

1899



# GENEVA NURSERIES



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

...OF...

Fruit<sup>AND</sup> Ornamental Trees

Shrubs, Roses, Etc.



YOUNGERS & COMPANY

GENEVA, NEBRASKA

### DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

|                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Apples .....25 to 30 feet    | Pears, standard .....18 to 20 feet |
| Peaches .....16 to 18 "      | " dwarf ..... 10 "                 |
| Nectarines.....16 to 18 "    | Apricots.....16 to 18 "            |
| Cherries .....12 to 15 "     | Plums .....10 to 12 "              |
| Quinces ..... 8 to 10 "      | Grapes..... 6 to 8 "               |
| Currants ..... 3 to 4 "      | Gooseberries..... 3 to 4 "         |
| Raspberries .....1½ by 6 "   | Blackberries ..... 2 by 6 "        |
| Strawberries .....1½ by 3½ " | Asparagus ..... 2 by 3½ "          |

### NUMBER OF TREES, ETC., ON AN ACRE.

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1x1 foot.....43560  | 5x5 feet.....1742 |
| 2x2 feet .....10890 | 6x6 " .....1200   |
| 3x1 " .....14520    | 8x8 " ..... 680   |
| 3x2 " ..... 7260    | 10x10 " ..... 435 |
| 3x3 " ..... 4840    | 12x12 " ..... 302 |
| 4x1 " .....10890    | 15x15 " ..... 193 |
| 4x2 " ..... 5445    | 16x16 " ..... 170 |
| 4x3 " ..... 3630    | 18x18 " ..... 134 |
| 4x4 " ..... 2722    | 20x20 " ..... 108 |
| 5x2 " ..... 4356    | 25x25 " ..... 69  |
| 5x3 " ..... 2904    | 30x30 " ..... 48  |
| 5x4 " ..... 2178    | 33x20 " ..... 66  |

The number of plants required for an acre at any given distance apart may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is found by multiplying the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants in the row. For example: Plum trees planted ten feet apart each way gives each tree 100 square feet, or 435 trees per acre.



## To Our Customers and Friends



*We wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year. In presenting our Descriptive Catalogue for 1899 we wish to thank you for your liberal patronage and for the kindly words many of you have written us.*

*We invite a careful examination of this Catalogue. The descriptions are conservative and a fair representation of the Fruits as they appear on our grounds and from the best authority obtainable. We have tried to eliminate from the list everything of doubtful value, and offer only those varieties which long experience has proven to be the best, and the newer sorts that promise to be of more than ordinary value.*

---

### LOCATION.

We are located in Fillmore county, Nebraska, thirty-five miles north of the Kansas line, and 120 miles west of the Missouri river.

Our nurseries are by far the largest in the state; larger, in fact, than all the others combined. Besides our two hundred acres in nursery, we have over 20,000 trees in permanent orchards, and in the busy season we employ a small army of workmen. We grow and sell annually many hundred thousands of trees, plants, and shrubs, shipping them to almost every part of the country.

The soil of Nebraska is peculiarly adapted to the growing of thrifty, well ripened, hardy trees, and our stock has gained a reputation for transplanting better and fruiting younger than that grown farther south and east.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY before making out your order.

Send in your orders as early as possible so there may be no delay when the proper time for shipment arrives. All orders will receive prompt attention.

All orders should be written on a separate sheet and not mixed up in the body of the letter. This will save much trouble and oftentimes prevent mistakes.

In ordering please state plainly size, age, and price of stock wanted as noted in this list.

When particular varieties are ordered, please state whether or not other varieties may be substituted in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as occasionally happens in all nurseries. When no such instructions accompany the order, we will use our best judgment in filling the order so as to render satisfaction to the purchaser. Those not familiar with the different varieties of fruits and plants may find it to their advantage to leave the selection of varieties—in part, at least—to us. When this is done we will send such varieties as are known to be valuable in your locality.

All trees, plants, etc., will be properly labeled and carefully packed with moss and damp straw in boxes or bales and delivered to the railroad or express companies here, after which they are entirely at purchaser's risk.

Customers are requested to notify us at once of any error in filling their order so that we may correct it without delay.

Prices are for quantities specified, but we will furnish 5 at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1000 rates.

#### TERMS.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by remittance for the amount of the order. Remit by bank draft, post-office or express money order, or registered letter. Orders amounting to \$15 or over will be sent C. O. D. if desired when one-third the amount is sent with the order.

*WE PAY THE FREIGHT* to your nearest railroad station provided the cash is sent with the order on all orders amounting to \$10.00 and over, bought at prices named in this list. *WE DO NOT PAY CHARGES ON GOODS SHIPPED BY EXPRESS.*

#### GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

While we use all possible care to have all stock true to label, mistakes may occur; and in such cases, upon proper proof, the stock will be replaced free of cost; and it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the stock that may prove untrue.

We are frequently asked by our correspondents as to whether or not we replace trees that die from any cause. To avoid any misunderstanding on this subject we will say here that we DO NOT replace trees that die. The nurseryman who who replaces free must necessarily charge a higher price for the stock, and those planters who take care of their trees, and succeed in making them grow are compelled to pay for those that die from neglect or improper treatment. We prefer to give our customers the benefit of the extra price paid for replacing, and let them take their own chances. We do, however, guarantee to furnish live, healthy trees, and will promptly replace any that are not in good growing condition when they leave our hands if notified immediately upon receipt of the goods.

#### PREMIUM.

We will give one year's subscription to the *Agricultural Epitomist* to everyone sending us a cash order amounting to \$5 or more. The *Epitomist* is a monthly farm journal published at Indianapolis, Indiana, and is one of the brightest and best we have ever seen.

#### SHIPPING SEASON.

We usually begin shipping about the middle of March. The time, however, is varied by the early or late opening of spring. The season for planting is not regulated so much by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but more particularly by the condition of the trees to be planted. We therefore urge that orders be sent in early, so that the stock may be shipped in proper season and in the best possible condition.

#### SOIL, PREPARATION, ETC.

Any soil that will grow good crops of corn and small grain will answer for trees, etc. Eastern and northern exposures are usually considered the best, but perhaps more depends on the quality of the soil and its preparation and after-cultivation than on the exposure. If the ground is naturally wet, spouty, and cold, artificial draining is necessary before planting. Any ground should be well prepared by twice plowing and harrowing, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing, and stirring the ground fifteen to eighteen or more inches deep, the deeper the better; this is not only for trees, but for small fruits as well. On good rich soil manuring will be unnecessary, but on thin or poor soil, fertilizers such as well decomposed manure or compost should be applied freely.



### HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

We cannot urge too strongly the necessity of protecting the roots of trees and plants from the sun and wind. The failure of trees to start a vigorous growth after transplanting is often caused by too much exposure of the roots to the air or a lack of sufficient moisture about the roots while out of the ground; yet a healthy tree may be taken fresh from the ground where it grew, be kept in the best possible condition, and when properly transplanted die from some unknown cause. A feeble growth is usually caused by not having the ground in proper condition at the time of transplanting, or by a lack of after-cultivation.

