 3 feet.....	...	.25	1.00
12 to 18 inches, per 1,000, \$3.50.....	...	...	.50
18 to 24 inches, per 1,000, \$4.50.....	...	...	.60
6 to 12 inches, per 1,000, \$2.50.....	...	...	...
SUGAR MAPLE—			
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50	...
5 to 6 feet.....	.45	4.00	...
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	5.00	...
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	...	...
MULBERRY, DOWNING & HICKS—			
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.50	...
	Each	10	100
RUSSIAN MULBERRY—			
6 to 8 feet, select.....	.30	2.75	25.00
5 to 6 feet, select.....	.20	1.80	15.00
4 to 5 feet, select.....	.15	1.20	10.00
3 to 4 feet, select.....	.10	.70	5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	...	.30	1.50
18 to 24 inches, \$6.00 per 1,000.....	...	.15	.75
12 to 18 inches, \$5.00 per 1,000.....	...	...	.60
6 to 12 inches, \$3.00 per 1,000.....	...	...	.40
Russian Mulberry is as lasting for posts as Red Cedar.			
NORWAY MAPLE—			
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	3.75	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.50	.....
SYCAMORE—			
8 to 10 feet.....	.45	4.00	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	3.00	28.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	18.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.80	15.00
LINDEN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN—			
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.50	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	3.50	.....
NORWAY POPLAR OR SUDDEN SAWLOG— Claimed to make a tree 2 feet in diameter in 16 years, yet it is stronger and more durable than the Carolina Poplar.			
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	4.50	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.40	12.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.10	.80	6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.05	.40	3.00
HACKBERRY—			
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	3.25	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	18.00
HONEY LOCUST—			
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$6.00 per 1,000.			
Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches, \$3.50 per 1,000.			
BLACK LOCUST—			
Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches, \$5.00 per 1,000.			
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$4.00 per 1,000.			
MOUNTAIN ASH—			
European and oak leaved, 5 to 6 feet.....	.40	3.50	.....
European and oak leaved, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....

RED BUD OR JUDAS TREE—			
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	3.50	.....
HORSE CHESTNUT—			
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	5.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	.....
AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—			
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	.....
WHITE BIRCH—			
Common, 5 to 6 feet.....	.45	4.00	.....
Common, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	.....
Common, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.50	.....
Weeping, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	9.00	.....
Weeping, 5 to 6 feet.....	.80	7.50	.....
Weeping, 4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00	.....
OAK TREES—			
Pin or Red Oak, 5 to 6 feet.....	.60	.....	.....
Pin or Red Oak, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	.....	.....
WEeping WILLOW—			
Wisconsin, 6 feet.....	.40	.....	.....
Kilmarnock and New American, 2-year heads.....	.75	.....	.....
Thurlow, 5 to 6 feet.....	.50	.....	.....
WEeping MULBERRY—			
2-year heads.....	1.00	.....	.....
WEeping ELM—			
2-year heads.....	1.00	.....	.....
WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH—			
2-year heads.....	1.00	.....	.....
BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT—			
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	3.50	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....
RUSSIAN OLIVE—			
3 to 4 feet, very hardy, silver foliage.....	.25	2.20	.....
4 to 5 feet, fragrant bloom.....	.30	2.25	.....
12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.30	2.00
BLACK WALNUT—			
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.80	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$12.00 per 1,000.....	.....	.....	1.50
Each	10	100	.....
LARCH, EUROPEAN—			
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	.....
All the above named trees are nursery grown and transplanted.			
	10	100	1,000
NORWOOD POPLAR CUTTINGS.....	\$.....	\$0.50	\$ 3.00
CAROLINA POPLAR CUTTINGS.....	.....	.40	2.50
WILLOW CUTTINGS, GRAY OR WEeping WILLOW.....	.....	.40	2.50
OSAGE ORANGE, 1-year, No. 1.....	.....	.40	3.00
		10	100
HEDGING—			
Buckthorn, 12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.50	4.00
Japan Quince, 12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.75	6.00
Spirea Von Houttei, 12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.75	6.00
PURPLE LEAVED BARBERRY—			
12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.60	5.00
Thunberg's 12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.75	7.50
CALIFORNIA PRIVET—			
12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.50	3.00
PRIVET, AMOUR RIVER NORTH—			
12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.60	4.50
18 to 24 inches.....	.....	.75	6.00
Amour Privet is hardy. California Privet is not.			

