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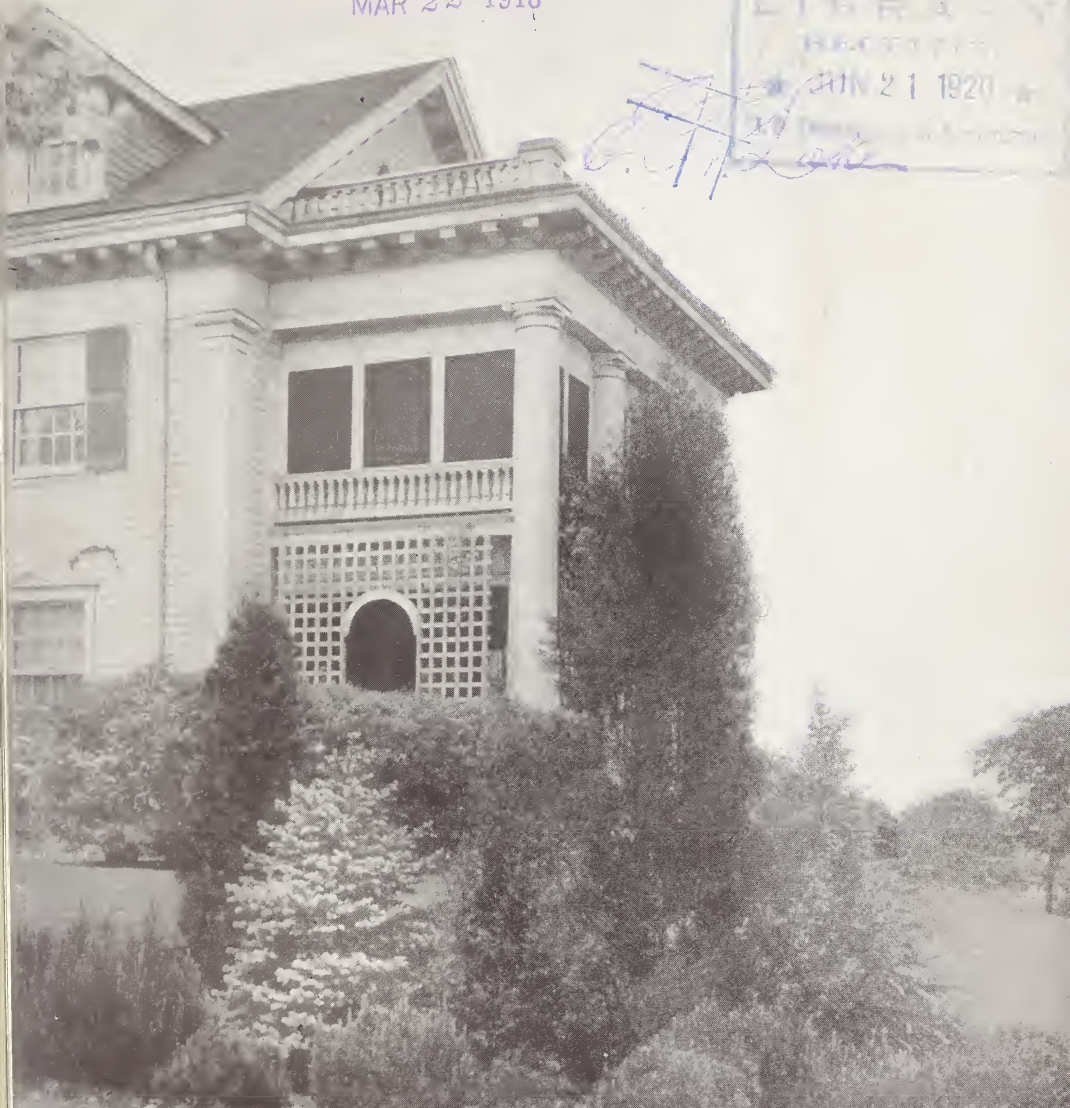
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AUGUSTINE & CO
 NURSERYMEN
 NORMAL ILLINOIS

ANNOUNCEMENT

Guarantee of Genuineness—We exercise the greatest care to have all stock pure and true to label, and we hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace the stock that may prove untrue to label, or refund the money paid, when promptly notified, but it is mutually understood, and agreed, between ourselves and the purchaser, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees or plants.

Responsibility—Our responsibility extends only to those purchasing direct from us.

Prices—Prices herein given are subject to change without notice. Five will be furnished at 10 rate; fifty at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

Claims—For shortage, damage in transportation, or otherwise, we must be notified in order that same may be adjusted while the details are fresh in mind.

Terms of Payment—Cash with order unless otherwise arranged. Remit by New York, Chicago or St. Louis draft; Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to Augustine & Co., or by Registered Letter. Goods will be sent C. O. D. when one-half the amount is sent with the order.

Substituting—Unless order is marked, no substitution, should the supply of a variety be exhausted which will occasionally occur in all establishments, especially when the packing season is about over, it is our custom to substitute a sort, giving correct name, of equal or better value than the variety ordered, and when such is not in stock, the number will be left unfilled and the money returned.

Packing—At the prices quoted no charge will be made for packing, baling or boxing, nor for delivery to the carriers at freight depots or express offices.

Shipping—After delivering goods to the forwarders in perfect condition, our control ceases, also our responsibility. When explicit directions are not given as to route and manner in which goods are to be shipped, we use our best judgment in selecting a route, but in no case can we be responsible for losses thereby. But all orders lost or spoiled in transit we refill free. The Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Lake Erie & Western, and Big Four railroads, radiating as they do in ten different directions, and making direct connections with nearly every important trunk line in the country, afford the very best shipping facilities. Small packages should be shipped by express. The expense of shipping by express on medium sized orders is seldom more than by freight and often less.

The Spring Packing Season—Begins about March 1, and continues through April and into May. The fall season begins about October 1, and continues until cold weather sets in. We can ship by express to Southern points any time during the winter months.

Shipping by Mail—We have had so many orders and inquiries for stock to be sent by mail that we make a special mailing price on all kinds of trees and plants that can be shipped by Parcel Post.

Ordering—Order early by all means. There are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, besides the discounts. Nothing is to be gained by ordering late and then early orders find full stock. Please use order sheet. Write plainly; give Postoffice, County and State, be particular to state how the goods are to be shipped, whether by mail, freight or express, and give route. Keep a copy of the order and check off the trees, plants, etc., when they arrive.

Transplanting Risk—The greatest care is used to have all stock in perfect condition, full of life and vitality, and packed in a manner to insure its arrival at destination in the same condition. The treatment stock receives in planting and afterwards, as well as the weather conditions, all of which we have no control over, are deciding factors in the growth of the stock.

Our prices are based on one small profit over the cost of growing the stock, and we cannot assume transplanting risk except at an advanced price, and prearranged condition of sale. Every order that is filled is handled and carefully inspected by men of many years experience in this work.

Freedom From Disease

Of great value to the planter is the fact that we have our nurseries and surrounding grounds examined each year by the department of Entomology at Champaign, and a certificate showing freedom from injurious insects, scale or diseases, accompanies every shipment we make.



NIAGARA GRAPE

Catalog No. 51

AUGUSTINE & CO., NURSERYMEN

Established 1867

NORMAL, ILL.

OUR COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

Our cover illustrations for several years back have been carefully selected to be of educational value. To show what has and can be done in Illinois to make home life more enjoyable, more worth while.

This season we are using two pictures of homes in McLean County, one of evergreens and one of ornamental shrubbery. Both simple plantings but priceless in showing artistic and refined taste and appreciations of beautiful things of life worth while.

Where advantage is not taken of shrubbery and flowers in home grounds, much of the charm and pleasure of home life will be missed. Such plantings are not only valuable from the commercial standpoint, but they are accomplished easily, and with little expense. It is a pleasure to see the wonderful awakening along these lines, taking place here in the middle west. The small part we have had in this great work has been a real pleasure.

Landscape Gardening and Ornamental Planting

Landscape Gardening is not, as some think, a fixed art. Its greatest worth and pleasure lies in the expression of distinctive ideals and taste, just as does the matter of dress or decorating the interior of the house.

The adaptation of the principles of local color, rather than a gaudy imitative style, is much to be preferred.

Our people, climate, soil, and surroundings are altogether different from any other section of the world, and our plantings to be artistic and represent us, must develop the charm and beauties we have at hand, and not imitate some little Japanese garden or a formal European planting as inappropriate as a bull in a china shop.

The highest possible motive in Landscape Gardening is to restore and intensify one's own native landscape. You can do it, no matter where you live nor how much you spend.

The time has now passed, in the middle west, when one with any conception of the beautiful or appreciation of things worth while in life, is willing to forego the pleasures and benefits of trees, shrubs and flowers around the home.

How and What to Plant

Our native trees, shrubs and flowers are always best where they can be used. If possible they should form a reasonable percentage of our planting.

