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U. S. Department of Agriculture



Haralson Apple

Northwest Nursery Company

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES

Valley City

∴

North Dakota



It's Not a Farm Home Without Fruit

Grow Your Own

Diversified farming is steadily and surely bringing prosperity to the farmers of the Northwest. Better balanced farming is the motto of the day. Not many years ago the housewife drove to town to buy her butter and eggs and canned fruit from the stores. The farmers were putting their all into wheat and were hiring other farmers from more prosperous regions to raise their butter and eggs, and were hiring fruit growers on the Pacific Coast on thousand-dollar land to grow their fruit, and paying railroads, fruit houses and retail stores to bring this to them. The farmer now has his well bred dairy cows, and his high class orchards which contain the best new hardy fruit varieties in the North. Today, when the housewife goes to town to shop she takes with her crates of fresh fruits which have been ripened on the trees before picking and hence is eagerly bought at fancy prices by the people of the local towns. It is this change in farming methods that promises to bring prosperity to the grain district of the Northwest.

Great strides have been made the past few years in fruit growing. A prominent Canadian horticulturist remarked, "The new and better hardy fruits have practically moved us three hundred miles south. We can grow better fruits in Manitoba today than grew in southern South Dakota a decade ago." The fruit breeding farms have, indeed, produced wonderful new fruits which are described in this catalog. Varieties of much higher quality with better keeping habits and with much harder constitution are now finding their way into the farm homes and into the city gardens of the Northwest. Our nursery company grafts all of these fine new apple varieties on perfectly hardy crab apple roots which are just as hardy as a green ash. Its plums and cherries are grafted on hardy northern native plum seedlings. New, hardy grapes, mosaic-free raspberries, larger and better currants, sweeter gooseberries, are now being planted. All of these advantages have, indeed, moved us three hundred miles south.

The purchase price of nursery stock is a small item. The most reliable companies differ very little in prices. People get what they pay for. There are no bargains in choice varieties and well grown plants. One does not get a Buick at the price of a Ford. But honest nurseries sell at a close price and behind every tree is the reputation of a reliable house whose varieties will prove true to name, that selects its grafted stock carefully, that raises its plants by experienced help and then backs up its product. If the quality of nursery stock could be measured and if the individual tree or shrub were weighed in the scales, it will be found that the higher priced stocks are the cheapest in actual dollars and cents.

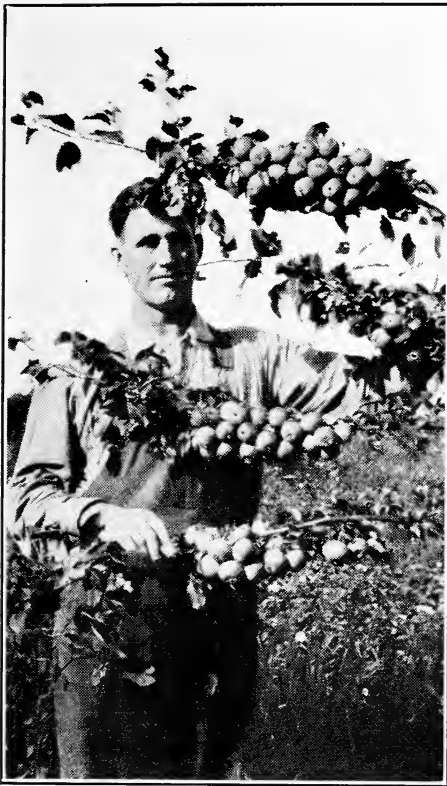
This company is a high class organization growing its stock carefully and offering it at a low price. **THIS NURSERY COMPANY MEETS ANY HONEST COMPETITION IN STOCK OF THE SAME SIZE AND QUALITY.** Customers can purchase of this company confident that their orchards will produce the varieties purchased, confident that after years of care, there will be no unnecessary losses and regrets. Generous service, honest stock and a square deal to all our customers is the foundation upon which our trade has so steadily grown.



E. C. HILBORN, General Manager.



A Part of Our 36-Acre Field of Mosaic-Free Latham Raspberries.



Bearing 28 Months After Planting.

Apples

The King of All Fruits

No fruit is so conducive to good health and condition for young or old as are Apples. However convenient it may be to buy Apples, there is more convenience and economy and a lot more satisfaction in eating fruit of your own growing. It has a flavor that you cannot buy.

With the splendid new varieties of Apples that have recently been introduced it is now possible to grow an assortment that will keep you with fruit from August all through the fall, winter and spring. There are hundreds of varieties of Apples in cultivation, some better than others, some hardier than others. From all these we have carefully selected the list below. Grow some for each season—summer—fall—winter and spring.

An orchard on a farm near Valley City this year produced over 300 bushels of apples. There are at the present time over 400 successful bearing apple trees in the yards within our city limits. Many farmers sold apples on the local market this fall. The days of doubt as to apple growing have passed.

Summer Apples

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A splendid early eating Apple that is hardy and does well in the far North as well as all over the country. Apples of good size, almost a clear white color turning to the palest yellow. Flavor sub-acid and very pleasant. The ripening season of this variety stretches over a period of three or four weeks which makes it very desirable for the home orchard. Splendid both for eating and cooking. Season August.

ANOKA APPLE (Dwarf). The Anoka is truly the wonder Apple of this generation. It is the best of over 10,000 seedling Apples produced by Dr. Hansen. It forms fruit buds on one-year-old wood so that a one-year-old tree will bear fruit the second year after planting and keep it up every year. It will be as popular among Apple growers as the Opata plum has been among plum growers because of its hardy early bearing qualities. A one-year-old tree of Anoka Apple sent to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Fargo, N. Dak., in the spring of 1920 bore 26 good sized Apples in 1922, and bore again in '23 and '24. Three crops of Apples in the first five years of planting. On account of its dwarfish nature, it is ideal to plant in the city lot.

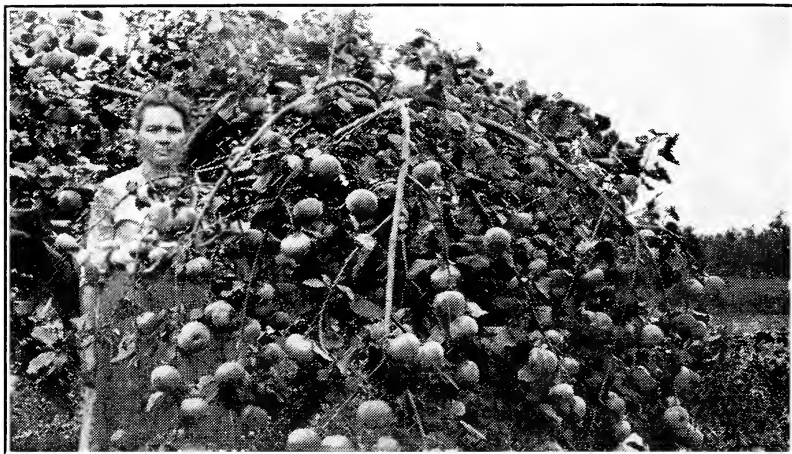
DUCHESS. A handsome, large fruit, greenish yellow, almost wholly covered with stripes and splashes of bright crimson. Flesh white, slightly acid, tender, juicy and pleasant. The fruit ripens in succession so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. A kitchen Apple of the finest quality and also highly esteemed for dessert. One of the best early summer Apples for commercial orcharding. Absolutely hardy. An immense bearer. Season August.

RED DUCHESS. A few years ago a branch was discovered upon a Duchess tree bearing all red Apples. In every other way the fruit was identical to the Duchess except that the Apples were of a charming red color. The bud which produced this branch is known as a sport bud. This is a freak of nature that has been known occasionally to happen. Duchess has possessed a high place among American fruits. Its color only was against it. Now we have a Duchess identical in every other quality except that the fruits are now a rich red. The Red Duchess has a brilliant future as a market Apple.