Select Evergreens

Evergreens should be planted in the spring when sap is starting new growth. We handle transplanted trees, which are much safer to transplant than seedlings. Western grown evergreens succeed much better than Eastern trees, as our atmosphere has much less moisture than that of the East. Roots should not get dry for a moment on account of the resinous nature of the sap. Dip the roots in mud thick enough to adhere, and settle good soil about the roots with water. Leave surface about tree basin shape to hold water and mulching. Water thoroughly, but not too often, till November. The Black Hills Spruce and Ponderosa Pine and the Colorado Evergreens are all succeeding well. The Jack Pine is doing remarkably well on the government reservations in this state. It transplants with very little loss. We recommend it for windbreaks instead of cedars. Scotch and Austrian Pines are excellent for windbreaks and stand drouth. White Pine transplants nicely, and is handsomest of the pines, but will not stand extreme drouth.

Jack Pine is not an ornamental tree.

Our Black Hills Spruce are as blue and handsome as the Colorado Blue Spruce.

Evergreens



Scotch Pine



Black Hills Spruce

JACK PINE—

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	\$25.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.25	2.00	15.00
10 to 15 inches.....	.20	1.50	15.00

PONDEROSA OR BULL PINE—

2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	.....
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	2.00	15.00

AUSTRIAN PINE—

12 to 18 inches.....	.25	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.30	2.50	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	.....

SCOTCH PINE—

2 to 2½ feet.....	.35	3.00	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.30	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	2.00	15.00

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—

12 to 18 inches.....	.40	3.50	25.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	4.00	35.00
6 to 12 inches.....	.25	2.00	16.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	.....

NORWAY SPRUCE—

18 to 24 inches.....	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	2.00	15.00

AMERICAN A. VITAE—

2½ to 3 feet.....	.40	3.50	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.30	2.50
12 to 18 inches.....	.20	1.50	12.00

PYRAMIDAL A. VITAE—

18 to 24 inches.....	.50	4.00
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Platte Valley Cedars

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet, transplanted.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
18 to 24 inches, transplanted.....	.25	2.00	\$15.00
12 to 18 inches, transplanted.....	.20	1.50	12.00
Can furnish seedlings from the river in any quantity and size.			
6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$ 6.00
12 to 18 in. seedlings.....	.10	1.00	7.50
18 to 24 in. seedlings.....	.15	1.25	10.00

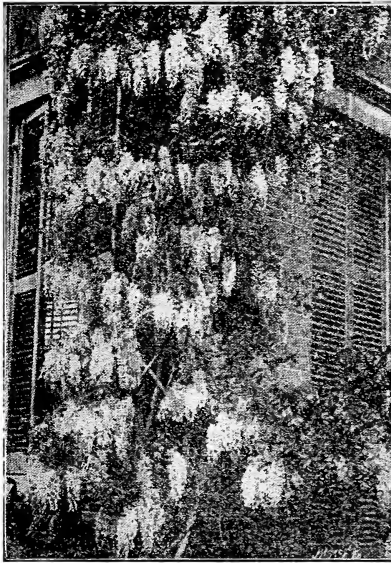
We handle them as carefully as possible, never allowing the roots to dry any.

	Each	10
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—		
12 to 18 inches, Blue.....	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
COLORADO BLUE SELECT—		
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	....
COLORADO SPRUCE—		
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00
KOSTER BLUE GRAFTED, WITH BALL OF EARTH—		
12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	14.00
DOUGLAS SPRUCE—		
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

Ornamental Shrubs

Can send smaller sizes by mail at same price.