When the trees are received open the bundles and "heel in" so that the mellow earth comes in contact with all the roots. If the ground has been properly prepared the holes need not be dug larger than is necessary to receive the roots in their natural position. If the trees are to be planted in sod land the holes should be four or five feet in diameter and eight or ten inches deeper than is necessary to plant the tree, filling up with well worked surface soil.

Before planting cut away all broken and bruised pieces of roots with a sloping cut from the under side, and shorten in the branches to one-third of last season's growth. Work the fine soil in among the roots, and when well covered pack firmly. If the ground is dry use a bucketful of water to each tree. Fill the hole a little more than level full, leaving the surface loose. Never allow manure of any sort to come in contact with the roots.

Do not set the trees too deep; one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row is plenty deep enough.

### CULTIVATION.

Thorough cultivation is necessary to secure the best results. If possible the newly planted trees should be plowed and hoed once every ten days (oftener would be better) until the middle of August. Our observations show that more trees die the first year after planting from lack of proper cultivation than from all other causes combined.

### INFORMATION.

We have been engaged in horticultural pursuits in Nebraska for twenty-five years, and while we do not claim to know it all and are liable to make mistakes, yet we have gained a large amount of information on this topic and shall be pleased at any time to correspond

with anyone who contemplates planting, or who is interested in Horticulture in any way, and will at all times give our correspondents the benefit of what we have learned by experience and observation.

Address

YOUNGERS & CO.,  
Geneva, Neb.



## APPLES.

There is no other fruit grown that is so staple as the apple; no other fruit for which there is such a constant demand, and none that can be distributed to all parts of the world in its natural state with so little expense. It properly stands at the head of the list, both for home use and market. Unlike other fruits, its season extends nearly or quite through the year. By a proper selection of varieties this fruit can be successfully grown over nearly all of the central and northern part of the United States.

|                            | EACH   | PER 10 | PER 100 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 years, 5 to 6 feet ..... | \$0 17 | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
| “ 4 to 5 “ .....           | 12     | 1 00   | 9 00    |
| “ 3 to 4 “ .....           | 08     | 75     | 6 00    |

### SUMMER VARIETIES.

**Red June.** Fruit small to medium size. Color red. Flesh white, tender, and juicy; quality very good. An early and abundant bearer. Season last of July.

**Sweet June.** An excellent early sweet apple. Size medium. Color pale yellow. Flesh tender and sweet. Good. Ripens first of August.

**Early Harvest.** A very popular early summer apple. Fruit medium to large. Pale yellow. Quality very good, sub-acid. Ripens last of July.

**Cooper's Early White.** Size medium to large; color pale yellow; flesh white, crisp, sprightly, sub-acid, good. Season September first. An

early and very heavy bearer. Not hardy in the northern part of Nebraska.

**Duchess of Oldenburg.** A Russian variety of great value, especially in the north. Fruit large, streaked with red and yellow. Flesh white, tender, juicy, acid. A splendid cooking apple. Season middle of August.

**Yellow Transparent.** Another valuable Russian variety. Fruit medium in size, pale yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, acid. Very good for cooking. Season ten days later than Early Harvest. Very hardy.

**Cole's Quince.** Tree is vigorous and healthy; an early and annual bearer. Fruit large to very large, yellow, with white, very tender flesh.

Quality very good; cooks well before fully ripe. Season first of September.

### AUTUMN VARIETIES.

**Maiden's Blush.** Fruit large and smooth with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek over a pale yellow ground. Quality very good. The tree is a heavy annual bearer and one of the best of its season in the south half of Nebraska. Not hardy enough for the north half of the state. Season first of September.

**Wealthy.** A native of Minnesota. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, striped with white and red. Quality good. One of the best of its season. September 1 to 15.

**Utter's Red.** Fruit large, yellow striped with red, a very pleasant sub-acid, good in quality, a free bearer. Season last of September. A valuable home or market variety.

### WINTER VARIETIES.

**Ben Davis.** Fruit large, round, somewhat variable in form. Surface smooth; yellow, covered with red, striped and splashed with bright red. Sub-acid. Quality only good. Season December to May. Very productive, one of the best market sorts.

**Gano.** Fruit large and smooth, dark red, sub-acid; quality only good. Very heavy bearer; equal to Ben Davis as a market variety. Season December to May.

**Grimes' Golden.** An apple of the best quality; size medium to large; color bright golden yellow. Tree hardy and a heavy annual bearer. Very desirable. Season November to December.

**Jonathan.** Another apple of the highest quality. Fruit medium. Yellow, often covered entirely over with bright red. Tree moderately hardy and a good bearer. The fruit commands the highest price in market. Season November and December.

**Maumoth Black Twig.** Tree a vigorous grower; bears large crops

and holds its fruit well. The fruit is fully one-fourth larger than Wine Sap, which it closely resembles in color, flavor, and keeping qualities. Season, December to May.

**Missouri Pippin.** A very early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium size, bright red, very handsome. Quality good. A very profitable market variety.

**Northwestern Greening.** Originated in Wisconsin. A large, handsome green apple, changing to yellow when fully ripe. Quality very good. Season, February to May. Tree extra hardy.

**Walbridge.** Medium to large size; white, handsomely striped with red. Good quality. Tree vigorous, productive, and hardy. Very valuable in the north and northwest. Season, January to April.

### ADDITIONAL VARIETIES

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Dunlap.        | Early Pennock.  |
| Genet.         | Iowa Blush.     |
| Red Astrachan. | Ramsdell Sweet. |
| Wine Sap.      |                 |

### CRAB APPLES.

Improvements in the varieties of crab apples have kept pace with other fruits. No fruit garden is complete without a few trees. They are perfectly hardy everywhere, early and abundant bearers, and are unexcelled for cooking, preserving, and pickling. Sylvan Sweet and Whitney No. 20 command a good price on the market for dessert purposes.

|                           | EACH   | PER 10 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 years, 5 to 6 feet..... | \$0 25 | \$2 00 |
| “ 4 to 5 “ .....          | 20     | 1 50   |
| “ 3 to 4 “ .....          | 12     | 1 00   |

### VARIETIES.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Sylvan Sweet.    | Whitney No. 20. |
| Montreal Beauty. | Hyslop.         |



## STANDARD PEARS.

Pears do best on a heavy clay soil. After the first year they should be cultivated but little and mulched with coal or wood ashes. Salt scattered about the roots is said to be a preventive of blight. The varieties we offer are the very best. Standard pears should be planted eighteen or twenty feet apart each way.

|                           | EACH   | PER 10 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 years, 5 to 6 feet..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| “ 4 to 5 “ .....          | 25     | 2 00   |
| “ 3 to 4 “ .....          | 20     | 1 50   |

### VARIETIES.

**Anjou.** A large handsome pear. Buttery and melting with a sprightly, vinous flavor. A good bearer, but tardy in beginning to bear. October to November.

**Bartlett.** Large size, yellow, with a red blush on the sunny side. Very rich and juicy; quality best. An early and abundant bearer. Season last of August.

**Clapp's Favorite.** A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier. Very large, yellowish green, marbled with red in the sun. Quality very good. One of the best summer pears. Season August.

