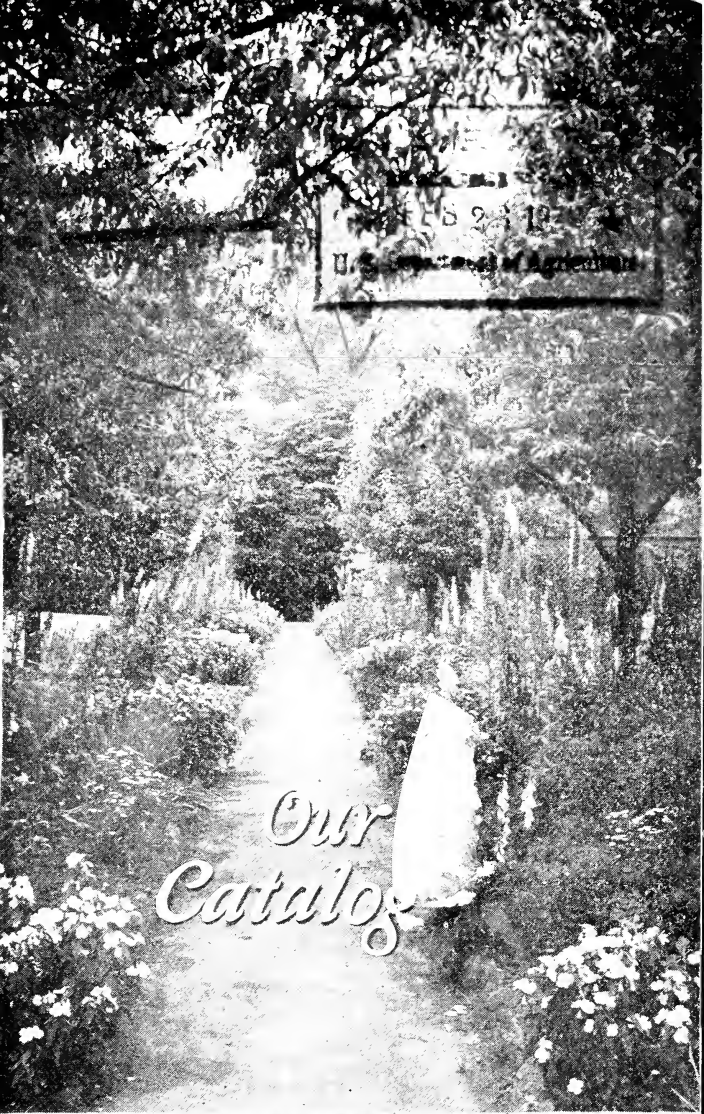


Historic, Archive Document

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



John M. Parker & Son Nursery Company

Phone, Local and Long Distance 726

Personal Inspection of Every Tree
from Planting to Delivery

Fayetteville, Arkansas

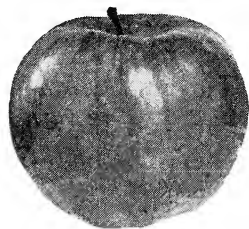
Apples

Price 3 to 4 feet.....Each 65c; per dozen, \$7.00
 Price 4 to 5 feet.....Each 75c; per dozen, 8.00

Taking into consideration its hardiness, productiveness and general commercial value, the apple stands at the head of the list of fruits. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a novelty without ascertaining its history from a reliable source.

Summer Varieties

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. September.



Duchess of Oldenburg

EARLY HARVEST — Flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich sub-acid flavor; fine, very productive. One of the very best early varieties.

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

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

Autumn Varieties

FAMEUSE (Snow)—Medium size, roundish; crimson, sometimes striped in northern localities. Flesh snowy white; very tender, fine, juicy, mild, sub-acid; one of the finest dessert fruits. Hardy and prolific. Very popular. October and December.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Large, smooth, regular, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops; free. August to October.

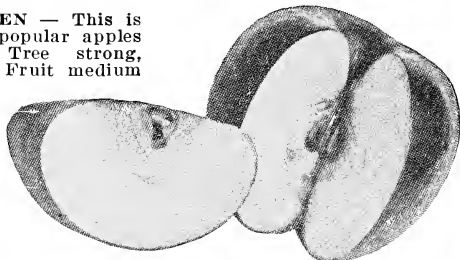
WEALTHY—Origin, Minnesota. Large, round; red; very handsome; fine quality; good grower. Perfectly hardy and most reliable. Very popular throughout the north. Long keeper in cold storage. October to January.

RAMBO—One of the most popular Fall or Early Winter apples. Highly valuable for kitchen or table use.

Winter Varieties

DELICIOUS—Flourishes well in every state of the Union. Bears annually; great yielder; hangs well on trees. Trees very thrifty, long lived and extremely hardy. Fruit very large, nearly covered with brilliant, dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and delicious; splendid keeper and shipper; should be in every orchard.

GRIMES GOLDEN — This is one of the most popular apples in cultivation. Tree strong, thrifty grower. Fruit medium or above, cylindrical; regular surface, yellow veined, russeted; flesh yellow, firm, very fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality rich. For dessert, cooking and market. November and December.



Jonathan

JONATHAN—Tree of rather slender growth and spreading habit; fruit medium or above in size, round or oblong; surface very smooth, waxy yellow, often wholly covered with brilliant red; flesh whitish yellow, tender, very juicy; for dessert and cooking; quality best. October to February.

BALDWIN—Flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid; good flavor; tree very vigorous, upright and productive.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Fruit medium to large, averaging from 7 to 8 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. January to Spring.

ROME BEAUTY—Large; yellow and bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree moderate grower, good bearer.

STAYMEN'S WINESAP—Large, roundish, deep red; medium quality; keeps well; tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to May.

WINESAP—It is one of the very best keepers. Medium size, smooth and a fine dark red; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, very juicy, aromatic, firm and very good. Popular with fruit stores because it always holds up, and is one of the leading export apples. The tree is a strong grower, the root growth being exceptionally strong. It comes into bearing early and is remarkable for its regular and abundant crops.

YORK IMPERIAL—Tree moderate grower and productive, fruit large, lop-sided; surface smooth; color mixed bright red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, flavor mild sub-acid; quality very good; for market, table, kitchen. November till Spring.

BEN DAVIS—Tree thrifty, upright grower of almost perfect shape. Fruit large, round, sometimes variable in form; surface smooth often polished yellow, covered and splashed bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy; flavor sub-acid, not rich quality; only good for market and cooking. November to Spring.

WOLF RIVER—Season, October to December. One of the largest apples grown. Tree grows to immense size, very productive, bright red, fair quality, splendid cooking apple. Second hardiness.

WINTER BANANA—A highly prized and valuable market sort. Beautiful yellow fruit; flavor exquisite and very tempting; highest quality. Productive. Reliable growers represent it to be hardy North. Very popular for dessert.



Winesap

Crab Apples

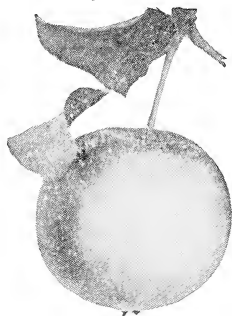
Price 3 to 4 feet.....Each, 65c; per dozen \$7.00
 Price 4 to 5 feet.....Each, 75c; per dozen 8.00

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.

RED SIBERIAN—Large, round, brilliant red on a pale yellow ground; flesh acid and greatly esteemed for preserves and jellies.

TRANSCENDENT — A very strong grower, making a large, beautiful tree; an early and abundant bearer, fruit large, round, skin smooth, color rich yellow, shaded with red. August and September.