**\$500 to
\$1000**

Per Acre

**Is Often Obtained
in a Well
Cared-for Orchard
of Our Best
Varieties**



\$23.00 Worth of Apples from One 7-year-old Tree.

Fall Apples

PATTEN'S. Originated by C. G. Patten. Season November to January. Fruit large, a yellowish green color with a blush of red on cheek toward the sun; flesh yellowish white, core small, flavor a pleasant sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous spreading grower and exceptionally hardy. It comes into bearing early, often yielding good crops at three years of age. We believe this is the leading Apple for Dakota planters and urge our people to make their heaviest planting of Patten's.

FOLWELL. A new variety originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and appears to be very hardy. It is a heavy annual

producer and the fruit is very large, greenish yellow blushed with red; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid; quality very good. Keeps till mid-winter.

WEALTHY. Few Apples that we can grow excel the Wealthy in quality and appearance, being bright red over most of the surface; of large size with juicy, sprightly flavor. This has been the leading commercial Apple in the south half of Minnesota and is quite generally planted somewhat north of the latitude of Duluth. It is safe to say that the Wealthy has made more money for Northwestern apple growers than any other variety grown. Season September to January.

Crab Apples

Crab apples as a class are hardier than large apples and under some of the most trying conditions will succeed where the large apple might fail. The varieties listed below are unexcelled for jellies, canning, pickling, etc. They should be included in every orchard.

FLORENCE. One of our best crabs. Prof. Yeager of the Agricultural College, Fargo, reports that the Florence is without question the outstanding successful crab in and about Fargo. Season late August, color of fruit red, flesh yellowish, acid, excellent for cooking and eating, an excellent fruit for the early market as well as for home use. A hardy, spreading ornamental tree.

WHITNEY. A universal favorite. Tree a rapid, upright grower. A young and annual bearer of immense crops of dark red fruit. This crab where well cared for runs fairly large. Fruit conical and sweet. One of the best for making sweet pickles. A very nice fruit to eat direct from the tree, and excellent for canning.

TRANSCENDENT. The standard of quality. Season September; fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid.

This fruit is considered the finest of all crabs and always brings the top price on the market. The tree is hardy but subject to blight in the Red River valley and east. Very dependable in the Northwest. The Transcendent is considered the standard of excellence in every market.

DOLGO. The Dolgo crab is fast displacing the other well known crab apples in the North. It was introduced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota station. Dolgo is more than a good crab apple, it is a beautiful ornamental tree. It is a sturdy grower, strong of limb and branch, very shapely with heavy dark green leaves. The fruit hangs in clusters suggesting in effect a Mountain Ash. The tree is exceptionally free from blight or other disease, and is strong enough in growth to be used as a street tree or lawn tree. It bears heavily, brilliant red fruit in clusters. Prof. Hansen writes, "Fruit is full of juice, jells easily, makes a rich red jelly of beautiful color and excellent flavor." Prof. Alderman writes, "The Dolgo crab is the best one I know for northern conditions. It makes a handsome lawn tree with its symmetrical outline, light green foliage and fiery red fruit. I believe it will ultimately become our most popular crab apple."

Winter Apples for the North

For years the people of the Northwest have been looking for a winter apple that was hardy enough to withstand the severe climate of this section of the country. Through experiment and selection there have been developed varieties which are peculiarly adapted to the Northwest, and which produce apples of exceptional keeping quality and flavor.

The Haralson Apple

At last we have a perfect winter apple for the Northwest. With this wonderful new variety it is now possible for all of us to raise our own winter apples. You have had to pay from eight to twelve cents per pound for apples during the winter. This is because in the past there has been no long-keeping apple that was hardy enough to grow in our severe climate. For years people have been searching for such a variety. At last we have it—THE HARALSON APPLE!

It was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm a number of years ago and has since been thoroughly tested throughout Minnesota and even up in Canada. It has proven out so well in every way that it is conceded to be the **Best Long Keeping Winter Apple for the Northwest.**

The important thing about Haralson is that it keeps so well. We have had perfect fruit in June and July which had been kept in a common cellar. The fruit is medium to large in size, well colored with a bright red over the entire surface. Flesh is fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, of good quality. The trees are strong, and splendidly shaped. It begins to bear early and is an annual bearer.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA Department of Agriculture

University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota

Mr. E. C. Hilborn,
Northwest Nursery Company,
Valley City, North Dakota.

Dear Mr. Hilborn:

I am glad to give you the statement in regard to the Haralson apple as we feel that anything we can do to place this variety before the growers is to their advantage.

The Haralson apple produced at the State Fruit Breeding Farm and known for several years as Minnesota No. 90 is proving its hardiness over a greater portion of Minnesota. The tree is vigorous and a symmetrical grower tending to bear fairly early, and the fruit hangs well to the tree until quite late. When well grown the apple is of good size, red striped, and is an excellent keeper.

Yours very truly,

W. G. BRIERLEY,
Associate Professor in Horticulture.



Photo July 10, Showing HARALSON Apples
Still in Good Condition.

Another good feature of Haralson is that it hangs well to the tree, thereby eliminating losses due to dropping and bruising. The best informed fruit men are planting a big proportion of their commercial orchards to Haralson.

Plant enough Haralson to have apples as plentifully all through the winter and spring as you have in September and October. Plant enough so you are sure to have all you can use—and in case you have a few to spare they will readily sell in the winter at a good price.

Minnehaha (Minn. No. 300)

Minnehaha is a beautiful dark red Apple that is gaining rapidly in popular favor as one of the outstanding Apples produced by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station. In quality it is at least equal to Wealthy which it far exceeds in color and keeping qualities. It was named and introduced by the Fruit Breeding Station on March 6, 1920. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is somewhat flattened in form, of medium size, color deep red, striped and splashed to completely over a yellow ground. Dots are numerous and conspicuous; flesh firm, finely grained, crisp, tender flavor, rich quality, very good. Season from November to February.

New Plums

From Government Fruit
Breeding Farms

*They Look Like California Plums
—But Taste Better*

Few people realize that we can now grow plums in the Northwest that rival the choice plums of California in size and productiveness, and far surpass them in flavor. They have the sprightliness of our best northern varieties, combined with the smooth flavor and firm flesh of the southern plum, and being ripened on the tree the rich flavor is fully developed. The puckery taste of our common plums has been entirely done away with in these new varieties. They have combined in them a strain of the Japanese Plum and are free from the plum pocket fungus, a disease which causes the ordinary plums to swell up and become hollow early in the summer.

The trees bear young, usually beginning the second or third year in the orchard and by the fourth year produce one-half bushel per tree. After getting their full growth a yield of two or three bushels per tree is not uncommon. They have readily been sold on the Twin Cities markets at \$2.00 for a 16-quart crate, equivalent to \$4.00 per bushel. If planted 18 feet apart a hundred and forty trees can be fruited on an acre, which will yield, at a conservative figure, \$300 to \$500 worth of fruit each year.

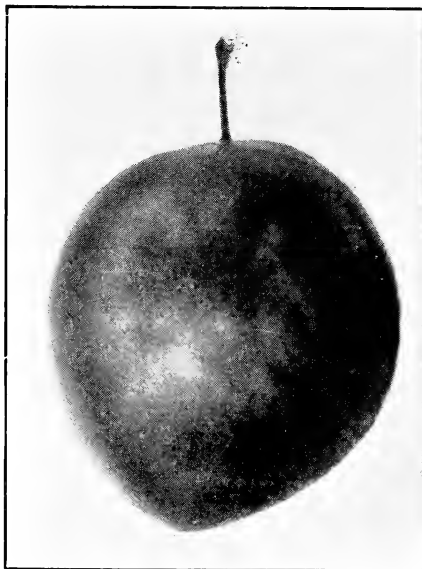
Splendid profits await the enterprising fruit grower who plants some of these new plum trees now and takes advantage of the Million Dollar Market lying right at our door.

