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ANNUAL CATALOGUE :: ::

OF THE **Freeport Nurseries**
And Poultry Yards.



THE J. W. MILLER CO.,
FREEPORT, ILL.

1893. . . .

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W. H. WAGNER & SONS, Printers, Freeport, Ill.

Our Free Book Premiums for 1893.

The most complete list of standard books ever offered, written by acknowledged authorities on the subjects of which they treat. We will send them postpaid, on receipt of price, or they will be sent free as premiums with all TREES and PLANTS ordered from this catalogue, as follows:

Those ordering \$2.00 and over, may select free any book priced at 30c. or less.
 Those ordering \$3.00 and upwards, may select free any book priced at 50c. or less.
 Those ordering \$6.00 and upwards, may select free any book priced at \$1.00 or less.
 Those ordering \$8.00 and upwards, may select free any book or books, the total price of which is \$1.50 or less.
 Those ordering \$10.00 and upwards, may select free one or more books, the total price of which is \$2.00 or less.
 Those ordering \$12.00 and upwards, may select free one or more books, the total price of which is \$2.50 or less.
 Those ordering \$20.00 and upwards, may select free one or more books, the total price of which is \$4.00 or less.

NOTE CAREFULLY.—It must be distinctly understood, however, that the above premiums can be allowed only on trees and plants at each and dozen rates of catalogue and not on stock by the 100 or 1000.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Draining for Profit and Health. Waring, J.	\$1.50
Farm Book, New American. Allen, R. L. & L. F.	2.50
Forestry Practical. Fuller, A. S.	1.50
Gardening for Pleasure. New and Enlarged Edition. Henderson, Peter	2.00
Gardening for Profit. New and Enlarged Edition. Henderson, Peter	2.00
Garden, Money in the. Quinn	1.50
How Crops Feed. Johnson, Prof. S. W.	2.00
How Crops Grow. Johnson, Prof. S. W.	2.00
How to Plant.† Paper. Johnson, M. W.	.50
Insects of the Farm and Garden, Injuries. Treat	2.00
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard. Stewart, Henry	1.50
Mushrooms—How to Grow them. Falconer, William	1.50
Manures, Method of Making.† Bommer	.25
Manures, Talks On. Revised Edition. Harris, Joseph	1.75
Onion Culture, The New.† Grenier	.50
Silk Culture.† Paper. Bamford, C. E.	.30
Silos, Ensilage and Silage. Miles	.50
Squashes, On.† Gregory	.30
Tobacco Culture.†	.25
Truck Farming in the South. Oenler, Dr. A.	1.50
Wheat Culture.† Curtis	.50

FRUITS, FLOWERS, ETC.

Apple Culture, Field Notes on. Bailey	\$.75
Cider Maker's Handbook. Trowbridge	1.00
Cranberry Culture. White	1.25
Floriculture, Practical. Henderson, Peter	1.50
Fruit Garden, The. Barry, P.	2.00
Grape Growing and Wine Making, American. Husmann, Prof. George	1.50
Grape Culturist. Fuller, A. S.	1.50
Plants, Your.† Sheehan, James	.40

Plants, Handbook of. New Enlarged Edition. Henderson, Peter	4.00
Plants, Propagation of. Fuller, A. S.	1.50
Peach Culture. Revised Edition. Fulton	1.50
Pear Culture for Profit. New and Revised Edition. Quinn	1.00
Quince Culture. Meech, W. W.	1.00
Rose, On the. Parsons	1.00
Small Fruit Culturist. Fuller, A. S.	1.50
Strawberry Culturist. Illustrated. Fuller, A. S.	.25
Window Flower Garden. Heinrich	.75
Lawn Planting Concerning. Vaux and Parsons	.25
Ornamental Gardening for Americans. Long	2.00
Cow-Keeping One	1.00
Cattle Doctor, American. 12mo. Dadd, Prof. Geo. H.	1.50
Cattle, American. Revised Edition. Allen, L. F.	2.50
Cows, Milch. Guenon	1.00
Dairyman's Manual. Stewart, Henry	2.00
Hog Raising and Pork Making.† Martin, R. B.	.40
Pig, On the. Harris, Joseph	1.50
Shepherd's Manual. Enlarged Edition. Stewart, Henry	1.50
Dogs of Great Britain, America and Other Countries. Compiled from Stonehenge and other standard writers	2.00
Horse Keepers, Hints to. Herbert, H. W.	1.75
Horse Breeding.* Sanders	2.00
Bee-Keeping Explained, Mysteries of. Quinby	1.50
Duck Culture.* Rankin, James	.50
Egg Farm, An. Revised and Enlarged. Stoddard, H. H.	2.00
Profits in Poultry and Their Profitable Management	.50
Barn Plans and Outbuildings	1.00
Canning and Preserving.* Rorer	1.50
	.40

Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

Address all Orders

The J. W. MILLER CO., FREEPORT, ILL.

For Prices of Poultry and Eggs see 3rd page Cover.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

PLEASE remember that all goods are packed free. Everything is carefully and distinctly labeled. Special pains are taken to pack lightly, thereby reducing Freight and Express charges to a minimum.

To encourage the forming of clubs we offer the following inducements on **Trees and Plants at each and dozen rates:**

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Book Premiums do not apply to Club rates.

Persons sending \$	2.00	may select	Trees and Plants	to the amount of	\$	2.25
"	"	3.00	"	"	"	3.50
"	"	5.00	"	"	"	6.00
"	"	8.00	"	"	"	9.75
"	"	10.00	"	"	"	12.50
"	"	15.00	"	"	"	19.00
"	"	20.00	"	"	"	25.00
"	"	25.00	"	"	"	32.00
"	"	30.00	"	"	"	40.00

Note Carefully.—It must be distinctly understood, however, that above premiums can be allowed only on Trees and Plants at each and dozen rates of Catalogue and not on stock by the 100 or 1000, or at rates of Wholesale Price List, **and positively must be claimed at the time the order is given.** No premium will be allowed after order has been booked. To secure any discount, cash in full (less discount) must accompany the order, and please note that purchasers are entitled to above rates only on each club order as sent in. The above club rates cannot be figured and allowed on total amount of orders sent at different times.

HOW CLUB ORDERS ARE PACKED.

In forwarding the Trees and Plants for Clubs, all the stock for each member is carefully dug, the varieties labeled, and bound in a bundle, and a card with the purchaser's name placed upon it; so that when they arrive all the getter-up of the club has to do is to pass the different lots to the proper parties. When all have been completed they are securely packed in one case or bale (unless very large), and addressed to the sender of the club, by freight or express, as he desires. We can pack in separate packages and ship to different addresses; but by so doing, much of the advantage of clubbing is lost, and it very often leads to confusion.

List of Catalogues Published by the Freeport Nursery.

No. 1.—Semi-Annual Wholesale, for Dealers, Nurserymen and large Planters, sent free on application.

No. 2.—(This one) Annual Descriptive Catalogue and Price List sent free on application.

No. 3.—Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of 80 pages with Colored Plates. Describes all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. Price 25 Cents by mail post paid.

ADVICE AND TERMS.

ADDRESS all letters, and make all your Drafts and Money Orders payable to the **J. W. MILLER CO., Freeport, Ill.**

REMIT by Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft, Registered Letter, or Money by Express prepaid. Always enclose the remittance in the same letter with the order.

PAYMENTS, *invariably in advance*.—Goods to be sent C. O. D. must have one-half of the amount of the order enclosed, otherwise no attention will be given to the order.

PRICES of this catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices named are for the quantities specified but half dozen, fifty and five hundred of a variety will be furnished at dozen, hundred and thousand rates respectively.

GOODS BY MAIL at rates quoted, but we wish it understood that no goods can be sent by mail except those so quoted. Nothing by mail at thousand rates.

ORDERS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

ORDERING.—A certain class of people will wait until they are all ready to set their plants or trees and then on comes the order, "*Fill at once as my ground is ready*," forgetting that we have many thousands of orders on hand that must be filled first, and that their tardy orders must take their turn. Don't do this, please don't. While there are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, *nothing is to be gained by ordering late*.

LOST ORDERS.—Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write us giving us all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form the remittance was sent—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address *plainly and in full*. Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. *Therefore, no matter how often or how lately you have written, always give Name, Post Office, County and State in full*.

PACKING.—Our packing is carefully done by experienced men. Small orders are packed in light bales or boxes, and large orders in boxes or bales as is most convenient. At the prices quoted in this catalogue we make no charge for boxes or bales; this will be a large saving to our customers, as most nurseries make a heavy charge for the material used in packing. The roots of all trees and plants are packed in damp moss and the tops and bodies are securely protected so that they can be out of the ground a long time without being damaged.

SHIPPING.—In the spring we usually commence shipping March 1st, and continue until June 1st. After goods are delivered to the Railroad, Express Co., or Post Office, our responsibility ceases. We take great care to have all articles true to name, but should any mistakes occur, it is mutually agreed that we shall be liable only to the amount of the first cost of stock. Should we not have the varieties ordered, we reserve the right to substitute other varieties of same season and class, unless otherwise ordered.

NORTHERN GROWN TREES.

We wish to call particular attention to the fact that our trees are NORTHERN GROWN. We are situated fifteen miles from the Wisconsin State line, and to those who must have HARDY TREES to stand the severe climate of the North-west, we would say that our trees being NORTHERN GROWN, are acclimated and better adapted to stand the severe climate than Eastern or Southern grown trees.

GREETING:—

Another year has rolled around and again we are called upon to present our catalogue for 1893. This is our Tenth Annual Catalogue; ten years ago we sent out a small four-page circular, which has steadily grown until it now includes over Fourty Pages: from a small beginning so our Nurseries have grown until now they are acknowledged to be the most extensive and best known in the west. While this has taken much hard work on our part, we are under everlasting obligations to our customers and friends for your patronage, for without your support we could have accomplished nothing.

We are now incorporated as a Stock Company under the laws of the State of Illinois. This gives us more capital and consequently better facilities for handling our large and increasing trade, so that all orders sent us will receive our prompt personal attention.

We have an immense stock of Trees and Plants which will be found priced under the different departments in this catalogue. This stock is first-class in every particular and every order entrusted with us we guarantee to fill to the entire satisfaction of the customer.

AGENTS.—We do not employ agents; our method is to sell direct to the people thereby saving them the commission or salary that we would be obliged to pay to the agent for his services.

REFERENCES.—Our references are the thousands of customers we have in every State and Territory in the United States and Canada, and also the papers in which we advertise. Those wanting further proof of our reliability will please write us.

POULTRY.—We desire to call special attention to our Poultry department which will be found fully illustrated and described in another part of this catalogue. A nursery is one of the best possible places to grow strong, vigorous Fowls, because we have plenty of room so that our poultry is not cramped, but as they have plenty of range they are healthy and hardy which is the best stock to breed from.

Hoping that the year 1893 will be a happy and prosperous one to you all, we remain

Respectfully Yours,

THE J. W. MILLER CO.

NORTHERN GROWN TREES.

APPLE.

Our trees are either grafted or budded on whole roots which gives them an abundance of good fibrous roots so that they can be transplanted with little or no danger of loss. Dwarf trees are so unsatisfactory that we do not grow them.

	each	doz.	100
First Class, bearing size, 7 to 8 feet.....	.50	5 00	30 00
“ 6 to 7 feet.....	.30	3 00	15 00
“ 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2 50	12 00
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1 50	8 00

Varieties.

SUMMER.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest)—Medium size, pale yellow, mild and excellent.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful; a good bearer, August.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after planting, and bears every year; hardy as a crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red, juicy and pleasant. Early.

Western Beauty (Summer Rambo)—Large to very large; skin pale yellow striped and splashed with red; flesh light yellow, tender, juicy and melting, flavor first-rate. August and September.

AUTUMN.

Colvert—A large roundish striped apple, flesh whitish, juicy, fine; productive and very desirable. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh, juicy and good, with a

rich sub-acid flavor; very productive. September.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears very large crops. September and October.

WINTER.

Bailey's Sweet—Fruit large, round mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich sweet flavor. October.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, and of medium quality, productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the west and south-west. December to March.

Mann—New. An upright grower, forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good. Will keep as long as Roxberry Russett. May to June.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partly covered with a gay bloom and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, flavor sub-acid, rich spicy, something like Jonathan; quality good to best; tree a good grower, very hardy. Jan'y to June.

Walbridge—A new variety, very desirable for extreme cold sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but most hardy varieties have failed. Fruit medium size, handsome striped with red; quality good; very productive. March to June.

Wealthy—A new variety from Minnesota; healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with a deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid, very good. December to February.

Additional Varieties.

SUMMER.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN.
BENONI.

RED JUNE.
EARLY RIPE.

SWEET BOUGH.
SUMMER QUEEN.

AUTUMN.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY.
FALL PIPIN.

FALL ORANGE.
FALL STRIPE.
HAAS.

FAMEUSE, OR SNOW.
FLORY BELLE.

WINTER.

AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSETT.
JONATHAN.
NORTHERN SPY.
ROME BEAUTY.
TALLMAN SWEETING.

WILLOW TWIG.
YELLOW BELLFLOWER.
LAWVER.
GRIMES GOLDEN.
KING (Tomkin's County).
RAWLEY'S JANET (Never Fail).

RHODE ISLAND GREE'G.
STARK.
MISSOURI PIPIN.
WAGNER.
WINESAP.

Special and Russian Varieties.

	each	doz.	100
FIRST CLASS, 6 to 7 feet.....	.40	4 00	20 00
“ 5 to 6 feet.....	.30	3 00	15 00
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	.20	2 00	10 00

SPECIAL VARIETIES—Delaware Red Winter, Salome, Duchess, Tetofsky, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Stark, Minkler, Wolf River, Utters Red, North Western Greening.

RUSSIANS—Aurora, Borsdorf, Hibernial, Empress, Imperial, Little Seedling, Revel, Switzer, Winter Streak and Yellow Transparent.

THE FREEPORT APPLE.

In this apple we have what everybody wants and should have, viz: a hardy tree, an early and wonderful bearer, and a handsome long keeping apple of the best quality. The fruit is medium in size, oblate in shape, color a bright yellow covered with crimson, and as smooth and beautiful as it is possible for an apple to grow. The tree is very healthy, a vigorous grower and as hardy as a wild crab.

The “Freeport” originated in northern Illinois, where it has stood unharmed for twenty years, bearing a full crop of the finest fruit every year; in hardiness it stands at the head, having stood unharmed as far north as St. Paul, Minn. In offering the “Freeport” to our friends and customers for the first time, we assure you that you will find it just as represented. The stock is limited and is not for sale to Nurserymen at any price. On another page we present a colored plate of the “Freeport,” which is a good representation of the fruit, where you will also find a more detailed description of its quality.

PRICE—1 year, each 25c., doz. \$3.00; 2 years, each 40c., doz. \$4.00; 3 years, each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

CRAB APPLE.

	each	doz.	100
PRICES, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2 50	15 00
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	.20	2 00	12 00

Varieties.

Hyslop—Large, roundish, deep red with blue bloom, very pretty; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider and jelly, popular. Late.

Lady Elgin—Similar to Lady apple in size and appearance, tender, juicy and good; an upright, vigorous grower; early and prolific bearer. September and October.

Paul's Imperial—A hybrid between Red Astrachan apple and Red Siberian crab. Fruit roundish yellow, almost covered with bright red; yellowish, firm, tender and good.

Red Siberian—Small yellow and scarlet, handsome; tree erect, full grower and early bearer.

Transcendant—Large, yellow, mostly covered with red; tree very vigorous and productive. Popular and desirable. September and October.

Whitney's No. 20—Large, striped almost red, flesh yellowish white, very juicy, sub-acid, excellent; very valuable. August.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Similar to Red Siberian except in fruit, which is of a golden yellow. September.