**Duchess de Angouleme.** Tree vigorous and productive; fruit of the largest size; dull greenish yellow, streaked with russett. Quality very good. Middle of September.

**Flemish Beauty.** By odds the best pear for Nebraska. Fruit large, skin a pale yellow, mostly covered with patches of russett, becoming reddish-

brown in the sun. Quality best. Should be picked before fully ripe. Season September 1 to 15.

**Kieffer.** Fruit large, golden yellow with a red cheek to the sun. Flesh slightly coarse, but rich and good when fully ripe. Tree very healthy and productive. Season last of December.

**Wilder's Early.** One of the newer varieties. Size medium; quality very good. Ripens about three weeks earlier than Bartlett.

### ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Buffum. Howell.  
Garber. L B de Jersey.

### DWARF PEARS.

|                  | EACH   | PER 10 |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 feet..... | \$0 25 | \$2 00 |
| 3 to 4 “ .....   | 20     | 1 50   |

### VARIETIES.

Anjou. Clapp's Favorite.  
Idaho. L Bon de Jersey.  
Bartlett. Duchess.  
Kieffer.

## CHERRIES.

Cherries are more easily grown than any other fruit. There is no reason why anyone who owns as much as a quarter of an acre of ground should not have an abundance of this very desirable fruit. No

orchard, no matter how large or small, is complete without its proportion of cherry trees. The trees adapt themselves to almost any soil and condition, but do best on a rather dry soil. They commence bearing very young and keep "everlastingly at it." The cherry is one of the most profitable market fruits, and by a proper selection of varieties, fresh, ripe cherries may be had from May 25th to August 10th. Our trees are all on Mahaleb roots and will not sprout. Plant sixteen feet apart each way.

|                          | EACH   | PER 10 | PER 100 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet, extra ..... | \$0 30 | \$2 75 | \$25 00 |
| 4 to 5 " .....           | 25     | 2 25   | 20 00   |
| 3 to 4 " .....           | 20     | 1 75   | 15 00   |

VARIETIES.

**Dyehouse.** A large red cherry of good quality. Ripens about ten days before Early Richmond. Tree hardy and productive.

**Early Richmond.** Probably the best known and most popular early cherry. The tree is an early and heavy bearer, quality good. Season first of June.

**Large Montmorency.** Tree very hardy and vigorous. A little slow about coming into bearing, but it makes up all lost time after it begins. The fruit is a clear, shining red; larger and much better in quality than the Early Richmond, and about ten days later.

**English Morello.** Tree dwarfish in habit of growth. Fruit heart-shaped, almost black when ripe. Valuable for canning. Produces large crops annually. A very profitable market variety. Season July 15 to August 1.

**Wragg.** A large late cherry, very similar, if not identical, with English Morello.

**Ostheim.** Fruit large, roundish, dark red, almost black. Flesh liver colored; tender, juicy, and when fully ripe, nearly sweet. Very good. Ripens with Large Montmorency.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Olivet. Lutovka.  
Vladimir. Louis Philippi.

**Early Morello (New).** Tree vigorous and hardy; an early and very heavy annual bearer. Color black with red juice; nearly sweet and very good. Ripens a few days in advance of Early Richmond.

**PRICES.** 5 to 6 feet, 40 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 30 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 20 cents each.

**Terry.** Introduced by H. A. Terry of Iowa. Fruit large, light brilliant red, becoming darker as it gets riper. Quality very good. Tree a fine grower, upright and handsome. Hardy and very productive.

**PRICE,** 5 to 6 feet, 40 cents each.

# PLUMS.

The plum, like the pear, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soils. The great enemy of the plum is the curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, which punctures the fruit in depositing its eggs, from which is hatched the destructive grub, causing the fruit to drop prematurely,

but the following directions, faithfully carried out, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere:

Spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose under the tree, then jar the tree so as to shake down all fruit that has been stung, as well as the cureulio. Destroy both stung fruit and insects. Begin as soon as the blossom falls and keep it up daily—or at least tri-weekly—until the fruit is half grown. Early morning, when the insect is chilled and stupid, is the best time for this work. The cost of this work will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

We offer this season the finest lot of plum trees that we have ever grown. Try some of them; they will please you. Our trees are divided into three classes or distinct types: American, European, and Japanese.

The Americans are those that originated in this country and are the best known, particularly in the central west. They are early and heavy bearers when the bloom is properly fertilized. This may be done by planting in groups so that the blossoms of each variety will receive pollen from some other variety. The reason for this is that the pollen of many varieties is impotent to fertilize the blossoms of the same variety. Trees should be planted close, alternating the varieties. Ten or twelve feet is about right.

|                   | EACH   | PER 10 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 feet ..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 4 to 5 " .....    | 25     | 2 00   |
| 3 to 4 " .....    | 20     | 1 50   |

**Wild Goose.** Fruit medium to large, light red, very handsome; moderately heavy bearer. Valuable on account of its early ripening.

**Forest Garden.** Fruit medium, light yellow, mottled and mostly covered with pale red with a fine bloom. Quality good. An immense bearer, very strong in pollen and for this reason should be in every group.

**Pottawattamie.** Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit medium, bright red; quality good. One of the best for canning and cooking.

**De Soto.** Originated in Wisconsin; very hardy and productive. Quality good. Valuable for the north and west.

**Wolf.** A splendid plum. Large, dark red, flesh firm, meaty and good, a perfect freestone. One of the best.

**Miner.** Medium size, dark purplish red. Very good. One of the best market plums.

**Hawkeye.** Originated in Iowa. Very large, round, yellow, unevenly covered with purplish red; skin thick, quality good. Season, 1st to 10th of August.

**Wyant.** One of the best of the newer varieties. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblong, ripens after Hawkeye. Quality very good. An immense bearer on heavy soils.

## EUROPEAN PLUMS.

The original stock of this type of plums came from southern Europe. They are generally much larger, finer colored, and better in quality than the American sorts. They do not come into fruiting so young, but bear very heavily as the tree gets older. Formerly these varieties were supposed to be worthless in Nebraska, but later experiments have developed the fact that they are good in all parts of the state. Trees should be planted sixteen to eighteen feet apart.

|                   | EACH   | PER 10 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 feet ..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 4 to 5 " .....    | 25     | 2 00   |
| 3 to 4 " .....    | 20     | 1 50   |

### VARIETIES.

**Bradshaw.** A very large, fine, early plum, dark violet red, juicy, and good. Tree erect, vigorous and very productive; ripens the first days of September.

**German Prune.** Fruit medium to large, color dark purple nearly covered with a blue bloom. Flesh firm, meaty, sweet and good; a great bearer. Should be planted by everybody. September 10th.

**Lombard.** This is the best of this class of plums, and we think we are safe in saying that all things considered it is the best plum in cultivation. The

tree is extremely hardy, and adapts itself to almost any conditions. Very productive, the fruit hanging on the branches almost as thick as a cluster of grapes. Medium to large. Color, violet red, paler when shaded. Quality very good. Season last of August.