	Each	Doz.
ALTHEA, ROSE OF SHARON , blooms from mid-summer until frost, white, red and purple, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
TREE ALTHEA , 3 to 4 feet, Altheas need protection in winter.....	.40	
ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING , two sorts, white and pink, very early.....	.25	2.50
BUTTERFLY BUSH , long spikes of flowers in August and September, a new novelty.....	.25	
CALYCANTHUS , sweet scented shrub, chocolate color, very fragrant....	.25	2.50
CURRANT —Flowering abundantly, early in spring.....	.25	2.50
DEUTZIAS —Hardy flowers, double, white tinged with pink.....	.25	2.50
BARBERRY —Purple leaved, very handsome in fall and winter; 2 to 3 feet; 20c each, ten for \$1.75.		
BARBERRY THUNBERG —Dwarf habits, small foliage, changing to red in the fall. Very pretty singly or in a hedge.....	.25	2.50
EUONYMOUS or BURNING BUSH —Very attractive with its red berries covering the bush from October until Christmas; 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.50
WHITE FRINGE —Delicate fringe-like white flowers.....	.30	3.00
PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE —Large shrub, much admired.....	.25	2.50
HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA —Blooms freely from July until frost, very hardy, 2 feet.....	.25	2.50
HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA , tree form, 3 to 4 feet.....	.40	4.50
HONEYSUCKLE —Upright, Red Tartarian, blossoms in June, very hardy..	.25	2.50
JAPAN QUINCE —Scarlet, early in spring.....	.25	2.50
LILACS —In tree form, grafted, 3 to 4 feet, assorted colors.....	.50	
LILACS —From Japan and China; become trees, snowy white, blooms in June.....	.50	4.00
LILACS —Persian, purple and white.....	.35	3.50
Common purple.....	.20	2.00
Large white flowering.....	.25	2.50
SPIREA, BILLARDIA —Rose colored in spikes.....	.25	2.50
SPIREA, VAN HOUTTEI —Grandest of all Spireas, white, early; called Bridal Wreath.....	.25	2.50
ANTHONY WATERER —Low bush, covered all summer with bright pink or solferino flowers.....	.25	2.50
SNOWBALL —Well known shrub, 2 to 3 feet, tree form 3 to 4 feet 40c....	.25	2.50
SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE —White flower, very fragrant, hardy.....	.25	2.50
WIEGELIAS, PINK AND WHITE —Hardy, bloom in June and July.....	.25	2.50
TAMARISK —Beautiful shrub, small pink and white spikes, in May.....	.25	2.50
FORSYTHIA or GOLDEN BELL —Drooping yellow flowers, very early....	.25	2.50
SUMACH —Fern like leaves, changing to rich red in the autumn.....	.25	2.50
CRANBERRY —High bush, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.50
GOLDEN LEAVED ELDER —Golden foliage and pure white flowers.....	.25	2.50
PRUNUS TRILOBA —Delicate pink flowers, appearing in early spring....	.25	2.50
BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB —When in bloom it presents appearance of being covered with roses; 3 to 4 ft. trees.....	.35	
JAPAN SNOWBALL —A beautiful species from Japan. Pure white, in large globular heads; 2 to 3 ft., protect in winter.....	.35	
SNOWBERRY —Red and white wax-like berries, very late.....	.25	
DOGWOOD —18 to 24 inches.....	.25	



Wistaria



Clematis Paniculata

Ornamental Climbing Vines

	Each	Doz.
WOODBINE —Rapid grower	\$0.20	\$2.00
BIGNONIA or TRUMPET FLOWER —Scarlet, flowers in August, hardy..	.20	2.00
CLEMATIS, COCCINEA —Coral scarlet, bell-shaped flowers, July to October .....	.30	3.00
CLEMATIS, HENRYI —Large white flowers.....	.50	5.00
CLEMATIS, JACKMANNI —Purple flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter....	.50	5.00
CLEMATIS, PANICULATA —White, sweet scented blooms from August until October, very attractive, easily grown, rapid grower.....	.30	3.00
HONEYSUCKLES —Monthly fragrant; grows quick, very fragrant, color red and yellow, blooms till frost comes.....	.25	2.50
HONEYSUCKLES —Scarlet and yellow trumpet; well known sorts, pro- duces inodorous flowers all summer, very hardy.....	.25	2.50
HONEYSUCKLES —Halleana; very fragrant, white and yellow flower....	.25	2.50
MADEIRA VINE —Called Mignonette vine.....	.10	1.00
WISTARIA —Purple, perfectly hardy, fine bloomer.....	.25	2.50
WISTARIA —White, perfectly hardy, fine bloomer.....	.30	3.00
CINNAMON VINE —A fine climber.....	.10	1.00
MATRIMONY VINE —A fast growing vine used for covering screen and ledges. Prevents banks from washing. Small purple flowers.....	.20	2.00