CHERRIES.

Plant Hearts and Bigarreaus 20 feet apart each way.

Plant Dukes and Morelloes 12 to 15 feet apart each way.

Cherries will not succeed on wet soil. The class Hearts and Bigarreaus or "Sweet" Cherries are even more unlike the class Dukes and Morelloes or "Sour" cherries in habit of tree and growth than in fruit. The trees of the Sweet class are to be preferred for shade, for which purpose they are excellent.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU.		each	doz.	100
5 to 6 feet.....		.40	4 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....		.30	3 00	20 00

VARIETIES—Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Downer's Late, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Rockport, Yellow Spanish.

DUKES AND MORRELLOES.		each	doz.	100
6 feet. extra heavy.....		.40	4 00	25 00
5 to 6 feet.....		.30	3 00	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....		.25	2 50	15 00

VARIETIES—Early Richmond, English Morello, Late Duke, May Duke, Large Montmorency, Olivet, Ostheim, Late Richmond, Wragg.

PEARS.

Plant Standards 20 feet apart each way. Dwarfs 7 to 10 feet apart each way.

Pears should be gathered from the trees and ripened in the house; some are worthless if left to ripen in the trees, and all are better in quality if properly ripened indoors.

General List.		each	doz.	100
STANDARD, 6 to 7 feet, extra heavy,.....		.50	5 00	40 00
" 5 to 6 feet.....		.40	4 00	30 00
" 4 to 5 feet.....		.35	3 50	25 00
DWARF, 3 to 4 feet, very fine.....		.35	3 50	25 00

The following are our leading sorts of Pears:

SUMMER—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne D'Ete, Kingsessing, Osband's Summer, Tyson, Etc., Etc.

FALL—Belle Lucrative, Beurre D'Anjou, Buffum, Doyenne Boussock, Duchess D'Angouleme (popular dwarf), Flemish Beauty (mostly standard), Howell, L. B. De Jersey (popular dwarf), Seckel, Sheldon, White Doyenne, Le Conte, Etc.

WINTER—Lawrence, Mt. Vernon, Vicar or Le Cure, Keiffer, Etc.		each	doz.	100
IDAHO PEAR, guaranteed genuine, 4 to 5 feet.....		1 25	10 00	
" " 3 to 4 feet.....		80	8 00	
" " 2 to 3 feet.....		50	5 00	

PLUMS.

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Grown upon Plum stocks. These varieties of the European plum should be grown on heavy soil.

		each	doz.	100
FIRST CLASS, 5 to 6 feet .....		.45	3 50	25 00
" 4 to 5 feet .....		.35	3 50	20 00

VARIETIES—EUROPEAN—Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, General Hand, German Prune, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Quackenboss, Reine Claude, Richland, Shipper's Pride, Shropshire Damson, Yellow Egg.

AMERICAN—Wild Goose, Robinson, Deep Creek, De Soto, Miner, Marianna, Forest Garden, Pottawatamie.

Japan Plums.

Ogon—Large, nearly round, with deep suture, of a bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree is vigorous and entirely hardy; ripens a little earlier than Botan. Canned it is beautiful and excellent, as we have learned by personal tests.

Kelsey—Large to very large, heart-shaped, wonderfully attractive; rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a lovely, delicate bloom; flesh firm, melting, rich and juicy, with remarkably small pit. Our experience has shown it to be tender to a degree that renders it undesirable for planting north of the latitude of New York city. Whilst it has blossomed and borne fruit with us, we do not think it will do so much farther North, and in this respect it differs materially from Ogon and Botan, which are perfectly hardy.

Botan—Exceedingly beautiful, lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with a bright, vivid cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, of exquisite flavor, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Tree vigorous and equally hardy with Ogon.

Simoni (*Prunus Simoni* or Apricot Plum)—From China. In color of bark and in all points, except the net veining and in the color of the leaves, it resembles the Peach. In Fruit it comes nearer to a flattish, smooth, small tomato, than to any of our stone fruits; yet in odor and flavor it approaches very near the nectarine. It ripens during August. Quite hardy and in quantity superior to any apricot.

PEACHES.

Our stock of Peach trees is unusually large and fine, we believe there are no better trees grown in this country.

The best soil for the Peach is a sandy loam not highly charged with vegetable matter, the trees should not be planted upon a wet soil where the water stands near or upon the surface. If the soil is not strong, plant 15 feet apart each way, requiring 134 trees to the acre. Plant no deeper than the trees stood in the nursery; and make the soil very firm about the trees. It is very important that the young trees should be well pruned at the time of planting. Cut back all branches to one-third of their former length.

Varieties and Prices.

	each	doz.	100
5 to 6 feet, extra heavy.....	.20	2 00	10 00
4 to 5 feet, very fine.....	.15	1 50	8 00
3 to 4 feet, very fine.....	.12	1 20	6 00

VARIETIES—Amsden's June, Alexander's Early, Barnard, Beers' Late, Beers' Smock, Bilyeu's Late October, Brandywine, Chairs' Choice, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early Rivers, Ford's Late, Foster, Globe, Hale's Early, Hance's Golden, Heath Cling, Hill's Chilli, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon Free, Pratt, Salway, Steadly, Stump of the World, Thurbur, Wheatland, etc.

APRICOTS.

Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and ripening as it does, between Cherries and Peaches, renders it especially valuable.

Standard Sorts.

	each	doz.	100
FIRST CLASS, 5 to 6 feet.....	.25	2 50	15 00
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	.20	2 00	12 00

VARIETIES—Breda, Early Golden, Moorpark, Peach, Roman, Royal.

Russian Apricots.

From Russia and claimed to be extremely hardy, having flourished as far North as Siberia, enduring a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. The tree comes in bearing as soon as the Peach, and is highly ornamental.

Improved Varieties.

	each	doz.	100
FIRST CLASS, 5 to 6 feet .....	.40	4 00	30 00
" 4 to 5 feet .....	.35	3 50	25 00
Alexander —Large size, oblong, yellow, flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicate; one of the best; season, July 1st.			
Alexis —Large to very large, yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious; season, July 1st.			
Catherine —Medium size, yellow; mild, sub-acid, good; season, July 25th.			
Gibb —Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy; season, June 20th. The best early sort, ripening with the strawberry.			
J. L. Budd —Large size, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine; season, August 1st. The best late variety.			
Nicholas —Medium to large, white, sweet, melting; season, July 10th.			

QUINCES.

Plant 10 feet apart each way; 435 per acre.

Champion—Tree extremely hardy, of stout, rugged, upright growth, ascending in a single stem, with smooth bark. A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable, commencing to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, oblate pyriform in shape, and a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender and free from the hard lumps so common in other quinces. In fine flavor and odor it is fully equal to the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange, and will keep until Christmas. 1st cl., ea., 25c.; doz., \$2.50; 100,

\$15.00. Extra, ea., 35c., doz., \$3 50; 100, \$20.00. Small, ea., 20c.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange quince, very much larger and a great improvement upon it. A strong grower and productive. 1st cl., ea., 35c.; doz., \$3.50; 100, \$25.00. Extra, ea., 50c.; doz., \$5.00; 100, \$35.00.

Orange Quince—The best known and most popular of all quinces. Large rich golden yellow, and of best quality. When properly treated, productive and profitable. It is quite early. 1st cl., ea., 25c.; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$15.00. Extra, ea., 30c.; doz., \$3.00; 100, \$20.00.

MULBERRIES.

Russian—Hardy rapid-growing timber tree of value; useful in silk culture. Fruit small and of little value. Especially hardy along the seashore and in the Northwest. For those who live in the cold North it will prove a desirable acquisition to the number of trees suited to the lawn, having endured without harm a winter temperature of 40 degrees below zero. 5 to 7 ft. ea., 20c.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree

is quite enough to commend it; and it also yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for over three months of the year. The *Rural New Yorker* says: "Has everybody a mulberry tree planted in his door yard? If not, let not another year pass without planting one. Bear in mind also the Downing Everbearing Mulberry—it bears all the time except during winter, and it begins bearing when no taller than a one year old boy, at least that is the case with mine." Ea., 50c.; doz., \$5.00.

Freeport, Illinois.

SMALL FRUITS.

We claim to have the largest and best stock of Small Fruit Plants of any Nursery. We guarantee our plants to be perfect in every particular, and will refund the money paid us for any not as represented. We use the most thorough system of packing, so that the plants will reach you in perfect condition. We grow a great many varieties not mentioned in this catalogue, which we will price very low on application.

STRAWBERRIES.

CULTURE. On arrival of plants, unpack them at once, loosen the bunches, "heel" them in the ground or dip the roots in a "muddle," made by mixing earth in water until of the thickness of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar, where they can neither dry nor freeze, until they can be planted in suitable weather.

The Strawberry delights in a moist soil, but will succeed almost anywhere if well manured and mulched. To grow large berries and plenty of them, fertilizer must be used freely.

For hill culture, plant in beds four foot wide, with alleys two feet wide between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants fifteen inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the rows. For the matted-row system, plant the rows three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the rows, requiring 14,520 plants to the acre.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect; except those marked with the letter P, which are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate or imperfect. Pistillate varieties must have perfect-flowered sorts planted near them to pollinize their blossoms, it is best to have every third row planted with some perfect flowering sort that will bloom at the same time. When properly fertilized the pistillate varieties are the most prolific.

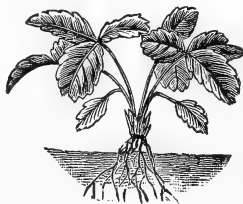
Our illustration on this page will show you the right and the wrong way of planting the Strawberry, also a bunch of plants tied ready to pack and ship. If you will follow the instructions given by these illustrations, in planting, your plants will grow.



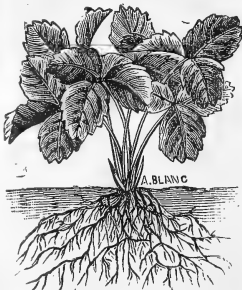
WRONG WAY.



BUNCH OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.



TOO SHALLOW.



PLANTED RIGHT.



TOO DEEP.

General List.

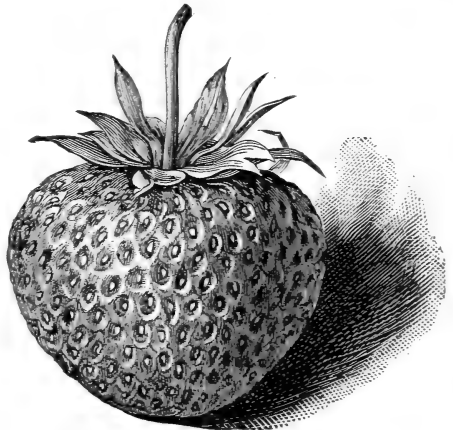
Positively not less than 6 of a kind at dozen rates; 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1000 rates. If by mail add 15 cents per 100 for postage. At dozen rates post free. At 1000 rates by express or freight.

Bubach (No. 5) P—A wonderful berry in vigor of plant and yield of fruit even under careless culture. During the past season it has fully sustained its reputation for large size and great yield. The fruit is, in many instances, enormous and the average is large and handsome. Unfortunately however it is so soft as to render it unfit for distant shipment. Very valuable for a near market. Mid-season. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.00.

Capt. Jack (Burt)—An old variety of great productiveness with firm, uniform, light colored fruit of medium size, and plant of exceeding vigor and health. It is valuable for market by reason of its firmness and productiveness. Mid-season. Doz., 25c., 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.00.

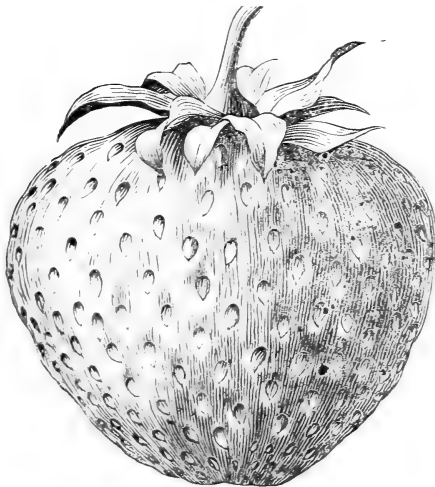
Cloud Seedling (P)—A comparatively new variety from Louisiana, where it is becoming popular as a market berry for shipping North. The plant is vigorous and productive, and makes large stools with good healthy foliage. The fruit is large, handsome and firm. Early to mid-season. Doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000 \$5.00.

Crescent (P)—Very few varieties are so immensely productive as the Crescent, and none succeed better under such general neglect. The plant is strong and vigorous, and for the best results should not be allowed to mat closely. The berries are of good size, of a bright scarlet color and very attractive. One of the profitable sorts in cultivation. Early. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.00.



CLOUD SEEDLING.

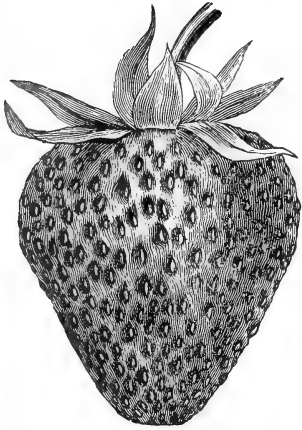
Jessie—This berry requires rich soil and good culture. At Freeport the plant grows well and if it is given good cultivation with plenty of fertilizer it produces immense crops. The berries average very large, of much beauty and of good quality. Mid-season. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.00.



JESSIE STRAWBERRY.

Wilson (Albany)—Too-well-known for description; once the most popular berry, but now superseded by better and more vigorous sorts. It is still grown to some extent in many localities and is said to be profitable yet. Upon strong moist soil it is large and productive, and the beds should be renewed often. Its earliness and firmness make it very desirable for market, and those who have once properly grown it will be loath to give it up. Early to medium. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.00.

Manchester—One of the best late berries for home use and profitable for market in many sections. Its chief fault is with its foliage which rusts badly on heavy soils. Succeeds admirably upon the light sandy soil. The plant is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. Fruit large, uniform in size and shape, of good quality and moderately firm. Late to very late. Remarkable for its exceeding productiveness and large size. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c., 1000, \$5.00.



WARFIELD STRAWBERRY.

Sharpless—One of the most popular strawberries of the day. The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous, quite free from rust or blight. It demands well enriched soil and is then very productive. Fruit large to very large, irregular in shape, crimson, moderately firm and of good quality. A profitable variety for market, and one that will bring the home grower an abundance of fine fruit. Mid-season. Doz., 25c., 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.00. §

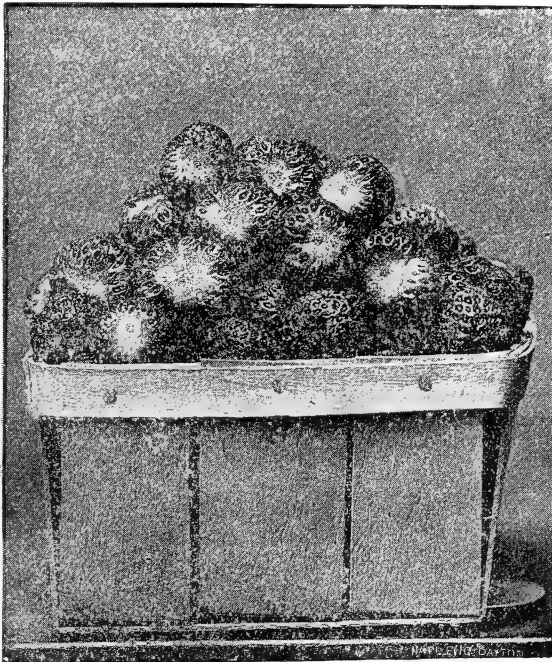
Warfield (No. 2) P—A variety that is very likely to supersede the Crescent, which it rivals in yield and excels in size, beauty and firmness. Quality pleasant, sub-acid, good. The plant is a vigorous grower with bright healthy foliage. One of the few new sorts that has sustained the claims made for it by its introducers, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the most promising for a market berry. Early. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$7.00.