**Imperial Gage.** A vigorous, upright grower. Fruit very large, oval, pale green, faintly striped in the sun, covered with a light bloom. Very juicy, sweet, and rich. One of the best. Season middle to last of August.

### ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Fallenburg.   | Shropshire Damson. |
| Prune d'Agen. | Tenant Prune       |

## JAPANESE PLUMS.

This class of plums is but recently introduced into this country from Japan. The trees are hardy, exceedingly ornamental, with smooth branches and a profusion of rich, light green foliage quite distinct from the other varieties. They are early and prolific bearers. The fruit is delicately perfumed, finely colored, with a very attractive bloom. The flesh is so firm and meaty that they can be shipped long distances with safety and kept for a long time in good condition. Plant eighteen feet apart each way.



|                   | EACH   | PER 10 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 feet ..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 4 to 5 " .....    | 25     | 2 00   |
| 3 to 4 " .....    | 20     | 1 50   |

VARIETIES.

**Abundance** (Botan). Fruit large and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, sweet and good. Stone small and free. Season first of August.

**Burbank.** One of the best. Fruit medium size, nearly round. Color clear, cherry red, with a lilac bloom. Very sweet, with a peculiarly agreeable flavor. Ripens a few days later than Abundance.

**Satsuma.** Fruit large, color dark, purplish black. Flesh firm, juicy, dark purple to the pit. Quality very good. Season last of July.

**Willard.** This is claimed to be the earliest plum cultivated. Tree

strong, vigorous, and hardy. Fruit medium size, bright, claret red. Flesh firm, white, freestone. Quality good. Very valuable for early market.

**Yellow Japan.** This is one of the best. Fruit is large and round, yellow, with yellow flesh; quality good, an immense yielder. Season middle of August.

**Red June.** This is without doubt the best very early Japanese Plum. A vigorous, upright grower. Fruit vermilion red with a handsome bloom. Medium size, quality very good; ripens just after Willard, last week in July.

**Berkmans.** (Sweet Botan.) Medium size, deep blood red if ripened in the sun. Very sweet and good. Ripens first week in August.

## NECTARINES.

A smooth-skinned fruit resembling a peach somewhat, but much better in quality. It thrives wherever peaches will grow.

|                  | EACH   | PER 10 |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 feet..... | \$0 20 |        |
| 4 to 5 " .....   | 15     |        |
| 3 to 4 " .....   | 10     |        |

## APRICOTS.

|                  |        |        |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 feet..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 4 to 5 " .....   | 25     | 2 00   |
| 3 to 4 " .....   | 20     | 1 50   |

VARIETIES.

Alexander.  
Catherine.

Gibb.  
Nicholas.

Budd.  
Moorepark.

Early Golden  
Russian.

## QUINCES.

|                                       | EACH   | PER 10 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 feet, Orange and Champion..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 3 to 4 " " " " .....                  | 25     | 2 00   |

## PEACHES.

Peach trees require a well-drained and moderately rich soil. Warm, sandy loam is the best. To secure healthy, vigorous, and fruitful trees, and the best quality of fruit, the following should be observed: Keep the heads low; the trunk should not exceed twelve or eighteen inches in height. Prune every spring, shortening the shoots of the last season's growth. This keeps the head round, full, and well furnished with bearing wood. Sickly and useless shoots should be cut out entirely. Shorten the weak sprouts back one-half and the strong ones one-third, but be sure and leave an abundance of fruit buds, as the fruit is borne on wood of the last season's growth, hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. With a proper selection of varieties peaches can be grown much farther north than is generally supposed. We would advise our friends north of the 41st parallel of north latitude to plant a few trees each of varieties like Crosby, Bailey, and Bokara No. 3. We firmly believe that by intelligent experimentation the peach belt will be extended 100 miles further north in the near future.

All of the varieties we offer, except the Triumph, have been thoroughly tested and proven valuable in Nebraska. Plant sixteen to eighteen feet apart each way.

|                   | EACH   | PER 10 | PER 100 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet ..... | \$0 15 | \$1 35 | 11 50   |
| 4 to 5 " .....    | 12     | 1 00   | 9 50    |
| 3 to 4 " .....    | 10     | 80     | 7 50    |

### VARIETIES.

**Alexander.** Large, handsome, and regular in form, with deep maroon shade covered with the richest tint of crimson. Quality good for so early a peach. Cling. Very hardy in tree and fruit bud. Season first of July.

**Crosby.** Tree is exceedingly hardy and very productive. Fruit of medium

size, bright yellow, streaked with crimson. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, and rich. Pit very small. Ripens about September 10. Valuable on account of its extreme hardiness in fruit bud.

**Champion.** This is another variety that is very hardy in bud. Tree is a good grower and heavy bearer. Fruit very large and beautiful, flavor deli-

cious, rich, and sweet. Color creamy white with a red cheek. Freestone. Season middle of August. One of the best.

**Cooleridge Favorite.** Tree hardy and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, white with a blush in the sun. Quality very good. Ripens about July 20 to August 1.

**Early Rivers.** Another good peach for Nebraska. Fruit large, light straw color, with a delicate pink cheek. Flesh juicy and melting with a very rich flavor. Ripens just after the Alexander.

**Elberta.** Fruit very large; yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, a little coarse, but juicy and high flavored. Ripens about the 20th of August. Tree vigorous and hardy.

**Hale's Early.** A vigorous and healthy tree and a heavy bearer. Fruit medium size and nearly round. Skin a clear white, mostly covered with mottled and dark red when fully ripe. Flesh very melting, juicy, and high flavored. Freestone. Season, middle of July.

**Heath's Cling.** Tree a vigorous grower and moderately productive. Fruit very large. Color creamy white with a faint blush in the sun. Flesh greenish white, tender, melting, and juicy. Quality the very best. Season the first of September. Clingstone. The high quality of this peach makes it desirable for family use. Succeeds well in Nebraska.

**Hill's Chili.** Another peach that is very hardy in tree and fruitbud. Fruit medium in size, deep yellow shaded with dark red. Flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, which is rather small. Moderately juicy, half melting, sweet and good. Season first of September.

**Wager.** Tree is hardy and very productive; bears good crops in unfavorable seasons when many other sorts fail. Fruit medium, skin quite downy, light

golden yellow when fully ripe. Flesh bright yellow, firm, moderately juicy, very sweet and good. Freestone. Ripens last of August.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

|                   | EACH.  | PER 10. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet ..... | \$0 25 | \$2 00  |
| 4 to 5 " .....    | 20     | 1 50    |
| 3 to 4 " .....    | 15     | 1 00    |

**Bailey.** This peach comes from Iowa with the endorsement of many of the leading fruit growers of that state. It has a record of over forty years with only two or three failures. Has stood 30 degrees below zero and borne a full crop.

Tree is of dwarfish, spreading, and willowy habit. Fruit slightly below medium size, roundish in form, color light yellow splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side. Flesh white and of best quality. A fine freestone with small pit. Season September.

**Bokara No. 3.** This peach was brought to this country from the northern part of China, 200 miles north of the peach belt. It is claimed by some to be the hardiest peach ever brought to public notice. While we cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, we do know that it is very hardy, both in wood and fruit bud. Fruit above medium size, quality good, and a perfect freestone. Season last of August.