Plums require cross pollination. That is, different varieties which blossom at the same time should be set near each other. The relative blossoming period of each variety is indicated. Plums in the first and second period will pollinate all right, also the second and third, and the third and fourth, but it would not be wise to set the first and fourth together.

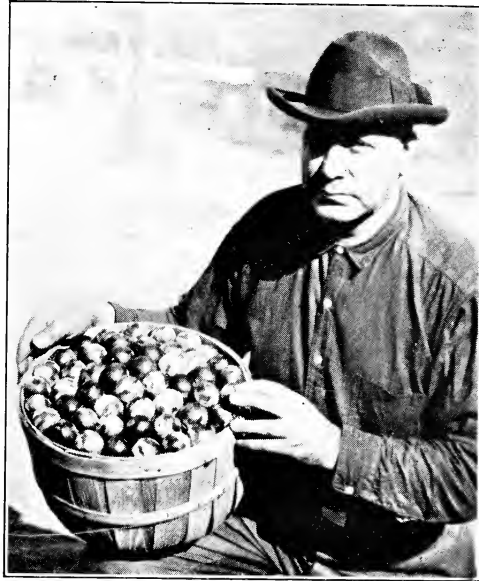
The list here given includes the choicest.

UNDERWOOD. The Underwood is valuable because of its large, early fruit and annual bearing. It is the earliest of the large plums, attaining a size of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The tree is a vigorous grower, the limbs being strong and well distributed and are able to carry great loads of fruit. Fruit, attractively red with fairly firm juicy flesh, small pit, clingstone, splendid quality, hangs well to the tree, ripening over a long period, August 1 to 15, enabling three pickings to be made. The Underwood is an annual bearer. These features appeal alike to the commercial grower and to the home orchardist. First blossoming period.

A pair of Underwood trees planted in a home yard in this vicinity in the spring of 1921 began bearing crops of most delicious fruits in the fall, 1922. It has proved very hardy and a consistent bearer.



Underwood Plum.



Half Bushel of the New Plums. Picked from one small tree 28 months after planting.

LA CRESCENT. This remarkable new plum bears fruit of an orange-gold color; fruit of medium size and of exceedingly sweet and delicious flavor—a real “Sugar” plum of unusual quality. When loaded with ripe fruit, the tree presents a wonderful ornamental effect. We are confident this will become one of the most popular of all plums for home use. Extremely early. Second blossoming period.

TONKA. Originated in 1908, and distributed for trial in 1915. A cross between the Wolf and Burbank plums. It has stood the severe tests of soil and climate for twenty years. In 1921, the Superintendent of the State Experimental Station reported that twenty of these trees were loaded to the limit. Tree is hardy, exceedingly productive, fruit large, small pit, medium light red, flesh yellow, firm, tender, sweet, rich, skin smooth, semi-cling. Season August 15th to early September. A fine commercial plum because of its long keeping and shipping qualities.

RADISSON PLUM. Radisson is one of the fine market plums produced by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. It has proven itself hardy throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas. The tree is an upright spreading grower. The University of Minnesota bulletin No. 230 describes it as follows:

“The fruit is large, roundish or slightly oval. Color a rich attractive red overlaid by heavy bloom, dots conspicuous, medium size; flesh firm, rich yellow; quality of the highest. Season early. The fruit easily ranks with the La Crescent in quality and has the advantage of being well adapted for market purposes.”



Northwestern Trees Fruit Early. 3-year-old Opatá Plum.

PLUMS—Continued.

WANETA was originated by Professor Hansen at the Dakota Experiment Station. It is without question the best one of the numerous plums that have been sent out by him. The Waneta attains a size of two inches in diameter. Fruit, a dark purplish red overlaid with blue bloom; has a delicious flavor. This variety, like the others here described, is a regular annual bearer, often producing some fruit the year after planting and getting into full bearing very quickly thereafter. The pit is very small for a fruit of its size. First blossoming period.

OPATA. This is one of the Hansen Hybrids, a cross between the native sand cherry and the Gold Plum. Tree is a good spreading grower, bearing heavy crops continuously. Fruit about the size of the largest sweet cherry, dark purplish red with blue bloom. Flesh green, fairly firm, quality excellent. Ripens early between the season of plums and cherries. Perfectly hardy in the Northwest. Third blossoming period.

SAPA, another Hansen Hybrid, is a cross between the sand cherry and the Japanese plum, Sultan. In style of tree, size, shape and color of fruit, very similar to the Opatá. But when ripe the flesh and juice is of a rich, dark purple color and makes sauce of superior excellence, in appearance resembling that made from wild grapes. Ripens about a week later than the Opatá. We have seen two-year nursery trees of this variety loaded with fruit like currant bushes, bending to the ground with their weight. Third blossoming period.

OKA. A new sand cherry hybrid produced by Prof. N. E. Hansen. Black-red flesh. Rounder than Sapa, with brighter color. Very prolific plant of bushy habit. The Oka cherry has proved to be one of the sweetest and finest quality of the various hybrids. Can be left hanging on the tree until very sweet. It is fast becoming as popular as Opatá.

COMPASS CHERRY. The early bearing qualities of this tree are remarkable. Young trees bear in the nursery row before they are dug for shipping. As the fruit ripens it changes from a green to a bright red, then turning to a reddish black. Many growers make the mistake of picking the fruit before it is fully ripe and before the finest flavor is developed. The quality of the cherry. For canning, the Compass is valuable and makes excellent fruit for pies, sauce and jellies. The fruit from a small orchard of three-year-old Compass trees sold at an average of \$2.25 per tree. The only rival to the Compass cherry is the new Zumbra.

NEW COMPASS. The New Compass is a seedling of the well known Compass Cherry. It promises soon to replace the old Compass entirely. Tree of similar habit, fruit ripens two weeks earlier and evenly, similar in size but of better quality. It is indeed what its name implies, an improved Compass.

Read What Prof. Alderman Says About the New Plums:

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Agriculture

Mr. E. C. Hilborn,
Northwest Nursery Company,
Valley City, North Dakota.

My Dear Mr. Hilborn:

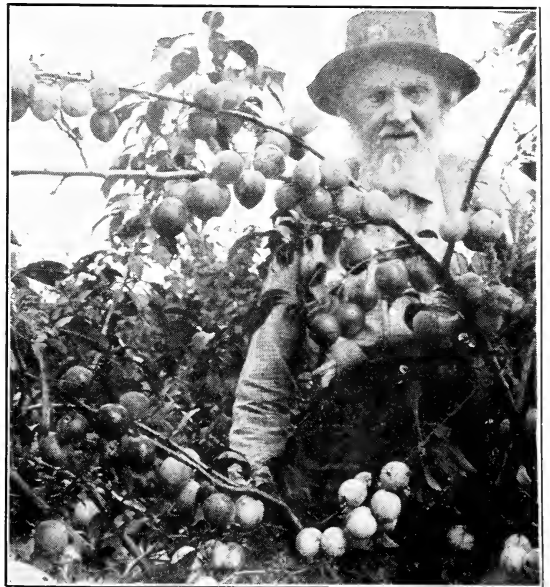
I have your letter of recent date regarding the new Minnesota plums. These new fruits, which have attracted so much attention in this and other states, seem to me to be especially well adapted to our northern conditions. They are the product of crosses between hardy, native Minnesota plums and the high quality Japanese plum and have combined to a remarkable degree the good qualities of both their parents.

All the plums of the group are characterized by their productivity and early fruiting habits. The dwarf varieties, such as Zumbra, Nicolet, and so on, commonly fruit the second and third year after planting, while the large fruited varieties will bear the third and fourth years after planting.

In general, we feel that the plums of this group are a distinct addition to Minnesota horticulture. They certainly fill a long felt want in the home fruit garden and in some districts at least give great promise of being a profitable commercial crop. From a commercial standpoint there seems to be no reason why they cannot sell equally well on the fresh fruit basis with the imported plums from California since they are the equal in size, color and quality of these western varieties.

Very truly yours,

W. H. ALDERMAN,
Chief Division of Horticulture.



Northwestern Plums. Three years after planting.