You will find lists of plants in this catalog suited to different uses and locations, including what native plants are now in the trade and foreign plants suited to their respective uses.

We will take pleasure in assisting you to the right selection of plants for your planting. We are better prepared than ever to do all kinds of Landscape Gardening, furnish full plans and specifications and supply you plants in any quantity of the highest quality.

This Catalog is an abbreviated edition of our 65 page Illustrated catalog and describes the standard, better known varieties, but to those desiring more detailed information we will be pleased to mail our more complete catalog, which is sent out only on request.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

AMORPHA: **False Indigo.** ***A. Fruticosa**—An excellent native shrub covered with great quantities of spikes of dark purple velvety flowers in early summer.

ARALIA: **A. Pentaphylla**—4 to 6 feet. Valuable for its excellent, bright foliage. Branches covered with short thorns.

***A. Spinosa**—**Devil's Club**—6 to 8 feet. A strong growing, rugged plant with large, decidedly tropical looking leaves. Branches thickly covered with long spines.

AMYGDALUS: **Flowering Almond.** **A. Communis**—3 to 5 feet. Old fashioned favorites, slender upright branches, covered in April and May with a mass of very double flowers.

BERBERIS: **Barberry.** **B. Illicifolia (Holly Leaved)**—3 to 5 feet. A flat leaved evergreen plant with holly-like leaves, perfectly hardy and beyond question the best of its class, a rare plant of exceptional value in Illinois.

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's or Japanese)—4 feet. The finest of all the Barberries, grows in compact form, spiney stems, foliage fine and dense, changing to brilliant red in fall, the clusters of red berries hanging on all winter. Much used for hedge and borders.

B. Vulgaris (Red Fruited)—5 to 6 feet. Foliage bright green, yellow. Blossoms in May, densely covered with red fruit, hanging on till late winter.

B. Vulgaris, Atropurpurea (Purple Leaved)—5 feet. Similar to the red fruited except purple foliage.

CALYCANTHUS: **Spice Bush.** ***C. Floridus**—6 feet. Sweet scented shrub, wood and flowers have a delightful fragrance, blooms in profusion, flowers size of double tube-rose, dark brown or purple.

CARAGANA: **Siberian Pea Tree.** **C. Arborescens**—7 feet. A valuable shrub from Siberia, delicate fern-like foliage and producing a profusion of yellow pea-like flowers in May and June.

CEPHALANTHUS: ***Occidentalis (Button Bush)**—3 to 6 feet. Native to Illinois, ball-like clusters of small white flowers, July to September.

CORNUS: **Dogwood.** One of the best known and most prized shrubs. Most valuable for foliage and bark (except *C. Florida*), and it should have frequent and severe pruning for best results.

***C. Amomum—Sericea—Silky Dogwood**—4 to 6 feet. An excellent native variety, dark green foliage, and purplish red stems, fruit blue.

***C. Florida**—The white flowered dogwood, attains the height of a small tree 15 to 20 feet. A profusion of white blossoms in May, followed in the fall by red berries and brilliant foliage.

***C. Paniculata—Gray Dogwood**—Another of our native dogwoods, refined foliage, free blooming, with white fruits in the fall.

C. Siberica Alba (Siberian or Red Barked)—8 feet. Brilliant scarlet bark, fine for winter effect and showy summer foliage.

***C. Stoloniifera**—The finest native red barked dogwood, perfectly hardy and one of the best.

***C. Stoloniifera, Var. Flaviramea—Yellow Branched Dogwood**—A form of native *Stoloniifera* dogwood with golden yellow branches.

CRATAEGUS: **Thorn.** ***C. Crux Galli (Cockspur Thorn)**—A native thorn, beautiful flowers in spring, followed by red fruits in profusion in fall. A typical prairie tree.

*Native of Illinois.

C. Oxycanthus—English Hawthorn—6 to 7 feet. To be found in all old English gardens. A beautiful, small growing tree, bearing great masses of single white fragrant flowers in May.

CORYLUS: Hazel. ***C. Americana—Hazel**—This native hazel is an excellent shrub with good foliage. It bears the well-known hazel nut in profusion.

DEUTZIA: (Three to Six Feet.) D. Crenata—In both double, white and rose color, gives a wealth of bloom in May and June.

D. Gracilis—A dwarf growing compact variety, completely covered with small white blossoms in June. One of the best. Always low. 1 to 2 feet.

D. Pride of Rochester—A very popular sort, pure white, double, large blossom and cluster. May and June.

D. Lemoine—Single white. Not quite as heavy a grower as Crenata, but refined. A beauty.



CORNUS STOLONIFERA
The Best Native Red Branched Dogwood

*Native of Illinois.

DIERVILLA: *Weigelia*. **D. Candida**—One of the good Weigelias. Pure white.

D. Eva Rathke—The finest of all Weigelias, and very rare, during July a mass of deep crimson bloom, one of the most showy and charming shrubs grown.

D. Rosea—Beautiful, well known shrub with rose colored flowers, coming in May and June.

ELAEAGNUS: **E. Angustifolia (Russian Olive)**—10 to 15 feet. A unique flowering tall growing shrub, resembles the olive in wood and its silver leaves and fruit.

EUONYMUS: **Strawberry or Spindle Tree. *E. Atropurpureus (Americana)**—**Strawberry Tree**—7 to 8 feet. Foliage hangs on late in the fall, changing to brilliant colors and bright crimson fruits, borne in profusion.

E. Europaeus—7 to 8 feet. The well-known strawberry tree, or burning bush, the fruits borne in great profusion.



FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA—Golden Bell

*Native of Illinois.

FORSYTHIA: Golden Bell (Six to Seven Feet.) *F. Fortunei*—A splendid blooming sort, rather upright habit, yellow bark.

F. Intermedia—As the name implies, about half upright in growth, a profuse bloomer, and very desirable.

F. Suspensa—A profuse bloomer, and an attractive, charming plant with its long, slender, drooping branches.

F. Viridissima—Dark green and upright habit of growth, also a profuse bloomer.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS: *Althea* or Rose of Sharon (Seven to Ten Feet—August to October.) A valuable late summer blooming shrub. We have the finest budded sorts in both double and single flowers. Colors white, blue, rose, red and purple.

HYDRANGEA: **H. Arborescens*—Our native hydrangea, bloom of fair quality, hardy and good foliage. Strong grower, large leaves.

H. Arborescens Sterilis—"Hills of Snow"—5 to 6 feet. A new variety, similar in many respects to *Paniculata*, but commences to bloom in June and lasts till September, flowers finally changing from pure white to green. New and rare.

H. Paniculata Grandiflora—6 feet. Undoubtedly the most popular shrub grown. The flowers come in late summer and last till heavy frost. They are borne in great panicles, changing from pure white to rose and bronze. Can supply in bush or tree form.

LIGUSTRUM: Privet (Five to Six Feet). *L. Amurense* (North)—The best for hedge in the north, has stood twenty degrees below zero, upright growth.

L. Iboti—Another hardy variety almost identical to *Regels*, except the branches are not quite so drooping.

L. Regelianum (*Regels*)—A grand hardy variety that has a weeping habit at ends of branches, make beautiful specimen plants. This is one of the best shrubs for border and foundation planting.

L. Siberica—This is a comparatively new Privet, which we believe will become the most popular variety for hedge where hardiness is essential. It is absolutely hardy, beautiful rich green foliage, and strong grower.

L. Sinensis—Small leaved, glossy green, Chinese Privet. Quite dwarfish and dense growth.

LONICERA: Upright or Bush Honeysuckle. The upright honeysuckles are among the best of our shrubs, grow strong with beautiful flowers and foliage, very sweet scented and ornamental.

L. Bella Albida—The most rapid grower and brightest green foliage of any upright honeysuckle; a free bloomer.

L. Ledibori—Another new, rare and distinct variety, leaves dark green, a splendid shrub, free blooming.

L. Morrowi—A valuable Japanese variety, white, changing to yellow, one of the best border and foundation plants.

L. Tartarica—White, pink and red. May. Nothing better.

LYCIUM: *L. Chilense*—Box Thorn—2 to 3 feet. A shrub form of matrimony vine, that will grow and flourish under the most trying conditions.

PHILADELPHUS: *Syringa*. *P. Avalanche*—More slender and graceful than other varieties. Almost covered with snow-white flowers.

P. Coronarius—Mock Orange—5 to 7 feet. These deliciously fragrant old-fashioned shrubs are as popular as ever. The great clusters of snow white blossoms fill the air with perfume during June.

*Native of Illinois.

P. Coronarius Aureus—Golden Mock Orange—Similar to *Coronarius* except leaves are a delicate golden green. A really refined golden leaved plant.

***P. Grandiflorus**—Similar to *Coronarius*, except two or three weeks later, blossoms are much larger, and without odor. A native.

PYRUS: Quince—Japanese Flowering. P. Japonica—6 to 8 feet. One of the finest shrubs to bloom in earliest spring, sometimes called "burning bush," from the profuse crimson flowers.