WHITNEY — 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.



Whitney

Pears

Pears succeed best on rather steep hillsides. Plant pears midway on the slope, putting something else on the upper and lower sections. Cultivate sparingly, so as to induce a very slow growth, and let blue grass take the land before the trees come into fruitage. When blight appears, cut off the affected parts at once and burn them; cut six inches below the lowest blight, to insure taking all infected sap.

Early Varieties

Price, 3 to 4 ft. Each, \$1.00; doz. \$10.00
 Price, 4 to 5 ft. Each, \$1.25; doz. \$12.00

EARLY HARVEST—Large, buttery yellow skin; very juicy and high flavored, early and a great bearer.

BARTLETT—Large size, with beautiful blush next to the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early. August and September.

Autumn Varieties

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; one of the hardiest and does well nearly everywhere. September and October.



Dixie Pineapple

Autumn Pears—Continued

DIXIE PINEAPPLE PEAR—"Blight Proof"—A large size pear and the tree is a very prolific bearer. The fruit is very delicious and always commands a high market price. It is canned extensively and considered absolutely blight proof. It is being planted commercially to a great extent, and is a good keeper and shipper.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Fruit handsome, large, long, yellow, spotted dull red where exposed to the sun; flesh fine-grained, juicy, rich, sweet flavored. It resembles the Bartlett. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Ripens in August.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME — This is the largest among our really good pears. The skin is a dull greenish-yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy and well flavored. The tree is a vigorous grower and a reliable bearer. A profitable market variety and fair for home use. Ripens in October and November.

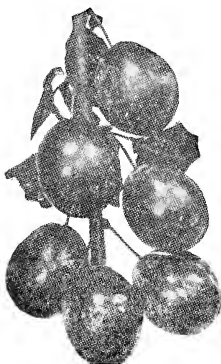
KEIFFER—Large; golden yellow, often blushed in the sun; juicy and melting. One of the best for canning and preserving; the most profitable to grow. Tree healthy, hardy and vigorous. Does not succeed on quince, therefore no dwarfs should be planted. Keiffer receives more praise and commendation than any other. It is liable to overbear, therefore special pains should be taken to thin the fruit.

KOONCE—Exceedingly hardy variety, in fact almost frost-proof, will bear heavy crops when other kinds are destroyed by frost. Medium size. July and August.

Plums

Prices 3 to 4 feet.....Each, \$1.00; per doz. \$10.00
Price 4 to 5 feet.....Each, \$1.25; per doz. \$12.00

The plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation, and good rich soil. Plant trees 10 to 15 feet apart, in rows. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are standbys. These may be relied upon to furnish crops of this profitable and delicious fruit.



German Prune Plums

ABUNDANCE—Large, roundish; free-stone; 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 peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous and a very early bearer. Last of August.

BRADSHAW (Niagara, Amer.)—Medium large; purplish-red; free; flesh green and juicy; good shipping qualities. Tree bears enormous crops regularly. Medium early.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large, dark purple, good. One of the most desirable for canning. September.

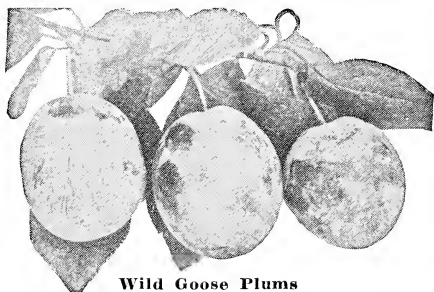
SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—A plum of fine quality. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive and a valuable market variety. Freestone. September.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—A large, showy plum, frequently reaching a diameter of two inches. It is a dark purple in color, of the Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm. Good shipper. September.

KELSEY—Very large, heart-shaped; skin greenish-like-yellow, overspread with light red and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, meaty and firm; of pleasant flavor; prolific. September.

MOORE (Arctic)—The hardiest of European plums. Medium in size, blue, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Very prolific. September.

RED JUNE—An early ripening Japanese Plum; medium to large, conical, purplish red; flesh yellow, quality good.



Wild Goose Plums

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.

Cherries

Price 3 to 4 feet.....Each, \$1.00; per doz. \$10.00
 Price 4 to 5 feet.....Each, \$1.25; per doz. \$12.00

Cherry culture has been a success when proper attention has been given to the selection of varieties and their culture. The hardy, thrifty varieties of the Morello type may be freely planted with confidence of profitable results. The cherry tree should be planted in a naturally dry soil or the soil should be well drained, so that water may not remain near the roots for any considerable time.

Sweet

BLACK TARTARIAN—A beautiful purplish cherry of superb quality. A prolific bearer. Late June and July.

GOVERNOR WOOD—One of the best cherries, very large; light yellow marbled with red; juicy and rich. Tree healthy and great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.

Sour

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 last of May and first of June.

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. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; productive. Free. Middle of June.

DYEHOUSE—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond. June.



Early Richmond Cherry

Peaches

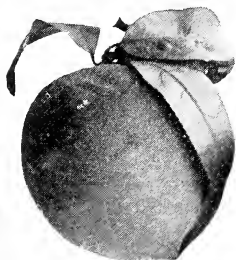
Price 18 to 24 inches.....Each, 35c; per doz. \$4.00
 Price 2 to 3 feetEach, 50c; per doz. \$5.00
 Price 3 to 4 feetEach, 65c; per doz. \$7.00
 Price 4 to 5 feetEach, 75c; per doz. \$8.00

Peach trees should be planted 16 to 18 feet apart. Cut weak shoots back about one-half and strong ones about one-third, but see that there is left a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last season's growth, hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Young trees should be well mulched every spring.

ELBERTA—A seedling of Chinese Cling but entirely free. Large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. Ripens after Early Crawford.

EARLY ELBERTA (Free)—A clear yellow with blush, fine grained and sweet. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit.

J. H. HALE—This is the new variety advertised so extensively throughout the country in the last three years. Claimed to be a few days earlier than Elberta, larger, and better, and just as good a bearer as that variety. We offer fine trees at an ordinary price.

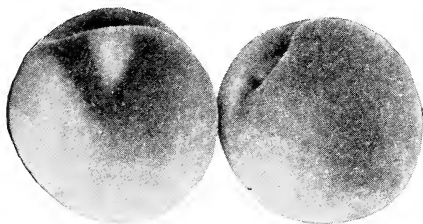


Elberta

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Medium large, oblate; white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Very large, yellow and red. Best quality; very beautiful and popular; productive; free. Early September.

Peaches—Continued



Late Crawford

LATE CRAWFORD—Large; yellow or greenish-yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, stained red at pit, melting, vinous and very good. Tree hardy and productive, usually needs thinning to make good size fruit. Last of September.

MAYFLOWER — Earliest peach

known. Color red all over, beautiful appearance.

CHAMPION (F.)—The earliest freestone and a first-class shipper. Bears full crops when others fail. In comparison with the bountiful yield of all of the best kinds, it is of all of them the champion. Size large, flavor delicious, juicy, sweet, rich, excelling all other varieties; very handsome in appearance, creamy white with red cheek; very hardy; season earliest.

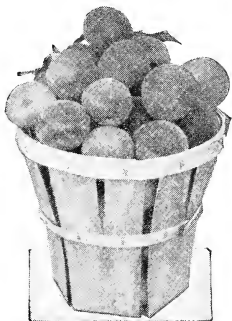
RED BIRD CLING—A strikingly handsome very early shipping peach. White fleshed with deep red skin.

ROCHESTER — Free. An excellent new sort. Large size, red skin, yellow flesh, good flavor. Early producer; heavy cropper. August 10.