Michael's Early—This is the earliest of all strawberries, very productive and lasts through the season.

The plant is a wonder of health and vigorous growth. Berries of good size, color and quality. Doz, 50c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

Lady Rusk (P)—This berry has been so widely advertised that it needs no description from us. It is a wonder and should be in every garden. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.00.

Great Pacific (P)—The most wonderful of all strawberries. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$12.00.



THE "SHUCKLESS" STRAWBERRY.

For description see next page.

THE "SHUCKLESS" STRAWBERRY.

The latest and most novel acquisition of great practical value. Now offered for the first time.

It is our privilege to introduce this new strawberry to the public, and plants will be sent out for the first time in the Spring of 1893. This is the most remarkable strawberry ever introduced, inasmuch as it possesses a peculiar feature distinguishing it from all others. This distinguishing characteristic is indicated by its name. In picking it parts readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of the berry. This is not only a novel feature, but one of the greatest practical value, inasmuch as the berries are ready for the table as soon as picked, thus obviating the disagreeable and tedious task of shucking necessary with other sorts. This feature will be appreciated by housekeepers, and will place the Shuckless at the head of the list of best garden sorts.

The Shuckless attracts attention in market and finds ready sale, even though the market be glutted with other sorts, and is therefore one of the most profitable varieties for the home market, commanding three to five cents per quart more than other sorts. Aside from its shuckless feature it has many most desirable qualities which alone would give it a place among the best. It is a strong grower, hardy plant, a late bloomer, and produces berries of uniform size and color in great abundance and of the best quality. It is a remarkable berry.

By mail, post paid, per dozen,\$ 2 00
100 plants or more, by express, per 100,..... 10.00

RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for Raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows six feet apart with the plants four feet apart in the rows, requiring 3500 plants to the acre.

The cap varieties for field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet and six inches apart in the rows, requiring 1775 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.

Our customers will find our plants well rooted and first-class in every particular.

General List.

If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per doz.; 40c. per 100; at 1000 rates by freight or express only.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—The leading late market variety and the best red raspberry in general cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage, and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor. This variety is more largely grown than all the other red raspberries combined. Season late. Dozen, 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

Golden Queen—The most popular and best yellow raspberry yet introduced. Of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. In size it exceeds even the Cuthbert and is the highest in quality of all raspberries, except the old, delicate Brinckley's. Orange; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in mid-season. It is the most valuable raspberry



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.



GREGG RASPBERRY.



OHIO OR ALDEN RASPBERRY.

productiveness or lateness. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.

Shaffer's Colossal (Cap)—An immense raspberry both in cane and fruit, and especially adapted to the south. Canes are of wonderful vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are large, of a dull purplish unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. Whilst its color and lack of firmness

for the amateur and no home garden is complete without it. Its beauty, size and fine quality render it indispensable for table use. Doz., 75c.; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

Brandywine—Its bright crimson color, good size and firmness, render it valuable as a market sort, it is very attractive and sells readily. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

Gregg (Cap)—The leading late blackcap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong vigorous growth and under good culture, very productive. Berries very large covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty flavor. It is by far the best late blackcap we have, and the largest of any. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$9.00.

Hansell—The earliest red raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright attractive color and firmness. Berries of large size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

Marlboro—The largest of the early raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. Whilst this is one of the best red raspberries for the North it will not endure hot suns or southern skies, being evidently of foreign parentage, and this is very apparent at Freeport. The canes are hardy and productive. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

Ohio or Alden (Cap)—This is a popular sort in Western New York for evaporating purposes, being exceedingly productive, and the fruit retaining its flavor and shape better than most other varieties; it is also said to require less fresh berries to the pound of dried fruit. The berries are of good size, of a clear shining black and good quality. Ripens in mid-season. Doz., 50c., 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$9.00.

Nemaha (Cap)—Almost identical with the Gregg which it resembles in cane, fruit and foliage. It is however, much hardier than that fine old sort—certainly a valuable feature, but we cannot see that it excels it in either size,

render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivalled for family use, and is one of the best for canning. Late. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50.



THE FLORENCE RASPBERRY.

This new variety is the earliest Black Cap yet introduced, being about one week earlier than the Souhegan, a much stronger grower and hardier than any other known variety. The fruit is of excellent quality, about as large as the Gregg, and will produce one-third more fruit than any other variety now in cultivation. The berry is jet black and very firm, making it excellent for canning or for market. The above cut is a good representation of a cluster of the Florence. We offer for the first time this, The Best of all Raspberries, at the following low price: Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Souhegan or Tyler (Cap)—The earliest black raspberry and the leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage

healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black with but little bloom, firm and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Valuable. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

Turner (Southern Thornless)—Extremely hardy and desirable as an early sort for the home garden, but too soft for market purposes. The canes make a strong, healthy growth and are very productive. Berries of good size, bright crimson color, soft and of honeyed sweetness. The plant suckers immoderately, and they should be treated as weeds to produce best results. Season Early. Doz., 50c.; 100 \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE.—The blackberry requires the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture plant from five to seven feet apart (according to the strength of the variety), and three feet apart in the rows. The pruning should be severe. Pinch back the young canes in Summer when three feet high, thereby causing them to throw out branches.

General List.

If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per doz; 50c. per 100 for postage.

Early Harvest—The earliest known blackberry except Early King, and consequently one of the most valuable. Ripening the 4th of July at Freeport, with its very attractive appearance, firmness and exceeding productiveness, renders it eminently profitable for market; whilst its earliness and good quality make it a special favorite in the home garden. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

Kittatinny—Once the most popular of all blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop, in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome and of delicious flavor; canes of strong, erect growth, and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York City. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

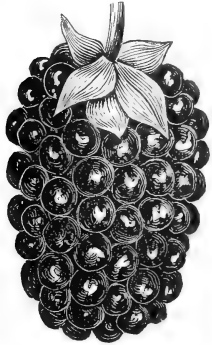
Lawton (New Rochelle)—An old Favorite, esteemed for productiveness and large size. Delicious when full ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Season, medium to late. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

Snyder—Valuable for the north by reason of its extreme hardiness. Wonderfully productive, and though the berries are but small to medium in size, they are of sweet juicy flavor, and when fully ripe without the hard core of many other sorts. Until the appearance of the Erie this was the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is still very popular. Root Cutting Plants:

Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.

Wilson Junior—Combines many good qualities: size, earliness and productiveness. Canes are hardier than the old Wilson and its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. It is also without double or rose blossoms. The fruits in all respects, both as regards appearance and market properties, fully equals its parent. Root Cutting Plants: Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.

Stone's Hardy—A chance seedling which originated near Rockford, Ill. It is hardier than the Snyder, ripens 5 days later and bears a full crop every year. The berry is black and glossy when ripe and has a delicious flavor. We guarantee our plants genuine. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.



LAWTON BLACKBERRY.



SNYDER
BLACKBERRY.



WILSON JUNIOR BLACKBERRY.

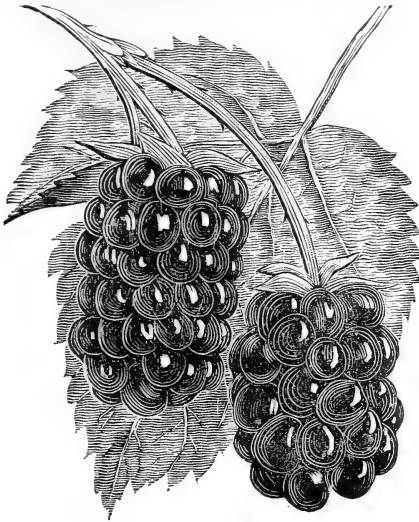


STONE'S HARDY
BLACKBERRY.

Taylor's Prolific—A suitable companion for Snyder, for it also is a variety of great hardiness and productiveness, but ripens somewhat later. Berries are very much larger and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth and ironclad hardiness. Of especial value for planting at the North and desirable for its fine flavor. Its large size, great hardiness and wonderful productiveness render it of greatest value for the North. Its merits are not fully appreciated. Season, medium. Root Cutting Plants: Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.00.

DEWBERRIES.

The Dewberry has thus far not been cultivated to any great extent on account, perhaps, of the few varieties that are worth growing. There is no reason, however, why people should not enjoy this wholesome fruit, especially as it comes at a season between the raspberries and blackberries. The best mode of culture is to treat it somewhat like the strawberry and plant it in rows six feet apart with the plants three feet distant in the rows, or setting the plants four feet by four. Keep the soil mellow and clean. Owing to its trailing habit it will be necessary to mulch the ground well, as with the strawberry, to keep the fruit from becoming soiled and gritty.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

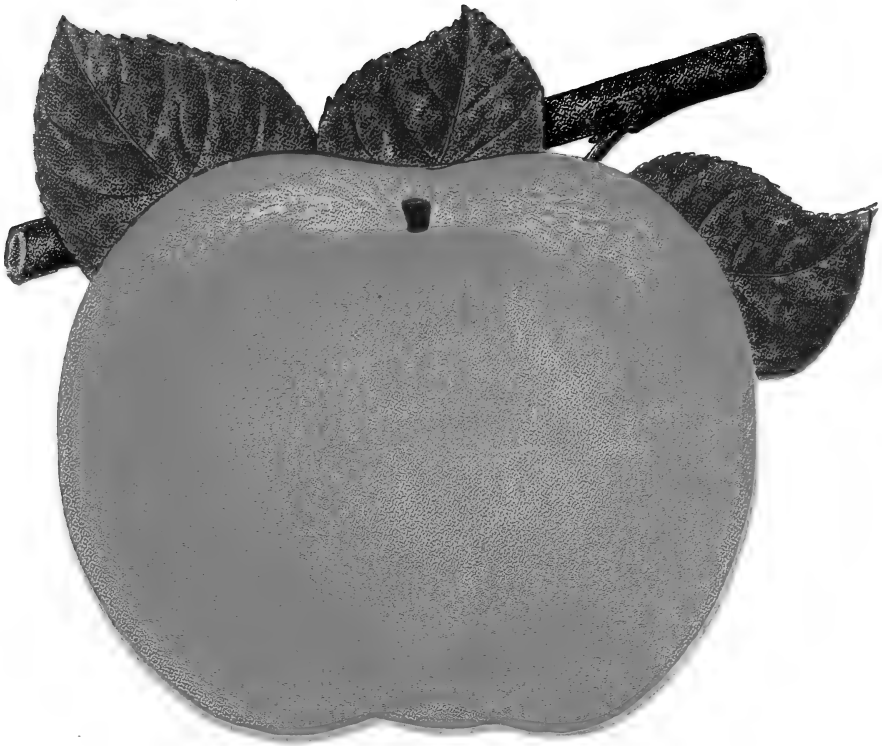
Lucretia—The finest of its class that we have yet seen, and the first one of several that we have tried which proved valuable. The fruit is enormous, luscious and handsome. It is entirely hardy everywhere, a healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit. Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, writes: "If you have the Lucretia Dewberry you have a *good thing*. I am delighted with it. It is fine every way." This we can fully endorse. The accompanying figure represents medium sized berries. Root cutting plants: Doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.00. (If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per doz., 50c. per 100 for postage).

CURRENTS.

CULTURE.—A cool, moist location is best for the fruit, and for this reason it succeeds so well when planted by a fence or wall, as it is benefitted by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground rich and free from weeds. When the currant worm appears, dust the bushes with tobacco dust, or dissolve powdered white hellebore (to be had at any drug store) in the proportion of one ounce to a pail of water, and apply with a syringe upon the leaves. The above is very effective. We have an immense stock of very fine plants, true to name, and our friends will do well order their plants from us.

Varieties.

- Black Naples**—The well known black variety, very hardy. 1 year, doz., 75c.; 100, \$5.00. 2 years, doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.
- Cherry and Versailles**—The most popular market sorts, red. 1 year, doz., 60c.; 100, \$4.50. 2 years, doz., 75c.; 100, \$5.00.
- Fay's Prolific**—The best red currant we have. 1 year, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$10.00. 2 years, each, 30c.; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$12.00.
- Lee's Prolific**—The best black currant for all purposes. 1 year, doz., \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. 2 years, doz., \$1.50; 100, \$7.00.
- Red Dutch**—The old well known red currant. 1 year, doz., 60c.; 100, \$4.50. 2 years, doz., 75c.; 100, \$5.00.
- White Grape**—The largest and best white variety. 1 year, doz., 75c.; 100, \$4.50. 2 years, doz., \$1.00; 100, \$5.50.



THE FREEPORT.

The best apple for any country where a hardy tree and a regular bearer is wanted. The Freeport originated in Northern Illinois where it has proven healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit oblate, medium to large, and of the best quality. Skin greenish yellow, covered with a bright crimson. Flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor, February and March.

Introduced by J. W. MILLER, Freeport, Ill.

For description and prices see page 5.



GOOSEBERRIES.

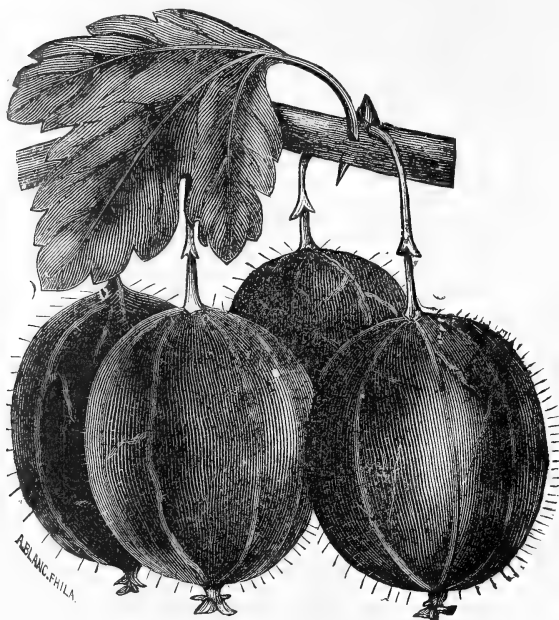
Plant same distance, cultivate and prune as recommended for currants.

Varieties.

Downing—Fruit very large, pale green, and of excellent quality; vigorous, hardy and prolific. It is entirely free from mildew. 1 year, doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00. 2 years, doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

Houghton—The old well-known variety; fruit pale red, sweet and good. Bushes vigorous, productive and reliable. 1 year, doz., 75c.; 100, \$5.00. 2 years, doz., \$1.25; 100, \$7.00.

Industry—Very large, dark cherry color with numerous hairs, and of delicious quality. Ellwanger & Barry, the introducers, state they believe it will "revolutionize Gooseberry culture in this country," and describe it as unequalled for size, flavor, productiveness, and vigorous growth. It is of foreign origin, and the only thing to fear is its inability to endure the climate of this country. The introducers have fruited it several years, it proving with them "an immense yielder, and showing no signs of mildew." 1 yr., each, 20c.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$12.00. 2 years, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

HARDY GRAPES.

CULTURE.—Plant in rows six feet apart and eight feet apart in the row. Dig holes sufficiently large to amply accommodate the roots of the vine and use only fine surface soil in filling in, mixing with it a little ground bone. Cut back one year vines to two eyes, placing the lower one beneath the surface; cut back two year vines to three or four eyes, putting two or three eyes below the surface. Spread the roots out after trimming them, place the stock of the vine at one side of the hole and fill up with fine soil pressing down firmly with the feet. Set a stake by the side of the stock, to which the vine should be kept tied, which will be all the support needed for two years. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes. Any manner of pruning that will admit the sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop. For mildew, dust with flowers of sulphur, while the leaves are wet.

General List.