Herbaceous Plants and Bulbs

	Each	Doz.
DAHLIAS —Assorted colors	\$0.20	\$2.00
GLADIOLUS —Assorted colors .....	.10	1.00
PHLOX —Perennial, snowy white to deep red.....	.20	2.00
BLEEDING HEART —An old favorite sort.....	.25	2.50
YUCCA, FILIMENTOSA —Evergreen, blooms in June.....	.25	2.50
PEONIES —These are glorious in flower, delightful fragrance, mixed sorts and pink, red.....	.25	2.50
Fragrant Rose, white, etc.....	.25	2.50
Some new fancy sorts, very handsome; each 50c to \$1.00.		
AURATUM (Gold Banded Japan Lily)—Large flowers.....	.30	3.00
TIGER LILY —Double .....	.20	2.00
GOLDEN GLOW —Like chrysanthemum, very popular, easily grown, strong roots .....	.20	2.00

IRIS —German and Japan.....	.20	2.00
COLUMBINE .....	.20	2.00
CANNAS —Assorted .....	.15	1.50
SHASTA DAISY —A marvelous production.....	.20	2.00
LILY OF THE VALLEY.....	.10	1.00
RIBBON GRASS .....	.15	
BOLTONIA or ASTEROIDS —Aster like, white, flowers in fall.....	.15	1.50
ORIENTAL POPPY —Immense flower, crimson.....	.25	2.50
SWEET WILLIAM —Mixed colors.....	.15	1.50
CALADIUM (Elephant Ear).....	.20	2.00

The following named bulbs should be planted in the spring and taken up in the fall to be kept from freezing. Begonias, Calladium or Elephant's Ear, Cannas, Carnation, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses.

The following should be planted in the fall: Snow drop, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, Tulips. Lilliums can be planted in the fall or spring and Peonies in the fall or spring, but fall is preferred for planting.

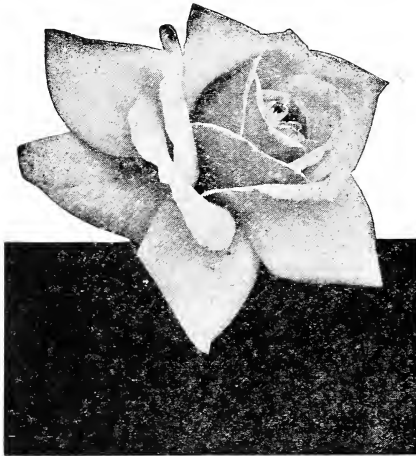
PRICES OF FALL BULBS—

	Each	Doz.
HYACINTHS	\$.12	\$1.20
TULIPS .....	.05	.50
NARCISSUS .....	.04	.40
JONQUILS .....	.03	.30
SNOW DROPS .....	.02	.20

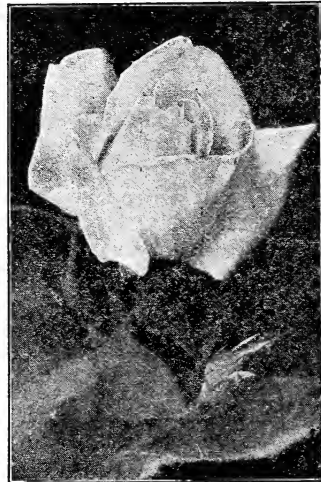
Roses

Our Roses are all very strong two-year-old plants and are not to be compared with the puny green house plants from two-inch pots.

Write U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmer's Bulletin No. 750. It will give you a vast amount of information about Roses. It is free.



Coquette des Alps



Frau Karl Druschki

Hybrid Perpetuals

These are hybrids or crosses between June and Monthly roses, partaking of the hardness of one parent and the perpetual blooming habit of the other. They are by far the most popular family of roses, needing good soil and culture, as they can only bloom on new shoots of the current season. Free manuring after the first crop will insure better blooms later in the season.

Price, strong two-year-old, 25c.

ALFRED COLOMB—Bright carmine red; clear color; large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

ANNE DE DIESBACH (Glory of Paris)—Brilliant carmine pink. A superb garden sort; fragrant, one of the hardiest and best.