HEATH CLING — (White Heath Cling)—Originated in Maryland, where it is much esteemed. Of large size and good flavor.

KRUMMEL (Krummel October)—Free. The best and most profitable late yellow free stone. Fruit large, lemon yellow, attractive. Flesh firm, fine grained, juicy. Tree healthy, hardy, prolific bearer.

CARMAN — A general favorite in nearly every peach region on this continent. There is much merit in the fruit, especially for a peach ripening so early. A brilliant red.



Champion

Mulberries

Price 3 to 4 feet.....	Each, 40c
Price 4 to 5 feet.....	Each, 50c
Price 5 to 6 feet.....	Each, 75c

RUSSIAN—Good shade and ornamental tree, rapid grower, excellent wind and snow break; most valuable to supply native birds, thus keeping them from the more precious fruits. Fruit of little value.

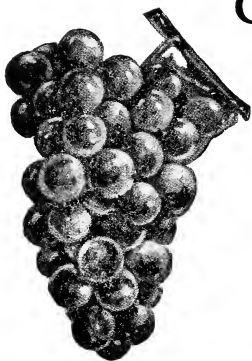
Grapes

Price, 2 year, each 50c; doz. \$5.00;
per 100, \$35.00.

Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. The roots cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit if they are called upon to carry too much wood. Winter and early spring is the best time to prune, when the vines are dormant.

Red Varieties

CATAWBA—Berries large and round, reddish-coppery colored; flesh sweet. An excellent late sort. Well known as the great wine grape. Very late.



Catawba

AGAWAM—Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, reddish brown, tender vinous and of excellent flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Vine hardy and one of the best of its class.

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large, round, dark red, tender, very little pulp, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic and very good. Ripens early.

LUTIE GRAPE—An old standard variety. The Lutie is very vigorous and produces more fruit than any other variety in the trial grounds. It is a red grape, earlier than the Concord and probably more hardy. There are but few fruits, if any, that will produce more fruit per square foot than grapes. Try ten of these.

Black Varieties

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A new, very large and fine early grape, black; strong, vigorous, hardy vine with thick, healthy leaves; clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, rich, sweet, very good; skin thin; seeds few and small, parting easily from the pulp; a good shipper. Ripens very early, but remains sound on the vines for many weeks. This makes it one of the most satisfactory and profitable market sorts to grow.

MOORE'S EARLY—A large grape, ripening three weeks earlier than Concord; good grower; berries large, good quality, and makes a moderate yield; very valuable as an early grape.

CONCORD—One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess; bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet.

WORDEN—Seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier. These qualities will give it the foremost rank among native grapes.



Concord

White Varieties

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough, quality much like the Concord.

POCKLINGTON—Seedling from the Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy both in wood and foliage; it is a strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. The fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, some times shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set. Ripens with the Concord.

Raspberries



St. Regis

Price per 25 plants \$3.00;
per 100, \$9.00.

Plant two and a half ft. apart in rows seven feet apart. Thin to four or five good canes in a hill; cut out old canes as soon as through fruiting.

Red Varieties

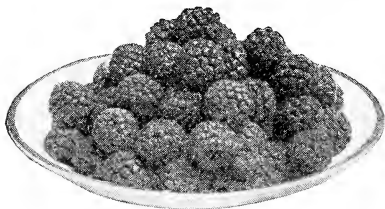
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—The new everbearing variety. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date berries begin to ripen on the young canes and continue until late in autumn. Berries are a bright crimson of large size and of surprising quality, sugary with full raspberry flavor. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or cold heavy clay and the canes are absolutely hardy.

Raspberries—Continued

CUTHBERT—Leading late variety, all over the country. A very rank grower. Very productive. Fruit large and of good quality. If you want a good all around late red raspberry, plant the Cuthbert.

KING—Large; crimson; firm; good flavor and desirable for desert and market; stands shipping excellently. Bush hardy and very productive. Early.

Black Varieties



Cumberland Raspberries

Healthy, vigorous grower, early; berry is as large as Gregg and as good a shipper. Very productive, and valuable for early market.

CUMBERLAND—Largest black raspberry known; unusually strong grower, perfectly hardy. The most profitable raspberry grown.

GREGG—Extra big, enormously productive. Hardy; firm black meaty berries. Late ripening and firm for shipping.

KANSAS—Originated at Lawrence, Kansas.

Blackberries

Plant four feet apart in rows six feet apart. Pinch the canes back when four feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable.

Price per 25 plants, \$3.00; per 100, \$9.00.

EARLY HARVEST—Good quality; firm; extremely productive; attractive on the market; an early sort.

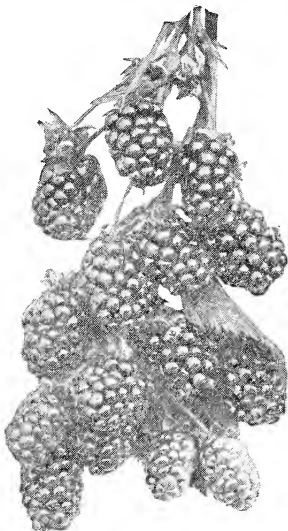
ELDORADO—Large; black and do not turn red on exposure to sun; sweet and melting having no hard cores, and a good keeper. Vines hardy and vigorous.

MCDONALD—New; very valuable for the "Black Land of Texas." Twenty quarts of fruit have been gathered from one single plant. Tips like a dewberry.

BLOWERS—"The giant of all blackberries." An upright, mammoth grower; very hardy and enormously productive. A single plant produced over 2,000 berries. It commences to ripen about the middle of July and bears about two months.

MERSEREAU—Renowned for hardness of cane, great productiveness and large size berry. Is not "seedy" like many other sorts. Fruit jet black, and does not change color. Berries rich, melting and luscious, with little or no core.

SNYDER—The old standard. Very hardy, consequently much raised in cold climates. Berries medium size, juicy, rich; strong, stout cane, thrifty growth and a very broad leaf.



Blowers Blackberries

Currants

The currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. They mature just before Raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

Price.....Each, 50c; per doz. \$5.00

FAY'S PROLIFIC—For size, beauty and productiveness it is a remarkable red currant. The berry is equal to Cherry currant, while the flavor is superior. The stem is long, which permits rapid picking, valuable for both market and home. Fruit hangs on well, never dropping, as in other currants.

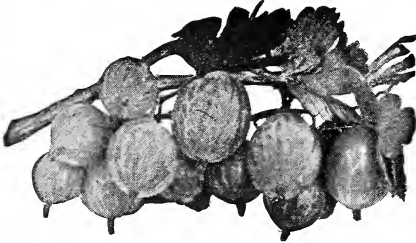
PERFECTION—Bright red, and of a size larger than the Fay; size of berries is maintained to end of bunch. It is one of the most productive Currants. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. You can pick Perfection fast as cherries.

CHERRY—The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than one-half inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Gooseberries

Price.....Each, 50c; per doz. \$5.00

DOWNING—Fruit very large, flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific; one of the best.



Industry Gooseberries

rieties, is freest from mildew of all. A wonderful cropper, with large, smooth, pale red fruit of first class flavor.



Perfection Currants

INDUSTRY—Very large; red; hairy; fine quality; extensively planted for market. Bush upright, strong and productive. English sort and somewhat liable to mildew. Early.