Professor Budd says: "It is 30 per cent hardier than the old strain of peaches."

Our stock of Bokara No. 3 was propagated from bearing trees, consequently we know them to be genuine.

**Triumph.** We believe this new peach will prove a valuable addition to our list of early peaches. Last summer trees planted two years produced a good crop of large, handsome peaches. The tree is a strong grower, and apparently perfectly hardy. Fruit large with a small pit. Surface yellow, nearly covered

with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, of excellent quality, and when fully ripe parts readily

from the stone. Ripens with Alexander. Our trees are propagated from wood bought direct from the originator.

## RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

|                              | EACH    | PER 10   |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 6 to 8 feet.....             | \$0 25  | \$2 00   |
| 5 to 6 " .....               | 17      | 1 50     |
| 4 to 5 " .....               | 12      | 1 00     |
|                              | PER 100 | PER 1000 |
| Seedlings, 2 to 3 feet ..... | \$1 00  | \$8 00   |
| " 18 to 24 inches .....      | 75      | 6 00     |
| " 12 to 18 " .....           | 50      | 4 00     |
| " 6 to 12 " .....            | 40      | 3 00     |

## DWARF JUNE BERRIES.

The Juneberry is an early and abundant bearer and is adapted to a large part of the country. It is iron-clad, and resists heat and drought as well as cold. The fruit is much larger, but otherwise resembles the huckleberry. Ripens about the middle of June. If in single row, plant four feet apart and give good cultivation.

PRICE, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries delight in a cool, moist soil, and should have partial shade. They do well on the north side of a garden fence or a row of cherry trees. Set the plants four feet apart. Cultivate thoroughly the first year and afterwards keep them heavily mulched. Commence trimming the third or fourth year by cutting out a large part of the old wood.

**Downing.** Fruit very large, light green, almost yellow when fully ripe. Very good. Plant hardy and an enormous bearer.

**PRICE:**

One year, 7 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Two years, 10 cents each, 85 cents per dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

**Houghton.** One of the best old sorts. Fruit medium size, color pale red; hardy and productive.

**PRICE:**

One year, 6 cents each, 60 cents per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

Two years, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

REMEMBER WE PAY FREIGHTS. See Terms on Page 2.



**Smith's Improved.** Berry large and oval, yellowish green when ripe, excellent in quality, and very productive. One of the best.

**PRICE,** two year plants, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

**Industry.** This is an English variety of great value in localities where it succeeds. It thrives best under irrigation, where it bears immense crops of large, dark red berries of the finest quality.

**PRICE,** two year plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

**Red Jacket.** The most prolific and most valuable gooseberry in America; as large as the largest; berry smooth. Very hardy. Quality best and foliage best of any gooseberry known. Said by the originator to be absolutely mildew-proof.

**PRICE,** two year plants, 25 cents each.

**Pearl.** The bush is vigorous, healthy, and entirely free from mildew. Bears enormous crops of superb berries one-half larger than the Downing. Rich and sweet. Very good.

**PRICE,** two year plants, 10 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

## CURRENTS.

The currant requires about the same kind of soil and treatment as the gooseberry. The red and white varieties bear their fruit on two-year-old wood and should be pruned accordingly. The varieties we offer are all good and resemble each other so closely that description is unnecessary.

**PRICE.** One year 7 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.  
Two years, 10 cents each, 70 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

### VARIETIES.

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| Cherry.    | Victoria.      |
| Red Dutch. | La Versailles. |
| Long Bunch | White Grape.   |
| Holland.   |                |

**Fay's Prolific.** One year.

By freight or express, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Two years, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

## RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries should be planted in rows seven feet apart, two feet apart in the row, and given thorough cultivation until after the fruit is picked. When the new canes have grown to two feet in height pinch off the tip so as to cause them to branch. The following spring cut the branches back to twelve or fifteen inches, and as soon as the fruit is gathered remove the old wood. Among the black caps the best sorts are Tyler, Older, Gregg, and Nemaha. Turner and Cuthbert are the best of the old and tried red sorts.

**PRICE,** red or black, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

**GOLDEN QUEEN,** a large, beautiful golden yellow berry of excellent quality, Canes hardy, strong grower and very productive.

**PRICE,** 6 cents each, 60 cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

## BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberry does best on a deep moist soil, but will succeed on any good land where it can get plenty of moisture. It should be planted the same as raspberries and requires about the same treatment. Canes should be pinched back when three feet high and branches cut back to fifteen inches the next spring. Blackberries require a great deal of moisture, and cultivation should be thorough or the rows kept heavily mulched.

**Snyder.** Probably the best hardy variety, wonderfully productive. Berries medium in size, sweet and juicy, and when fully ripe without hard core.

**PRICE, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.**

**Wachusett.** A low-growing variety with but few thorns. Fruit large and of good quality. Moderately pro-

ductive and hardy. Ripens after the Snyder.

**PRICE, 6 cents each, 60 cents per doz.**

**Crystal White.** A fine white blackberry. Fruit medium to large, quality the best. Color clear white. Canes moderately hardy, a strong, upright grower, and very productive.

**PRICE, 7 cents each, 70 cents per doz.**

## DEWBERRIES.

**Lucretia.** Decidedly the best of all dewberries. It is a superb fruit, large and handsome, of shining jet black color. Melting, juicy, and delicious in flavor. Ripens ten days ahead of the Snyder blackberry.

**PRICE, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.**

## STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry is the first fruit of the year to ripen, and succeeds over a wider range of territory than any other. A prominent horticulturist says: "There is hardly anywhere an acre of American soil but that somewhere on that acre luscious, fragrant strawberries can be produced if only the right varieties are planted."

The blossoms of those varieties marked with a letter "P" are destitute of stamens, and are termed "Pistillate." Unless every third or fourth row, at least, is planted with some perfect blooming sort, they will bear very imperfect fruit and but very little of it, but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than the perfect blooming sorts. The matted row is usually the most satisfactory method of culture. Plant in rows three feet apart, eighteen inches in the row. Keep clean by thorough cultivation. Give a covering of straw or old hay in the fall after the ground freezes, and remove from over the

plants to between the rows in the spring. We offer only a few of the best and hardiest varieties.

**PRICE, 15 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1000. By mail, prepaid, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.**

VARIETIES.

**Beder Wood.** Fruit medium size, bright red, firm, and of good quality. Very healthy and productive. It stands heat and drouth the best of any variety we grow. One of the best early sorts.

**Crescent.** (P) This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even when neglected. The plant is strong, healthy, and hardy. Fruit large, bright red. Ripens a little after Beder Wood.

**Enhance.** One of the best medium berries. Fruit large, dark crimson, and good.

**Robinson.** A very good late variety. Plant strong and healthy, fruit medium size, good color and quality. A heavy bearer.

**Warfield.** (P) One of the very best for general planting. Fruit large, dark red, and of good quality. Plants are vigorous and healthy, and produce very large crops. Season early.