BARONNE DE BONSTETTIN—Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon, highly fragrant; very double.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; pure white sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES—Flowers of medium size in large clusters, full and slightly fragrant. Snowy white, sometimes delicately flushed with pale rose.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—Color brilliant crimson; very rich and beautiful; large, perfectly double and a free bloomer.

JOHN HOPPER—Bright rose with a carmine center, large and full.

MADAM CHARLES WOOD—Flowers large; dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer; very fine.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET—Pink; very large and fragrant. As an exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list.

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson, flowers large, fine form, sweet, very double and free bloomer.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Deep rose; large, fine form, fragrant, vigorous grower and hardy. One of the most profuse bloomers.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—New; color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after others are out of flower; exquisite.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep rose color, good foliage and by far the largest variety in cultivation; one of the best.

MAD. PLANTIER—Very double, pure white, extremely hardy.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—One of the best and most valuable roses, both for garden and house culture. Color rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome. Extra large full flowers and fine buds. The plant is a constant bloomer. Each shoot produces a bud. The fragrance is delightful. Vigorous growth and has the ever-blooming qualities of the Tea Rose. Protect in the winter. Each, 35 cents.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Or White American Beauty—A pure paper white, free flowering, large size Hybrid Perpetual. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one. 30 cents.

P. C. DE ROHAN—Dark crimson changing to maroon.

ULRICH BRUNER—Brilliant cherry crimson, very strong grower.

CLO—Flesh color, shading to rose in the center, large and fine form.

Climbing Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The famous crimson clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy, the plant looks like a mass of double crimson flowers when in bloom. The panicles are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Perfectly hardy anywhere. Price, 25 cents each.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants often making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a season. 25 cents each.

WHITE RAMBLER—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white. 25 cents each.

"BABY RAMBLER"—A dwarf (bush, not climbing) form of Crimson Rambler and furthermore, ever-blooming. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors. Has the same bright crimson color as the Climbing Rambler, and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time on plants of fair size. "Baby Rambler" is one of the best red roses for bedding, and is going to be just as popular and as extensively planted as the climbing form has been. May be grown in pots. 2-year plants, 35 cents each.



Crimson Rambler.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, is almost white; very double and fragrant, 25 cents each.

GREENVILLE, OR SEVEN SISTERS—Purple crimson and pink, not quite hardy. 25 cents each.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—Bright rose color; large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose. 25 cents each.

A Blue Rose

The Greatest Rose Novelty of the Century.

The New Rambler—(Violet Blue)—Hailed by the German rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely cornflower blue rose, is a seedling of Crimson Rambler, very vigorous and hardy and free blooming. 50 cents each.

New Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler Rose

A sort of the well-known and famous Crimson Rambler climbing rose. This new rose produces its lovely flowers until killing frosts further growth. 35 cents.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Flowers in clusters of 25 to 30 of a beautiful shell-pink. A rapid climber. 25 cents.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Same as above only the blossoms are white. 25 cents.

THOUSAND BEAUTY ROSE—A new climbing rose, producing on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe the variations, hence the very fitting name. Blooming profusely from beginning of June until last of July. Colors run from tender rose to bright rose and carmine with white and yellow tints showing; a strong grower and hardy. 35 cents.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—The only strictly perpetual blooming climber now known. Extremely hardy; blooms early in the spring, and continues until the ground freezes solid. Very fragrant; beautiful form; especially valuable for buttonhole bouquets. Deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red, like an apple bloom, nearly double. 30 cents.

Moss Roses

The Moss Rose is as hardy as any rose can be, and an extra vigorous grower. They are much admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds. While they bloom but once a year, the flowers are large, beautiful and plentiful.

CAPT. JOHN INGRAM—Dark, velvety purple, full and fine. 25 cents.

GLORY OF MOSSES—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful. 25 cents each.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white. It blooms in large clusters. 25 cents each.

Austrian Roses

This class flowers on extreme ends of wood of previous season's growth; very little pruning is therefore required.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine. 30 cents.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose. 30 cents each.

Rugosa Roses

ALBA—A splendid white variety; highly scented. 30 cents.

CARMAN—A hybrid obtained by crossing the Pink Rugosa with Harrison's Yellow. Flowers the color of Gen. Jacqueminot and bloom in clusters, continuing nearly all summer. A strong grower, handsome foliage; hardy. 30 cents each.