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket)—Large size, smooth, prolific and hardy. Has been tested by the side of all leading va-

Nuts

Price 2 to 3 feet.....Each, \$1.50; per 100, \$125.00

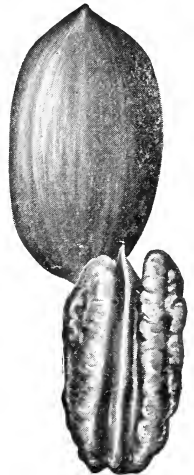
Price 3 to 4 feet.....Each, \$2.00; 15 for \$25.00; 100 for \$150.00

Pecans

STUART—Nuts large, oblong; dark color, shell of medium thickness, cracking easily. Kernel full, bright colored; very fine quality, rich and sweet; promises to be a good bearer in California.

SCHLEY—Fairly large, rather long. Flattened; light brown, shell cracks easily. Of good flavor. The tree is a free bearer, and the nuts mature early. Considered one of the best.

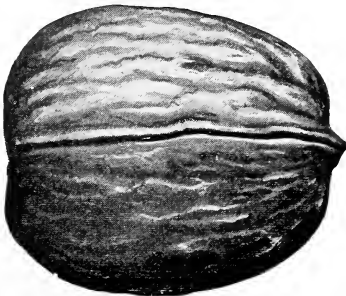
SUCCESS—A large nut, tapering to apex. Thin shell and easily cracked; kernel sweet, rich, filling the shell fully; the best variety for warm interior sections.



Stuart Pecan

Walnuts

JAPAN WALNUT, Sieboldi—Perfectly hardy. One of the handsomest and most stately of ornamental trees. Leaves are immense. Bears young and abundantly. Should be more generally planted. 3 to 4 feet, each, 40c; 10 for \$3.50.



English Walnut

WALNUT, English or Madeira—This is the large thin-shelled English Walnut of the fruit stores, of which immense quantities are annually imported. Unlike native walnuts, the nuts drop from their shucks when ripe as readily as those of the hickory. The tree is of lofty growth, very productive, but not fully hardy north of New York City.

Strawberries

Everbearing Varieties

Price.....\$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—Very large, dark red and glossy; fine quality. It begins to bear in June with immense crops and continues until late in fall. It is one of the heaviest bearers of berries in June as well as a remarkable fall bearer. Will produce a fair crop of fruit the first summer.

CHAMPION—Champion Everbearing Strawberry has no equal as to quality, productiveness, and hardiness of plants. Its first crop in the spring is equal to the annual bearers and in early fall, it produces fully four times the amounts of any other everbearing strawberry we know of. Quality of the fruit is of the very best. Size much larger than any other fall-bearing variety. Drought does not hurt them as much as other varieties. If you are buying everbearing strawberries, by all means include the Champion in your order.



Champion Strawberries

Spring Bearing Varieties

Price.....\$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000

SENATOR DUNLAP (S)—This berry is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper and able to hold its own under any "rough and tumble" methods of culture to which it is likely to be subjected. It is a very heavy bearer of good size, even fruit, of a very beautiful dark red color. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market.

IMPROVED KLONDIKE—This variety is noted for its large yields of beautiful berries, uniform in shape, rich blood-red in color and having a flavor that is neither sweet nor sour, but mildly delicious.

AROMA (Per.)—One of the finest for long-distance shipping. The large berries are bright red to the center. Of conical shape, with prominent yellow seeds that help to make them very attractive on the market. The quality is such that it is leader with many growers.

GANDY (S)—Large, light crimson; flesh of firm, good quality. Plants vigorous but should be planted in swamp or moist, clay soils. Perfect. Late.

MASTODON STRAWBERRIES. 25 for \$2.00; 100 for \$6.00; \$37.50 per thousand.

Rhubarb

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, is valuable for canning. Use well grown roots, not divided old clumps.

WYATT'S LINNEAUS—Large, early, tender and fine. Price, each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

Asparagus

Price.....25, \$2.00; per 100, \$6.00

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a small family and will last for years. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plants grow, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Best for general planting.

PALMETTO—Newer variety, earlier; probably as good.

Roses

Hardy Hybrid Perpetuals

Price.....Each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00

ANNA de DIESBACH—Beautiful shade of carmine; large and showy, flowers slightly cupped, particularly fine in bud. A vigorous grower, quite hardy; a good forcing rose.

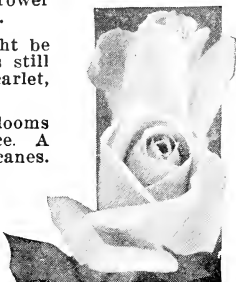
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI — Snow white, very large, perfect form. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Bright, heavy foliage.

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.

J. B. CLARK—Intense, deep scarlet blooms of immense size and moderate fragrance. A vigorous grower with strong, upright canes.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Immense blooms of soft, clear pink, very fragrant on stiff, stocky stems. Produces a longer succession of blooms than most of its class and the bush is not quite so tall and rampant.

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



Frau Karl Druschki



Gruss an Teplitz

PAUL NEYRON—H. P. the largest rose in cultivation; a handsome upright grower, producing an immense flower at the end of every long stiff stem; color, a deep rose-pink.

ULRICH BRUNNER—An upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are a bright cherry red, good size and of fine form.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—New. Color a very rich, lively crimson scarlet. Very fragrant. A vigorous grower and continual bloomer. One of the best.

Everblooming Tea Roses

Each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00

COLUMBIA—An unusually good American rose. The flowers are large, fully double; lively pink in color; fragrant and borne until late fall. A strong grower, almost thornless.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—The gold medal rose of France. Flowers are large and borne on long, stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear red-crimson velvet. Very fragrant and keeps well.

RED RADIANCE—H. T. Similar in growth to Pink Radiance but has big, bold cerise-red flowers which are borne on long heavy stems. Does best in cooler weather but is a good rose almost anywhere.

PINK RADIANCE—H. T. This rose will probably produce more first class blooms to the plant than any other variety, and is exceedingly vigorous, and disease resistant under all conditions. A silvery pink in color with suffusion of a deeper color.

OPHELIA — This highly desirable rose is successful for out-door as well as for greenhouse culture. The beautifully formed, salmon-flesh flowers are borne on long, stout stems and are freely produced until frost.



Ophelia

KILLARNEY WHITE—Sport of Killarney and very similar to it in size, shape and fragrance, but pure white in color.

SUNBURST—Bright, glowing orange blooms, paling slightly at edge of petal, gives an excellent imitation of a real sunburst. Leathery, bronze foliage.

MME BUTTERFLY—While this is a sport of Ophelia, it shows an even better growth, with more and larger flowers, in a brilliant pink, suffused apricot and gold. These flowers are of good texture and fragrance, and are unusually enduring. The plant is free and fine in growth and habit; among the very best.

MME. AARON WARD—A most desirable and dependable rose that will probably produce more flowers than any other yellow rose. Semi-double, cup-shaped, deep indian yellow flowers; fragrant, blooms until frost.



Killarney

Climbing Roses

Each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—A strong, vigorous climber but may be kept pruned back to a large size bush rose. The blooms are the same size, color and fragrance as the old variety and when in bloom it is a perfect mass of color.

CRIMSON RAMBLER — Nothing equals this as an all round hardy garden rose, on account of its brilliant color, profusion of bloom and length of time the flowers last. It may be used as a climber, or can be grown in large bush form. It blooms in large clusters of 50 to 100 flowers in a cluster covering the foliage its entire length with a solid mass of the most beautiful, perfectly shaped miniature crimson



American Beauty

blossoms. Blooms last of June and remains in flower longer than any other hardy out-door rose.

FLOWERS OF FAIRFIELD—A sort of the well-known and famous Crimson Rambler climbing rose. This new rose produces its lovely flowers until killing frosts stop further growth of the plant. The flowers are produced in great trusses, each carrying from thirty to forty blossoms of the brightest crimson, which remains undimmed to the end.