## GARDEN ROOTS.

**Asparagus.** Plant in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. The ground should be prepared by very deep plowing or spading, using well rotted manure freely. Set the crown of the plants four or five inches below the surface; cover with manure on the approach of winter and fork the beds over lightly early in the spring.

**PRICE, Conover's Colossal, and Palmetto, 25 cents per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000.**

|                         | EACH   | PER DOZ. | PER 100 |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Rhubarb (Linnaeus)..... | \$0 10 | \$0 60   |         |
| Horse radish.....       | 10     | 60       |         |

## HEDGE PLANTS.

|  |        |         |          |
|--|--------|---------|----------|
| Purple Leaf Berberry, 12 to 18 inches..... | \$0 75 | \$5 00  |          |
| “ Leaf Berberry, 6 to 12 “ .....           | 60     | 4 00    |          |
|  |        | PER 100 | PER 1000 |
| Osage Orange, No. 1 .....                  | \$0 20 | \$1 75  |          |
| “ “ No. 2 .....                            | 20     | 1 25    |          |

## GRAPES.

Grapes should be planted in rows eight feet apart and six to eight feet in the row. Shorten the roots to six inches and the tops to two or three buds. Give thorough cultivation during the summer, and the first fall cut back to five or six buds and cover with earth. Re-

move the earth before the buds start in the spring, and when the growth is well started rub off all but the two strongest shoots. These should be shortened in to three feet the following fall and covered with earth. Tie to a trellis or stake the next spring, and the vine is in shape to bear fruit.

**Agawan.** One of the most reliable of the hybrid grapes. Bunch and berry very large, dark red, and good quality. Ripens a little ahead of the Concord. Vine a little tender, but all right with a light winter covering.

**PRICE, 7 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$5, per 100.**

**Brighton.** Dark red. Bunch and berry medium size, quality very best. Ripens with or a little earlier than Concord. Vine needs a little winter covering.

**PRICE, 8 cents each, 85 cents per dozen, \$6 per 100.**

**Elvira.** Pale green. Late. Bunch and berry medium and very compact. Very hardy and productive. A good wine grape.

**PRICE, 10 cents each, 60 cents per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.**

**Moore's Early.** Black, bunch medium, berry large, quality good. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord. Vine is healthy and hardy, and should be in every garden.

**PRICE, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100.**

**Pocklington.** White, bunch and berry large; vine hardy and a good bearer. Ripens with Concord and is better in quality.

**PRICE, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.**

**Worden.** Black. Bunch and berry large. A few days earlier than Concord; larger and better in quality. One of the best.

**PRICE, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$5 per 100.**

**Champion.** The first grape to ripen. Bunch medium, berry large but poor in quality. Vine vigorous, hardy, and productive. Valuable on account of its early ripening.

**PRICE, 6 cents each, 60 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100.**

**Concord.** The best of all for general planting. Bunch and berry large, color black. Medium early and good quality. Vine healthy, hardy, and very productive.

**PRICE, 6 cents each, 60 cents per dozen, \$4 50 per 100.**

**Niagara.** The very best of the white grapes. Bunch and berry large, color greenish white changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality very much like the Concord.

**PRICE, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.**

**Wyoming Red.** The best of all the red varieties for the Northwest. Vine very hardy and robust, with a heavy, leathery foliage. Withstands heat and drouth well. Color a beautiful amber, with a light bloom. Berry large, flesh tender, rich and sweet. Ripens after Concord.

**PRICE, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$8 per 100.**

#### ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Delaware.

Duchess.

Martha.

**PRICE, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100.**

REMEMBER WE PAY FREIGHTS. See Terms on Page 2.



## ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

We have made the growing of shade trees a special feature of our business for a number of years, and have an immense stock of them of all sizes suitable for lawns, avenues, cemeteries, and parks. Our stock is all transplanted and hand pruned, and is in every way superior to the cheap trees dug up along the streams. For a quick shade we recommend the Carolina Poplar. It is the most rapid grower among the shade trees, frequently making a growth of six to eight feet in a single season. It is quite upright in growth, yet the branches spread enough to give it a robust appearance and form a good shade. The tree is perfectly healthy and hardy, and in every way desirable where quick results are sought. It stands the smoke and dust of cities better than almost any other tree.

|   | EACH   | PER 10 |
|---|--------|--------|
| Ash, White, 10 to 12 feet                 | \$0 45 | \$4 00 |
| 8 to 10 "                                 | 35     | 3 00   |
| 6 to 8 "                                  | 20     | 1 75   |
| 5 to 6 "                                  | 15     | 1 30   |
| 4 to 5 "                                  | 10     | 85     |
| 3 to 4 "                                  | 7      | 60     |
| Mountain 6 to 8 "                         | 40     |        |
| 5 to 6 "                                  | 30     | ....   |
| Chestnut, Sweet, 5 to 6 feet              | 35     | ....   |
| Horse, 5 to 6 "                           | 60     | ....   |
| Elm, White, 10 to 12 feet                 | 45     | 4 00   |
| 8 to 10 "                                 | 35     | 3 00   |
| 6 to 8 "                                  | 25     | 2 00   |
| 5 to 6 "                                  | 15     | 1 30   |
| 4 to 5 "                                  | 10     | 90     |
| 3 to 4 "                                  | 7      | 60     |
| Locust, Black, 10 to 12 feet              | 45     | 4 00   |
| 8 to 10 "                                 | 35     | 3 00   |
| Maple, Soft or Silver leaf, 10 to 12 feet | 45     | 4 00   |
| 8 to 10 "                                 | 35     | 3 00   |
| 6 to 8 "                                  | 25     | 2 00   |
| 5 to 6 "                                  | 15     | 1 30   |
| 4 to 5 "                                  | 10     | 90     |
| Olive, Russian, 6 to 8 feet               | 40     | ....   |
| Poplar, Carolina, 10 to 12 feet           | 40     | 3 50   |
| 8 to 10 "                                 | 30     | 2 50   |
| 6 to 8 "                                  | 20     | 1 75   |
| 5 to 6 "                                  | 12     | 1 00   |
| Lombardy, 10 to 12 "                      | 40     | 3 50   |
| 8 to 10 "                                 | 30     | 2 50   |
| 6 to 8 "                                  | 20     | 1 75   |

|  | EACH | PER 10 |
|--|------|--------|
| Lombardy, 5 to 6 " .....               | 12   | 1 00   |
| Silver Leaf, 6 to 8 " .....            | 25   | 2 00   |
| 5 to 6 " .....                         | 15   | 1 2    |
| Willow, Laurel Leaf, 5 to 6 feet ..... | 20   | 1 50   |
| 4 to 5 " .....                         | 12   | 1 00   |

We have an immense stock of shade trees of the larger sizes. Write for prices on large lots, purchaser to pay the freight.