RUBRA—Bright rosy-crimson; flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub. 30 cents.

Hybrid Wichuriana Roses. Price 25c.

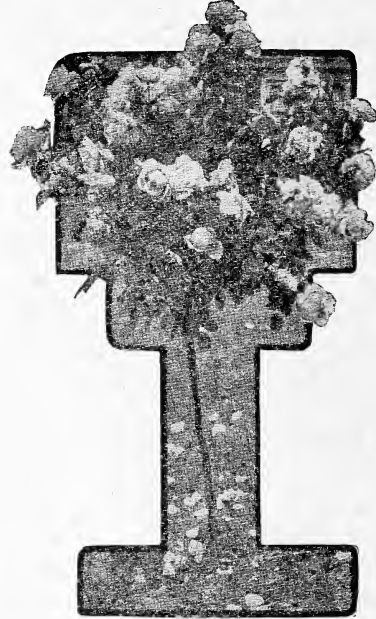
MANDA'S TRIUMPH—The flowers are medium-sized, perfectly double to the center, pure white and very fragrant. The plant is an erect grower, has handsome dark green foliage, is entirely hardy, and bears its lovely flowers in large clusters.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY, or RED LA FRANCE—Large and full, highly perfumed, and of first quality in every respect. Flowers are produced in extraordinary profusion.

We can procure from greenhouse growers Bourbon, Noisette and Tea Roses for any who wish to grow such indoors or out. See our Descriptive Catalogue for description of many ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, etc., not listed here.

Tree Roses

These are grafted on hardy rose stalks 4 to 5 feet high, are tree shaped and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn, or as border plants along the sidewalk or driveway. They are coming into pop-



ular favor and at the low price we are offering them this year anyone can set out a few of these pretty tree roses in his yard or on the lawn.

CRIMSON RAMBLER TREE ROSE—No other rose is so well adapted for growing in tree form. The branches droop gracefully and reach nearly down to the ground, thus forming a regular weeping tree. 75 cents each.

HYBRID PERPETUAL TREE ROSE—These hardy and free blooming roses we have in tree form and can furnish the following colors: Red, White and Yellow. 75 cents each; 10 for \$6.50.

BABY RAMBLER TREE ROSE—A most attractive novelty in hardy roses. Budded on strong, straight stems four feet high; the round, bushy, Baby Rambler tops at all times a perfect mass of crimson bloom. The most florescent and striking of all tree roses. 75 cents each.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Large, rich scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; fragrant, and flowers in great abundance all summer. Valuable for bedding.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, double and superb form. Flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form perfect. Sweetest and most useful of all roses.

Spraying Calendar

Although much has been written on the subject of spraying, the information is so scattered that it cannot readily be brought together. In the preparation of this calendar the most important points regarding sprays have been selected and arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, and when to make the applications. The more important insect and fungous enemies are also mentioned, so that a fairly clear understanding of the work can be obtained by examining the table below. When making applications advised, other enemies than those mentioned are also kept under control, for only the most serious ones could be named in so brief an outline. The directions given have been compiled from the latest results obtained by leading horticulturists and entomologists, and they may be followed with safety.

NOTICE.—The number of applications given in each case has particular reference to localities in which fungous and insect enemies are most abundant. If your crops are not troubled when some applications are advised, it is unnecessary to make any.