RHAMNUS: Buckthorn. R. Catharticus—6 to 9 feet. A fine vigorous shrub with excellent dark green foliage, white blossoms, followed by small black berries. One of the very best hardy hedge plants.

R. Frangula—Similar to above, though a little more vigorous in growth and more refined. A splendid tall growing shrub.

RHODOTYPOS: R. Kerrioides—3 to 5 feet. Single, white flowers in May, very ornamental. The foliage of this plant is exceptionally fine, and as an all around shrub is undoubtedly the best of the *Kerrias*.

RHUS: Sumach. If the Sumach were not a native plant, but had been discovered in China or Japan, and especially if it were a little more difficult to grow and cost more, its great value as an ornamental plant would probably be better appreciated.

***R. Aromatica**—3 to 5 feet. Flowers yellow on short spikes, appearing before the foliage, leaves bright and shining, exhaling a strong, pleasant and spicy odor. The fruits are coral red.



THE DAINTY BRIDAL WREATH—SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

*Native of Illinois.

***R. Copalina**—The ILLINOIS SUMACH—Dwarfish, though specimens will attain considerable height if not trimmed back. Foliage a brilliant glossy green. The latest of the Sumachs to bloom. The crimson fruits and brilliant foliage in autumn give a wonderful wealth of color.

R. Glabra—Smooth Sumach—Another excellent native variety with smoother bark. Has the same characteristic brilliant foliage and fruits in autumn.

***A. Glabra Laciniata**—Fern-leaved form of the *Glabra* distinct from *Typhina* fern-leaved, more dwarfish in growth, and in our opinion the finest of the whole list.

***R. Typhina**—Staghorn—8 to 10 feet. Named for its peculiar growth of branches, which resemble a stag's horn in angular growth. Has the brilliant fruits and foliage in autumn.

***R. Typhina Laciniata**—Fern Leaved—This is probably the most distinct of all Sumachs, a sort of the typical *Typhina*. Foliage deeply cut, resembling fern leaves. Has a decided tropical look, resembling in some respects a tree fern.

SAMBUCUS: Elder. ***S. Canadensis**—Native black berried elder, great masses of white bloom followed by black berries in fall.

***S. Canadensis Acutifolia**—Cut Leaved—The fern-like foliage, and drooping habit make it a valuable and artistic shrub. Always attracts attention. Decidedly valuable and handsome.

S. Nigra Aurea—Golden Elder—A brilliant golden leaved variety, very useful for contrasts and striking effects, quite popular.

***S. Racemosa**—Blossoms profusely, but its great charm lies in its masses of red berries, ripening in July.

SPIREA: Meadow Sweet. Of all the summer blooming shrubs, probably none are more used than the Spireas, some of the varieties giving bloom from early spring till frost.

S. Anthony Waterer, Bumalda—3 feet. Crimson, profuse bloomer, flowers all summer.

S. Billardii—Commences to bloom in June and lasts till September. Beautiful pink spikes in profusion. An old-time favorite.

S. Callosa Alba—2 feet. Pure white, with beautiful masses of flowers all summer.

S. Multiflora Arguta—Blossoms very early and even before leaves are full grown, it is a mass of beautiful white, fragrant bloom. Not as tall growing as *Van Houttei*.

S. Opulifolia—4 to 6 feet. The best native spirea and one of the strongest and healthiest of the list. Large, flat clusters of pure white blossoms in June.

***S. Opulifolia Aurea**—The Golden Leaved Spirea—Identical to the above, except the leaves have a golden tinge.

S. Prunifolia—5 to 6 feet. The bridal wreath of eastern states. Small double white button-like flowers and glossy green foliage.

S. Reevesiana—Beautiful white flowers in early spring. Similar in some respects to *Van Houttei*.

***S. Salicifolia**—Very similar to *Billardi*, blooms all summer, pink spikes.

S. Thunbergii—3 feet. The fine, delicate, slender leaves and branches, with its profuse blossoms in early May, make it especially valuable for planting at base of taller shrubs.

S. Van Houttei, Bridal Wreath—4 to 6 feet. The most popular of the spireas, when in bloom in May and June, one of the most charming shrubs in existence. It deserves to be, as it is the most popular of all flowering shrubs.

*Native of Illinois.



SPIREA OPULIFOLIA—THE NATIVE SPIREA

SYRINGA: The Lilacs. Since the introduction of the new French varieties of budded lilacs, the lilac has become more popular than ever. They now compose some of the grandest shrubs we have. The budded varieties do not sucker and blossom while quite young.

S. Vulgaris—Common purple.

S. Vulgaris Alba—Common white.

S. Persica—Persian Purple—Probably the most popular of all lilacs. Great loose panicles of delightfully fragrant flowers that cover nearly the entire bush.

S. Alfonse Lavelle—Double, immense panicles, blue lilac.

S. Belle de Nancy—Double, very large clusters, brilliant satiny rose, with white center, having a delightful perfume. Superb.

S. Charles X. Single. A strong vigorous grower, having excellent bright foliage. Large trusses, rather loose, red tinged purple.

S. Frau Dammam—Single, great trusses of medium sized flower, pure white.



MADAME LEMOINE

S. Josikaea—Hungarian Lilac—Single. A very fine distinct variety, forming a small tree. Beautiful light purple clusters in June, after all other lilacs are done blooming.

S. LaTour d'Auvergne—Double. Very large blossoms, violet purple. A profuse bloomer, and very fine.

S. Madame Lemoine—A superb double white.

S. Princess Alexandria—Single, large panicles, one of the first whites.

S. Pres. Grevy—Double. The flowers and panicles are very large, color a delicate blue.

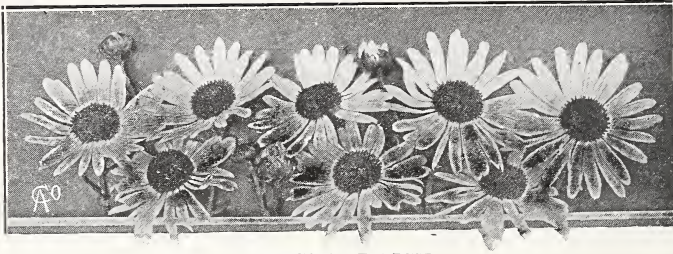
S. Rothomagensis—Rouen Lilac, or Red Persian—Single. A distinct hybrid, and one of the finest, with great panicles of rosy red flowers, similar to Persian.

S. Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—Single, long panicles, large flowers, dark purplish red.

SYMPHORICARPOS: Snow Berry (Four to Five Feet). ***S. Racemosus, White Snowberry**—Beautiful in foliage, flowering in clusters through the summer and followed by quantities of large white berries. Very effective. Will grow in shade.

***S. Vulgaris, Coral Berry, Indian Currant**—Similar to the above except the blossoms are followed by small purplish red berries.

*Native of Illinois.



SHASTA DAISY

TAMARIX: Tamarisk. *T. Africana, Gallica* and *Indica*—8 to 10 feet. Beautiful shrubs with feathery asparagus-like foliage, pinkish white blossoms in June and July, decidedly picturesque.

T. Glauca—Foliage finely cut and a delicate misty blue color. One of the most beautiful and attractive shrubs we have ever seen.

VIBURNUM: The Snowballs. **V. Dentatum*—Arrow Wood—Splendid variety of Snowball, tall growers, native shrubs, flowering in profusion, June.

V. Lantana—Wayfaring Tree—Large dense heads of white flowers followed by bright red berries, gradually changing to darker color. Foliage is heavy, leaves thick, dark green, changing to rich purple in the fall. One of the handsomest strong growing shrubs we have.

**V. Opulus*—High Bush Cranberry—7 feet. A most valuable shrub, thrives everywhere. The profuse, flat clusters of white flowers change to beautiful red berries, similar to the common cranberry, and hang on all winter. There is no more valuable shrub grown.

V. Opulus Americana—We are glad to offer our customers the true American High Bush Cranberry. This, in many respects, is similar to the common European type, which practically all nurseries have used, and which has made the high bush cranberry very popular, except it is a superior plant in every way. The true American form has fruit three or four times as large as the common, the foliage is better, less subject to insect attack, and the fruit is just as fine for culinary purposes as the commercial cranberry. The true American type is very rarely found, and almost impossible to procure in the trade.

V. Opulus Sterilis—Common Snowball—10 feet. The snowballs have always been admired.

**V. Prunifolium*—Better known under the name of Black Haw. Foliage changing to brilliant colors in fall. Fruit large, black, hanging by great clusters throughout the winter, edible.

VINES

AMPELOPSIS: Ivy. **A. Englemanni*—Resembles *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*, except that it clings to walls much better. It is one of the finest Ivies we have. Where hardiness is necessary, the *Englemanni* will be found much superior to *Veitchi*.

**A. Quinquefolia*—Virginia Creeper or Woodbine, American Ivy—Twining habit. Clings to trees and walls. Leaves turn crimson in autumn.