DR. VAN FLEET—Probably the best climbing rose in cultivation. Perfectly formed, long pointed, deep pink buds on long stems, with several in a cluster, that opens to a lighter shade of pink. It is a vigorous grower with glossy, dark green foliage. It is a delight to the eye all summer.



Flower of Fairfield

Ornamental Shrubs

The planting of ornamental shrubs is very largely on the increase, and this is as it should be, for with a good selection the lawn can always be beautiful. They are mostly of medium size, enabling one to plant a great variety on a small plat, and the wonderful assortment of foliage from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. This addition to the great variety in the blossoms, all unite to keep up a never failing interest. We have selected the very best for our climate.

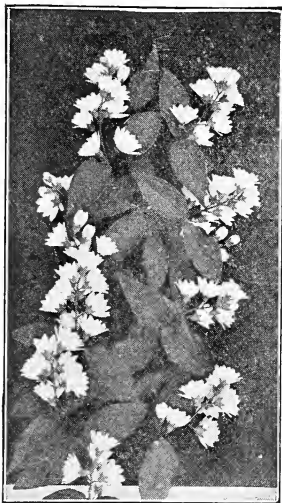
FLOWERING SHRUBS — Variegated Colored Foliage — Barberry, Golden Elder, Syringa, Variegated Weigelia.

Shrubs that Flower in May—Flowering Almonds, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Snowballs, Spireas, Wistaria.

In June—Clematis, Deutzia, Elder, Honeysuckle, Peonies, Lilacs, Snowball, Spireas, Syringa, Weigelia, Wistaria.

In July—Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle.

In August and September—Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea.



Deutzia

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON—Valuable because they bloom so profusely in late summer when other flowers are scarce. They form beautiful groups of hedges, their variety of colors making it possible to use quantities of them even in small grounds. 2 to 3 ft. each, 75c.

ALMOND, FLOWERING—Pink and white varieties. These beautiful shrubs are desirable and scarce. Hardy. 2 to 3 feet, each 90c.

CALYCANTHUS (Carolina Allspice)—A well known native bush very double, purple fragrant flowers. Each, 90c.

CORNUS SIBERICA (Dogwood)—Grows 5 to 10 feet high, with clusters of fine, white flowers, succeeded by a fall crop of ornamental berries. Branches turn to blood-red during winter. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

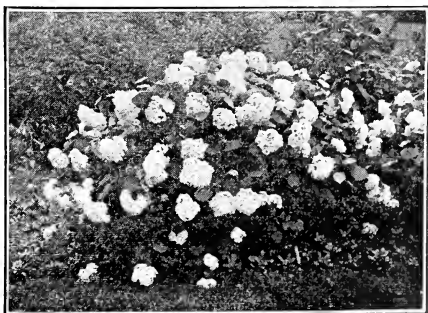
DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester)—A very desirable shrub, of strong, hardy growth, bearing an abundance of beautiful racemes of purplish-white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

ELDER, GOLDEN—The leaves are a bright and constant golden color; the flower cluster pure white. Valuable for contrasts and for massing. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

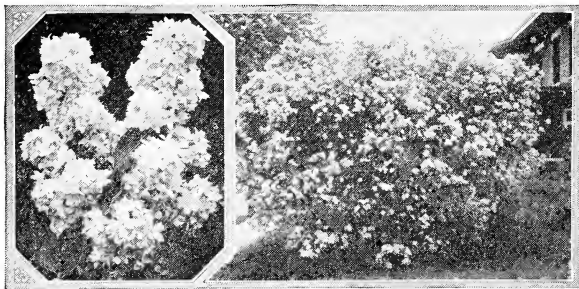
FORSYTHIA-GOLDEN BELL—Pretty shrubs of medium size, blooming in spring before the leaves appear. Flowers are yellow, drooping, and are borne along the stem. They are exceptionally hardy and thrive in any locality. The green branches also add to their attractiveness and the graceful bush or pendulous habit. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT (White or Pink)—White or pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. Blossoms in June. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS, (also Hills of Snow, Summer Hydrangea, or Snowball Hydrangea.) The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, each, \$1.00.



Hydrangea A.



Lilacs

HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—These plants are absolutely hardy, grow in any soil and bloom the same year they are set out. They flower abundantly, bearing hundreds of immense panicles of bloom. White turning to rose in autumn. An annual shortening of branches tends to increase the size of the flowers. Very fine and valuable for cemetery planting. 2 to 3 feet, each, \$1.00.

HYDRANGEA, Tree—The lovely *Hydrangea Paniculata* in tree form. These fine trees are three to four feet high, with strong, erect stems and splendid crowns, bearing great trusses of flowers. They are very effective for lawn; or if planted along the walk or driveway, they are wonderful when in bloom. By planting several of these beautiful trees you can prove to your friends that these Tree Hydrangeas are exceptionally nice and not commonly seen. Perfectly hardy here. Each, \$2.00.

LILAC (Common Purple)—Bluish purple flowers, well known. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

LILAC (Common White)—Cream white flowers. Price, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 75c.

LILAC (Persian Purple)—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than the common lilac. Flowers purple in large, loose panicles. Price, 2 to 3 feet. Each, 75c.

PYRUS JAPONICA (Japan Quince)—The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage, it has no rival. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

SNOWBALL (Common)—A popular shrub. Makes a large bush. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

SPIREA (Thunbergii)—The earliest of the Spireas to bloom. Of a rounded, graceful form. Branches slender and somewhat drooping. Foliage narrow and yellowish green, changing to delicate purple in fall. Flowers pure white. Price, each, 75c.

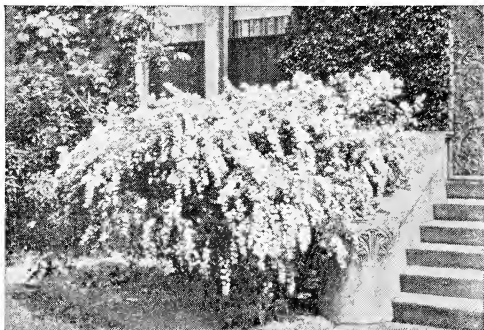
SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER—A small dwarf variety 1½ ft., covered with flat heads of pink flowers. Used for edging and in front of shrubbery. 12 to 18 inches, each, 75c.

SPIREA, VAN HOUTTEI—Graceful, with long, drooping sprays, thickly studded with handsome, pure white flowers; hence its popular name, "Bridal Wreath." The finest Spirea of them all. 2 to 3 feet, 60c; Per dozen, \$6.00.

SYRINGA (Mock Orange)—Beautiful, tall, vigorous, hardy, with profuse, white, orange-like flowers in May. Very popular. 2 to 3 feet, each, 75c.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—Hardy, with profuse, rosy, trumpet shaped flowers in May. The most superb shrub of the season. Each, 75c.

WEIGELIA, Eva Rathke—Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Each, 75c.



Spirea Van Houttel

Vines

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy and so beautiful that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wistaria, the graceful Honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in the glory of full bloom.

AMPELOPSIS (Veitchii or Boston Ivy)—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established. Each, 75c.

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe)—A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, light green foliage, and pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers. Each, 75c.

BIGNONIA (Scarlet Trumpet Flower) — A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. Each, 75c.

CLEMATIS—The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers and are adapted to various uses.

CLEMATIS, JACKMANI—A very profuse blooming variety with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet-purple color borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots. The very best sort for general planting. Each, \$1.00.

CLEMATIS, HENRYI—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October. Each, \$1.00.