	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application
Apples (Scab, Coddling Moth, Bud Moth.)	Just before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	Just before blossoms open, bordeaux. For bud moth, arsenites when buds open.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, bordeaux and arsenites.	Eight to 12 days later bordeaux.
Cabbage (Worms, Aphis.)	When worms first appear, kerosene emulsion.	Repeat in 7 to 10 days if plants are not heading.	If worms reappear, repeat if not heading.	After heads form use saltpeper for worms; a teaspoonful to a gallon of water.
Carnation (Rust and other fungous diseases, Red Spider.)	When rust is first noticed, Bordeaux. For Red Spider, kerosene emulsion.	For rust repeat first in 10 to 14 days. For Red Spider, repeat in 3 to 4 days.	Repeat second, using ammoniacal carbonate of copper if plants are in bloom.	Repeat second if necessary.
Cherry (Rot, Aphis, Slug and Curculio.)	As buds are breaking, bordeaux. When aphis appear, kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air-slacked lime.	Ten to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, bordeaux.	Ten to 14 days later ammoniacal copper carbonate.
Currant (Mildew, Worms.)	At first sight of worms, Paris green.	If worms reappear, repeat. If leaves mildew, bordeaux.	If worms still trouble, hellebore.	
Gooseberry (Mildew, Worms.)	When leaves expand, bordeaux. For worms, Paris green.	Ten to 14 days later repeat.	Ten to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate.	Repeat in 10 to 14 days if necessary.
Grape (Fungous diseases, Flea Beetle.)	Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution. For flea beetle, Paris green	When leaves are half grown, bordeaux, Paris green for larvae of flea beetle.	As soon as fruit has set, bordeaux.	Ten to 14 days later, if any disease appears, bordeaux.
Nursery Stock (Fungous Diseases)	When buds appear, bordeaux.	Repeat at intervals of 10 to 14 days.		
Peach, Apricot (Rot, Mildew.)	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.	As soon as fruit has set, bordeaux.	Ten to 12 days later repeat.	When fruit is nearly grown, ammoniacal copper carbonate.
Pears (Coddling-Moth Psylla, Leaf Blight, Scab.)	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	Just before blossoms open, bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion for psylla when leaves open.	After blossoms have fallen, bordeaux and arsenites.	Ten to 12 days later repeat if necessary.
Plum (Rot, Fungous Growths, Curculio.)	As buds start, copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, bordeaux Paris green. Begin to jar trees for curculio.	Ten to 12 days later repeat.	Ten to 23 days later bordeaux.
Potato (Beetles, Blight.)	When beetles first appear, arsenites.	When vines are 2-3 grown, bordeaux; arsenites for beetles if necessary.	Ten to 15 days later repeat if necessary.	Ten to 15 days bordeaux if necessary.
Quince (Leaf and Fruit Spot, Rot.)	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, bordeaux and arsenites.	Ten to 12 days later bordeaux.	Ten to 21 days later bordeaux.
Raspberry, Blackberry (Anthracnose, Rust.)	Before buds break, copper sulphate solution.	When new canes are one foot high, bordeaux mixture.		During summer, if rust appears, bordeaux.
Rose (Mildew, Black Spot, Red Spider Aphis.)	Mildew, keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to a paste.	Black spot, spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate.	Red Spider, kerosene emulsion to underside of foliage.	Aphis, kerosene emulsion.
Strawberry (Rust.)	Just before blossoms open, bordeaux.	As first fruits are setting, bordeaux.	When first fruits are ripening ammoniacal copper carbonate.	When last of fruit is harvested, bordeaux.
Tomato (Rot, Blight.)	At first appearance of rot or blight, bordeaux	Repeat if diseases are not checked.		

Formulas

Black knot on plums or cherries should be cut out and burned as soon as discovered. For aphides or plant lice use kerosene emulsion on all plants.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate	6 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate	1 ounce
Ammonia .....	.....

... Enough to dissolve the copper
Water

Water 9 gallons
The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purposes as Bordeaux.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate	1 pound
Water	15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green	1 pound
Water	250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

Fresh White Hellebore.....	1 ounce
Water	3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

Arsenate of Lead is used mostly for spraying trees. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap	½ pound
Boiling Water	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.



Books

We will furnish any of the books in this list at prices annexed, postpaid:

Amateur Fruit Growing, 134 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.
 Vegetable Gardening, 252 pages, cloth \$1.00, paper 50c.
 Farm Wind Breaks and Shelter Belts, 69 pages, paper 25c.
 The Gold Mine in Front Yard, a book about flowers, 280 pages, cloth \$1.00.
 Evergreens and How to Grow Them, 100 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.
 The Country Kitchen, a practical cook book, 154 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.
 Poultry Manual, poultry culture in all its branches, 148 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.
 Can furnish any other agricultural book you may want.

Write the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., Division of Publication, for list of Farmers' Bulletins. They are free for the asking.

Special Bargain Lists

For the Home Grower.

COLLECTION A. Bear early to late.

50 Bederwood, 50 Dunlap, 25 Progressive Everbearing. Total 125 Plants. Price only \$1.00, postpaid. Worth \$1.50.

COLLECTION B. Bear early to late.