A. Veitchi—Boston Ivy—A most popular and beautiful vine for covering stone or brick building, clinging tenaciously, beautiful shades of green in summer, changing to crimson and gold in autumn.

*Native of Illinois.

ARISTOLOCHIA: A. Sipo—Dutchman's Pipe—A very striking and handsome climber, native of America. The leaves are 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious brownish colored pipe-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy.

FIGONIA: Trumpet Vine. *B. Radicans—The well known trumpet vine, with its large scarlet trumpet-shaped blossoms. Very picturesque.

CELASTRUS: *C. Scandens—Bitter Sweet, Staff Vine—One of the best of our native vines, strong twining grower, beautiful foliage, in the fall covered with orange red berries.



LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS
The Best Native Evergreen Honeysuckle

*Native of Illinois.

CLEMATIS: (all strong 2 and 3 year plants). *C. Paniculata*—Japanese—Deservedly one of the most popular vines grown. In September completely covered with a profusion of dainty star-shaped, white blossoms, deliciously fragrant.

**C. Virginiana*—*Virgin's Bower*—The popular native sort, blossoms a month earlier than *Paniculata* and similar to it.

C. Jackmani—*Large Flowering Clematis*—Large, showy purple, single, the best.

C. Henryi—Large single, white, the best large white.

LONICERA: *Honeysuckle. L. Halliana*—*Hall's Japan*—Almost an evergreen, and a very popular variety. The fragrant white and yellow blossoms, borne in profusion all summer.

**L. Sempervirens*—*Scarlet Trumpet*—Evergreen, sometimes called the coral honeysuckle. A handsome vine, large, showy leaves, long scarlet flowers, borne in profusion all summer.

**L. Sempervirens Aurca*—*Yellow Trumpet*—Identical to *Scarlet Trumpet*, except the blossoms are yellow.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA: *Kudzu Vine.* Leaves large and dense, blossoming quite profusely in August and September. Makes 40 to 50 feet growth in a single season. The long racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers are very attractive.

***VITIS:** *Wild Grape.* There is no twining vine that makes more vigorous, rapid growth than the *Wild Grape*, for covering fences, trellises, porches, etc. It is unexcelled by any vine, native or foreign.

ROSES

The varieties of roses we offer are selected with great care to give results in our trying climate.

Our roses are all strong, dormant field-grown plants, far superior to stock grown under glass.

NATIVE ROSES: **Rosa Setigera*—*The Illinois Rose*—*The Prairie Rose*—The only native climbing rose in America, blossoms pink, single, in July, after other roses have passed; beautiful foliage, absolutely hardy, freest from disease or insects. The most satisfactory climbing rose you can plant.

**Rosa Blanda*—*Meadow Rose*—Bush form, but otherwise very similar to the *Illinois Rose*. Sometimes reaches 5 to 6 feet, and during June and July covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers 2 inches across; brilliant fruits in fall and winter.

**Rosa Lucida*—A shrub style rose, a native of excellent, brilliant green foliage, pink or white blossoms, single, in profusion during June and July. Brilliant red fruits remaining plump all winter.

CLIMBING ROSES. **Baltimore Belle*—Hybrid of the *Illinois Rose*, a strong climber, blossoms are very double, carmine rose tint. Foliage good.

Crimson Rambler—Has become very popular and well known. The deep crimson flowers are produced in profusion, in great clusters, and remain for about two weeks.

Dorothy Perkins—Awarded the prize by the National Rose Society of England as the best climbing rose. Blossoms a delicate shell pink, double, fragrant, and borne in great clusters, completely covering the plant. Perfectly hardy.

White Dorothy—Identical to *Dorothy Perkins* in every way, except blossoms are pure white.

*Native of Illinois.



ROSA SETIGERA—ILLINOIS ROSE

Excelsa, or Crimson Dorothy, New—A rose that will undoubtedly supersede the Crimson Rambler. Just as free blooming. The blossoms appearing in great clusters, a brilliant crimson.

Climbing American Beauty. True American Beauty, a climber reasonably hardy, new and a grand sort.

Multiflora—A charming species, introduced from Japan. Exceedingly free-blooming, and toward the end of June the plant is covered with great clusters of large, double, pure white, sweetly fragrant flowers.

***Prairie Queen**—This is probably the best known of all the old fashioned climbers. A large rose, borne in great abundance, very double, globular, color a brilliant pink. A hybrid of the Illinois rose, consequently very hardy and of fine foliage.

Seven Sisters—Giving a profusion of crimson bloom, changing to white in different shades.

Sweet Briar—Rubignosa—The genuine old sweet briar, famous in poetry and song.

DWARF ROSES: Baby Rambler, Crimson—Very similar to the Crimson Rambler in habit of blooming, plants are a continuous mass of bloom from early spring till frost.

Baby Dorothy—Beyond question the handsomest of the baby or dwarf type, a delicate pink, with beautiful pointed buds.

HYBRID PERPETUAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ROSES: General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, an old favorite.

Gruss An Teplitz—The most satisfactory summer bloomer and bedding rose we grow. Medium size, bright velvet red, very free.

*Native of Illinois.

Hermosa—An old garden favorite, bright, double pink, and always in bloom.

Killarney—A beautiful pink rose, profuse bloomer, all summer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Pure white, with cream center, splendid outdoor bloomer.

LaFrance—A well-known free-blooming silver pink rose, very fragrant.

Madam Plantier—A pure white rose, blooming in great profusion, and much used for cemeteries and lawns.

Madam Chas. Wood—A hardy, free blooming, double, deep red rose.

Moss—Pink—There is no bud more delicate than the pink moss, absolutely hardy, free blooming.

Paul Neyron—Dark pink, full double, the largest of all roses, and a universal garden favorite.

Rugosa, Japanese Rose—This rose is deservedly very popular, used as a shrub it is fine. The foliage is refined and charming all summer, the blossoms are large, single, produced throughout the summer, followed by large crimson fruits.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Achillea—Yarrow—12 to 18 inches. **The Pearl**—Blooms in profusion all summer, and the pure white flowers are excellent for cutting.

Aquilegia—Columbine—An old favorite and the new spurred varieties are very fine. Assorted varieties.

***Asclepias Tuberosa—Butterfly Weed**—This is one of the very best native hardy flowers grown; large, flat clusters of orange red blossoms in August and September, profuse bloomer. Excellent.

Aster—Michaelmas Daisies—One of the grand fall flowers, remain in blossom a long time, very profuse bloomers. Good for cutting.

***Novae Anglaie**—4 feet. Large purple.

Chrysanthemum—Golden Queen—This large-flowered pompom is by far the queen of the lot. Early and profuse bloomer.

Clematis—Recta—The Recta makes a bush some 2 feet in height and in May and June completely covered with white-scented blossoms, similar to Clematis Paniculata.

Convallaria—Lily of the Valley—These delicate sweet-scented lilies, coming in the month of May, well deserve their popularity.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—Tickseed—Two feet. If you like brilliant yellow flowers, plant coreopsis. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

Dianthus Barbatus—(Sweet William)—We have one of the finest strains of this old garden favorite.

Daisy, Shasta—18 inches. This is probably the most valuable plant for this part of the country that Luther Burbank has given us. Large, beautiful daisies, four inches across in great profusion all summer.

Hemerocallis Kewanse—Day Lily—Two feet. The well-known Golden Day lily, blooms in July and August. An old favorite and deserving.

We have 10 other varieties of Hemerocallis, all beautiful, hardy lilies. Special price will be quoted.

*Native of Illinois.



IRIS—GERMAN—THE FLEUR DE LIS

Iris—The German—Fleur de Lis—Especially the newer introductions have made this old-time favorite more popular than ever. We have one of the finest collections in this country, consisting of forty-five varieties. We will gladly assist those desiring to plant a collection of these popular favorites.

Iris Laevigata—Japanese Iris—One of the most gorgeous flowers of the garden, a stately flower of exquisite coloring, blooms 6 to 8 inches across.

***Mallow—Crimson Eye**—These magnificent thrifty plants bear a profusion of very large flowers from five to seven inches across, pure white, with a crimson eye, highly decorative, from July to September.

PAEONIES

Paeonia, Peonies—Undoubtedly one of the finest of all hardy garden flowers, succeeding everywhere, and excellent for cut flowers. We are giving a great deal of attention to peonies, and are growing 180 varieties, including the best of the Japanese, European and American varieties, many of these deliciously fragrant. We catalog only a few sorts for lack of space, and will be glad to correspond with persons interested.

Delicata—Double pink, blooms early, and a good cut flower sort.

Esther—Pure white with delicate blue marbling. Semi-double.

Fragrans—Pink, immense full double, and as fragrant as a rose, profuse bloomer, long stem.

Felix Crousse—Bright red, globular, compact, mid-season, long stems, blossoms in clusters, superior in every way.

*Native of Illinois.