Try the New Zumbra Cherry

Originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It is a combination of the sweet black cherry with the hardy Minnesota Pin Cherry and the Dakota Sand Cherry. Zumbra has combined the size and somewhat of the flavor of the sweet black cherry with the hardiness of the two native fruits. All our Zumbra trees are budded or grafted on hardy native plum roots. This insures perfect hardiness. It thrives even in Manitoba.

Bears Early. Zumbra trees set out in the spring bear heavy crops 16 months after being planted. They often bloom the same year planted.

Large Size. The Zumbra Cherries are about the size of the Sweet Black Cherries coming here from California and are borne in thick clusters on two-year-old wood. Ripens in August and the birds don't bother it.

Sweet Cherry Flavor. Zumbra has a flavor similar to the sweet, black cherries so extensively grown in the orchards of Oregon and California, whence they are shipped to all parts of the country, finding a ready sale at 30c to 50c a pound. Color is very dark, nearly black when ripe; flesh firm, sometimes tinged with red when fully mature; stone very small and is readily squeezed out; quality good with a flavor and crispness somewhat resembling its sweet cherry parent. Especially recommended for sauce and preserves. When cooked, the sweet cherry flavor is especially noticeable.



Zumbra Cherries. Photo taken two years after planting.

Nicollet

NICOLLET. A new hardy fruit that closely resembles the sour cherry. The Nicollet is of similar parentage to the Zumbra and grows in the same bush-form. It blossoms at the same time as Zumbra, so when these two kinds are planted together you are sure of pollination. The fruit is about the size and shape of the common sour cherry and has a small round pit that can be squeezed out. Because of its mild acid flavor and pronounced cherry-like qualities the Nicollet is splendid for pies and canning. It ripens during

the latter part of August. Fourth blossoming period.

Zumbra and Nicollet both do best when allowed to branch close to the ground and grow in bush form. We recommend that a Compass or Nicollet be planted in each group of Zumbra to insure pollination. Zumbra and Nicollet cherries were among the most attractive fruits shown at the state Horticultural Society meeting in September 1925.

The University of Minnesota

Department of Agriculture

Mr. E. C. Hilborn,
Northwest Nursery Company,
Valley City, North Dakota.

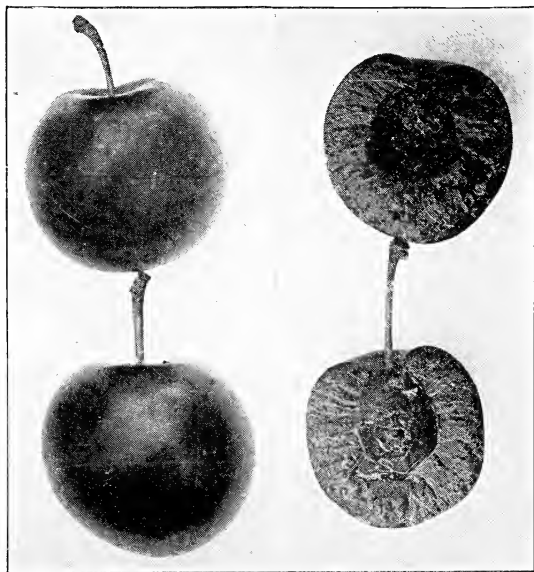
Mr. Dear Mr. Hilborn:

I am glad to note that you think well of the Zumbra and that you are preparing to advertise it widely in this and surrounding states. It is my personal belief that the Zumbra is a valuable fruit for northern United States and Canada, especially in the regions where the sweet and sour cherries cannot be grown. We must recognize that it is not a true cherry and yet at the same time it has many of the characteristics of a true cherry and makes a very agreeable substitute for this fruit. Its extreme hardiness, its dwarf habit, its unusual productivity and its habit of bearing the second year makes it a favorite with the fruit grower. When allowed to ripen thoroughly it takes on a rich black or purplish black color and has a flavor resembling somewhat that of the sweet cherry. It has also a crisp flesh similar to the cherry. I would especially recommend its use for canning and sauce.

Like the plums and many of the cherries it requires some other variety planted nearby for pollination purposes. We have found that the Compass is an excellent pollinator for this variety and that the Nicollet also pollinates it splendidly.

Very truly yours,

W. H. ALDERMAN,
Chief, Division of Horticulture.



Specimens of Nicolett Cherry.

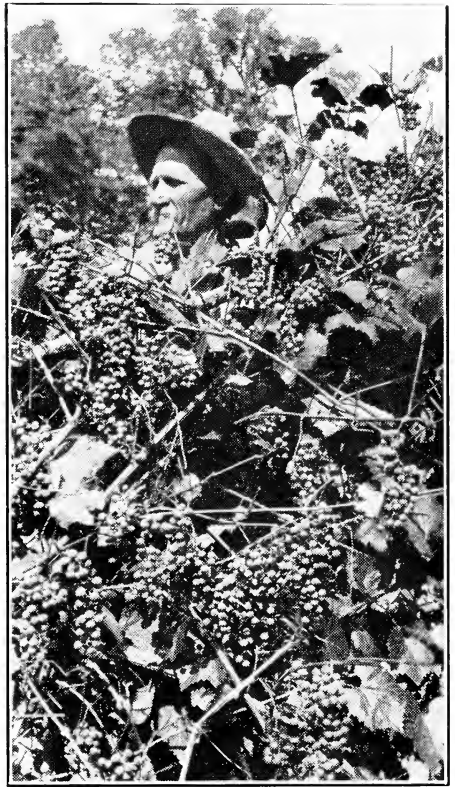
Hardy Grapes

This delicious fruit can now be successfully grown in almost any climate. Beta and Alpha are able to withstand our severe northern winters without any protection. They may be grown on fences, over a building or on a windmill and should bear heavily every year. For real heavy production they should be trained on trellises and cultivated. Their chief use is for jelly and grape juice, although when thoroughly ripened they may be used as a dessert grape. Last fall, as for several years previously, the hardy grapes have been one of the state's most profitable fruits. Many growers report yields of \$1000.00 per acre. Professor W. H. Alderman of the University Division of Horticulture and President of the State Horticultural Society made the following statement regarding grapes in his report of 1924 to that body: "Ordinarily Beta grapes found a ready market at \$4.00 per bushel, a price which leaves a neat margin of profit to the grower." Complete directions for planting and pruning sent with the plants.

BETA. The most widely grown and probably the most profitable grape grown in the Northwest. A heavy annual bearer, hardy as the wild grape and produces enormous crops of medium size black fruit of good quality and ripens so early that it can be grown far north. An essential part of any home garden and wonderfully profitable as a commercial grape. The demand is greater than the supply and increasing every year. Financing Beta is a permanent investment that will prove lasting and highly profitable.

ALPHA. More recent introduction than Beta and preferred by most of those who have grown it. Originated near St. Cloud, Minnesota. Equal to the Beta in hardiness and yield. The size of the fruit is slightly larger and the quality somewhat superior. When wood has well ripened, no danger that a cold of 40 below zero will injure it. Now growing and bearing at Thief River Falls and Stephan, Minnesota, 40 miles this side of Canadian line. Very prolific. Many vines bear from 50 to 80 bunches. Normal years they change color about the middle of August, perfectly ripe by 15th of September, requiring 30 to 35 days from time they turn blue to maturity. A delicious grape with a flavor not found in other varieties. Well grown bunches are more than 6 inches long.

CONCORD. The most popular grape in America. Bunch large shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender but sufficiently firm to carry well; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy and tender. Requires winter protection.



Hardy Grape Vines.

Currants Make Wonderful Jelly

They are perfectly hardy and one of the easiest fruits to grow. The fruit will hang onto the bushes a long time, which is a point of value in connection with marketing the fruit or cooking it. You can get at the matter at your convenience and without fear of the fruit going to waste. Every garden should have a row of the choice varieties we list below.