If by mail add 10c. per dozen, for 1 year; and 15c. per dozen, for 2 years for postage; at single rates post free.

☞ Thousand rates of any variety given upon application.

	each	doz.	100
Agawam —Large, red, excellent, good grower. Mid-season. 1 yr.	.15	1 00	4 00
“ 2 years.....	.20	1 50	6 00
Bacchus —Small, black, valuable for wine. Vigorous and productive. 1 year.....	.12	75	3 00
Bacchus —2 years.....	.15	1 00	4 00
Brighton —Early, large, red, very fine, excellent quality. 1 year...	.15	1 00	4 00
“ 2 years.....	.20	1 50	6 00

	each	doz.	100
Catawba —A fine gold grape, but mildews and ripens late. 1 year..	.12	75	3 00
“ 2 years.....	.15	1 00	4 00
Champion (Talman)—Earliest black, poor quality, hardy, product- ive. 1 year.....	.12	75	3 00
Champion —2 years.....	.15	1 00	4 00
Clinton —Black, small, late, good for wine. 1 year.....	.10	50	2 50
“ 2 years.....	.12	75	3 50
Concord —Popular, black, good, succeeds everywhere. Mid- season. 1 year.....	.10	60	3 50
Concord —2 years.....	.12	75	4 50
Delaware —Light red, delicious, small, feeble grower. Early. 1 year.....	.15	1 00	4 00
Delaware —2 years.....	.20	1 50	6 00
Duchess —Greenish-white, best quality, good grower. Early. 1 yr. 2 years.....	.15	1 00	5 00
“ 2 years.....	.20	1 50	7 00
Early Victor —Early, black, fine quality, medium size. 1 year.... 2 years.....	.20	1 50	7 00
“ 2 years.....	.25	2 00	10 00
El Dorado —Exceedingly early, amber, exquisite flavor, clusters large. 1 year.....	.25	2 00	—
El Dorado —2 years.....	.40	3 00	—
Elvira —White, valuable for wine. Mid-season. 1 year.....	.10	50	2 50
“ 2 years.....	.12	75	3 50
Empire State —White, fine quality, a good keeper. 1 year.....	.25	2 00	9 00
“ 2 years.....	.40	3 00	12 00
Hartford —Popular, early, black, poor quality, 1 year.....	.15	1 00	4 00
“ 2 years.....	.20	1 50	6 00
Ives —Black, early, profitable for market, poor quality, good grower. 1 year.....	.10	50	2 50
Ives —2 years.....	.12	75	3 50
Lady —White, early, good quality, good grower. 1 year.....	.25	2 00	9 00
“ 2 years.....	.35	3 00	12 00
Lady Washington —Greenish-white, poor quality. Mid-season. 1 year.....	.20	1 50	9 00
Lady Washington —2 years.....	.25	2 00	12 00
Martha —White, large, foxy, vigorous. Mid-season. 1 year.....	.15	1 00	4 00
“ 2 years.....	.20	1 25	6 00
Moore's Early —Very early, large, black, vigorous. 1 year.....	.20	1 50	7 00
“ 2 years.....	.25	2 00	10 00
Niagara —Greenish-white, large. Mid-season. 1 year.....	.20	1 50	8 00
“ 2 years.....	.25	2 00	10 00
Pocklington —Greenish-amber, large, fair quality. Mid-season. 1 year.....	.15	1 00	8 00
Pocklington —2 years.....	.20	1 50	10 00
Salem —Large, red, good grower. Similar to Agawam. Mid-season. 1 year.....	.15	1 00	4 00
Salem —2 years.....	.20	1 50	6 00
Wildier —Black, large, rich, good grower. Mid-season. 1 year.....	.15	1 00	4 00
“ 2 years.....	.20	1 50	6 00
Worden (true)—Resembles Concord, larger, better and earlier. 1 year.....	.15	1 00	6 00
Worden —2 years.....	.20	1 50	8 00
Wyoming —Light red, medium, fine quality, early, productive. 1 yr. 2 years.....	.20	1 50	7 00
“ 2 years.....	.25	2 00	10 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asparagus.

If by mail, add 25c. per 100. Post free at dozen rates.

In garden culture plant in rows three feet apart and roots two feet distant; in field culture plant in rows four and a half feet apart and two feet distant. Set the root ten inches below the surface and cover with about two inches of soil, filling in the balance by degrees the first season while cultivating with horse or with a hoe.

Conover's Colossal—Large, of rapid growth, productive and fine quality. 1 year,
doz., 20c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$4.00. 2 years, doz., 30c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.00.

Rhubarb (Pie Plant).

By mail 5c. each additional.

Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnæus—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts. Each, 10c.; doz., 75c.; 100, \$6.00.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY.

The Juneberry is one of the most valuable berries. The wood is hard and firm and endures the extremes of climate without injury. Its leaves are a dark, glossy green. The plant propagates from suckers. The flowers appear about the same time as those of the apple. The fruit is borne in clusters, like the currant, and ripens in June. Its size equals the Wild Gooseberry; shape, round; color reddish purple at first and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the Huckleberry, a mild, very rich sub-acid. Perfectly hardy, not being injured by wet, cold or dry weather, and needs no special treatment. 2 to 3 feet, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We have a large and fine stock of Ornamental Trees, all Nursery Grown. These trees are well formed, being smooth and supplied with plenty of fibrous roots.

Only at each and dozen rates do Club discounts apply to articles offered on this list.

Deciduous Trees.

	each	doz.	100	1000
Ash —White, seedlings, 1 year			50	2 50
“ “ 18 to 24 inches, transplanted.....		50	2 00	10 00
“ “ 2 to 4 feet, “	10	1 00	4 00	15 00
“ “ 4 to 6 feet, “	15	1 50	6 00	20 00
“ “ 10 to 12 feet, “	75	7 00	40 00	
Chestnut —American Sweet, 5 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00	
Catalpa —(Speciosa), seedlings, 1 year			50	2 50
“ “ 2 to 4 feet, transplanted.....	05	50	3 00	10 00
“ “ 4 to 6 feet, “	10	1 00	6 00	20 00
“ “ 6 to 8 feet, “	30	3 00	15 00	
“ “ 8 to 10 feet, “	50	5 00	25 00	
Cottonwood —Seedlings, 1 year.....			50	3 50
Elm —White, seedlings, 1 year.....			75	3 50
“ “ 2 to 4 feet, transplanted	10	1 00	6 00	
“ “ 4 to 6 feet, “	20	2 00	10 00	
“ “ 8 to 10 feet, “	50	5 00	35 00	
Horse Chestnut —5 to 6 feet.....	70	7 00	40 00	
Larch —European, 2 to 3 feet, transplanted.....	15	1 50	10 00	
“ “ 3 to 4 feet, “	25	2 50	15 00	
Linden —American, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	
Magnolia —Acumata, 4 to 9 feet.....	60	5 00		
Maple —Ash-leaved, Box Elder, seedlings, 1 year.....			60	2 00
“ “ “ 2 to 4 feet, transplanted	10	1 00	6 00	
“ “ “ 4 to 6 feet, “	20	2 00	10 00	
“ Silver-leaved (soft), seedlings, 1 year.....			60	2 00
“ “ “ 18 to 24 inches, transplanted.....	10	1 00	6 00	
“ “ “ 2 to 4 feet, “	15	1 50	8 00	
“ “ “ 4 to 6 feet, “	20	2 00	10 00	
“ Hard, sugar, 10 to 12 feet, very fine.....	50	5 00		
Mountain Ash —Oak-leaved, 4 to 6 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	
“ “ European, 5 to 6 feet.....	25	3 00	25 00	
“ “ “ 6 to 8 feet.....	40	4 00	30 00	

Weeping Trees.

	each	doz.
Ash—European, weeping, fine.....	75	7 00
Birch—Cut-leaved, weeping, 5 to 6 feet.....	75	7 00
" " 6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	10 00
Cherry—Weeping, very fine.....	1 00	10 00
Elm—Weeping, Galena.....	50	5 00
" Camperdown, very fine.....	90	9 00
Linden—Weeping.....	1 00	10 00
Mountain Ash—Weeping, 2 years.....	50	5 00
Willow—Kilmarnock, weeping, 2 year heads.....	50	5 00
" Wisconsin Weeping, 4 to 6 feet.....	20	1 00

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

	each	doz.
Acacia—Rose or Moss Locust.....	25	2 00
Almond—Dwarf, double flowering.....	25	2 00
Althea—Rose of Sharon.....	40	3 50
Calycanthus—Caroline Allspice.....	25	2 00
Deutzia—Crenate-leaved.....	25	2 00
Enonymous—Strawbeery tree.....	30	2 50
Honeysuckle—Bush or upright, 4 to 6 feet.....	20	1 75
Lilac—Purple, strong plants.....	30	2 50
" White, very fine.....	30	2 50
Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree—2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00
Snowball—2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 50
Syringa—(Mock Orange)—2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 50
Weigelia—Rosea, 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00
Hydrangea (Paniculata)—A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting single, or on a lawn in masses, 18 to 24 inches,.....	25	2 00

HEDGE PLANTS.

	100	1000.
Osage Orange—1 year, No. 1.....	50	3 00
" 1 year, No. 2.....	40	2 00

VINES AND CREEPERS.

	each	doz.
If sent by mail add 10c. to price of each to pay postage.		
Akebia Quinata—Hardy, climbing shrub, with fine foliage and dark purple flowers.....	20	2 50
Ampelopsis—Virginia creeper or American Ivy, vigorous, beautiful, an extra fine stock.....	30	1 50
Ampelopsis—Tri-Color, leaves beautifully variegated in spring, strong plants.....	25	2 00
Ampelopsis—Veitchii, hardy, clinging to the smoothest surfaces; colors finely in autumn, most beautiful climber, strong plants.....	40	3 50
Aristolochia Sipo—Dutchman's Pipe, strong.....	25	1 50
Bignonia—Radicans, Grandiflora. Trumpet Creeper.....	25	2 00
Celastrous or Staff Tree—Bitter Sweet.....	20	1 50
Clematis—See below.....	25	2 00
Honeysuckle—Fragrant Monthly. Yellow and Scarlet, Trumpet or Coral Halleyana, and others, strong plants, per 1,000, \$45.00.....	25	2 00
Wistaria—Glycin, American, superb purple flowers, hardy.....	25	2 00
" White.....	25	2 00
" Blue.....	25	2 00
" Chinese, white, beautiful.....	35	3 00



CLEMATIS—Hardy Climbing Plants with the most gorgeous flowers of nearly every shade, from deep purple to pure white; many of the flowers are from four to seven inches in diameter, growing very rapidly and flowering profusely. All the varieties delight in rich, deep soil and a sunny exposure, and need supports to which they should be fastened as they advance. They are well adapted to covering unsightly objects, and are used to advantage about rock work. The Clematis is the most popular and fashionable Climbing Plant in this and European countries. We have a large stock of the following varieties.

If by mail add 10c. to each plant for Postage.

Prices.

	each.	doz.
Home Grown, 2 years, strong.....	50	5 00
Extra Large, 3 years, imported direct by us from the growers in Holland. These plants are unusually fine, and will bloom the same season they are planted.....	75	7 50

The following flowers on shoots of the present season's growth.

Alexandria—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. Blooms from July to October.

Hendersoni—This is a handsome variety of very free-blooming character. The flowers are of a rich, bluish purple color and bell shaped. It is ornamental, not only on account of the profusion of its flowers, but also for the long continuance of its blooming season. June to October.

Jackmanni—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending the family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no Superior, and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

Jackmanni Alba—Strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy and a most prolific bloomer. The flowers are pure white, and make a fine contrast when planted with Jackmanni.

Jeanne d'Arc—A free growing, vigorous variety. The flowers are very large—seven inches across—of a grayish or French White color, with three bluish veins in each sepal; delicate and beautiful. July to October.

Louis Van Houtte—A strikingly showy variety, with bluish purple flowers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Madame Van Houtte—A new variety, having flowers remarkably fine in size and quality. July to October.

Marie Lefebvre—A new vigorous growing variety, with large flowers of pale silvery mauve, with a deeper mauve colored bar. July to October.

Otto Froebel—This is a splendid variety, with a very robust habit and very large flowers, of a grayish tinted or French White color, and a good form and texture. July to October.

Perfecta—This is a very fine variety of the Lanuginosa class, with large, white, well-formed and handsome flowers; slightly tinted at first, but bleaching to pure white. July to October.

Viticella Venosa—A beautiful Clematis of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.

Lady Londesborough—One of the best of the early flowering Japanese Hybrids. The flowers are large, of a silvery gray, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. June to July.

CLEMATIS—Double Sorts.

Duchess of Edinburg—This is without doubt the best of the pure whites. Delicately scented.

Lucie Lemoine—New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals, very showy. June.

HARDY ROSES.

Please remember that our roses are not the delicate and tender plants grown in hot houses that will pine away and die as soon as they are exposed to the sun and wind, but are strong, healthy out-door grown plants that will please you with their vigorous growth and fragrant flowers. When planting Roses either in pots or open ground, *never cut the roots*, as this injures the vitality of the plants. Plant deep and if possible in a moist location.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

If by mail add 10c. to price of each plant for postage. each. doz.

Large Plants, 2 years.....	25	2 50
Baron de Bonstettin —Dark Crimson.		
Baroness de Maynard —White.		
John Hopper —Rose with crimson center.		
La France —Lilac Rose.		
La Reine —Rose.		
General Jacqueminot —Scarlet crimson.		
General Washington —Crimson.		
Paul Neyron —Rose.		
Prince of Wales —Silvery white.		
And twenty other varieties.		

Moss Roses.

Large Plants, 2 years.....	30	3 00
Perpetual White —White in cluster, very mossy, an autumn bloomer.		
Princess Adelaide —Bright rosy pink.		
Salet —Bright rose; large, an autumn bloomer.		

Climbing Roses.

Large Plants, 2 years.....	20	2 00
Baltimore Belle —White, very double.		
Prairie Queen —Bright, rose, very large and free bloomer.		
Seven Sisters —Rose, blooms in clusters; extra fine.		

Tree or Standard Roses.

5 feet.....	80	8 00
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We have the above in all the leading varieties.

EVERGREENS.

We have a large stock of all the leading varieties of Evergreens. Our trees are all transplanted and of good form. Our prices should not be compared with the price of seedling trees, especially those taken from the forest of Wisconsin.

		each	doz.	100	1000
Arbor Vitæ —12 to 18 inches.....	20	2 00	5 00	45 00	
" 18 to 24 ".....	25	2 50	10 00	70 00	
" 2 to 3 feet.....	30	3 00	12 00	90 00	
Balsam Fir —12 to 18 inches.....	25	2 50	10 00		
" 18 to 24 ".....	30	3 00	12 00		
Norway Spruce —8 to 10 inches.....	15	1 50	4 00	30 00	
" 12 to 18 ".....	20	2 00	5 00	45 00	
" 18 to 24 ".....	25	2 50	10 00	70 00	
" 2 to 3 feet.....	30	3 00	18 00		
Scotch Pine —18 to 24 inches.....	20	2 00	10 00		
" 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 50	16 00		
White Pine —12 to 18 inches.....	20	2 00	10 00		
" 2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 50	20 00		
Pyramidalis Arbor Vitæ —18 to 24 inches.....	25	2 50			
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	40	4 00			
Irish Juniper —2 to 3 feet.....	40	4 00			
Spruce American —White, 12 to 18 inches.....	15	1 50	8 00		

CHEAP LIST.