PAEONIA FESTIVA MAXIMA

Festiva Maxima—Immense blooms, double, pure white, delicate tinge of cream in center and usually a few small flakes of crimson. The most popular paeonia grown.

Humeii—Pink, immense double blooms, rather late, vigorous, long stems and profuse bloomer over a long period.

Joan of Arc—Double white, with a few delicate crimson flakes in center.

- Officianalis Rubra**—Very early, deep crimson, double. The earliest good paeonia to bloom.
- Reevesii**—Delicate rose, center changes to white, petals fringed, medium early, strong, vigorous grower, long stems and a free bloomer.
- Rubra Superba**—Very late, double, immense, deep crimson, blooms in profusion, free bloomer, strong grower. The showiest and grandest paeonia grown. Absolutely the finest of its class.
- Senator**—Very double, dark red, cup-shaped blooms borne on very long stems, early midseason, very fine rose-shaped buds.
- Whitleyii, or Queen Victoria**—Double, large, pure white with cream center. Free bloomer, vigorous grower, and early, a superior sort.
- ***Physostegia—American Heather—Three Feet.—Virginica**—Tall spikes of pink flowers, profuse bloomer. Fine for cutting.
- Phlox**—Of all the hardy flowers there is nothing except the peonies to compare with the newer strains of hardy phlox. By selection a continuous supply of bloom can be had from early summer till frost. We herewith list only a few, but can supply in a limited way 100 of the best garden sorts.
- Coquelicot**—Pure scarlet, deep carmine eye. One of the brightest.
- F. Y. Von Lassburg**—Immense trusses of pure white, tall growing.
- Flora Horning**—Immense blossoms, outer edge of petals white with crimson eye. The most handsome phlox grown.
- Jeanne De Arc**—Pure white, blossoms medium size, but trusses very large.
- Hermine**—Very dwarf and compact, pure white, fine.
- Mrs. A. Baker**—Free flowering, light crimson.
- ***Miss Linguard**—The earliest of all. Pure white, profuse bloomer.
- Tapis Blanc**—A new rare dwarf. Immense pure white blossoms in large solid panicles.
- Rudbeckia**—Brilliant Cone Flower.
- Lanceolata**—The well known Golden Glow.
- ***Newmani—Black Eyed Daisy**—Two feet. Large yellow daisy-like flower with dark brown center. Fine for cutting.
- Tritoma—Pfitzerii—Flame Flower**—Throws up a stalk two feet tall surmounted by a great mass of flaming crimson and orange-colored flowers, from early September till frost.
- Vinca Minor—Periwinkle**—Myrtle, a trailing evergreen, with delicate little blue flowers, much used in cemeteries and for shady locations.
- Yucca Filamentosa—Adams Needle or Spanish Bayonet**—Large, white, waxy, bell-shaped blossoms, borne on branches from a tall central spike six feet high.

*Native of Illinois.

Descriptive List of Fruits

- APPLES (Summer):** **Red Astrachan**—Large, beautiful, deep crimson, sub-acid.
Early Harvest—Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy.
Duchess of Oldenburg—Good size, yellow, streaked red, juicy, rich, sub-acid, productive, one of the best.
Yellow Transparent—Early white, tender, juicy, sprightly, subacid.
Benoni—Medium, yellow, streaked with red, productive, juicy, rich.
Red June—Medium, early, an old favorite.
- APPLES (Autumn):** **Maiden's Blush**—Large, beautiful blush cheek, sub-acid.
Fameuse (Snow)—Medium, deep crimson, flesh white, of best quality.
Wealthy—Large, red, sub-acid, hardy and productive, none better.
Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, striped, highest quality, juicy.
Fall Pippin—Large, somewhat oblong, good quality, keeps well.
Chenango Strawberry—Large, oblong, yellow, striped red, very handsome, and high quality, productive.
- APPLES (Winter):** **Aiken's Red**—Medium, excellent high quality, abundant.
Arkansas Black—Large, dark red, strong grower, high quality.
Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, long keeper.
Baldwin—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, rich, adapted to the east.
Dominie—Similar to Rambo, long keeper and better, flat, medium size, high quality, prodigious, early bearer, juicy.
Gano, or Improved Ben Davis—Beautiful deep red.
Grimes Golden—Good size, yellow, of highest quality, very productive.
Jonathan—Medium to large, red, highest quality, one of the best.
***Minkler**—Large, red, solid, productive, hardy, but a little slow to bear.
Milam—An old variety, medium, red, handsome, productive, good.
Mammoth Black Twig—Large, dark red, vigorous, good quality.
Northwest Greening—Large, hardy, yellow, long keeper.
Pewaukee—Large, mottled red, hardy, productive, good quality.
Rambo—Medium, good quality, greenish, an o'd variety.
Rawles Janet—Medium to small, long keeper, productive, good.
Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded, sub-acid.
***Salome**—Reddish stripes over greenish yellow body, very high quality. Extreme hardiness and prolific bearing. Long keeper.
Stayman's Winesap—Larger and an improvement on Winesap.
Stark—Large, striped light and red, juicy, mild sub-acid.
Talman Sweet—Medium, yellow and red, rich.
Wallbridge—Medium, striped red, hardy, good quality.
Winesap—Medium, dark red, crisp, sub-acid, an old standard.
York Imperial—Large, flattened, yellow, shaded red, high quality.
- CRAB APPLES:** **Transcendent**—Productive, bright red, good, September.
Florence—Large, productive, red, becoming very popular. October.
Hyslop—Large, deep red, beautiful, good. October-November.
Martha—One of the best, yellow, fine quality, enormous yielder.

*Native of Illinois.



A BRANCH OF COMPASS CHERRY

RUSSIAN APRICOTS: Alexander, Alexis—Will product fruit when other apricots fail. They are early bearers and productive.

CHERRIES: Compass—A hybrid of the cherry and plum, half cherry, half plum. Hardy, prolific and valuable, bears young. Trees are dwarfish and quite ornamental, bearing enormous quantities of fruit.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red, juicy, rich, sub-acid. The old standard, nothing better. June.

Montmorency, O.—Larger than Early Richmond, two weeks later, productive and next best to Early Richmond. June-July.

Northwest—A valuable variety, ripens before Early Richmond, but hangs on later, becoming almost black.

MULBERRIES: Russian—A very hardy and strong grower, fruit medium in size, varying from black to white, very sweet. The hardy Mulberry.

Russian Weeping—See weeping trees.

Downing Everbearing—Very large fruit, black, sweet, rich, high quality.

PEACHES

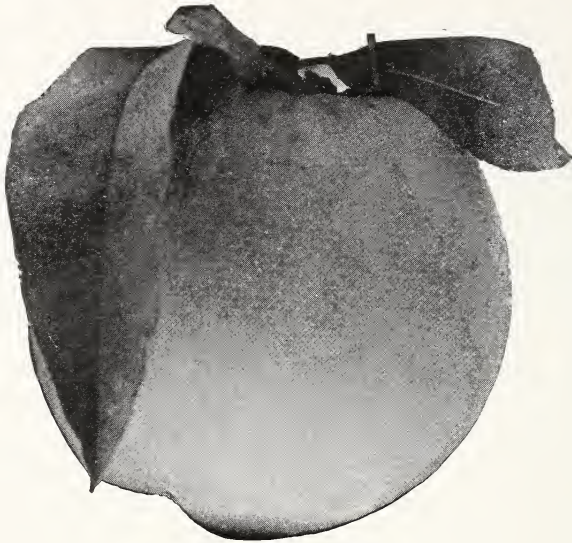
We make a specialty of growing peach trees in large quantities. We have a large stock of beautiful, well-rooted trees in perfect condition, of all the leading sorts. There is probably no one fruit that has given so much returns as the peach for the past ten years in Illinois. We shall be pleased to correspond with those desiring larger quantities than quoted.

Special New Varieties

***Sill**—This new peach originated here at Normal, and is a cross between Elberta and Mixon. The tree is an ideal grower, stocky, vigorous and large, dark green leaves. The fruit in appearance resembles Elberta, averaging nine inches in circumference, with a little more red and a higher color generally, very large and remarkably uniform size and perfect fruit. A perfect free stone. In quality the Sill is superior to Elberta, the flesh is more solid, finer grained, and a better keeper. Ripening a week to ten days after Elberta.

✓ **Hale**—Has been tested long enough in Illinois to safely say "The greatest yellow peach ever introduced." Being planted extensively for market. We have a fine stock of genuine Hale. Larger and handsomer than Elberta, superior in hardiness and quality. Ripens earlier than Elberta and holds up much longer.

*Native of Illinois.