PERFECTION. We have fruited this variety in our trial grounds for several years and consider it the finest currant, everything considered, that is grown. It has immense size, beautiful red color, and great productiveness. It is also remarkable in that it has very few seeds. It is essentially the currant for the home garden.

MINNESOTA NO. 24. A wonderful new variety of currant. Equal in size, fruit and quality to Perfection. Large remarkable bushes. Bush thrifty as London Market. Plants will not be for sale before fall 1931.

LONDON MARKET. We consider Perfection the finest currant where just a few currants are wanted for the home table. But where one is planting in large numbers, we certainly advise the planting of London Market throughout the Northwest where heavy soils are the rule. It grows very large and retains its leaves well in the summer after those of other varieties have fallen. This gives protection from the sun to the fruit. The fruit is medium to large, of a very bright red color, and borne in wonderful crops.

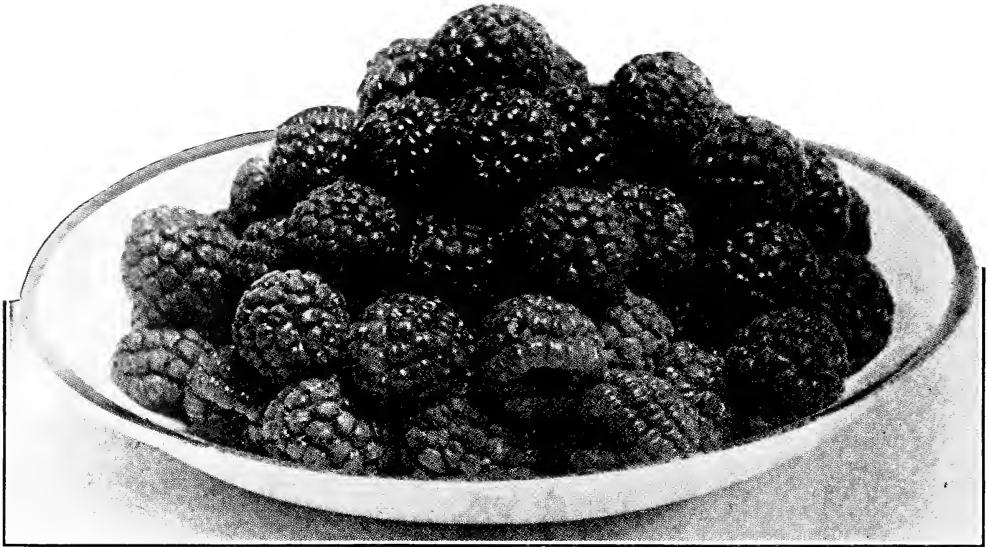
WHITE GRAPE. Large; yellowish white; sweet, of a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Grow Gooseberries for Sauce, Pies

This splendid fruit belongs strictly to the northern climate; does not succeed well in the south. A profitable fruit to grow, always yielding a large quantity of fruit for pies and sauce. The Carrie and Houghton varieties, produce pretty, transparent pink jelly of excellent quality and flavor. The plants may be set in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the rows and cultivated both ways for the first two seasons. Little pruning is required and that is mainly to remove the stunted shoots and encourage vigorous new shoots. A judicious thinning in the head of the plant will let in air and sunlight that will prevent mildew.

CARRIE. This variety easily takes first place in this section. It was originated in Minnesota by the veteran horticulturist Wyman Elliott. The bush is a vigorous grower and gives an abundance of fine dark green foliage that is free from mildew. The bush has a tendency to grow more in the shape of a dwarf tree from a strong central stem. The fruit is larger than Houghton, turns a deep maroon in color when ripe and possesses an excellent flavor. As the wood matures the thorns are shed and the fruit can easily be picked without gloves. It commences to bear the year after planting and produces a good crop of fruit annually.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable variety. A vigorous grower, slender and spreading, not subject to mildew. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, turning pale red when fully ripe; tender and of good quality. It is a hardy and very satisfactory gooseberry to grow.



Latham Red Raspberries.

Raspberries

LATHAM. Latham has revolutionized the growing of raspberries. Since this wonderful new berry was originated, raspberry growing has increased rapidly. The old tender varieties which needed winter covering have been thrown away by fruit growers and replaced with larger and finer fields of the new Latham. Raspberries are now one of the easiest fruits to grow. Once planted they bear heavily for years and years in the same place. They will produce the most berries for the least work of anything you can plant. As you have no doubt read, this new Latham Raspberry (sometimes called the Redpath) was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm.

Its large size and deep red color make it most attractive. Has rapidly displaced the older varieties on account of its many points of superiority. A good firm berry of the highest quality, excellent for shipping or for home use. Always tops the market. Latham is extremely hardy, withstanding the winters in Canada without covering. Vigorous in growth, producing strong canes able to carry heavy crops. Because of this vigor and hardiness, Latham is the most prolific raspberry now grown. As a commercial proposition Latham has no rival. We have records of fields that have produced over \$1000 per acre each year. You can do as well.

Every home should have a patch of these wonderful berries for their own use. If possible to put more in, you will find them good moneymakers. For the price of only a few crates of berries you can get plants that will, by the second year, give

you all the berries you can use for eating fresh, for canning and for jam.

It is highly important in starting a raspberry planting to secure not only a good variety of raspberry, but that the plants must be mosaic-free. We are fortunate in having one of the largest stocks of MOSAIC-FREE LATHAM. Our fields have been very carefully inspected by the State Nursery Inspector and have been pronounced to be in excellent condition.

“One of our customers inquires concerning the Latham raspberry. Latham grows more than six feet high here which is, I think, plenty for anyone. Thus far it has outyielded other varieties more than two to one. If one year plants are cut short and not allowed to bear the first year, they will produce enough in two years to make a real patch.”
—A. F. YEAGER in May News Letter, North Dakota State Horticultural Society.

CHIEF (Minn. 223). The latest introduction of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station. A worthy running mate to the Latham Raspberry, absolutely free from mildew, mosaic resistant, from a week to ten days earlier than the Latham, hardier, with a yield from 30% to 50% higher than the Latham. Berry slightly smaller, quality equal if not better than the Latham. Those who have planted the Latham, will realize what this description means. For the next ten years, the scramble for the Chief will be as serious and keen as it was the first days with the Latham.

Blackberries

SNYDER. The canes are vigorous and annually productive. Berries are medium in size, very sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. It also lacks the hard core found in many of the other varieties. Good shipping qualities.

Black Raspberries

HEATH RASPBERRIES. A really hardy black raspberry has at last been secured. This is an introduction by Fanny Heath, horticulturist of Grand Forks, N. Dak. Plants are strong growers, thrifty and perfectly hardy, bearing annual crops of good quality blackcaps.

Strawberries

Some people are accustomed to thinking of the strawberry as having a season of short duration. Perhaps that is because the most of them have planted the Dunlap or other varieties ripening in mid-season. We now have a variety, the Premier, that ripens very early and another, the Minnehaha, that ripens later than the Dunlap. We also have the Chaska, another new variety originated at the State Fruit Breeding Farm, which is a heavy bearer and most excellent for home use or home market. It ripens in midseason. It is a good-sized berry, good color and excellent flavor. The Chaska bore more heavily than any other variety on our grounds this year, producing at least three times as much fruit as the Dunlap. One reason why Chaska and Minnehaha have become so popular is the fact that they have a very deep root system and hold up in a dry season better than the older kinds.

For the average planter there is more satisfaction in the June bearing strawberry than in the Everbearing. Where a person is equipped with a good rich soil and plenty of moisture, or is prepared to supply the moisture if needed, the Everbearing plants give large returns and will give some fruit in the fall of the same year they are planted out.

Do not confuse our plants with some that are offered as being cheap. "Cheap plants" are generally from an old patch that has borne fruit and is run out and diseased. Our plants are from new fields that have never borne fruit, consequently are young and vigorous. They have been sprayed to insure healthy, clean stock.

DUNLAP. Midseason. Dunlap needs no introduction as it is the best known strawberry there is. A good market and home garden berry.