We have a surplus of 20,000 Apple Trees and 50,000 Evergreens. That are on leased land that must be vacated by May 1st, 1893. These trees are strictly first-class in every particular, and at the prices quoted below they will sell very fast.

	each	doz.	100.
Apple, first-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	10	\$ 1 00	\$ 6 00
Apple, first-class, 3 to 4 feet.....	8	75	4 00

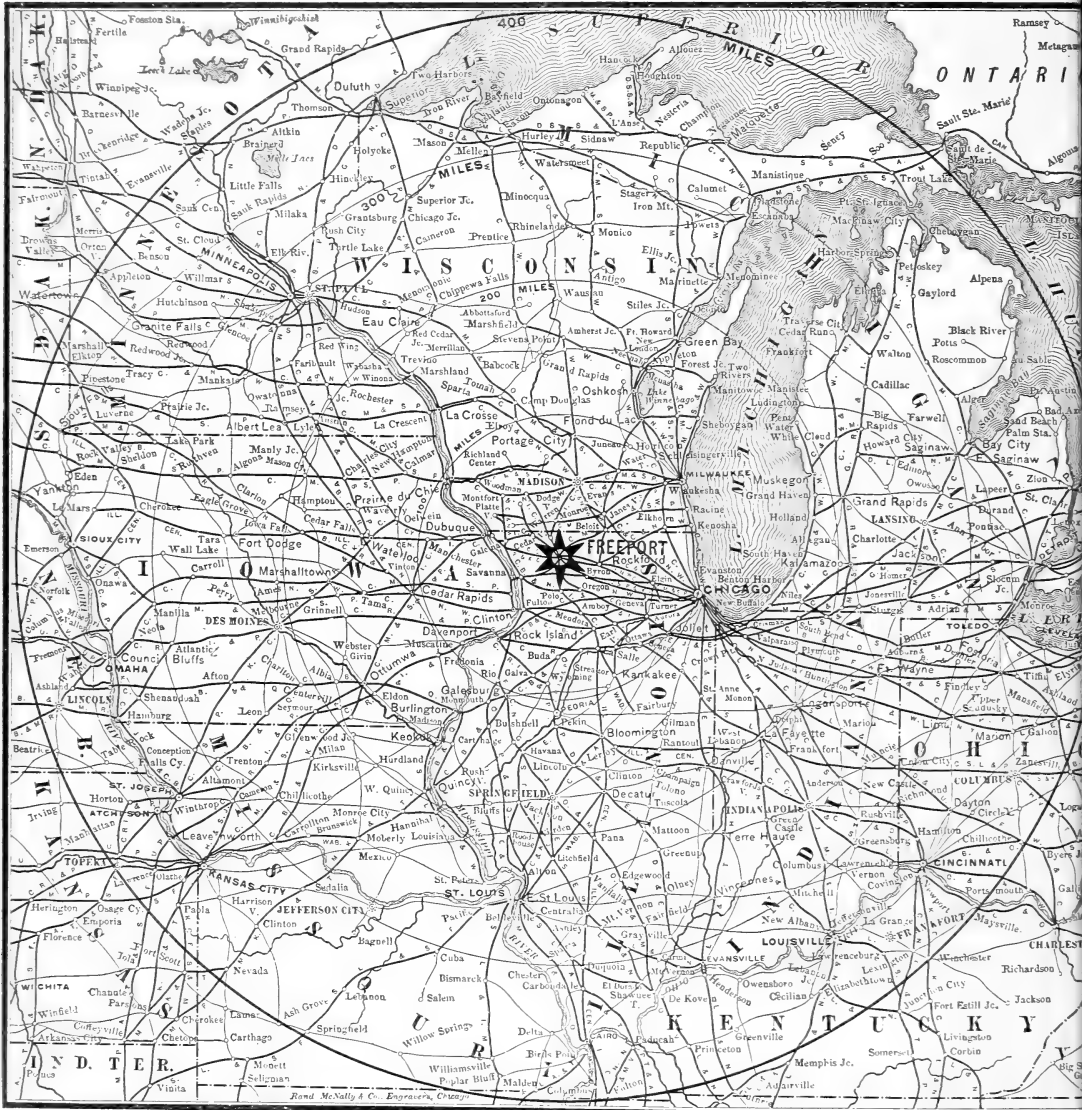
The varieties we have at the above price are as follows:—Duchess, Wealthy, Walbridge, Rome Beauty, Roman Stem, North-Western Greening, Utters Red, Wolf River, Salome, Price's Sweet, Martha Crab and Whitney No. 20 Crab.

EVERGREENS.

	each	doz.	100.
American Arbor Vitae, 12 to 18 inches.....	08	\$ 50	\$ 3 00
Norway Spruce, 8 to 10 inches.....	10	75	3 00
Norway Spruce, 10 to 12 inches.....	15	1 50	4 00

The above trees are transplanted, stocky and well rooted, and guaranteed to be just as represented.

We have many inquiries during the year, asking as to the location of Freeport. We do not know a better way of answering our friends than to print the following map, which shows the location of Freeport and its excellent railroad facilities.



OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

IT is with much pleasure that we are able at this time to offer to our customers, and others, our thoroughbred Fancy Poultry.

The poultry business is not an adventure with us; we have been breeding poultry for a number of years, and are therefore able to talk intelligently to you of the merit of what we have in the way of pure bred poultry.

All of our breeding stock are high-scoring Premium Birds, and we assure you, that the descriptions given in this Catalogue are not in the least exaggerated. We do not claim to have better stock than any other breeder, but we do claim to have as good as any, and a visit to our yards will satisfy the most skeptical. We do not keep special premium stock to produce eggs for our own breeding, but all eggs sold from our yards are from the same stock that we breed from, and are guaranteed to be fresh and true to name.

Eggs for shipping are packed in light, strong baskets in the best possible manner, and are guaranteed to reach your nearest Express Office in good condition. By consulting your express agent you can learn what the express charges will be on eggs, as one setting weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., ready packed, two settings 6 lbs., and each additional setting $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., more.

We ship all poultry in light canvas coops, making express charges as low as possible. We book and fill all orders in rotation, and send a receipt for all orders and money sent us, on the same day they are received at our office.

TERMS.

Our terms are strictly cash with the order. No Stock nor eggs sent C. O. D. But if fowls are not as represented, they may be returned, and money will be refunded, less the express charges.

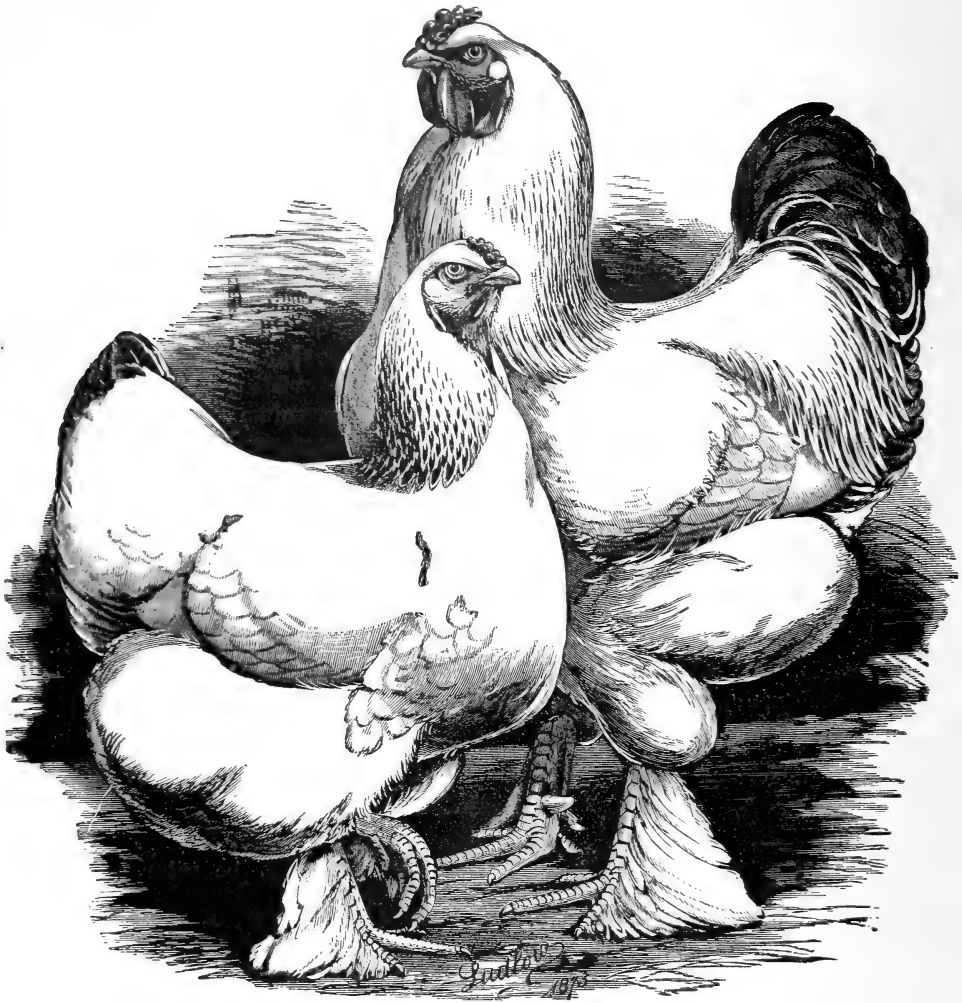
Send money by Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter, at our risk.

VISITORS.

Visitors from out of town are always welcome, except on Sundays. For people living in the city of Freeport we have set apart Wednesday as visiting day, when a competent escort will be furnished you.

PREMIUMS.

For the largest order for eggs sent us by July 1st, 1893, we will give \$10.00 in cash. For the second largest order for eggs sent us by July 1st, 1893, we will give \$5.00 in cash, and for the third largest order, we will give a pair of Cornish Indian Game Chicks. Orders which are to compete for premiums need not to be sent at one time, but may be sent at different times. If you wish to compete for a premium you will please so state on the order.

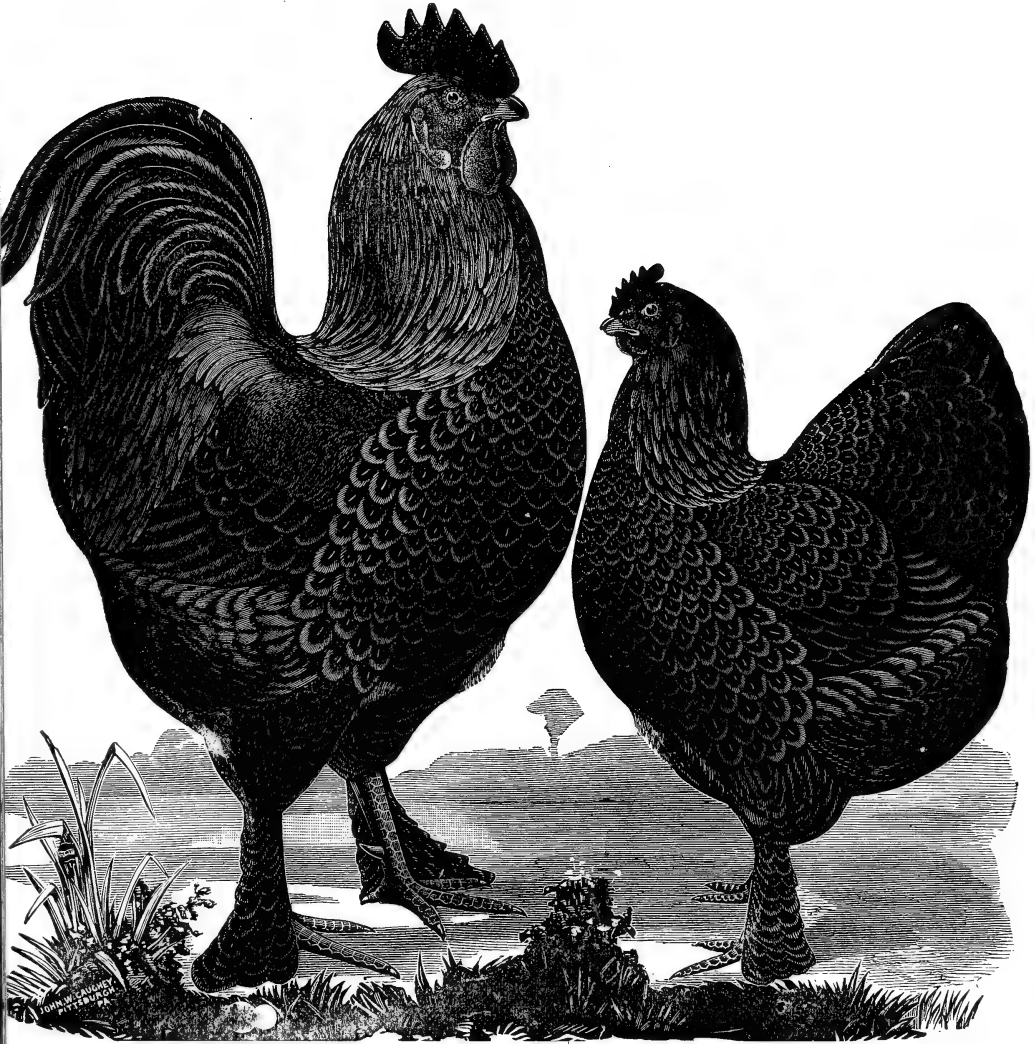


LIGHT BRAHMAS.

A well known poultry breeder in describing this noble bird says, "Any breed that can stand the test of rivalry so long, and still continue to satisfy and please the thousands breeding them, must have qualities of a very high order". The Light Brahma is the largest of all our poultry, and furnish more pounds of eggs and flesh in twelve months, than any other breed. When matured the cock weighs twelve, and the hen ten pounds. They are gently, handsome and practical, and are so quiet and docile, that a fence four feet high will keep them.

Our yard of this grand breed is the best in the country, and we defy competition. It is headed by a cockerel scoring 95, and there is not a bird in our pen scoring under 90, while some of the pullets score as high as 95 and 96.

Keep the poultry house clean and dry.



BLACK LANGSHANS.

The above cut is a good representation of this noble bird, of which too much can not be said, when bred pure. They are large, beautiful, hardy, easily confined, standing the coldest weather with impunity, and are the greatest winter layers known to the poultry fancier. In color the Langshan is as black as night, with a beetle green reflection. We have an excellent yard to breed from this season, mated up for the best results.

Air-slacked lime absorbs dampness and is a good disinfectant.

Fresh air may be a good thing in winter, but a cyclone puts a different face on it. Draughts of cold air kill more than are cured. Make your houses and brooders warm and comfortable.



SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

The great popularity attained by the S. L. Wyandottes in so short a time is without a parallel, and no other breed is more highly esteemed in America to-day. They have attained public favor entirely on their merits. They are not the common fowl, but the fowl that has come, and come to stay. For table qualities they cannot be excelled. They are hardy, easily raised, mature early, and for broilers just fill the bill. As egg-producers they are excelled only by the "Non-setting" breeds, laying large rich colored eggs. They have beautiful plumage (see illustration) bright yellow legs and skin, low rose combs, making them especially adapted to our Northern climate. They are of good size, with plump bodies, cocks weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the hens $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The hens are good setters and careful mothers, but not persistently broody. In fact this excellent breed combines all the good qualities as a "general purpose" fowl. Our breeding stock of this noted breed of fowls is simply grand. Finer birds are hard to find.

WHY EGGS DO NOT HATCH.

The following causes of poor hatches may be avoided by careful attention:

Weakly or impotent males; over-fat females; cold weather and exposure of the eggs after being laid; retained too long before being placed under the brood hen; failure to change the position of the eggs day by day; unsteady sitting hen; time required for nervous hens to get down to business, and the required 103 of heat degrees necessary to make a vigorous start of the germ is not kept up for the first three or four days, and thereby weakly chicks are sure to result, and one which will probably die before the eighteenth or twenty-first day of incubation; the nest may be a cold and windy place, causing the heat to remain at too low a temperature; the brood hen sitting too close; all these dangers can be easily avoided. Judicious feeding and care of the breeding stock and brood hen, as well as careful handling and packing eggs for shipment, is all the breeder can do, and doing this he can conscientiously feel that he has treated his patrons honorably.



GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

The Golden Wyandottes one of America's greatest productions, was originated by Mr. Joseph McKeen, and he deserves the honor for introducing this beautiful and profitable breed to the public. Golden Wyandottes so called on account of their close resemblance of the Silver Wyandottes, were admitted to the standard of excellence at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1888. It is safe to say that no other variety ever met with such universal favor by fanciers, and all classes that are interested in poultry. Their red rose-combs, clean yellow legs, large symmetrical bodies that are dressed in the most gaudy plumage of golden and greenish black, that glisten in the sunlight, combined with their excellent laying qualities, has placed them in the first rank as a general purpose fowl, and will always retain public favor.

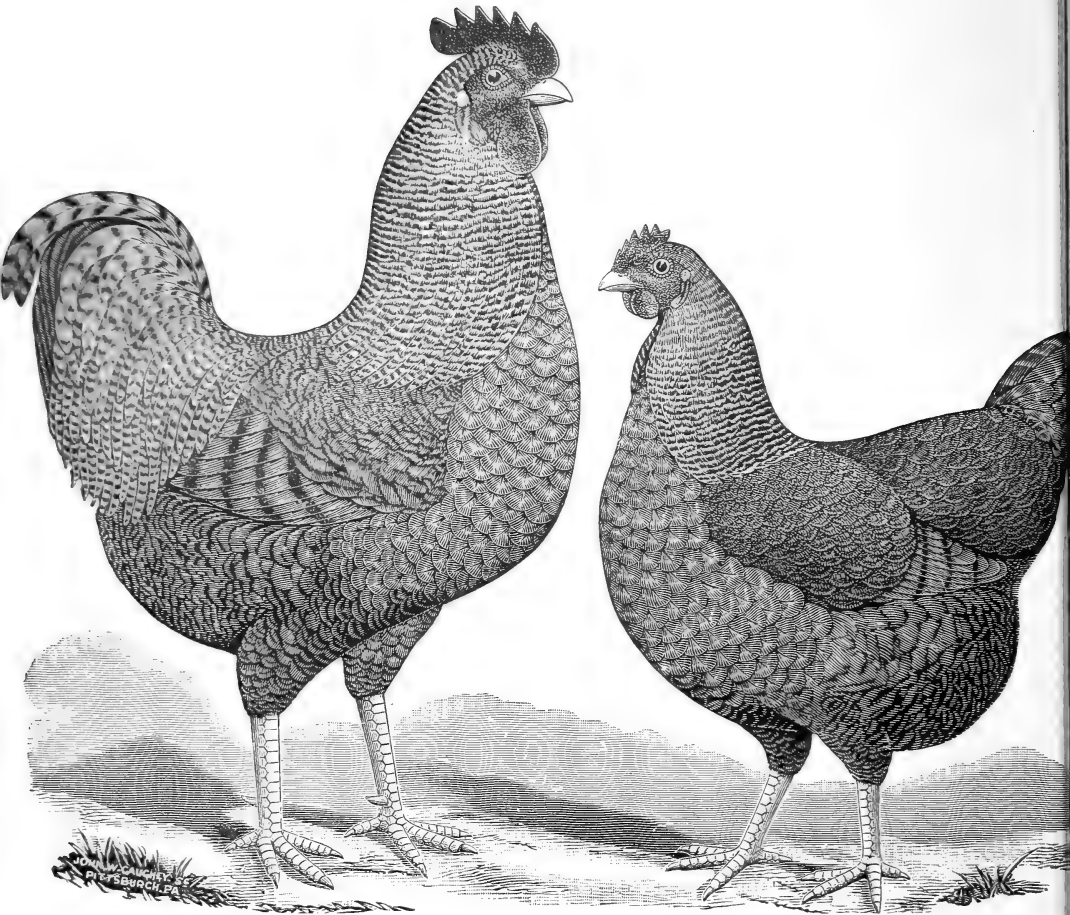
LICE.

Lice are the poultryman's enemy.

Lice, nine times out of ten, are the cause of all chicken disease, either direct or indirectly. By sapping all the life blood from the fowl its system is broken down and consequently some disease follows. Keep rid of lice and you have conquered a multitude of ailments in the feathered race. But to do this you must be on your war path constantly.

The most effective cure for lice in the house and nest is coal oil.

Clean out all the nests thoroughly and burn the straw, then saturate the boxes well in every crack and crevice with coal oil, and saturate roosts and every available place for lice with coal oil, this will kill them all; but must repeat occasionally, as they will appear again in a few weeks. And for lice on fowls or chicks, use Persian Insect Powder. Dust them freely. It will rid them of their pest entirely if repeated every couple weeks.



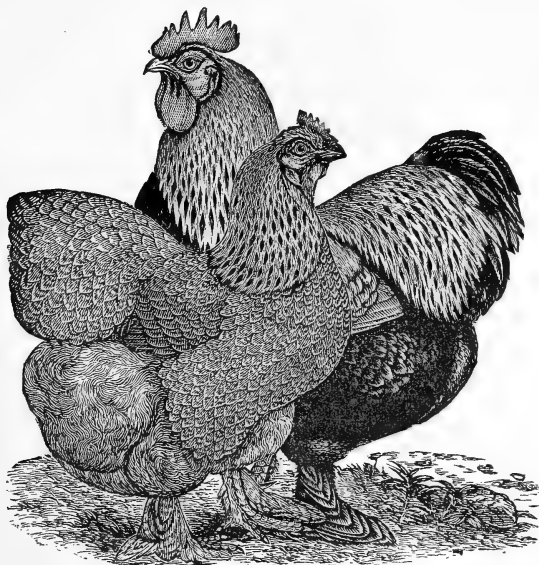
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

We deem it unnecessary to give any lengthy description of this variety. The Barred Plymouth Rocks are so well known by everybody in our own country, as well as in foreign countries, that they hardly need any further praise of ours.

It is a fact, that among our practical and useful breeds, there is no breed that has gained a reputation as the Barred Plymouth Rocks. The history of this breed has been a steady upward march and triumph since their introduction. Their size, compactness of body, yellow skin and legs, show that there is no grossness or superfluous points in their make up. The great popularity attained by them is without a parallel, and extends beyond the American continent.

A liberal feeding of pure wheat with the morning ration tends to benefit egg production. The sweepings about the granary can be used in this way very profitably.

For debilitated fowls, or for chicks that have leg weakness, add a tea-spoonful of chloride of iron to each gallon of drinking water. It is harmless, and will prove beneficial in many cases, though it is not a "cure-all."



PARTRIDGE COCHINS

Are the most popular, and to us the handsomest of the Cochins. With many it is the favorite breed. In plumage they are rich and elegant, and so dark as not to become soiled when kept in city yards. They have a beautiful plumage. The hen is a rich brown, with beautiful cross-pencilings of black; hackle, golden or yellow, striped with black, having a downy appearance, and a satisfied motherly bearing. Cocks have solid black breast, back red, hackle and saddle orange red, with fine, well built, symmetrical form, and proud, aristocratic carriage. They are large; cocks weigh 11 pounds, hens 9 pounds at maturity. They are easy to rear, extremely hardy, breed remarkable true to feather, are very bulky in shape, having yellow legs and skin and sell well in market, excellent layers during the greater part of the year, and their flesh is toothsome, being tender, juicy and presentable in color. Are good setters and good mothers. They are eminently fitted for either the farmer, the cottager, the fancier or mechanic, or any one else who desires large and beautiful fowls, quiet and gentle in disposition, and not inclined to roam.

GAPES.

Chicks most subject to gapes are those that run on damp low places. It is generally understood now that gapes are caused by small worms in the windpipe. These can be removed by the use of fine horse hair twisted and run down the windpipe; a quick jerk after turning around will remove the worms or kill them. But one must be dexterous and practiced to do this. A small feather is perhaps better. Leave only the tip, which wet, with one ounce of glycerine and twenty drops carbolic acid. Twist it quickly in the windpipe, withdraw and repeat. You will see the worms or a little blood come out.

Here are two good gape remedies. Give the chick a piece of camphor the size of a pea. The fumes will kill the little worms. Camphor in the drinking water will prevent gapes. Another good remedy is spirits of turpentine; dose five to ten drops at a time. Either of these two remedies will do. Change the chicks to high, dry ground and put camphor in the water, and it will save the rest of the flock.—*Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.*

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.

On another page we present a colored plate of this magnificent breed, the Cornish Indian Game, which is a fair representation of their beauty and grandeur.

We are thoroughly convinced that the Indian Game has come to stay, and that they deserve all the praise and admiration they receive, and more, for they are truly a beautiful bird, their plumage being exquisitely colored and laced, and it is admitted by America's leading judges, Artists and Fanciers, to be the strongest rival the Plymouth Rock ever had.

The Indian Game is gaining public favor very rapidly and the demand for them far exceeds the supply, and those fortunate enough to own a stock of Indian Games during the next five years will be richly rewarded. They are a good general purpose fowl, having the desired qualities for the market, being compact with yellow legs, heavy weight, (cocks nine to eleven and sometimes twelve lbs., hens seven to eight and one-half lbs.,) from which there is but little waste in dressing, and being a quick growing fowl they produce a fine broiler in a short time, because they have short feathers, the nutriment required to put feathers on other breeds going to flesh, which is more juicy and tender than the young turkey. Their breasts are very full. They are excellent layers of large pinkish brown eggs, which command a good price in the market, being even in size and color. The Indian Game hens are good setters and mothers, and the chicks are very hardy. In color the fowls are beautiful; the bright brown shafts and the glossy green lacings make a magnificent contrast. Here we have a fowl for the market, poultryman, the farmer, the broiler raiser, the egg producer and the fancier.

The general appearance is that of a powerful bird. Body very broad, thick and compact; flesh firm and solid. In the male the plumage of the breast and underbody is a green glossy black, neck and hackle same color, with brown crimson shafts to feathers; back and saddle a mixture of rich green glossy black, and brown crimson. Wings, chestnut brown, with metallic green glossy black wing-bar. In the hen the ground color is a chestnut brown, with beautiful lacings of metallic green, glossy black. The legs and skin in both sexes are a very rich, bright, deep orange yellow, which makes them a very desirable market fowl. Face, wattles and comb, a rich red. They are very active, sprightly and vigorous. Carriage, upright, commanding and courageous, the back sloping downward toward the tail. The chicks are hardy and easily raised.

We are breeding three pens of the Cornish Indian Games this season.

Pen No. 1, is made up of ten first prize pullets scoring 92 points and over, and are from the popular "Frayne strain;" with these we have mated an "Agitator" cock, this cock is acknowledged to be the best in the country, and will score well up in the nineties. Order your eggs from pen No. 1, if you want prize winners.

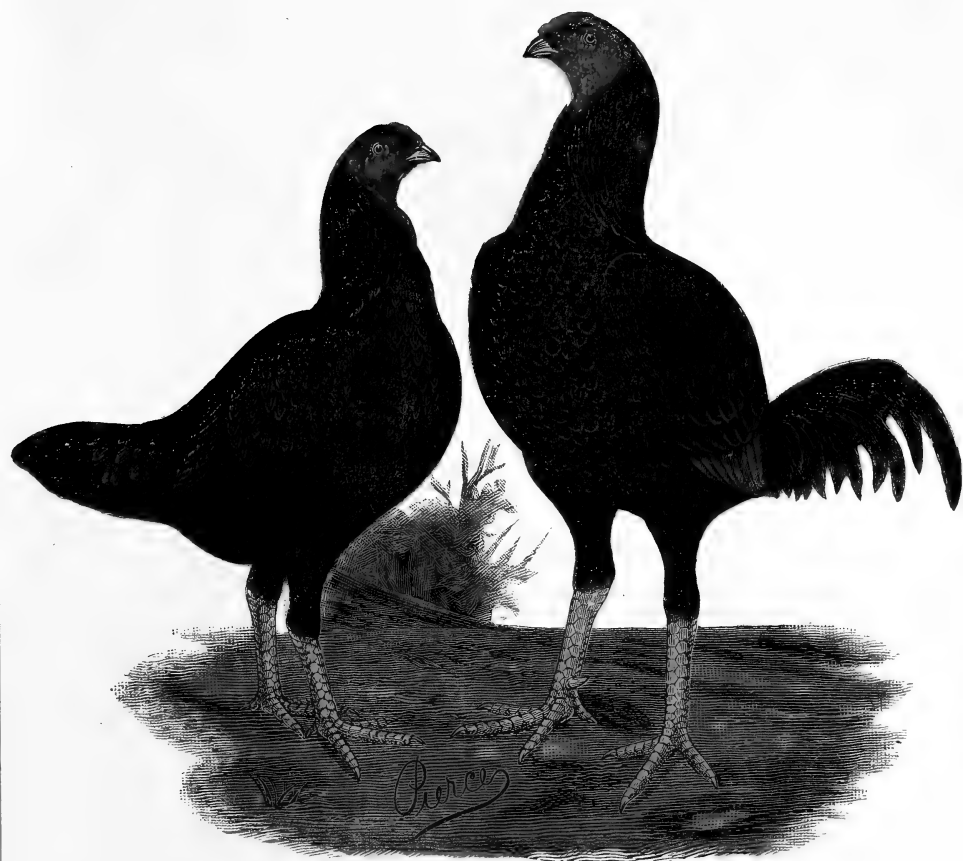
Pen No. 2, contains eleven females mated with an Agitator cockerel that is a dandy; there is not a bird in pen No. 2 that will score under 90 points; in fact it is hard to distinguish the difference between Pen No. 1, and No. 2.

Pen No. 3, is made up of an A No. 1 cockerel and ten pullets, they are all good, well marked birds and are bred from imported stock. Eggs from this pen are sure to produce first-class birds.

Parties ordering eggs from either of the above pens will do well, as our stock is strictly first-class in every particular. Please remember, we do not breed culls, and invite all who can to inspect our stock.

A small amount of salt should occasionally be allowed in the soft food, should any be given.

Hens that are apt to take on fat too rapidly for the best results to the egg basket, should be fed with bran and ground oats instead of corn. Plenty of green food is essential.