SILL PEACH

- ✓ **Alexander**—Medium, greenish white, nearly covered with beautiful red, sweet, juicy, rich, early. July.
- Admiral Dewey**—New, medium to large, white flesh, one of the earliest. July.
- ✓ **Beer's Smock**—Large, yellow, prolific, good commercial sort, last of September.
- ✓ **Belle**—**Belle of Georgia**—Large, flesh and skin white, red cheek, firm, excellent flavor.
- ***Champion**—Large, handsome early variety, creamy white, red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. Best and hardiest white peach. August.
- ✓ **Crawford's Early**—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Early in September.
- ✓ **Crawford's Late**—A superb, large, yellow peach. One of the best. Last of September.
- Carman**—Large, color creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, flesh tender, fine flavor; juicy; one of the hardiest. Ripens three weeks before Elberta.
- ✓ **Engle's Mammoth**—Large yellow; resembles Crawford. More productive. September.
- Elberta**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. The leading market variety.
- ✓ **Fitzgerald**—An improved Early Crawford, hardy, large, bright yellow with red cheek. August-September.
- ✓ **Greensboro**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening a few days later. Flesh white and juicy and good. July.

*Native of Illinois.

- ✓ **Gen. Lee**—A cling of good size and quality, fine for preserving. September.
- ✓ **Hill's Chili**—Medium dull yellow. Extra hardy and productive. Last of September.
- ✓ **Heath Cling**—Very large, flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. The best white flesh cling. October.
- ✓ **Lemon Cling**—Large, yellow, lemon shape, red cheek, September.

*SUDDUTH PEAR

We grow 10 Sudduth trees to one of all other varieties combined, but the demand has been so great for the Sudduth the past two years that we have been sold out of everything but small 1-year trees. We have a splendid stock this year, and hope to be able to supply first size, 5 to 6 feet, trees to all.

The Sudduth Pear has taken many first premiums for pears in North Western States.

The original Sudduth Pear tree would now be 101 years old, and although every one of the original limbs had been broken off by heavy loads of fruit and storms of late years, yet it was perfectly sound and vigorous until a recent cyclone destroyed it.

Nearly a hundred years and never failed a single season to bear a good crop, often as high as eighty bushels.

Never a blighted branch.

As hardy as an Oak, and until broken, as handsome in form and foliage as a Sugar Maple.

The trunk of the tree was more than 10 feet in circumference, and looked as clean and healthy as a ten-year-old tree.

The fruit is classed as medium in size, excellent in quality and ripens from the middle to the latter part of October.

The fruit is almost seedless, unless the blossoms are highly fertilized by other varieties of pear nearby. There is no woody or gritty substance in the core, but meat all the way through, with no tough covering of the seeds, hence it is an excellent dessert fruit, and without question the most valuable canning or preserving pear known, the peculiar formation of the fruit making it as easy to peel by machinery as an apple, with no core to remove.

Send for our 34-page illustrated history of the Sudduth Pear, the most interesting history of any fruit ever introduced. Free for the asking.

WHY THE SUDDUTH PEAR HAS BECOME FAMOUS

The Sudduth Pear has been highly endorsed by more prominent fruit men than any fruit ever introduced.

A number of pears called blight proof have come, are gone, and forgotten, but the Sudduth Pear has withstood the blight of nearly a century.

As handsome in form as the hard maple.

Hardy in the far north.

Does well in the south.

Attains great size.

*Native of Illinois.

Very long lived.

Bears abundantly.

Bears annually

Fruit of highest quality.

The greatest canning pear known.

The Sudduth Pear has a History that is a History, extending over a period of ninety years, free for the asking.

*EUREKA

A delicious and decidedly handsome pear. A seedling, a cross of the famous Seckle pear and Keiffer. The whole question of ideal quality, fruitfulness and practical resistance to blight, color and size of fruit, is found in the two parents of this new pear.

Fruit medium size, delicious, sweet, flavor of Seckle, more solid and longer keeper. Color bright yellow with slight russet and bright red cheek. Form of Seckle, but four or five times as large, though not quite as large as Keiffer.

Tree in leaf and style of growth almost identical to Keiffer, and though it naturally would not be free from blight, has that peculiar recovering quality that the Keiffer possesses, and does not suffer seriously as other varieties do.

This pear has decided merit, and fills a vacant place in horticulture. We have only a limited stock of trees to offer.

OTHER VARIETIES OF PEARS:

✓ **Bartlett**—Large, buttery, juicy, and high flavored, very popular where blight is not too bad. August and September.

✓ **Flemish Beauty**—Large, juicy and rich, hardy and quite free from blight. September-October.

✓ **Garber**—A Japanese Hybrid, earlier and larger than Keiffer, and of better quality, though not as long a keeper.

✓ **Keiffer**—Large and handsome, late with remarkable keeping qualities, though not of the highest quality, is excellent for culinary purposes, and one of the most profitable and sure bearers.

✓ **Sheldon**—Medium size, yellow with red cheek, a splendid pear.

✓ **Seckle**—Small russet pear, highest quality. September-October.

✓ ***Lincoln**—Introduced by us twenty-five years ago, originated at Lincoln, Illinois. For many years we sent it out under our seal. A large, yellow, sweet, juicy pear of high quality, resembling Bartlett, but not as subject to blight and of higher quality. We received a bronze medal for Lincoln pears at the Buffalo exposition.

DWARF PEARS: ✓ **Duchess. (Angouleme)**—Very large, rich, juicy, excellent. The best dwarf grown. October.

PLUMS: The **Wilson** plum came to us among a lot of seedlings from Iowa about 20 years ago, and was planted in our experimental orchard. It came into bearing quite early and from the first attracted attention on account of the superior quality of the fruit.

The fruit is very large for native sort, flesh solid and meaty, quality rich, sweet, with no bitter taste to skin. Color a bright red, with a touch of yellow on lower side, form slightly oval, and ripens a little after the Wild Goose.

*Native of Illinois.



WILSON PLUM

A very heavy bearer and in the eleven years we have fruited it, we have gotten nine good crops, one light crop, and one failure, caused by a heavy freeze in May that killed all the fruit in the orchard.

We have gotten from the Wilson at least four bushels of fruit to one of any other variety.

JAPANESE PLUMS: **Abundance**—One of the best, hardy and productive, fruit large, yellow, overlaid with red. Good. August.

✓ **Burbank**—Ripens two weeks after Abundance. Larger and heavy bearer, ships well, tree sprawling, vigorous grower, good. August.

✓ **Red June**—The best early Japanese plum, medium size, cherry red, good quality, heavy bearer.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS: ✓ **America**—A new hardy native plum, red, of large size, and good quality. September.

✓ **Wolf**—Large, free stone, fine as a dessert, very popular and hardy. August.

✓ **Wild Goose**—Fruit medium to large, dark red, and a standard commercial sort, sure bearer and excellent quality. July.

EUROPEAN PLUMS: ✓ **Damson**—Small blue plums that are enormous yielders and much sought after for canning and preserving. September.

✓ **Lombard**—A well known large blue plum, very hardy and abundant bearer, quality good. September.

✓ **Shipper's Pride**—Resembles Lombard in color and quality, is much esteemed on account of its market qualities.

QUINCE: ✓ **Champion**—A prolific and heavy bearer, more oval in shape than Orange, long keeper, quality fine, late.

✓ **Orange (Apple)**—Fruit large, bright yellow, excellent flavor, best bearer and handsomest fruit.

BLACKBERRIES—✓ **Snyder**—The hardest and best all purpose blackberry. We introduced it to the west over thirty years ago, and it still holds its place at the top of the list for hardiness, yield and quality.

✓ **LaGrange**—A new hardy blackberry, said to be of Russian origin, a vigorous grower, canes measuring 12 to 13 feet if not trimmed. Later and larger than Snyder, and a heavy yielder, free from rust and disease.

*Native of Illinois.

DEWBERRIES: ✓ *Lucretia*—A low growing or trailing blackberry, larger and juicier than blackberries, perfectly hardy, fruit ripens ten days before blackberries, and is often one and one-half inches long and one inch in diameter.

RASPBERRIES: ✓ *Columbian (Purple)*—Fruit purplish red, enormous size berries, and strongest growing canes of any variety. A wonderful producer.

✓ *Cumberland (Black)*—Fruit is larger than any other black cap, quality excellent, a firm berry, jet black, splendid shipper, very desirable for market or home use, being very vigorous and productive.

✓ *Gregg (Black)*—A well known standard commercial sort, fruit very large, solid, enormous yielder, a very reliable sort.

✓ *Cuthbert (Red)*—Undoubtedly the best of the reds, strong grower, planted for home use and market.

✓ *King (Red)*—We like it better than any red raspberry we ever grew, fruit very large, solid and covers a long season. Quality is the best.

✓ *St. Regis, Everbearing (Red)*—The latest thing in raspberries. Fruit of the highest quality. Is reasonably everbearing with us and heavy yielder. The fall crop is quite heavy.

***JUNE BERRIES:** *Dwarf, Service, or Shadberry*—Very Similar to blue or huckle berries, borne in profusion, very fine for serving fresh or canning. Succeed everywhere.

CURRENTS: One of the easiest to grow and one of the most valuable fruits of the garden.