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**

|                                     | PER 100 | PER 1,000 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Ash, 5 to 10 inches .....           | \$0 25  | \$2 00    |
| Box Elder, 6 to 12 inches.....      | 25      | 2 00      |
| 4 to 8 " .....                      | 20      | 1 50      |
| Black Locust, 12 to 20 inches ..... | 50      | 4 00      |
| Elm, 18 to 24 inches.....           | 75      |           |
| 10 to 15 " .....                    | 50      | 4 00      |
| 5 to 10 " .....                     | 40      | 3 00      |
| Maple, 18 to 24 inches .....        | 50      | 5 00      |
| 10 to 18 " .....                    | 40      | 4 00      |
| Black Walnut, 10 to 15 inches.....  | 75      | 6 00      |
| Catalpa, 10 to 15 inches.....       | 35      | 3 00      |
| 5 to 10 " .....                     | 25      | 2 00      |

**WEeping TREES.**

**Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.** This is an elegant, upright tree, with slender, gracefully drooping branches and a fine cut foliage. A magnificent variety and worthy a place on every lawn.

**PRICE, 50 cents each.**

**Teas' Weeping Mulberry.** A graceful and beautiful tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to

the ground. Foliage a delightfully fresh, glossy green, and very abundant. The tree is exceedingly hardy and withstands heat and drouth as well as cold. Especially adapted to cemetery work.

**PRICE, 5 to 6 feet, 2 year heads, \$1 each.**

|                                    | EACH   |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Camperdown Elm, 2 year heads.....  | \$1 00 |
| Kilmarnock Willow, 2 year heads... | 45     |
| Mountain Ash, 2 year heads.....    | 60     |
| Wisconsin willow, 5 to 6 feet..... | 20     |

**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS**

**Hydrangea, P. G.** This is one of the best shrubs we offer. It blooms from the first of August until frost. Large showy trusses of white flowers, changing to pink as the season advances. It

is extremely hardy and does not need covering in the coldest weather.

**PRICE, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each. By mail, prepaid, (smaller plants) 25 cents each.**

**Spirea Reevesii.** A very handsome shrub, with narrow pointed leaves and large round clusters of small white flowers that cover the entire plant. Very showy. Blooms the last of May.

**PRICES, large plants 25 cents each. By mail, prepaid, smaller plants, 25 cents each.**

**Spirea Van Houtti.** One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. Its small pure white flowers are produced in large clusters on short, leafy branchlets along the branches, which are long, slender, and recurved. Very hardy, and a most profuse bloomer. At its best the first week in June.

**PRICE, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each. By mail, prepaid, smaller plants, 25 each.**

**Tamarix Amurinsis.** This is one of the most beautiful and valuable of our ornamental shrubs. Its light, feathery foliage, delicate pink flowers, and graceful outlines make it a favorite wherever known. The foliage is very delicate, and at a short distance has a slight silvery appearance as though

sprinkled with frost. The blossoms are borne on the new wood. They make their appearance the latter part of May, and continue at intervals throughout the entire summer. The shrub is iron-clad, being a native of Siberia. It is not injured in our coldest winters, and grows and blooms the hottest and driest summers.

**PRICE, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each.**

**OTHER DESIRABLE SHRUBS.**

|                                      | EACH   |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Altheas, 2 to 3 feet.....            | \$0 25 |
| Caragana (Siberian pea tree) 18 in.  | 25     |
| Flowering Almond, white or pink.     | 25     |
| Lilac, purple and white, 2 to 3 ft.. | 20     |
| Rhododendron, 20 to 24 inches...     | 75     |
| Purple Fringe, 2 to 3 feet.....      | 25     |
| Syringas, 2 feet.....                | 20     |
| Snowball, 2 to 3 feet.....           | 25     |

Smaller sizes of snowball, lilac, and syringas, by mail, prepaid, at the same prices as larger plants.

## CLIMBING VINES.

**LARGE FLOWERING CLEMATIS.**

|  | EACH   |
|--|--------|
| <b>Jackmanii</b> , dark velvety purple.....                              | \$0 50 |
| <b>Henryii</b> , pure white.....   | 50     |
| <b>Duchess of Edinburgh</b> , best of all white sorts, very fragrant.... | 50     |

**HONEYSUCKLES.**

|  | EACH   |
|--|--------|
| <b>Scarlet Trumpet</b> , very handsome and showy, blooms all summer ..                       | \$0 20 |
| <b>Halleana</b> , pinkish white... ..  | 20     |
| <b>Hall's Japan</b> , white, changing to yellow, very fragrant.....                          | 20     |
| <b>Chinese Wisteria</b> , very large clusters of pale blue flowers. A very rapid grower..... | 25     |
| <b>Trumpet Vine</b> , magnificent, large trumpet shaped scarlet flowers... ..                | 20     |
| <b>Virginia Creeper</b> , the best of all hardy vines for covering unsightly objects.....    | 20     |

## BULBS.

|                                    | EACH   |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Dahlias, assorted colors.....      | \$0 15 |
| Gladiolus, mixed colors.....       | 05     |
| Tuberoses, Double Dwarf Pearl..... | 05     |
| Paeonies, red and white.....       | 20     |

## EVERGREENS.

In handling and transplanting evergreens, great care should be taken not to expose the roots to the sun or wind, but keep them moist and covered all the time. Press the earth very firmly about the roots. Water thoroughly and mulch heavily. The smaller sizes will be greatly benefited by partial shade the first season.

|  | EACH   |
|--|--------|
| <b>Austrian Pine,</b> 2 to 3 feet..... | \$0 30 |
| 12 to 18 inches.....                   | 20     |
| 8 to 10 inches (by mail).....          | 06     |
| <b>Scotch Pine,</b> 2 to 3 feet.....   | 30     |
| 12 to 18 inches.....                   | 25     |
| 8 to 10 inches (by mail).....          | 06     |
| <b>Irish Juniper,</b> 3 feet.....      | 50     |
| <b>Red Cedar.</b> 18 inches.....       | 20     |
| 12 to 18 inches.....                   | 15     |
| 8 to 10 inches (by mail).....          | 10     |

**Black Hills Spruce.** All things considered, this is the best evergreen for general planting in Nebraska, and is especially valuable for the west half of the state. It transplants readily and stands drought and heat remarkably well. It is a compact grower, very handsome, rich dark green, and mostly sprinkled with a delicate silver tint, not unlike a light frost. The tree must be seen to be appreciated.

**PRICE,** 2 to 3 feet, each 40 cents; 18 inches, each 30 cents. Bymail, 8 to 10 inches, each 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

**Picea Pungens** (Silver Spruce of the Rocky Mountains). This is another evergreen that is a perfect success in all parts of Nebraska. It is very erect and strong. A perfect gem, and shows a wonderful blending of silver with richest green.

**Price:** Select colors, 12 to 18 inches, each 50 cents.

## ROSES.

Our roses are all two year, field-grown plants. With proper care they will bloom freely the first season.

### Climbing Roses.—

|                               | EACH   |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Strong 2 year old plants..... | \$0 25 |
| Smaller size, by mail.....    | 25     |

**Queen of the Prairie.**—Bright rosy red, large, compact, and globular flowers. Blooms in clusters. One of the best.

**Baltimore Belle.**—Pale blush, fading to pure white. The whole plant appearing a perfect mass of flowers.

**Pride of Washington.**—Large clusters of rosy carmine flowers shading to pink. Double and very fine.

**Seven Sisters.**—Blooms in clusters. Flowers large, bright scarlet, fading to white.

**Crimson Rambler.**—The plant is a strong, rampant grower, hardy and healthy. The color is a rich, glossy crimson, intensely vivid and bright. The flowers are produced in large



trusses, pyramidal in shape; often twenty-five or thirty in a cluster.