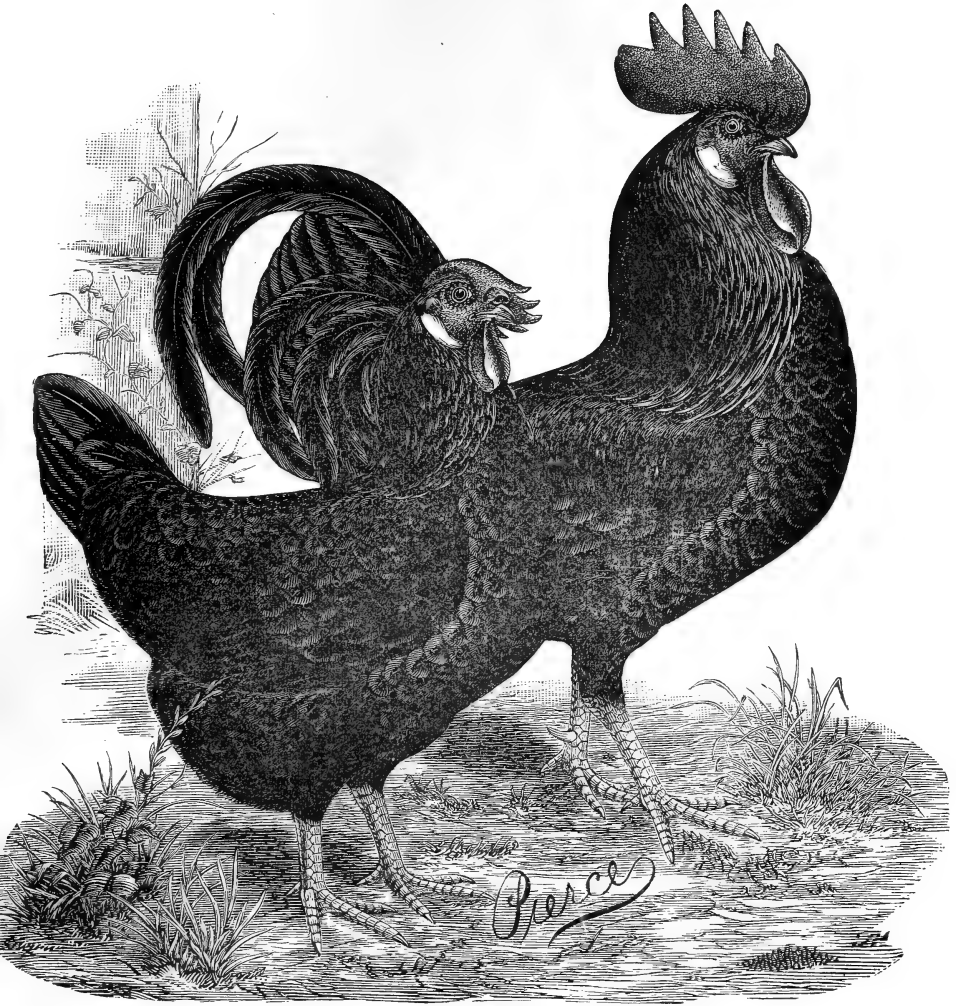
CORNISH INDIAN GAMES,

AS BRED BY THE J. W. MILLER CO., FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

The Cornish Indian Game is the best all around chicken bred in this or any other country to-day. They are *the* general purpose fowl.

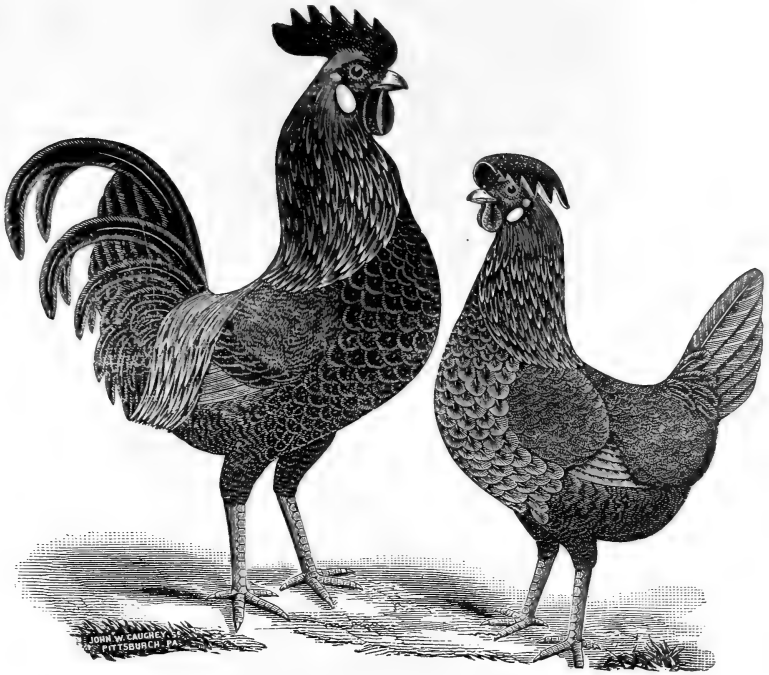
We have the largest and best stock of Indian Games in this country, and defy competition. We describe them more fully on another page. Do you want eggs from the best stock? Then send us your order at once; the demand exceeds the supply.





BLACK MINORCAS.

The cut is a good representation of this magnificent breed. The Black Minorcas, above all other fowls, can be safely and highly recommended for their laying qualities; the eggs of this bird, when fully matured, being the largest of any breed. They are of good size, are hardy, both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early, and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-setters, small eaters, splendid foragers, and without doubt very profitable. Their adaptability to all soils and places, whether in confinement or allowed unlimited range, make them very popular, and suitable to the city fancier as well as the farmer. Their plumage is pure black with a green or metallic lustre. The legs are featherless, clean, and of a dark slate color. The chief and striking ornament of the cock is his comb, which is very large, single, straight as an arrow and evenly serrated; has a large flowing tail, carried somewhat high. The comb of the hen lies over on one side of the face, in a peculiar double fold, similar to those of the Leghorn, but much larger. Wattles being in proportion to the combs. The face is red, but the lobes are of pure white, and show up very distinctly. They are very stylish, with a carriage as majestic as the stride of a King. There does not exist a more useful, handsome, or profitable breed of fowls, and those lucky enough to secure a setting of eggs therefrom can consider themselves as more than fortunate. Our pens of this breed are made up of the best blood.



BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Brown Leghorn is so well known by nearly everybody that to give it a full description would appear useless; and those who know them best like them best. The accompanying cut, we trust, will give you a very good idea of their beautiful appearance, and as egg producers they stand at the head; they are very hardy and mature early; pullets begin laying at four months old. Having a nice yellow skin, they make an excellent table fowl; they bear confinement as well the year around as any variety. Cocks weigh 6 pounds, hens 4½ pounds.

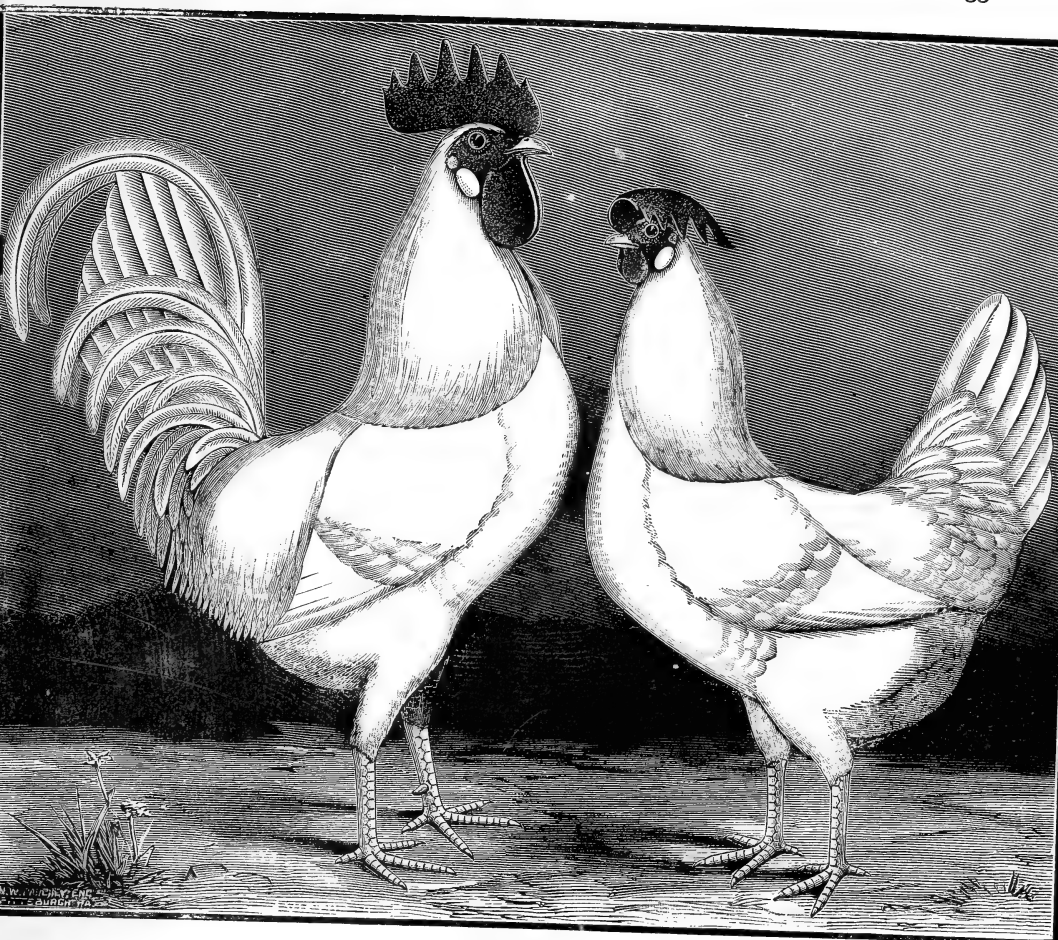
While the roads are dry lay in a supply of finely powdered road dust, large enough to last through winter.

Do you notice some of the chicks trailing their wings? Look out for lice. Examine beneath the wings, on top of the head and about the vent. Look closely and you will find the cause.

Poultry keeping on a large and a small scale are two entirely different enterprises, as any one who attempted the former without having served his apprenticeship at the latter will discover.

A cheap and convenient disinfectant may be prepared by mixing one bushel of finely sifted dirt and one pound of chloride of lime. If fine tobacco dust can be added it will assist in preventing lice. The dirt so prepared may be dusted over the floors or on any portion of the poultry house, and it will greatly assist in keeping off disease and vermin. The cost is but a trifle.

For prices of Poultry and Eggs see 3d page cover.



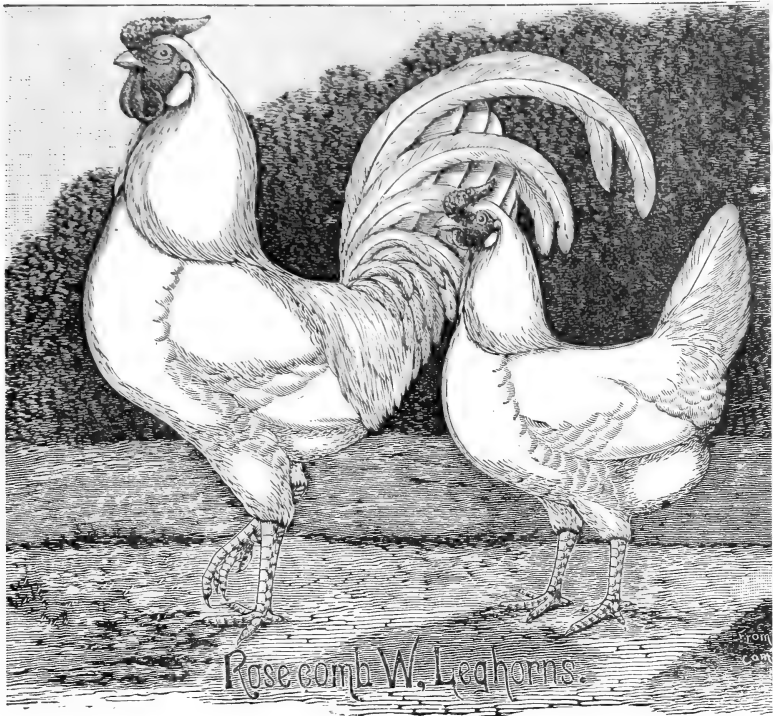
WHITE LEGHORNS.

The White Leghorn resembles very closely the Brown variety, except in color. Their large red combs, white ear lobes, bright yellow legs and pure white plumage make them very attractive. In size they are about the same as the Brown variety. They are non-setters and splendid layers of good-sized eggs; and are good foragers if left to roam, and yet bear confinement well. They mature early and begin laying when about four months old.

Three ounces of sweet oil mixed with one ounce of sulphur is a good cure for scaly legs.

As the cold season approaches, we should see that the chicks are kept growing by giving nutritious food, free range for exercise, and not allow them to be crowded at night.

Please remember that we have the largest stock of first-class Cornish Indian Games in the west; note the price of eggs, and remember us when you get ready to order; we guarantee satisfaction.



R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

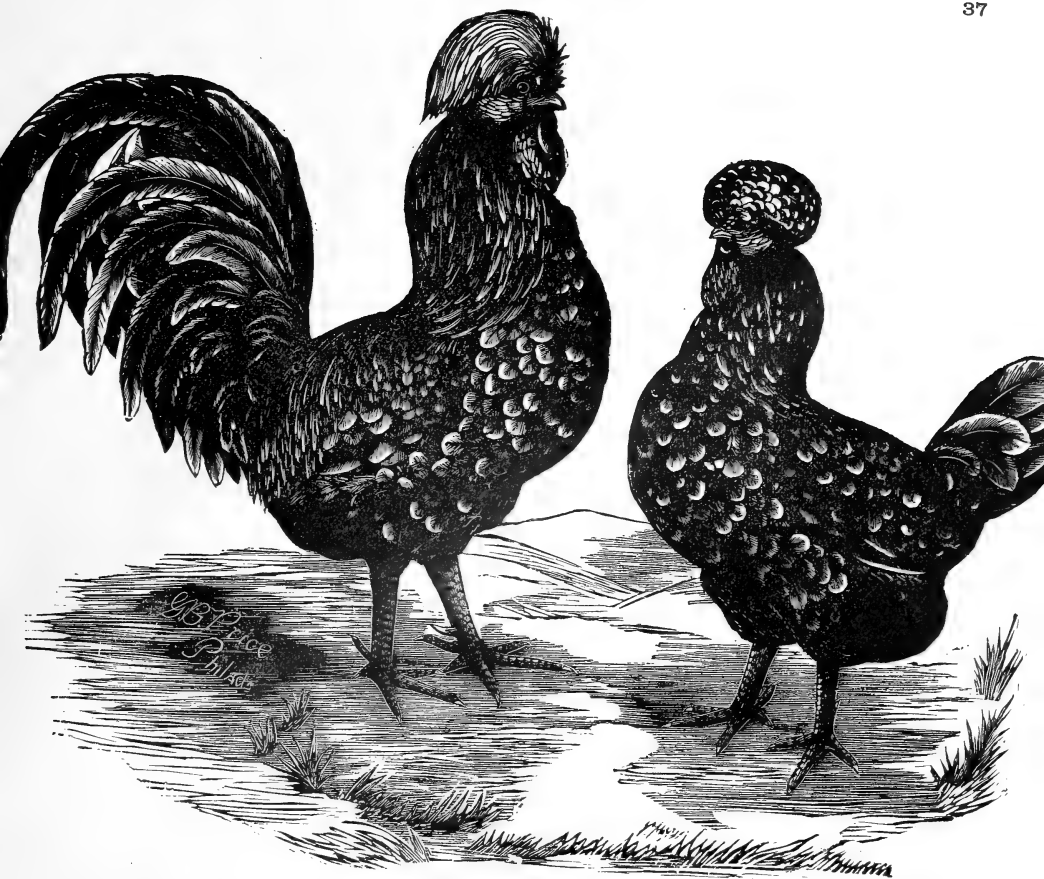
Rose Comb White Leghorns are identical with the Single Comb variety, except that the comb resembles the comb of the Hamburgs. They are much admired by poultry fanciers generally. Their freedom from frozen combs makes them more desirable for our Northern climates than the Single Comb variety. They possess the same great laying qualities as the single Comb variety; they mature very early and are a splendid table fowl. Pullets begin to lay when four months old. We have a fine breeding pen of this noted-breed.

A first-class cock will pay for himself a hundred times in the increased weight of his chicks over those sired by an inferior bird.

Indian Games are not fighters as some people suppose, but are the most peaceable and quiet bird we breed, they are game only in name and appearance.

It is the active, industrious hen that lays and pays for her keep. The skill of the poultry keeper is shown by feeding his flock in winter in such a way that they cannot bolt their food and spend the rest of their time in idleness.

For prices of Poultry and Eggs see 3d page cover.