CLEMATIS MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer. Each, \$1.00.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—A great novelty. One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer. Each, 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE (Monthly Fragrant)—Blooms all summer; very sweet. Each, 75c.

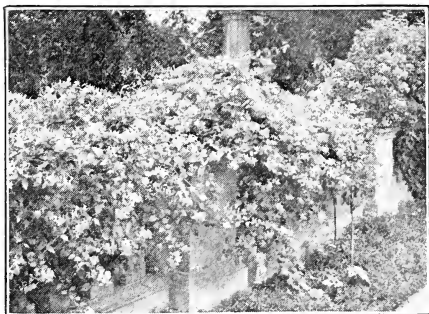
HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan)—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November. Better have some winter protection. Each, 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE SCARLET TRUMPET—One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower; flowers a bright scarlet, not much odor. Each, 75c.

WISTARIA (Purple)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth. It is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. Each, 75c.



Clematis



Honeysuckle (Hall's Japan)

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

DAHLIAS—Well known autumn flowering plants, growing from two to five feet high, and producing a profusion of flowers of the most perfect and beautiful form, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon.

GOLDEN GLOW—We call attention to this notable novelty, and offer it as the finest herbaceous border plant introduced for many years. It is of easy growth and is giving complete satisfaction. But few plants can vie with it in attractiveness. There is no floral novelty before the public to be compared to it for effectiveness and worth.



Peonies

PEONIES—No flowers exceed the Peonies in popularity, and none are more easily grown. They are seldom attacked by insects or disease, and are perfectly hardy, requiring no covering in the severest weather. They thrive in all kinds of soil and flourish in a rich deep loam.

No hardy perennial is of more permanent value than the Peony. The first cost is the only cost, and they continue to increase in size and value for many years. The foliage is rich and beautiful deep green color, which renders the plant very ornamental even when out of flower, and no other flowers are so well adapted for interior decoration and none make more massive color effect when planted in a border or in a bed on the lawn. Their popularity has increased during the past few years since the new improved varieties have been disseminated. Peonies range in color from cream and pure white through the various shades of pink and red to the deepest purple and maroon, in all possible combinations of tint and form.

THE VERY BEST PEONIES

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—White with sulphur yellow center. Mid-season. Each, 75c.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Bright, clear pink. Large bloom. Very early. Each, 75c.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Deep carmine rose. Very brilliant. Late. Each, 75c.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—White sometimes flecked crimson. The best. Early. Each, 75c.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS—Brilliant pink. Fragrant. Mid-season. Each, 75c.

COMTE H. DE CHOESSEL—Dark red. Very fine. Season late. Each, 75c.

LA TULIPE—Variegated white and pink. A beautiful peony. Mid-season. Each, 75c.

RUBRA SUPERBA—Rich, deep crimson, nearly black. Large. Very late. Each, \$1.00.

CLAIRE DUBOIS—Clear violet rose, tipped white. Season late. Each, \$1.00.

FRINGE LEAF—Bright red. Very early. Each, \$1.50.

ASA GRAY—Pale lilac pink. Midseason. 75c each.

FELIX CROUSE—Very brilliant red. \$1.00 each.

MME. DE VERNEVILLE—Pure white, early. \$1.00 each.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA—Bright crimson. Very early. \$1.00 each.

SYDONIE—Lilac pink. Early. \$1.00 each.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Adam's Needle) — Thread-leaved. creamy white; stem three to four feet high, covered with bell-shaped flower, on laterals forming a pyramid; very striking. Price each, 45c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—This lily is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in open ground will increase pretty rapidly. Price, each, 45c.

THE BEST GERMAN IRIS

Price each 20c; Per Dozen \$1.75

FLORENTINA—White with tinge of lilac. Very fragrant.

GERTRUDE—Rare violet blue.

HARLEQUIN — Pure white flecked with lavender and royal purple.

HONORABILIS—Bright golden yellow veined with crimson and maroon.

L'AVENIER—Beautiful shade of light lavender.

MADAME CHEREAU — Clear white frilled about the edge with violet.

MRS. H. DARWIN—White, laced with maroon, violet at the base.



Iris

THE BEST HARDY PHLOX

Price each, 35c; Per Dozen \$3.50

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Delicate pink with silvery reflex.

ATHIS—Clear salmon.

ECLAIREUR—Bright purplish rose, with light center.

MRS. JENKINS — Very large, fine, pure white.

PANTHEON—Bright crimson.

RICHARD WALLACE—White, with bright pink eye.

Floral Bulbs

(Floral Bulbs for Spring Planting Only)

GLADIOLI

Price Mixed, each 10c; per doz. \$0.75

Price Named, each 10c; per doz. \$1.00

GLADIOLI—Of all our summer flowering bulbs gladioli stand at the head of the most varied and beautiful class. The flowers are produced in spikes two feet in height and upwards; the brilliant scarlet and crimson of some form a striking contrast with the delicate shades and penciling of the lighter colored varieties. By planting at intervals from May 1st to middle of June a succession of flowers can be had from July to October.

AMERICA—Beautiful dainty pink.

BARON JOSEF HULOT—Deep, violet blue.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Rich, dark red.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Brilliant scarlet.

PEACE—Pure white with pale violet feathering on interior petals.

SCHWABEN—Sulphur yellow, dark blotch in center.



Gladioli

Hedge Plants

BARBERRY (B. Thunbergii)—Low, spreading bush, with small branches covered with small sharp thorns and in spring with small yellow flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; foliage changes in the autumn to shades of scarlet and gold; makes a dense, thick hedge.

Price, 12 to 18 inches.....Per 10, \$3.50; Per 100, \$25.00

PRIVET (Amoor River)—This is the most beautiful hedge plant grown. It has a luxuriant, glossy leafage and thick clusters of fragrant white flowers. Hardy, free-growing, of dense, neat habit, attractive all the year, in berry leaf, or flower. Makes a beautiful specimen plant, a fine screen, group or hedge.

Price, 12 to 18 inches.....Per 100, \$10.00

Price, 18 to 24 inches.....Per 100, \$15.00

Amoor River South Privet same price as Amoor River North Privet.

Price, 12 to 18 inches.....Per 100, \$10.00

Price, 18 to 24 inches.....Per 100, \$15.00

California Privet.

Price, 12 to 18 inches.....Per 100, \$ 8.00

Price, 18 to 24 inches.....Per 100, \$10.00

Trees

The stock of ornamental trees that we offer will be found to comprise a sufficient number of kinds that are really valuable, so that our customers may, from the list offered, secure such a variety as will give full satisfaction.

For Streets, Roads and Wide Avenues—American Elm, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar.

For Driveways through Lawns and Parks—Norway Maple, Tulip Tree, Catalpa, American Linden.

Single Specimens of Large Growth to be Branched from the Ground—Birches, particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping; Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces, Balsam Fir.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth to be Branched from the ground—Prunus Pissardii, Hemlocks, White Pine, Arbor Vitae.

Strong Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit—Carolina Poplar, Balsam Fir, Pyramidalis Arbor Vitae.

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations—American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars and Willows.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls or Poor Soils—Silver Leaf Maples and Poplars.

Best Trees for Windbreaks—Evergreens, Norway Spruce and White Pine.

Flowering Trees—Judas Tree, Fringe Tree, White and Purple Lindens, Horse Chestnut, Catalpas.

Cut-Leaf—Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Weirs Cut-Leaf Maple.



Catalpa Bungei

advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy or mucky, light or heavy. Its roots penetrate the hardest soil, it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Its leaves are large and stay green till quite late in the fall.