CHASKA. Chaska is one of the new berries produced by Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, developed from a cross of Dunlap and Brandywine. It has an attractive berry of good size and regular shape. It has the good quality of ripening its fruit well together. It is firm enough to be a good shipper, has fine color and excellent quality. It out-yielded all other varieties on the Minnesota Fruit farm tests. The fruit is large, regular, roundish, color a glossy medium dark red. Flesh dark red and firm. Quality excellent. Ripens later than Dunlap.

PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing). We have tried many different everbearing strawberries in our trial grounds but find that Progressive leads them all for all around hardiness and production. The foliage is much thriftier than that of other varieties and the fruit a pretty red which demands a good price on the market; and cooks up well when canned.

MASTODON. The Sensational New Everbearing Strawberry. The last word in strawberry perfection. Mastodon produces tremendous berries of firm flesh and bright color. These large, well-flavored berries hold their size to the very end of



Strawberry Time.

the season, making it possible for you to have fruit not only in late spring, but also in summer and fall. Your crop will not be scanty, for Mastodon is the heaviest yielding of all the everbearing sorts. Bound for first place on the strawberry lists.

PREMIER. Early. Accepted throughout northern United States as the best early berry. Highly profitable. Just glance through this long list of its good points: vigorous grower, very heavy producer, extra early, unusually long season, berries hold up in size to the end, quality of the best, shape, color and general appearance unexcelled, color and flesh solid to the center, excellent shipper, fine for canning and preserving, healthy foliage, resists drought well. No commercial grower can afford to be without Premier.

Asparagus

NEW IMPROVED ASPARAGUS. Now Asparagus is another delicacy that comes early from the vegetable garden. Like all very early vegetables, it costs quite a good deal when bought at the store; and yet a bed of Asparagus in your own garden will keep your table supplied and will last for years. It is very easy to grow; it is not like buying vegetable seeds every spring and fussing with the planting and trying to keep the neighbor's chickens out.

WASHINGTON. The Washington type of Asparagus was developed primarily for its extreme resistance to Asparagus rust, and, in addition, it possesses many other desirable characteristics such as the following: The shoots are large in size, early, prolific, and do not branch near the ground, thus making it possible to cut unbranched shoots with tight buds often two feet long. There are a number of different strains of the Washington type on the market, some known as Washington, others as Martha Washington, Giant Washington, and Mary Washington. Experiments carried on at Cornell University indicate that the Mary Wash-

ington strain is very much superior to Martha Washington, or any of the plain Washington strains.

We supply both the WASHINGTON and the MARY WASHINGTON.

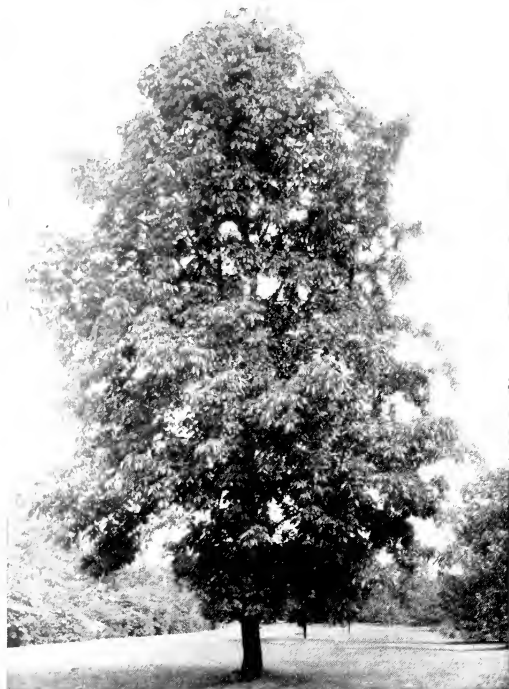
Rhubarb

GIANT CRIMSON RHUBARB. The most all around satisfactory vegetable. Year after year, from early spring until late fall, fresh stems may be pulled, and in the winter time the roots may be forced in the cellar. Pieplant, or wineplant as it is sometimes called, is used for pies, sauces and satisfying beverages. This Giant Crimson is the best variety we have ever grown. The stalks are large, highly colored, tender and crisp.

Horseradish

HORSERADISH. A root, familiar to everyone, grated, and used raw with vinegar. By digging in the fall it may be kept in the cellar like other garden roots and may be used throughout the winter.

Shade and Ornamental Trees



Green Ash.

BIRCH. Although planted chiefly because of the bark, trees of this class should enjoy greater popularity through their pretty lines and delicate foliage. All have white or cream colored bark, which makes a pleasing contrast to the dark trunks and limbs of most other trees. In addition, their shape fits them to certain uses in home planting; they are about half way between the poplars and the maples—not so thin as the former, and not so round-headed as the latter. Birches should be used as specimens, and for planting among other deciduous trees and evergreens. We do not recommend Birches for dry locations.

BIRCH, WHITE. The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens. The White Birch is a dependable thrifty tree of fine shape which makes it ideal for lawn planting. The White Birch always pleases and should be planted more liberally. Do not plant birches in dry locations.

BIRCH, WEEPING CUT LEAF. One of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn, with delicately cut foliage. The bark is silvery white, forming a beautiful contrast with the foliage. It makes a rapid growth, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion—swaying in the lightest breeze, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun—to enable us to form a true impression of its character." 30 to 50 feet.

BOX ELDER. (Also called Ash-Leaf Maple and Manitoba Maple). This tree has been the universal favorite with Dakota planters and belongs to the Maple family. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its splendid foliage makes an attractive shade. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned with the knife to prevent it becoming scrubby. But if pruned often it continues its rapid growth. Some of the finest street trees in the cities of Grand Forks and Fargo are the Box Elders. Trees grown by our Nursery are raised from native seed. The ability of this tree to withstand drought, its rapid growth, its spreading branches and dark green foliage will always make it a popular tree with Northwestern planters. It is a splendid nurse tree to plant alternately with the Green Ash.

The love of trees is born within us. It is a heritage from the time the trees furnished man his shelter and a place to worship—"the groves were God's first temples." In the city avenues of well-formed trees furnish both beauty and shade. In the private lawns and the city parks and in country groves they are loved alike by all for their shade, protection and home-like atmosphere.

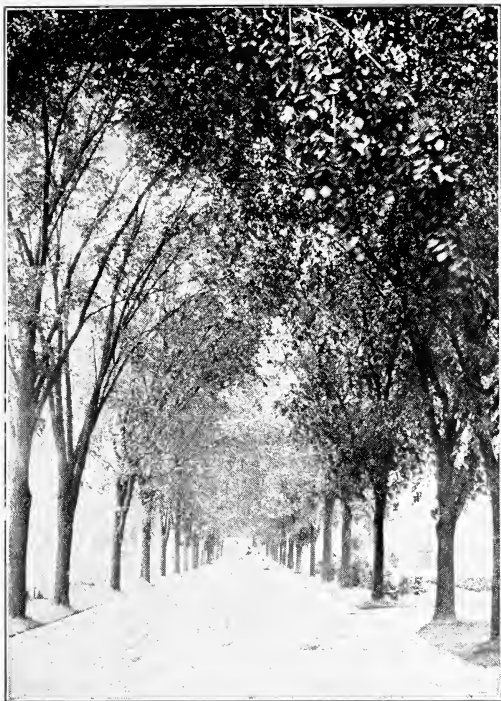
Real estate men recognize the material value of trees. Sub-division firms plant trees before offering property to the public. Real estate men find it much easier to sell houses that are sheltered by fine shade trees, flowering shrubs and softening evergreens. But the joy to the home owner is far greater than the dollars and cents value.

Our nursery is growing a very fine assortment of the best shade and ornamental trees which we list below. This list covers practically all of the most desirable trees for this northwest area. Our shade trees have been most carefully grown and selected according to the finest types. Shade trees are all transplanted. Poor trees are culled out and discarded. Careful pruning and trimming have developed specimen trees of high quality. Our nurserymen are experts and assure you the very best which experience and skill can produce.