✓ *Perfection*—A new variety, recently introduced, and well named, Perfection. Hardy, abundant bearer, highest quality, fruit as large or larger than Fay's. Pronounced by experiment stations and leading horticulturists everywhere, the finest red currant ever introduced.

✓ *Black Naples*—A very strong, vigorous grower, probably the best of the black currants, prolific and large fruit.

✓ *Cherry*—Well named, berries large, bunches short, plant vigorous and productive, a standard and hard to beat.

✓ *London Market*—A bright red currant, long bunches, good size, and a splendid currant. Much used for commercial planting, the best red currant, next to Perfection.

✓ *White Grape*—A very large, golden white currant, sweet, fine flavor, fine for table use, very thrifty and vigorous, the best white currant.

GOOSEBERRIES: One of the most Valuable Commercial Fruits Grown.

✓ *Houghton*—Smaller than Downing, pale red when ripe, of highest quality and an enormous yielder, free from mildew, one of the best.

✓ *Downing*—A native variety, large, pale green, handsome, and fine quality, free from mildew, bush a vigorous grower, and heavy yielder.

GRAPES: (Black) ✓ *Concord*—The well known standard variety, succeeds wherever grapes will grow.

✓ *Moore's Early*—Bunch large, berry large round, with heavy bloom. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. The early grape.

✓ *Worden*—A splendid grape of the Concord type, large, better quality, and earlier. Vine vigorous; hardy and productive.

✓ *Ives*—Bunch long, compact, medium size berry and bunch, hardy abundant yielder, quality medium, a little foxy, excellent for culinary purposes.

✓ (Red or Amber) *Brighton*—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large round, excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

*Native of Illinois.

Delaware—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy, and delicious.

Woodruff—A handsome, profitable sort, productive; iron-clad constitution. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripen early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper.

Goethe (White)—Greenish yellow, red tinge, berry large, bunch medium, abundant, excellent flavor, tender and sweet; an excellent hardy grape.

Moore's Diamond—A leading early white grape, ripening before Moore's Early. White, with rich yellow tinge; juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality; above medium size, adheres well to stem. Fine for market and home garden.

Golden Pocklington—Bunch and berries large, a light golden yellow; juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp; hardy, strong grower, free from mildew; productive.

Niagara—This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well, if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts.

STRAWBERRIES—Varieties marked (P.) have an imperfect blossom and must have a variety not so marked planted by them for fertilizer.

3-W.—This is a chance seedling strawberry found growing along the railroad a few years ago.

Commences to bear early, and continues clear through the season, holding up well in size and quality. The 3-W is one of the heaviest yielders we have ever seen, setting enormous crops that ripen up perfectly.

Brandywine—A fine large, late, handsome, productive berry of excellent quality; dark, glossy red, extending to the center; abundant producer.

Gandy—A reliable late variety, berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, large and firm, plants vigorous and healthy.

***Senator Dunlap**—A well tested wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sort to plant everywhere. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality, one of the best for canning. The best.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—Although we have been growing and testing everbearing strawberries for eight years, we have hesitated to catalog and recommend them, especially at the high prices necessary to charge. Now that the price is more reasonable, we have decided to list the two varieties that have proven the best yielders. They are well worth planting for home use and yield continually till frost. We offer Progressive and Superb.

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS: Conover's Colossal—The standard variety used by market gardeners everywhere.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT: Linnaeus and Victoria—Both excellent standard sorts, should be in every garden.

HORSE RADISH—Too well known to need description, should be in every garden.

NUT TREES—Our nut trees are all several times transplanted. Plant small nut trees for best results.

*Native of Illinois.

✓ **Japanese Walnuts**—From Japan, of great value. Trees make beautiful shade trees and commence bearing quite young, good crops of delicious nuts, resemble butternuts in size and shape.

***Butternut or White Walnut**—Makes a splendid tree, valuable wood and the nuts borne freely. A rich and much prized nut.

Almonds; ✓ **Hard Shell**—Bears plump, rich nuts. Will do well wherever peach does well. The shell is harder than the soft shell, but quality just as good.

✓ **CHESTNUT:** **Japanese Chestnut**—Very large, bear young and a beautiful tree: does well in the middle west, even on limestone soils.

✓ **PERSIMMONS**—*The American Persimmon is hardy in Central Illinois. Handsome trees, yielding quantities of delicious fruit.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

We have a very complete assortment of shade trees. Our trees are all nursery grown transplanted stock with good roots.

ACER: The Maples. ***A. Dasycarpum (Soft or Silver Maple)**—Very quick growers and a popular tree.

A. Dasycarpum Weiri (Weirs Cut Leaved Maple)—A form of soft maple with handsome finely cut leaves.

A. Platanoides (Norway Maple)—Similar to the Sugar or Hard Maple, more rapid in growth, and more uniform in shape. A magnificent shade and street tree.

A. Platanoides (Globosum)—Similar to Globe headed Catalpa, hardier, beautiful and ornamental. Imported trees.

A. Platanoides. Schwerdlerii. (Red Leaved Maple)—Identical to Norway, except the leaves are blood red in Spring, changing to a copper bronze later. Imported stock.

***A. Saccharum (Hard or Sugar Maple)**—Similar to Norway maple, grows taller and not so dense as Norway.

AESCULUS: Horse Chestnut. **A. Hippocastanum**—White flowering European.

***A. Flava**—Yellow flowering, native buckeye, a strong grower and fine tree.

AILANTHUS: Tree of Heaven—Chinese Sumach. **A. Glandulosa**—Very rapid grower, tropical foliage, long fern-like leaves; stands abuse.

BETULA: The Birch. **B. Alba**—European white, rapid growth and bark is white.

***B. Papyrifera**—The native white birch, canoe or paper birch. By far the finest of the birches.

B. Pendula Laciniata (Weeping Cut Leaved)—See weeping trees.

CATALPA: Indian Bean. ***C. Speciosa**—Makes a beautiful flowering tree, upright growth and large round leaves. The genuine Speciosa Catalpa is very rapid in growth, and without question is the most valuable hardy timber tree that we can grow.

Bungei (Globe Headed Catalpa)—Grafted on C. Speciosa about six feet above the ground, making an umbrella or globe shaped head. A decidedly handsome dwarf ornamental tree perfectly hardy.

CERCIS: Red Bud or Judas Tree. ***C. Canadensis (Red Bud)**—A typical small native tree. The trees in blossom are a solid mass of flaming red before leaves appear.

*Native of Illinois.

FRAXINUS: Ash. **F. Viridis* (Green Ash)—One of the best of the Ash family, easier to transplant and make live.

F. Excelsior (European Ash)—Taller than the American Ash, leaves remain until late fall.

F. Ornus (European Flowering Ash)—A small tree, bearing quite young great masses of flowers in June, very fragrant.

KOELREUTERIA: Varnish Tree. *K. Paniculata* (Japanese Varnish Tree)—A beautiful low growing, handsome tree with bright, glossy foliage. Showy panicles of yellow flowers in July; decidedly beautiful and rare.

LARIX: Larch. *L. Europaea* (European Larch)—Much hardier in this climate than the American, making handsomer tree, fine feathery foliage. Very rapid growers.

POPULUS: The Poplar. **P. Deltoides* (Carolina Poplar)—The most rapid grower of all shade trees and much in demand. Valuable for quick and temporary shade in street or yard.

P. Volga—One of the newer varieties of poplar, which grows similar to the Carolina, more trim, and a handsomer tree, foliage more refined.

PRUNUS: (Cherries and Plums)—*P. Padus*—The European bird cherry, somewhat similar to our native bird cherry. Makes a beautiful tree 15 to 20 feet in height.

ROBINA: Locust-Acacia. **R. Pseudoacacia* (Black Locust)—Beautiful tree, white fragrant blossoms in May, and the wood is valuable for posts and timber. Native.

SALIX: Willow. *S. Caprea* (Goat or Pussy Willow)—A small shrub-like tree. In early spring every bud changes into a large fur-like catkin.

**S. Vitellina* (Golden Willow)—Brilliant golden bark, a decidedly attractive tree in both summer and winter.

SORBUS: Mountain Ash. **S. Americana* and *Aucuparia*—Finely cut foliage with clusters of blossoms in the early summer, and great quantities of brilliant colored berries in the fall.

TAXODIUM: Bald Cypress. **T. Distichum* (Deciduous Cypress)—Few people are aware that this decidedly picturesque southern tree is perfectly hardy in Illinois. A rapid grower and on high land assumes a pyramidal outline which makes it a most handsome tree.

TILIA: Linden; Basswood. **T. Americana*—American Linden or Basswood, a splendid tree, rapid growth, sweet blossoms in June attract the bees, a splendid shade and street tree.

T. Vulgaris—European species of the above and very similar.

ULMUS: The Elms. **U. Americana*—American white elm. The best all around large shade tree grown.

U. Campestris—English elm, equal in many ways to the American, leaves not quite so large.

U. Montana—True Scotch elm, immense tall vase-formed trees, large leaves, one of the best.

U. Montana Fastigata—Pyramidal elm, grows in a straight, upright form like the Lombardy poplar.

*Native of Illinois.