Price, 6 to 8 feet. Each, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00.

CATALPA BUNGEI—A remarkable species forming a dense, round umbrella-like head; makes a beautiful lawn tree when grafted or budded on a high stem.

Price, 2-year head, 5 to 6 feet. Each, \$3.00; 6 to 8 ft. \$4.00.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—A variety which is said to have originated in the West; it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts and railroad ties.

Price, 5 to 6 feet. Each, \$1.00; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET—Well known beautiful tree, valuable for fruit and timber. Should be planted only on thin, dry soils.

CRAB (Bechtel's Double Flowering)—This blooms in early spring exhaling a most delightful fragrance from its masses of double, delicate pink flowers.

Price, 2 to 3 feet. Each, \$1.50.

ASH WHITE—

Rapid growing tree, of fine symmetrical outline. A valuable street or park tree and should be extensively planted. Price, 6 to 8 feet, each, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

BIRCH, WHITE

—A beautiful native tree particularly in the northern part of the country. Its shining white bark and slender, dark brown branches make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome. Price, 5 to 6 feet, each \$1.50; 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50.

CAROLINA POP-

LAR—

Takes front rank among best of poplars; it is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical appearance. It has

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park or shade trees.

Price, 6 to 8 feet. Each, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

HACKBERRY or NETTLE TREE—A highly ornamental tree, somewhat similar to the elm but more formal. The ripe fruit is a joy to boys and birds in the fall and early winter. Used somewhat as a street tree, but not half appreciated.

Price, 6 to 8 feet. Each, \$1.50.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Common or white, flowering. A very beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Price, 6 to 8 feet. Each, \$2.50.

LINDEN (American or Lime)—A rapid growing, large, beautiful native tree. Flowers very fragrant.

Price, 6 to 8 feet. Each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$3.50.

MAPLE (Silver Leaved) — Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth; very ornamental and one of the best street trees we have. 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 ft. \$1.50 ea.

NORWAY MAPLE Of spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a rich and majestic shade tree. Price, 6 to 8 feet. Each, \$3.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$4.00.

SUGAR MAPLE—A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree. Slow grower. Price, 6 to 8 feet, \$2.00 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$3.00 each.



Sugar Maple

SYCAMORE AMERICAN or PLANE TREE—A well-known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading.

Price, 6 to 8 feet. Each, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.50.

SYCAMORE ORIENTAL PLANE or EUROPEAN (P. Orientalis)—A rapid growing, erect tree with bright green foliage; much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade tree; very desirable for parks, streets and lawns. Price, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.50.

WALNUT, BLACK—Valuable for nuts and timber. It is hardy and succeeds best on a rich, deep moist soil. Too well known for long description.

Price, 5 to 6 feet. Each, 75c.

Weeping Varieties

BIRCH (Cut-Leaf Weeping)—Erect, stately, rapid growing tree, with long, slender, pendant branches, delicately cut leaves and silvery white trunk; especially fine when near evergreens; hardy; the most elegant weeping tree on the list.

Evergreens

	Each
Arbor Vitae (Thuja).	
American Arborvitae, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	\$2.00
Pyramidalis Arborvitae 2 to 3 feet, B. & B.....	4.00
Globe Arborvitae, 15 to 18 inches, B. & B.....	3.00
Chinese Compacta Arborvitae, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	2.50
Hovey's Golden Arborvitae, 15 to 18 inches, B. & B.....	3.00
Berckan's Compacta Arborvitae, 15 to 18 inches, B. & B.....	4.25
Tom Thumb Arborvitae, 12 to 15 inches, B. & B.....	2.00
Junipers (Juniperus)	
Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 feet, B. & B.....	3.50
Red Cedar, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	3.00
Savin Juniper, 15 to 18 inches, B. & B.....	3.00
Pfitzeriana Juniperus, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	4.50
Yew (Taxus)	
Japanese 15 to 18 inches, B. & B.....	4.50
Fir (Abies)	
Balsam, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	2.50
Concolor, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	4.50
Spruce (Picea)	
Colorado Blue, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	9.00
Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	3.50
Hemlock Spruce, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	3.50
Retinospora Plumosa, 18 to 24 inches, B. & B.....	3.50
Mugho Pine, 12 to 15 inches, B. & B.....	2.50
(B. & B. means Balled and Burlapped for protection of the plant)	

Broad Leaved Evergreens

	Each
Euonymus Radicans, 18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00
Euonymus Japonica, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.50
American Holly, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50
Japanese Spurge	50c each; per dozen, \$5.00
Abelia Grandiflora, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each; per doz. \$10.00	
Dwarf Box, 6 to 8 inches.....	Each, 75c
Cape Jasmine, 15 to 18 inches.....	1.50

Successful Planting Pruning and Care.

Care of Stock

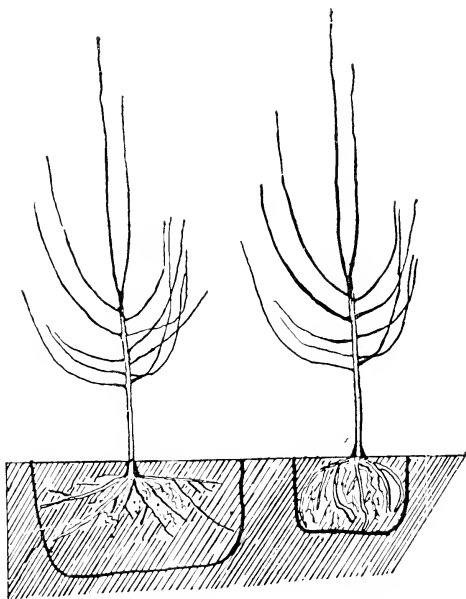
The bundles should be opened immediately, the roots dipped in water, then heeled in moist ground so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots and thoroughly protect from the air, having the earth tramped solid about them.

When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air.

The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow.

Planting

The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tamping with the feet or post tamper, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry apply one to two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place, and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil.



Almost Sure to Live

Almost Sure to Die

Dig holes large enough to admit roots in natural position. Set several inches deeper than stood in nursery row. Pack soil solid about roots.

Mulching

Unless thorough surface cultivation will be practiced during the summer a mulch should be applied. This may be a layer of coarse manure or vegetable matter around the trees three to six inches deep, and extending out from the trees three or five feet

Mulching protects the soil against the sun and drying winds; against alternate freezing and thawing, and provides some plant food.

Pruning

The pruning of trees should begin when they are planted. The transplanting of a tree marks a very critical point of its life history, and to neglect careful and proper methods of planting and pruning at that time is to invite disaster or, at least, unsatisfactory returns from one's efforts.

Apple and Pear—Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at safe distance apart up and down the trunk. If two branches come out, one exactly opposite the other, forming a crotch, a split may occur at this weak point in later life, when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk, leaving no stub longer than one-eighth to one-quarter inch. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, if one exists, else the tree assumes a too upright growth for best results in later life.

Cherry—Five or six good limbs, well distributed around the trunk will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back as severely as recommended for some other classes.

Plum—Cut back all branches to about two or three buds. After the tree has grown for a year, remove all but four or five branches, but do not cut these back. These limbs will form the permanent framework for the top and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or taste of the planter.

Small Fruits

Gooseberries and Currants—Prepare the ground by deep plowing or spading. Cut the plants back fully one-half. Plant four feet apart both ways, same depth as plants stood in the nursery row, and firm soil well.

Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries—These should be set fairly deep, except one-year-old raspberry plants, the new growth of which starts from the crown in the mass of hair-like roots; these should be planted shallow, with the crown not more than one inch below the surface. Too deep planting is often fatal to one-year-old raspberry plants. Plant in rows five or six feet apart, with plants three to four feet apart in the row. Firm the dirt around each plant. Keep surface of ground loose. Water in dry weather during growing season. Mulch in winter after the ground is frozen.

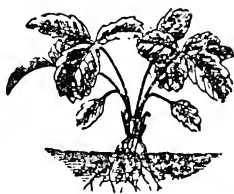
Strawberries—Plants should be set and cared for the same as tomato and cabbage plants. Plant in rows three to three and one-half feet apart and twelve to fifteen inches in a row. The cheap-



Just right



Too deep

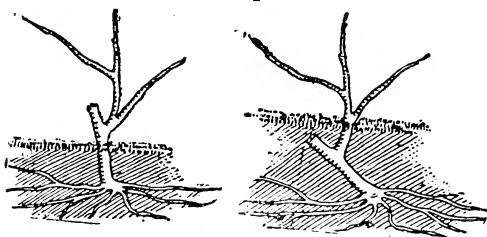


Too shallow

est way to grow them is to plant in long rows and tend with a corn plow, using shields. Never allow rows to spread to more than eight or ten inches in width. Cover the plants late in the fall with one or two inches of prairie hay or stable litter (if free from weed seed.) This covering should be removed from the

plants in early spring and left between the rows until the fruit is picked, then it should be removed from the patch and the rows cultivated the same as before.

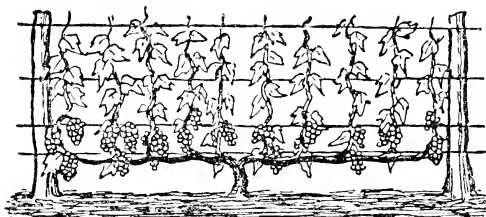
Grapes



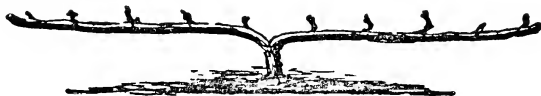
Planted too shallow

Planted just right

Grapes—These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots. Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to cultivate, mulch.



As the vine grows train to trellis as shown in illustration. Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth.



Cut back to two buds, as shown. The fruit of the grape is borne only on shoots of the current year's growth, which spring from the wood of last year's growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

Asparagus—Prepare ground by deep plowing or spading. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches each way, three inches deep, with roots well spread out. Every fall mulch the bed well with manure.

Rhubarb—Prepare ground as for asparagus. Set the plants with crown or eye two inches under ground. Plant three feet apart each way. Mulch in winter. Give clean cultivation the same as for any other crop.

Shrubs

If planted in beds or groups the ground should be spaded deeply and well worked. If shrubs are set as individual specimens they should be planted the same as trees.

Set shrubs at the same depth as they stood in the nursery row, or with their crowns at about the surface of the ground. Water the plants well during the hot, dry weather and keep the ground well stirred around them. Most shrubs require judicious pruning at planting time, and subsequently. When shrubs are planted it is advisable to cut them back from one-half to two-thirds with few exceptions.

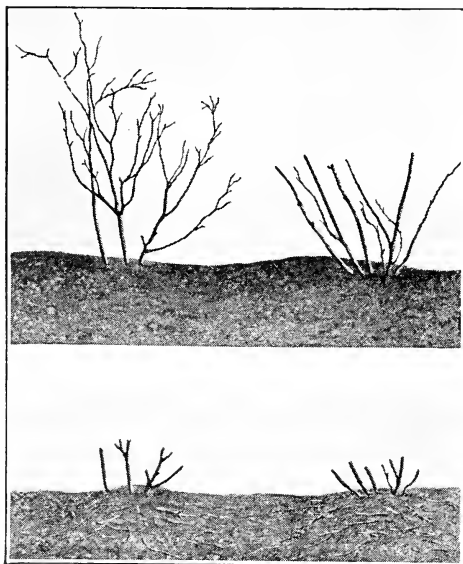
Hedges

Privet—Dig trench twelve inches deep or more and set the plants four to six inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, or deep enough so the lower branches will be four to six inches under the ground. Such deep planting will make a compact hedge down to the ground line, but if the plants are set shallow there will always be undesirable open spaces at the base of the hedge. Some planters set Privet in a double row, eight to ten inches apart each way, which makes a very dense hedge. Cut privet back to six inches when planting to promote thick new growth at lower part of plant.

Barberry-Spirea—Should be planted in the same manner as shrubs, either in trenches for hedge or as groups or individual specimens. Cut back and thin out one-half of top wood.

Roses

If roses are planted in the ordinary way with the tops left exposed to the sun and drying winds of the spring, they are almost sure to shrivel before time for them to grow, and thus the plants are greatly endangered, while if the following suggestions are followed, success is almost certain. The plants should be unpacked as soon as received from the nursery and planted, if pos-



Rose Bushes Just Planted—Before and After Trimming.

sible. If unable to plant them immediately upon receiving them, they should be heeled-in deep (buried) in moist, loose earth, waiting time to plant. In planting they should be set two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery in well-prepared, damp soil, but not wet enough to be muddy. If the soil is dry it is well to plant the roses solidly, then wet thoroughly and after the water has soaked away, throw up a small mound of earth five or six inches high around the plant. Then cut off the branches about one inch above the mound, leaving it this way for ten days or two weeks, or until the buds start and show a desire to grow, when the dirt mound can be raked down. Roses handled in this way hardly ever fail to make a good start and a very satisfactory growth.

Bulbs and Roots

Prepare the ground by deep spading twelve to eighteen inches, and work it into a well pulverized condition.

Peonies—Should be set with the crown two to three inches below the surface of the ground. Plant two to two and one-half feet apart. Mulch heavily after the ground is frozen and remove mulch in the spring.

Iris—Should be set with the crown two inches below the surface. Plant twelve inches apart. Mulch as for Peonies.

Phlox—Set the crown one inch under the surface and spread out the roots. Firm well. Mulch in winter. Water in summer. Plant twelve inches apart. Gaillardia, Delphinium, Platycodon and other perennials should be planted about like Iris and Phlox.

Shade Trees

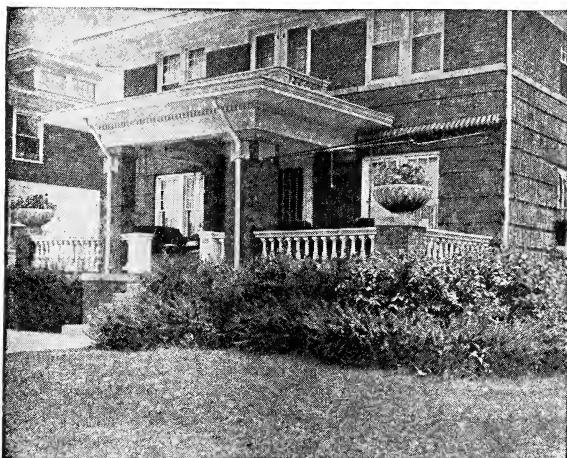
Ornamentals—Dig holes large enough to accommodate all roots without bending or cramping. Fill the hole with good top dirt and firm it hard. When the hole is three-fourths full, allow a bucket or more of water to seep away around the roots, after which the hole may be entirely filled. It is well to mulch the tree immediately to prevent drying out. Prune all limbs back to five or seven good buds, even though the appearance of the tree is impaired by such treatment. Water trees during the summer months and give them plenty of attention until they have become well established. Large sizes of shade trees can often be staked to advantage until their roots have obtained good anchorage in the soil.



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