ASH, GREEN. This tree is by all means the first tree for general planting in the Northwest. While it grows a little more slowly the first few years than the Box Elder, with proper cultivation it makes a splendid growth, and in fifteen years it will surpass the Box Elder. It continues to improve year by year for it does not die out in fifteen or twenty years as does the Cottonwood. It makes excellent timber valuable for many purposes. Its leaves keep a dark green color when all other leaves are gone. Dry or wet, it makes a regular, steady growth. It thrives especially when planted so as to receive the shade from such trees as the Soft Maple and Box Elder. The tallest tree in the natural park at Valley City is a Green Ash. This is by all means the one best tree to plant on these prairies, either for street trees or grove planting. Make your first and heaviest planting Green Ash and Box Elder mixed.



Weeping Cut Leaf Birch.



The Arching Elms in a Street Planting.

ELM, AMERICAN. Our noblest native tree, large, spreading, combining strength and grace. There is no better street tree and nothing finer for large lawns. The charm of the old New England village is proverbial, but it is something always identified with its Elms. They grow anywhere and are very long lived.

Grafted Elms

We grow our Elms by budding and grafting. This insures uniform habit of growth. There is just as much difference between our budded Elms and the common seedling Elms, which are ordinarily sold, as there is between the tame plums and the wild ones. For street planting it is especially desirable to have all the trees of uniform size and shape. This can only be obtained by using the budded or grafted Elm. Our Elms are chosen from selected types. Sixty to eighty feet.

People today are demanding Elms of an exact type. We are grafting Elms of two distinct varieties which we can offer our customers. These grafted Elms can be depended upon to grow exactly like the parent tree from which the grafting wood is taken. We offer the following:

ELM, LAKE CITY. A straight tall upright growing tree of cylindrical type suggesting the Lombardy Poplar. Ideal for formal avenues and for specimens.

ELM, VASE. Our Vase Elms are grafted trees from a most beautiful select vase type Elm. These trees are ideal for avenues, for lawn specimens and general park work. Elms of beautiful habit which will grow exactly like the parent tree.

ELM, CHINESE. The Chinese Elm has jumped into an immense popularity throughout the country. This tree was found growing in high altitudes in Manchuria, China, and has proved itself especially well adapted to poor soils and exposed locations. It thrives under neglect, but it does not thrive on wet or poorly drained soil. It has the gracefulness of the Cut Leaf Birch, the fine type of the American Elm, and the fast growing qualities of the Poplar. The Chinese Elm promises to become as popular as our much loved American Elm.

HACKBERRY. A very handsome native tree of rapid growth and great vigor. Bears transplanting well. The character of its growth is similar to the Elm, though the top is not quite so spreading as that variety.

MAPLE, JAPANESE DWARF. A dwarf maple of shrub habit found growing in high altitudes in Japan. Perfectly hardy, stands extremes of cold and drought. Has the same beautiful type of foliage as the hardy Maple and gives most beautiful autumn coloring. One of the most beautiful hedges in Fargo is of Japanese Dwarf Maple.

MAPLE, SILVER OR SOFT. A well known ornamental tree, with wide spreading, slender branches. Has been much used as a street tree. If exposed to severe wind, the limbs are often broken in the crotches; but this may be largely overcome by occasionally "heading in" the branches and retaining the central shoot as much as possible. It is valued for windbreaks on account of its quick, upright growth.

MOUNTAIN ASH (European). Very beautiful, with straight, smooth trunk. Foliage deep green, turning yellow in autumn. Erect growth, 20 to 30 feet high. White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries which cling all winter. Interesting for lawn or park.

POPLAR, BOLEANA. Much like the Lombardy in narrow upright growth. Leaves gracefully cut, light green above and clear white beneath. Very attractive olive-green bark. Very hardy.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Is much used for screen hedges. Makes a striking feature in any landscape.

NORTHWEST POPLAR. The Northwest Poplar is a native of North Dakota first discovered growing at Antelope Lake and in various parts of the Turtle Mountains. It is, undoubtedly, a native cross between some Balm of Gilead type and possibly Cottonwood. It is a sturdy rapid grower, of clean upright type, extremely large leaves, very free from disease and strongly resists canker. The Northwest Poplar has been adopted by government trial stations as the one dependable Poplar for Northwest prairie conditions. It has practically replaced all other Poplars in the planting of Northwest groves and shelter belts.

WALNUT, BLACK. Nut trees are a looming possibility, the joy of the children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant readily in large sizes, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber.

Black Walnut is the most desirable of the nut-bearing trees for planting north of the latitude of St. Paul. Makes a fine lawn tree, and is well worth planting for its most excellent nuts, which find a ready sale on the market.

NIobe WILLOW. A golden barked Willow of decided weeping habit, yet not a headed tree, as its branches weep from its own stem. This is quite an acquisition to the Northwest, as all the other weeping varieties are tender. Professor Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, found this in Siberia, and named it. A good grower, with long pendulous branches.

WILLOW, LAUREL-LEAF. Grown in tree and bush forms. Highly ornamental with light brown branches and foliage of deep, glossy green, ovate leaves. Useful for screening and for foliage color effects. Grows rapidly in any soil and especially in sandy situations. 10 to 20 feet.

WILLOW, GOLDEN RUSSIAN. (Yellow Willow). At the present time one of the most planted of all Willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear, golden yellow bark which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used.



Evergreens

Because they retain their foliage throughout the year they have a value and use not possessed by any other class of plants. In this northern climate, where the winters are long, their cheerful green color in contrast to the snow is a continual source of pleasure. The variety, permanence and restfulness which they give to any planting is enjoyed all through the summer months as well. For windbreaks or screen they have no rivals. No farm home should be without an evergreen windbreak. They are of especial value for doorstep or foundation planting. No home is now complete without something to break the bare walls or soften the harsh lines. The day of scarlet sage and cannas is past, people demand something more permanent and more lasting than a few weeks of summer blossoms and foliage. Evergreens fill every requirement. They are hardy, they are enduring and their beauty permanent. Their habits of growth, their various forms and interesting foliage enables any one to choose, no matter how fastidious, varieties that will be pleasing in effect and congenial to location. Nursery grown transplanted evergreens are as easy to grow as any other class of trees. Complete directions for planting will be sent with the trees. For success in transplanting evergreens the roots should never be exposed to the sun and air for a single minute. The sap of the northern evergreen is of a resinous nature, and when once dried out does not start again as with most deciduous trees. This is why evergreens must be given extra care in handling. To guard against failures in planting of Specimen Evergreens, it is advisable to have them shipped balled and burlapped. This means that the original ball of earth is left intact around the roots and held in place by the covering of burlap. Balled and burlapped evergreens are a little more expensive but the customer is fully repaid for this extra expense by the results obtained.

ARBOR-VITAE, AMERICAN. Probably no Evergreen is more admired than the American Arbor-Vitae, with its beautifully carved foliage of deep green, its graceful, refined habits, and its artistic pyramidal form. These features make it indispensable in the home foundation groups and in the garden and lawn plantings. Then, because of the fact that it bears shearing better than any other variety, and because of its heavy, compact growth, it heads the list for hedge planting in the Evergreen family.

ARBOR-VITAE, SIBERIAN. This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the darkest green of all the Arbor-Vitae. It can be sheared to a perfect globe, though if left to develop naturally it is oblong.

ARBOR-VITAE, PYRAMIDAL. This is strikingly attractive, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. The color is deep rich green, and, like all Arbor-Vitae, it is easy to transplant. For corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings there is hardly an evergreen of the dwarf variety that is quite so popular.

FIR, DOUGLAS. A Colorado species of rapid growth. Makes a large symmetrical tree. Foliage bluish green. Very drought resisting and may be planted in dry soils where others cannot survive.