WEeping TREES

BETULA LACINIATA (Cut Leaved Weeping Birch)—Forty feet. As a specimen tree for the lawn, its fine feathery foliage and drooping habit, together with its clean white bark, makes this a very popular tree.

MORUS, TARTARICA PENDULA (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)—Eight feet. Not only ornamental, but bears large quantities of fruit that is much liked by the birds and most people. Long, slender branches that sweep the ground.

SALIX (Willow, Napoleon)—Forty feet. This variety came direct from Napoleon's grave on the Island of St. Helena, through a missionary friend returning from Africa. No trees in the world more famous than these weeping willows. Perfectly hardy, with long streamers often 20 feet in length, no larger than a lead pencil.

***TAXODIUM DISTICHUM** (Pendulum)—The weeping form of Bald Cypress.

EVERGREENS

The secret of transplanting evergreens successfully lies in never allowing the roots to become the least bit dry. A few minutes' exposure to wind or sun will dry up the small, fibrous roots, changing the sap to a hard, resinous substance, and no amount of care and attention will ever make them grow after this happens.

Hereafter we will dig all evergreens with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and burlap them in this way.

ABIES: The Firs. **A. Balsamea**—Balsam Fir—Very ornamental, rapid growth, even form, short dark green needles, perfectly hardy.

A. Canadensis—Hemlock Spruce—One of the most beautiful of the medium-sized evergreens; very refined foliage that always holds its color.

JUNIPERUS. Cedars and Junipers. **J. Pfitzereana**—Dwarfish, spreading growth, light green foliage, delicate, refined, different from all others and very rare.

***J. Virginica**—Red Cedar—One of the most successful evergreens that can be grown in Illinois, fine foliage, keeps its colors and succeeds everywhere.

J. Virginica Glauca—Blue Juniper—The blue form of Red Cedar, and in our opinion the best, handsomest and most ornamental of all the evergreens. Rapid growth, color a beautiful silvery blue that holds its own through the hot summer and fall. Rare, and decidedly beautiful.

PICEA: Spruce. **P. Alba**—The white spruce of the northern woods. Similar in style to Norway spruce, but holds its color, grayish blue, much better, and a better tree in every way.

P. Excelsa—Norway Spruce—Easy to grow and one of the commonest of evergreens. Other forms superior in every way, however.

P. Omorica—Distinct, green above and blue beneath, rare, and decidedly handsome.

P. Pungens—Colorado Blue Spruce—The Colorado blue spruce we offer under this heading are the types as they occur in Colorado, varying in color and form. Dark blue to light green, a very handsome tree.

*Native of Illinois.

P. Pungens Kosteriana—**Koster's Blue Spruce**—The most popular and beautiful form of Colorado blue spruces. Delicate light blue in color.

PINUS: The Pines. **P. Austriaca**—**Austrian Pine**—A tall spreading tree, massive in effect, long, heavy needles, dark green, and does splendidly in this climate.

P. Mugho—One of the few dwarfs that do well in Illinois, makes a beautiful low rounded spreading specimen. Especially suited to border planting and foundation planting. The small evergreens in group on front cover are Mugho pines. A very valuable variety.

***P. Strobus**—**White Pine**—The very best evergreen, all things considered, for the middle west. Rap'd growth, refined, perfectly hardy and holds its foliage. Color, soft bluish green.

P. Sylvestris—**Scotch Pine**—Similar in style to Austrian pine, needles not quite so long or heavy, bark bright yellow, a decidedly good tree.

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASH: Douglas Spruce—Rapid growing, symmetrical trees, of decided merit. Light bluish green, good color and form.

RETINISPORA: Japanese Cypress—Are seldom seen in Illinois, but, contrary to the general belief, do remarkably well.

R. Plumosa—Bright green plume-like foliage.

R. Plumosa Aurea—The same as the above, except the tips of the branches are tipped with a delicate golden color that does not summer burn.

TAXUS: Yew. **T. Cuspidata Brevifolia**—They are not only beautiful trees, but the romance and memories surrounding the famous old yews of England has created a demand in this country. From Japan, and is the only one able to withstand both our summers and winters. Dwarf compact trees, short, dark green needles.

THUYA: Arborvitae. ***T. Occidentalis**—**American Arborvitae**—**White Cedar**—A native, well known, does well everywhere, stands shearing, flat leaves.

T. Occidentalis—**Compacta**—Low growing, rounded compact form of the above.

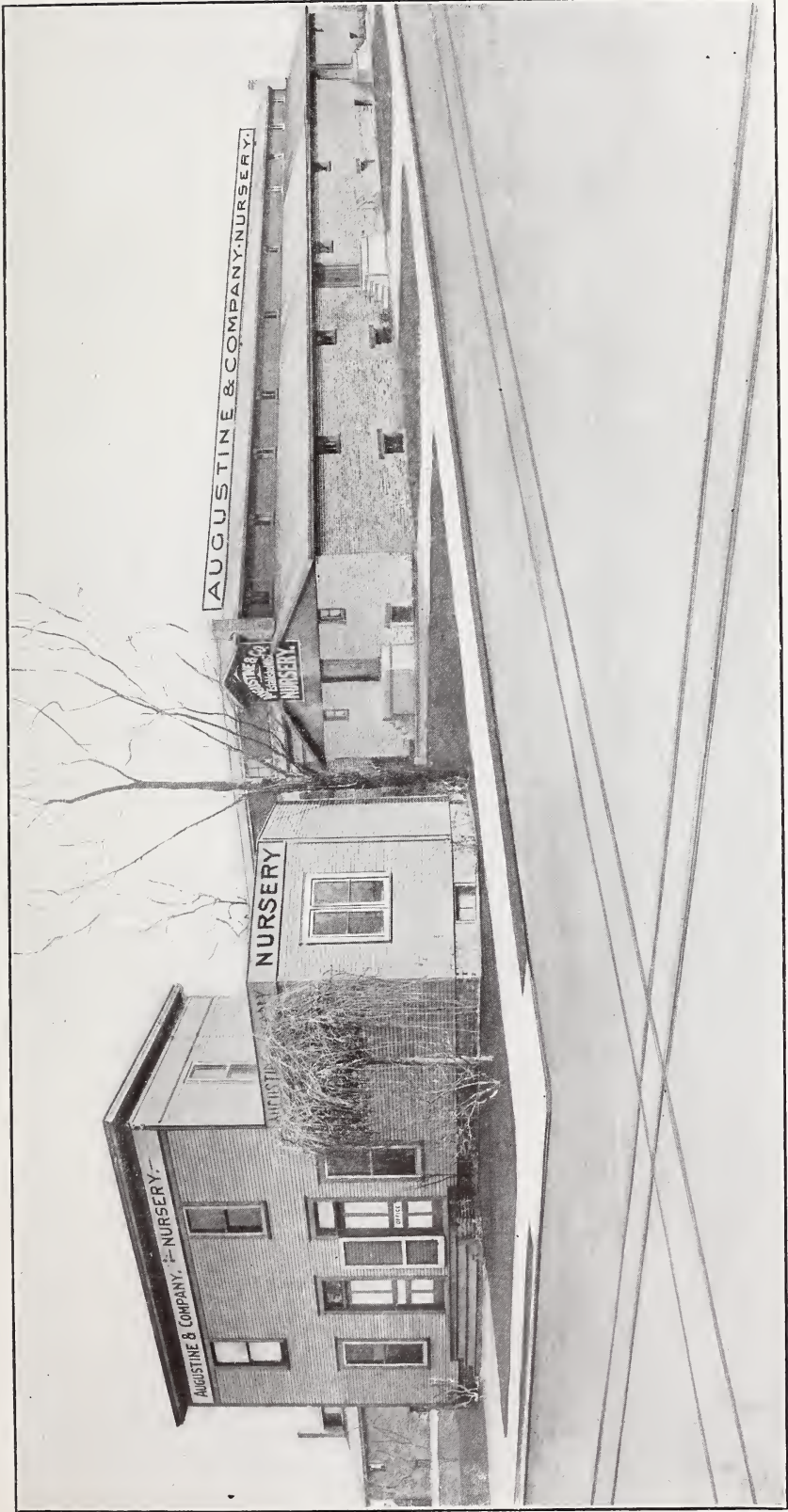
T. Occidentalis Globosum—Another dwarf grower, assumes naturally a globular form.

T. Occidentalis Pyramidalis—Upright, pyramidal form, splendid color and especially suited to our climatic conditions, for formal plantings, groups or specimens.

*Native of Illinois.



A simple and inexpensive planting of shrubs, vines and perennials in the back yard. Simple and easy to do, and inexpensive. It bespeaks refinement, good taste, and the love for the beautiful that is worth while. Why not have a backyard like this?



Our new packing house, just completed, giving us 12500 square feet of floor space with every modern convenience.