**PRICE, 35 cents each.** By mail, prepaid, 35 cents each.

**Yellow Rambler.**—A new yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as the Crimson Rambler, in large clusters. Color a clear, decided yellow; very sweet scented.

**PRICE, 40 cents.** By mail, the same.

**Moss Roses.—**

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
|                              | EACH   |
| Strong 2 year plants.....    | \$0 25 |
| Lighter plants, by mail..... | 25     |

**Blanche Moreau.**—Pure white; large, full, and perfect in form.

**Henry Martin.**—Rich glossy pink, tinged with crimson. Large globular flowers, full and sweet. Buds are finely mossed.

**Luxembourg.**—Bright crimson; large and mossy.

**Marshal P. Wilder.** Brilliant cherry carmine; very large, full, and of fine semi-globular form.

**Madaun Plantier.** A perfectly hardy, pure white, double rose. The plant grows in very fine bush form, and produces flowers in great abundance in June.

**Paul Neyron.** Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid perpetual class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June till October.

**Hybrid Perpetual Roses.—**

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
|                             | EACH   |
| Strong 2 year plants.....   | \$0 25 |
| Lighter plants by mail..... | 25     |

**Anne de Diesbach.** Bright rose color, very large and showy. Particularly fine in the bud. Flower slightly

cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

**Fisher Holmes.** Dark, rich scarlet, elegantly shaded, with deep, velvety crimson. Beautiful, extra large, full flowers. Very fragrant.

**General Washington.** Perfectly double, large, fine form. Color soft scarlet, sometimes growing crimson.

**General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant crimson. Very large, globular, and excellent. A free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, rich, crimson scarlet color.

**Jules Margottin.** A bright, clear cherry red, large and very double. A general favorite. One of the best roses.

**John Hopper.** One of the most reliable and satisfactory hybrid perpetuals ever grown. Flowers are large, very regular, and full. Color a brilliant rose, changing to a bright, glowing pink, shaded with rich scarlet. Very sweet and a profuse bloomer.

**Magna Charta.** A bright, clear pink, flushed with crimson. Very sweet. flowers extra large, with fine form and very double.

**Mrs. John Laing.** This is one of the finest of the hybrid perpetual roses. Color is a soft, delicate pink, with a satiny tinge. Flowers are large, very fine form, and exceedingly fragrant, is a profuse bloomer and continues in bloom all summer. Very desirable.

**Ulrich Bruner.** Plant very hardy and healthy. Color brilliant cherry red. Flowers very large and full, should be in every collection.

**Prince of Wales.** Plant a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy. Flowers a delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose, very large and full. A profuse bloomer, continuing in bloom until frost. One of the best of its color.

### TREE ROSES.

The tree roses are grafted on hardy rose stocks four to five feet high; are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for lawn or rose border. In this shape we offer only the hybrid perpetual or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, rose, and crimson. Fine, strong trees that will bloom the first year, \$1 each.

### SPRAYING.

Experience has demonstrated that spraying, when properly done at the proper time is the best—if not the only—sure remedy against the destructive insects, rot, fungus diseases of all sorts, and certain forms of blight. That it has succeeded and will succeed is proven by the experience of leading Horticulturists all over the country.

Many hesitate to spray from a mistaken idea that the preparations used are expensive. The facts are that the ingredients in the most expensive sprays do not cost to exceed one cent per gallon if made in quantities of from fifty to 100 gallons. The following are the best and safest

### FORMULAS.

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE.**—Dissolve six pounds of sulphate of copper in six gallons of water. In another vessel slack six pounds of fresh lime in six gallons of water; after the lime has cooled, turn slowly into the copper solution, add thirty-eight gallons of water, mix thoroughly, and strain through a coarse gunny sack, when it is ready for use.

The above preparation is used for all kinds of fungus diseases, such as mildew, mould, scab on apples, rot on grapes, and for all forms of leaf blight. Application should be made with a spray pump as soon as the disease appears, and repeated twice at intervals of about ten days. For codlin moth add to the Bordeaux mixture one quarter pound of Paris green. Apply as soon as the blossom is all off and repeat after ten days.

### KEROSENE EMULSION.

Dissolve one-half pound of hard soap in one gallon of hot water and heat to boiling; add one quart kerosene and stir violently for five minutes until the whole is thoroughly mixed together; add fourteen quarts water and mix thoroughly, when it is ready for use.

This mixture is used to destroy plant lice of all sorts, and that class of insects which suck the sap of plants through a beak.

### AMMONIACAL SOLUTION OF COPPER CARBONATE.

Dissolve three ounces of carbonate of copper in one quart of ammonia and add twenty-five gallons of water.

The above is used for various fungus diseases, principally black rot in grapes.

All of the solutions of copper corrode iron and tin, and should be mixed in wooden, earthen, or brass vessels.

**REMEMBER WE PAY FREIGHTS. See Terms on Page 2.**

**Read what our customers say of our stock. We select the following from many thousands of unsolicited testimonials which we have on file in our office:**

SALEM, ORE.

"GENTLEMEN:—Trees arrived to-day in first-class condition. Please accept our thanks."

COLBY, KAN.

"Enclosed please find draft for \$10 to pay your bill of April 3. I think you sent me extra fine stock and I thank you for the favor."

LINCOLN, NEB.

"GENTLEMEN:—The trees came in such nice shape, and with splendid tops and roots, and in every respect so satisfactory that it is a pleasure to me to recognize an honest and intelligent effort on the part of our home nurserymen to supply Nebraska with home grown trees."

PROVO CITY, UTAH.

"GENTLEMEN:—Stock is first-class in every respect: well-shaped and above grade."

FULLERTON, NEB.

"GENTLEMEN:—I will write you a few lines to let you know that the trees did fine that I got of you last spring. The neighbors near here all think they beat anything they ever saw. Several want to send with me in the spring for trees. I have been blowing up the Geneva nurseries so much that the fruit tree sharks meet with a rather cold reception generally in this neighborhood."

DENVER, COL.

"GENTLEMEN:—You will permit me to thank you for the fine collection of bulbs and bushes. They were received in good condition and are doing finely. The snowballs will be in full bloom in a few days. The gladiolus bulbs are the finest I ever planted; so very large and in strong growing condition."

FT. LUTON, COL.

"GENTLEMEN:—Your favor is at hand. I am well pleased with the trees and vines you sent me; I think they are hard to beat."

DENVER, COL.

"GENTLEMEN:—The stock you furnished me this spring was first-class in every way. I am well pleased with the shipment."

HASTINGS, NEB.

"GENTLEMEN:—Your bill received, also the goods I ordered. They were double first-class in every particular. Suited both me and my customers to a dot. Enclosed find check for the amount of the bill."

STERLING, NEB.

"GENTLEMEN:—The goods arrived in good condition. Many thanks for your promptness in forwarding the bill."