JUNIPER, SCOPULORUM (Silver Cedar). A type of the Virginiana growing native in the Black Hills and on the foothills of the Rockies. Wonderfully adapted to the Northwest. An upright grower and with the same characteristic blue color of the Colorado Blue Spruce. We predict an unusual popularity for this Evergreen.

JUNIPER, VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar). The Red Cedar is indigenous throughout Minnesota and the entire Northwest. It is of conical form and quite regular, densely branched, the foliage being thick and of a rich deep green. The bark on the trunk and branches is a pronounced reddish brown. In fall the branches are thickly hung with pretty, little blue berries.

JUNIPER, SAVIN. Being entirely hardy and easy to establish, this is probably the most used among the low growing Junipers. Spreading shrub form with slender branches and dark green leaves. Excellent for foundation work and for underplanting.



Outdoor Living Room in Fargo Showing Liberal Use of Evergreens.

JUNIPER, PFITZERIANA. The Pfitzer's Juniper is one of the newer introductions in the Evergreen world, yet has already become intensely popular. It cannot be praised too highly, nor overplanted. Its peculiarly graceful, distinctive manner, plus an unusually hardy nature cannot help but make it particularly fascinating and desirable for foundation planting. Its foliage is the beautiful feathery type of the Junipers, charming light green color with blue-gray tinge. If left untrimmed it retains a low, spreading form, broad and picturesque, while if the leaders are staked up, a lovely broad pyramid of unusual grace and charm is formed.

LARCH, EUROPEAN. Like the Cypress it is a deciduous tree bearing cones like evergreens. The foliage is very fine needle-like, appearing earlier in the spring than any other tree and stays until very late fall. The tree is a perfect pyramid in shape and holds its contour until maturity. Very conspicuous on account of its bright green color, unusual needles and branching habit.

PINE, DWARF MUGHO. An unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 6 feet high. Used on rocky banks, terrace slopes, and particularly effective when grown at the corners of entrances.

PINE, SCOTCH. Medium to large. This pine is one of the most important timber trees of Europe. By many it is considered of equal ornamental merit with the White Pine and Norway Pine and is a very desirable tree for the evergreen group. A rather pyramidal tree when young, with broad and round top, often picturesque in old age. The needles are of medium length, very rigid and of a bluish green color.

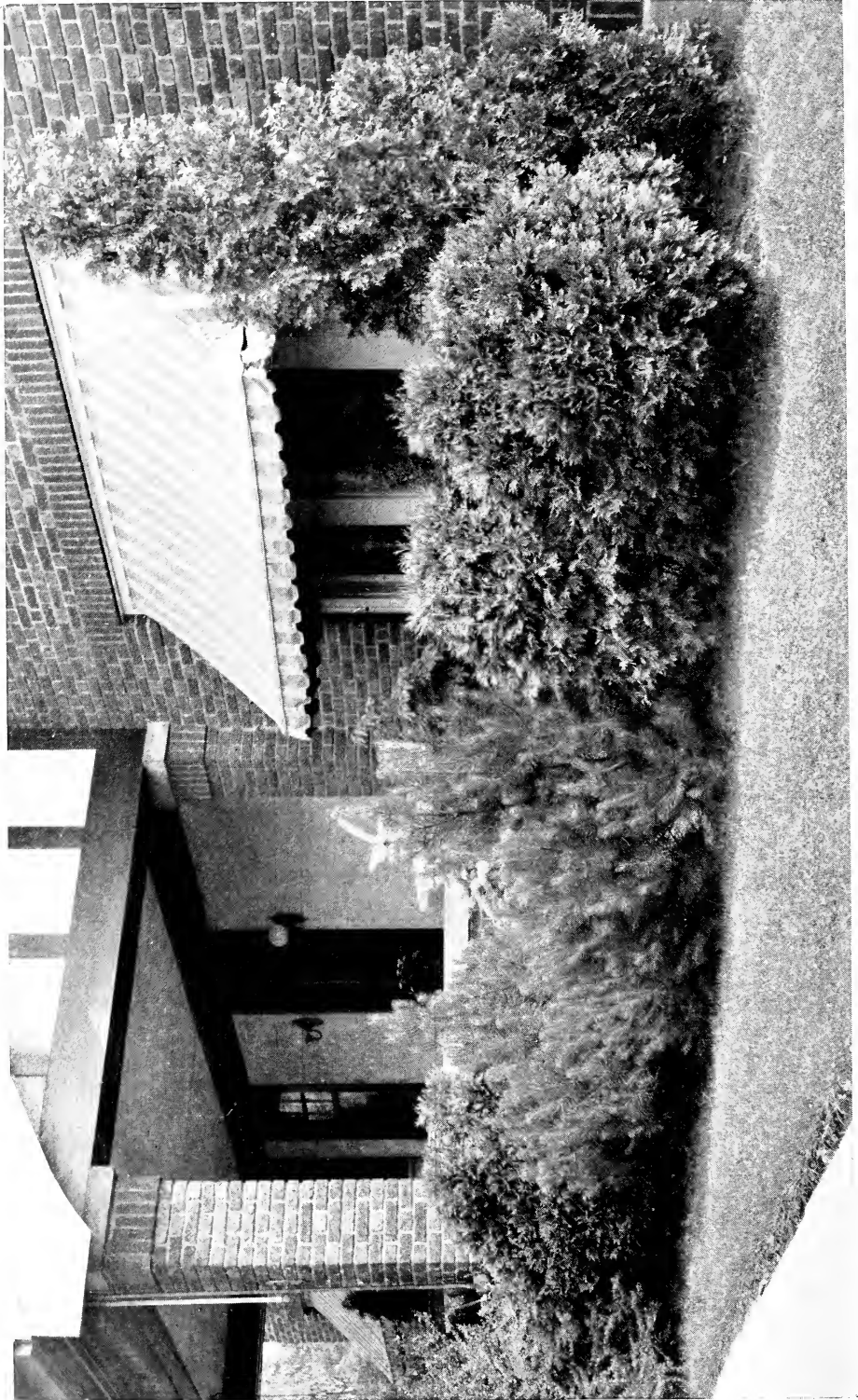
PINE, WESTERN YELLOW. An unusually choice pine for shelter belt and ornamental purposes, hardy in dry locations and withstands drought. Sometimes called Ponderosa.

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE KOSTER'S. An unusually silvery blue type of Colorado Blue Spruce discovered by Koster and continued by grafting. All Koster Spruce are grafted and reproduce exactly the same color as the original tree.

SPRUCE, COLORADO GREEN SHADE. This hardy evergreen is native to the Rocky Mountains and is absolutely hardy in this region. We have never known it to winter-kill or fail through drought. The color varies from a dark green to a shining silvery blue. The "blue shiners" are undoubtedly the queens of ornamental evergreens and command a fancy price. The green shade specimens are also choice plants but can be secured at popular prices.

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE. This hardy evergreen is native to the Rocky Mountains and can be found from Colorado to Alberta, Canada. It is absolutely hardy throughout this Northwest region. We have never known it to winter-kill or fail through drought. The plants are grown from seed selected from blue trees. Even then the large majority will prove to be of a deep green color. Perhaps 20% will show some blue and a final ten to 20% a rich silvery sheen. These blue shiners are undoubtedly the queens of ornamental evergreens and command a fancy price. The greener shades are just as choice plants and can be secured at lower prices.

SPRUCE, BLACK HILLS. Called by some a type of the White Spruce grown in the Black Hills. It is rapidly becoming the most popular evergreen in the Northwest. Its absolute hardiness, the ease with which it transplants, its symmetrical dense growth and dark green color, place it in a class by itself. As an individual ornamental tree, it is as distinguished as the Colorado Blue and as a wind-break it cannot be excelled by any other evergreen offered. It grows a little slower than the Norway Spruce, but its many good qualities fully outweigh this. The Minnesota Forestry Board writes: This variety is strong and especially hardy under conditions of drought and exposure. It is adaptable to light soils and especially recommended for the North and West. (Bul. No. 1).



Evergreens Break the Bare Walls and Soften the Hard Lines at the Foundation.