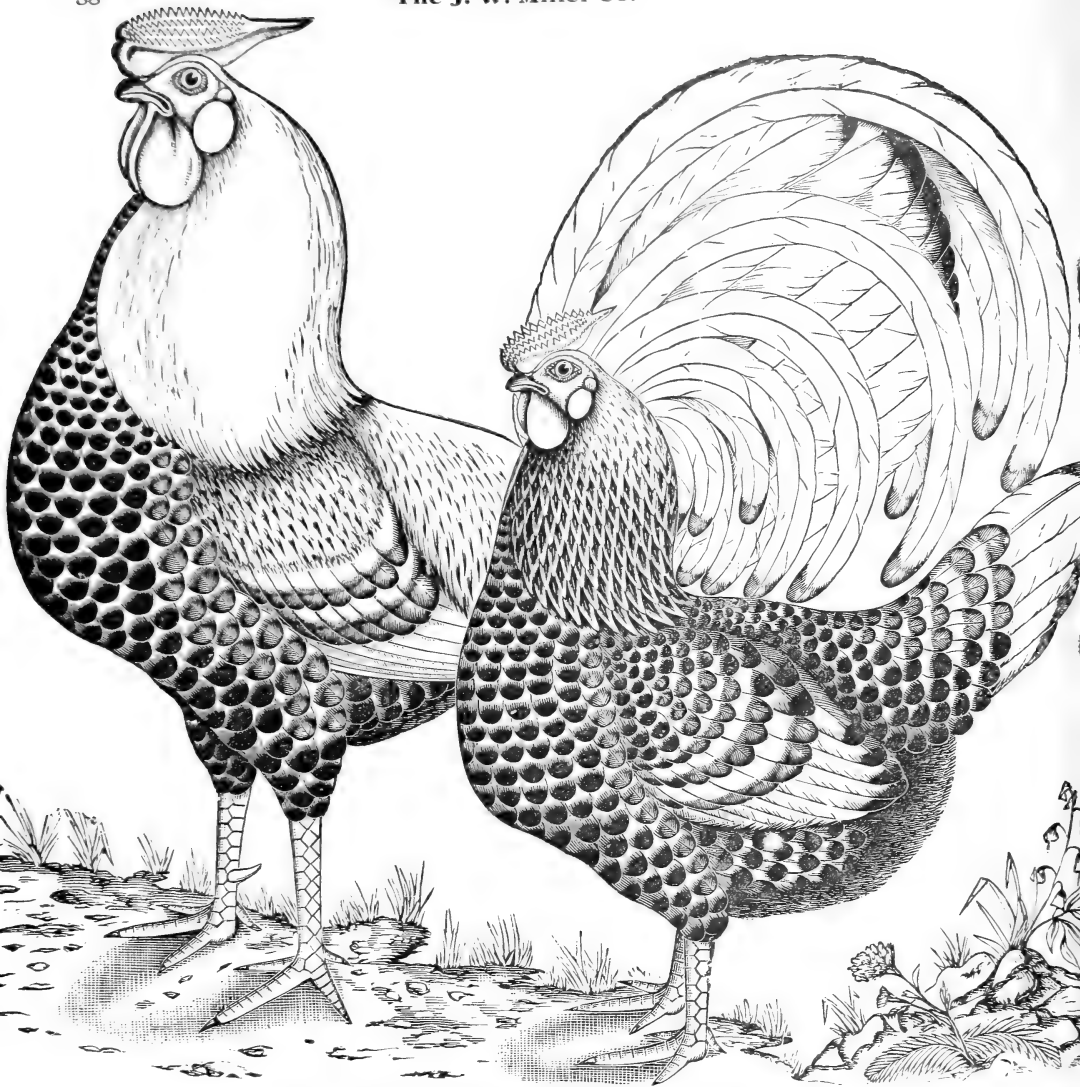


HOUDANS.

In regard to the Houdans we will say they are the oldest and most popular of any of the French varieties; they are admired by all, wherever seen, whether in the show-room, on the lawn or in the breeder's yard. Their qualities are unsurpassed even in beauty; they are non-setters and lay very large, white eggs; and as layers are only equaled by the Hamburgs, and surpassed by none.

Houdan fowls have a very bulky appearance and their plumage is invariably black and white; the head is almost covered with a large crest of the same color; the throat is also supplied with a large muff or beard, and being thus protected from severe cold, they are less liable to catch cold in the head, which is a great preventive from the destructive and dread disease, roup. Their comb is like a letter V in shape, retreating back into the crest, and very seldom freezes. The legs are strong and their toes are five in number. They have small bones, delicate flesh, full breast and very compact bodies, which renders them very valuable for the table, in fact, we consider them the best table fowl of any variety.

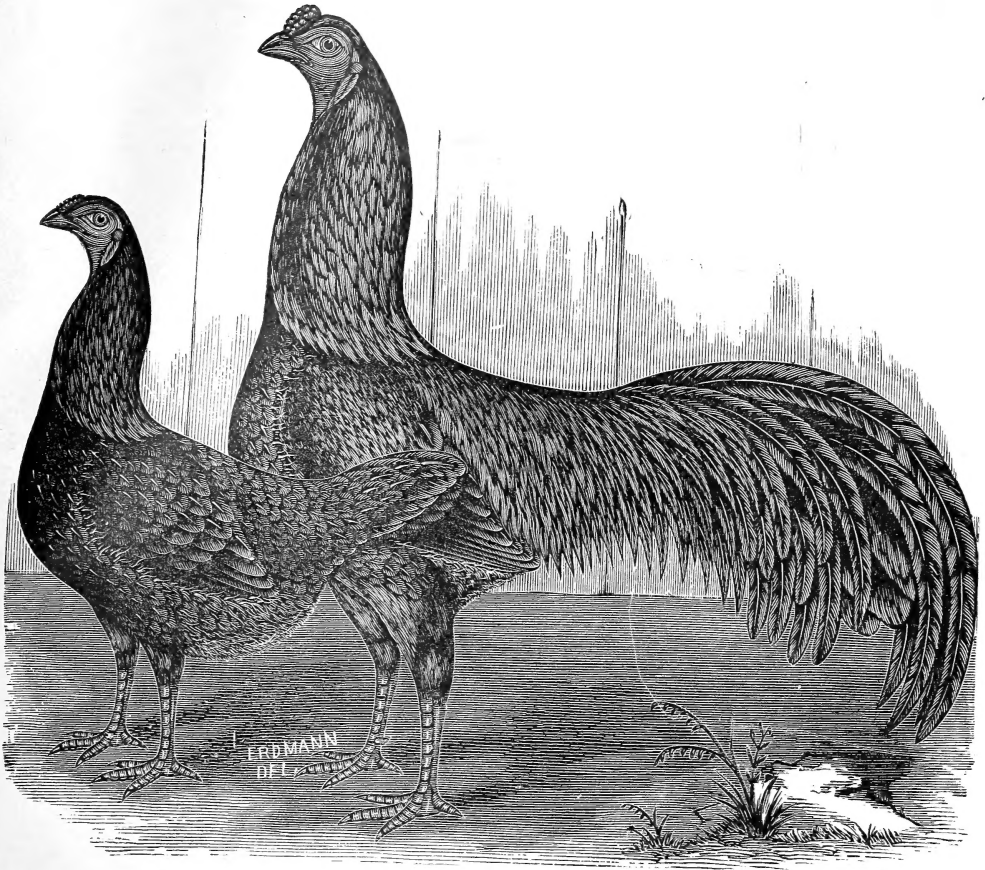
If a person wishes to select only one variety of thoroughbred poultry, we think the Houdan cannot fail to please him. The chicks are easily raised, grow very fast and at eight weeks old will outweigh a Brahma of the same age, and when dressed for market at four months old will weigh about four and one-half pounds, therefore, those who breed them have pleasure, usefulness, beauty and profit. They are of a lively and sprightly disposition, but can be confined in small runs, will be contented, and at the same time do well. Thus their disposition enables any one to raise them, whether they have unlimited range or small city lots, although we would prefer large range, as they are great foragers. Their eggs are almost invariably fertile. Ten years of experience and careful mating has taught us that the Houdan, being an old and well established bird, throws off a very small per cent. of culls, which causes those who breed them to speak very highly of them, which they justly deserve.



SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

The engraving is a good representation of this beautiful variety of fowls, it is one of the most beautiful we have; it is a breed about which too much can not be said in praise of either their beauty or usefulness. They are, without question, one of the most handsome varieties in the poultry list, and are an ornament to any yard or farm. The most indifferent person to the beauties of nature, the feathered part thereof, could not pass a flock of these Eden like birds without pausing to admire them. They are about the size of an ordinary fowl. Their plumage is a silvery white, the end of each feather being tipped with black, which presents a mottled appearance that is very handsome. In fact there is no living breed of fowls that will draw the same amount of attention to the many beauties to be found in the feathered race as will the Silver Spangled Hamburgs. They are also, without doubt, one of the greatest egg producing breeds ever introduced into this country. They are non-setters and are justly called everlasting layers. Will bear confinement well, and there is no breed which possesses more real merit. They are very hardy, mature early, have fine large red combs, standing our winters well, are easily raised, small in bone and fine in texture.

They are an excellent table fowl, having a full meaty breast, which is juicy, fine grained and tender.



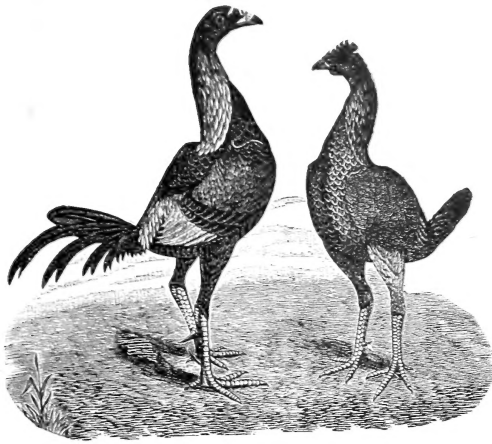
BLACK SUMATRA GAMES.

This splendid new breed, although classed with the Games, does not very much resemble the Games, being of a glossy black color. The long graceful tail of the male makes this breed very attractive. They have the general characteristics of Game, combining both hardiness and courage. Their compact bodies and large size make them a very desirable breed.



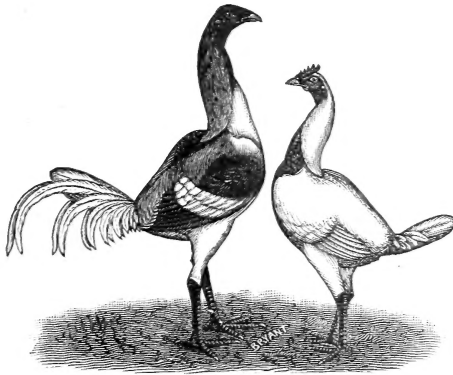
SILVER DUCKWING GAMES.

Our S. D. Games are high stationed, close, hard feathered, snake-like heads, low carried whip tails, and we truly believe they are as fine, if not the finest birds in America, all bred from imported stock; are also savage fighters and gamy birds. Weight of cock, 6 to 7 pounds.



B. B. REDS.

Our Black Breasted Red Games are of high station, hard, beautiful plumage, bay eyes, willow legs, snake-like heads, whip tails, are fully up to the standard and are gamy birds. Weight of cock, six to eight pounds, high station, beautiful form and plumage, and draw great attention in the show room.



RED PILE GAMES.

This breed is noted for their courage and hardiness, yet not lacking in beauty. Color of male, hackle and saddle, light red or chestnut; breast, shafts and margin of feathers chestnut red; wing white and red, tail white. Female mostly white to creamy white. Can furnish eggs this season from a fine pen, well mated for breeding and good exhibition stock.

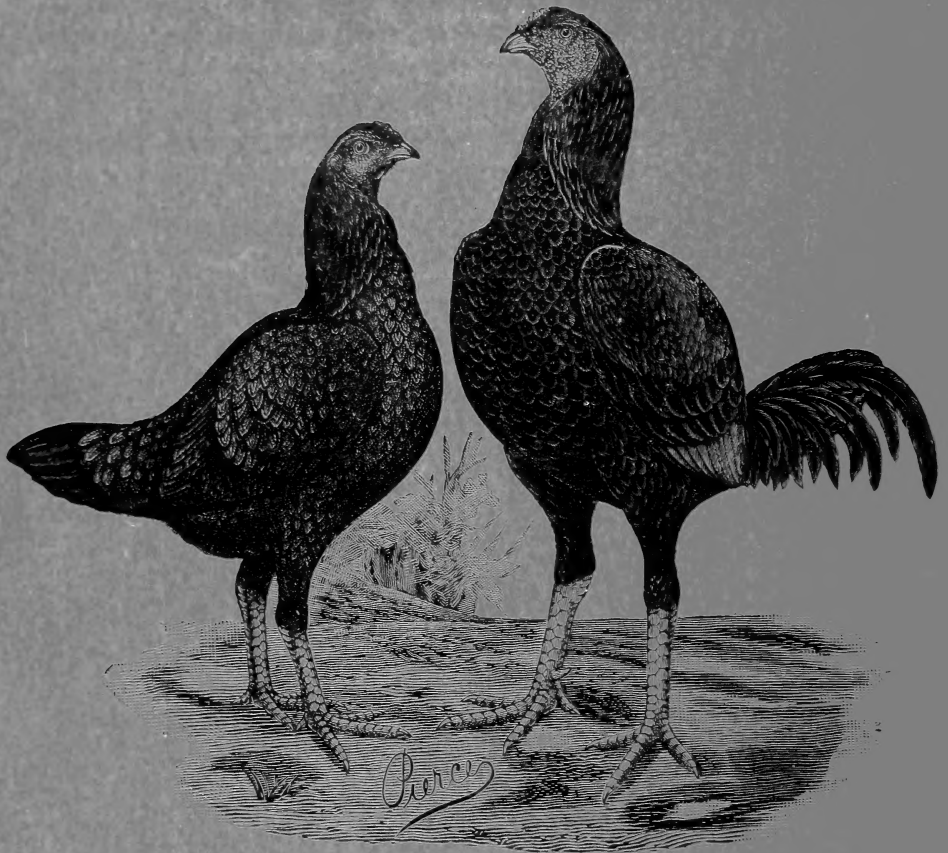
PRICES.

Below we give our prices for 1893, in a condensed form. We have placed the price of eggs of all breeds within the reach of everybody. Our prices for stock are for first-class high-scoring birds, we do not sell cheap inferior stock at any price. If you wish to improve your stock, buy the best,—it is the cheapest.

We guarantee all eggs and stock to reach your nearest Express Office in good condition. We guarantee our eggs to be fertile, and that seven out of every thirteen will hatch.

Prices of Eggs and Poultry.

	Eggs per 13.	Eggs per 26.	Single Birds.	Pairs.	Trios.
Light Brahmas.....	\$ 1 50	\$ 2 50	\$2 00 to \$4 00	\$3 50 to \$7 00	\$5 00 to \$9 00
Partridge Cochins	1 50	2 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
Langshans.....	1 50	2 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
B. P. Rocks.....	1 50	2 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
Silver Laced Wyandottes.....	1 50	2 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
Golden Wyandottes.....	2 00	3 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
Houdans.....	2 00	3 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
Black Minorcas.....	1 50	2 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	1 25	2 00	“ “	“ “	“ “
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	1 50	2 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
R. C. W. Leghorns.....	1 50	2 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
S. S. Hamburgs.....	1 50	2 50	“ “	“ “	“ “
Cornish Indian Games, Pen No. 1.	3 50	6 00	\$3 00 to \$8 00	\$5 00 to \$12 00	\$7 50 to \$15 00
“ “ “ Pen No. 2..	3 00	5 00			
“ “ “ Pen No. 3..	2 50	4 00			
B. B. Red Games.....	2 00	3 50			
Red Pile Games	2 00	3 50			
Brown Red Games.....	2 00	3 50			
Black Sumatra Games.....	2 00	3 50			
Silver Duckwing Games	2 00	3 50			



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