50 Warfield, 50 Dunlap, 50 Progressive Everbearing and 40 St. Regis Everbearing Raspberries for \$2.00, postpaid. Save 50c on the collection.

COLLECTION C. Early to late.

50 each Bederwood, 50 Dunlap, 50 Everbearing, 25 Everbearing Raspberries and 25 Black Raspberries for \$2.50, express paid.

COLLECTION E.

100 Everbearing, two best sorts. 50 St. Regis Raspberry Everbearing Sort for \$3.00, express or mail paid. Save 50c and postage.

Collection K

This I call my **Home-Garden Collection**, and it should be planted by everyone who has a home to provide for and a piece of land at his disposal, whether it be in a city lot or a large farm. A plentiful supply of berries, fresh from the vines, will give more health and pleasure to the average family than can be bought in any other way at so small an outlay. Did you ever see a child, big or little, that did not love berries? Will your conscience allow you to continue to deprive them of this wholesome fruit? And, come to think of it, would you not enjoy yourself picking fresh, luscious berries from your own garden, which are not to be compared with the stale, moldy and bruised berries which you buy from the corner grocery? Plant Collection K; give it good attention, and you will never regret it. I will send varieties best suited to your locality and climate as follows:

- 100 Black Raspberry plants in two varieties.
- 200 Strawberry plants in four varieties. 50 of them Everbearing sorts.
- 100 Red Raspberry plants in two varieties.
- 25 Currant bushes in two varieties.
- 12 Gooseberry bushes in two varieties.
- 50 Blackberry Plants in two varieties.
- 50 Dewberry plants in one variety.
- 12 Grape-vines, assorted.
- 100 Asparagus roots.

**My Price for the Entire Collection is \$10, or
 One-Half of the Plants for \$5.25
 You Save \$2.50 on This Collection**

PARCEL POST

The following table shows zone rates:

Rate within 50 miles zone,	5c first pound.....	3c each additional pound
Rate within 150 miles zone,	6c first pound.....	4c each additional pound
Rate within 300 miles zone,	7c first pound.....	5c each additional pound
Rate within 600 miles zone,	8c first pound.....	6c each additional pound
Rate within 1,000 miles zone,	9c first pound.....	7c each additional pound
Rate within 1,400 miles zone,	10c first pound.....	9c each additional pound
Rate within 1,800 miles zone,	11c first pound.....	10c each additional pound

Nothing But Best Selected Stock is Used in Our Collections

Don't forget to order a

Lenox Sprayer

You need it for plants
indoors and out, and for
Laundry work.

A cake of Tobacco Soap
with each sprayer.

We send
them
postpaid.

Fifty cents for one sprayer
and bulb and one cake
of soap.

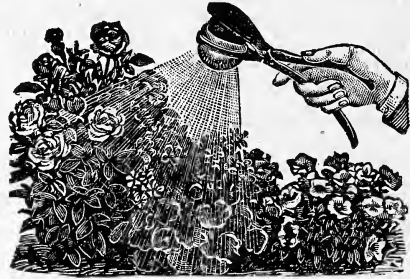
We call your attention
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*Farm Journal and
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You can get great value
for little money.

SPRAYING UNDER THE LEAVES

An excellent hand plant sprayer to keep
the insects and dust off and otherwise
keep them healthful.



Makes House Plants Bloom. Let Your Wife See This

FOR INDOOR PLANTS

Sent complete
with
two extra bulbs
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Real Success With Your House Plants



\$ **1.00**

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Spraying Under the Leaves

THE THING LONG NEEDED

Just what mother was long looking for.

A Cake of Tobacco Soap Free with Each

Make Suds and Spray

Your Plants Will Surprise You

Also 2 extra bulbs for Laundry use all \$1.00

Do not forget to order one with your plants,
you need it

Copy of State Entomologist's Certificate of Nursery Inspection

No. 64

This is to certify that on the 25th day of July, 1916, the growing stock and premises of the North Bend Nurseries, J. W. Stevenson, Proprietor, of North Bend, Nebraska, was inspected, and no San Jose scale was found nor indications that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity, and the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests and fungous diseases.

LAWRENCE BRUNER, State Entomologist.

By R. W. DAWSON, Deputy.

This certificate is good until July 1, 1917.