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FALL 1892 ::

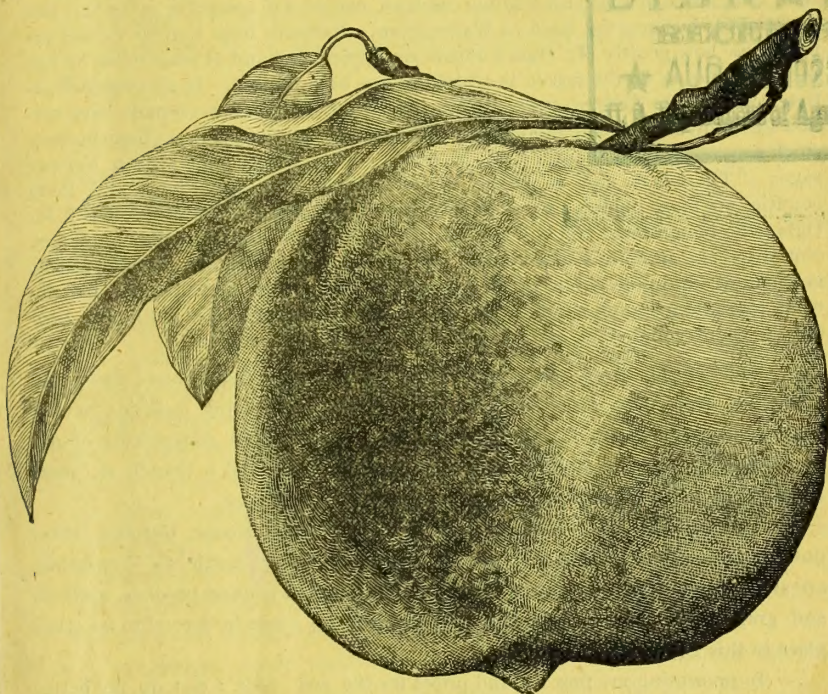
:: SPRING 1893

CATALOGUE

AND RETAIL PRICE LIST

PUYALLUP
YAKIMA

NURSERIES



• AND FLORAL GARDENS •

LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Roses, Nut-bearing Trees, Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubbery, Shade Trees, Bulbs of all Best Kinds, Camelias, Azalias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Etc., Etc.

EVERYTHING NAMED HEREIN can be shown Growing on my own Grounds, in the Famous WHITE RIVER, PUYALLUP AND YAKIMA VALLEYS, and are Clean, True, Vigorous and Reliable.

J. M. OGLE,
PROPRIETOR.

PUYALLUP, WASH. Lock Box 191.
NORTH YAKIMA, WASH. Lock Box 373.

THE YAKIMA HERALD, Thursday, Feb. 25, '92.

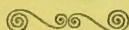
On Saturday last J. M. Ogle, proprietor of the Puyallup Nursery and Floral Gardens, completed the purchase from Dr. W. F. Morrison of 120 acres of the best land on the Moxee. Mr. Ogle will make a valuable addition to this community, as he is a man of means and enterprise, and proposes to at once begin the work of starting a nursery on his new possessions. He will this year improve 60 acres, planting 45 acres to trees and shrubs. Mr. Ogle already has a large trade in Yakima, Douglas, Klickitat and Kittitas counties, and he will hereafter make this the depot of his business for Eastern Washington. Extracts from various Sound papers show how greatly Mr. Ogle's efforts are appreciated and of what value he has been in building up the region in which he has been located. In an extended article, the *Tacoma Ledger* says: "Few, if any, other branches of trade have carried Puyallup's name with more credit into more places than the excellent nursery stock sent out from that place by J. M. Ogle;" while the *Tacoma Every Sunday* says: "There is no man to whom Western Washington and Pierce and King counties are more indebted for their advance in practical horticulture than J. M. Ogle, who inaugurated and for several years has owned the Puyallup nurseries. Not only is he an enthusiastic student and worker in the horticultural field, but he is a man of admirable public spirit, who can always be depended upon for contributing more than his full share to the success of any enterprise that is likely to benefit the country and state, and incidentally advertise his business."

Referring to above, will say that while retaining my Puget Sound trade, and for better and more convenient access and better shipping facilities, having centered headquarters at Puyallup, permanently, and for the convenience of my large and fast growing trade in Eastern Washington, started a branch at (near) North Yakima, in the widely-known and fertile Moxee Valley.

The whole of Yakima valley and its adjuncts the Moxee, Natchez, Ahtanum, Sunny-Side, Kittitas, Klickitat, Wenas, and farther north the Wenatchie, are attracting universal attention for the famous apples, prunes, peaches, apricots and grapes; while pears, cherries and small fruits come in second to no other place in this great Pacific Northwest.

In presenting my new list and prices for the year 1892, I can do no better than reiterate my "New Year's Greeting" of last year, adding that the aggregate sales and spread of the business has been many times compounded, and that I specially invite attention to a few of the complimentary and flattering comments of the Press and patrons, showing a stability and confidence, that my greatest ambition has been and always will be to merit.

New Year's Greeting.



Notwithstanding the money stringency, I am still kicking and *intend* to "kick," and keep coming with more and *better than ever* of all the good, *better, best* of everything in my line that is enticing to look at, luscious to taste and fascinating as the most exquisite bouquet of perfume. I do not believe in following in old ruts, but on the contrary forging to the front, taking the smoothest and most even road to travel, sticking to all that is first of the old, and rummaging all nooks and corners for something that is *better*—that will *beat* it—digressing, am *certain* the future has in store some most satisfactory surprises in fruits originating in Washington.

Nature has provided me, at my present location, in the famous White River, Puyallup and Yakima Valleys, the most perfect places in America to grow sure, steadily and all the time everything you plant. I defy *any* place to show as clean and robust trees, as large and luscious berries, or so many of them; finer roses, lilies, hyacinths, etc., as here; come everybody in their time of growing, blooming and maturing, and gainsay me.

I offered all I had (always do) for sale last spring with no thought of being "cleaned out," but I am though. When spring orders are filled will have absolutely nothing left of salable size. They say it is not in good taste to parade your successes too much; but *I* cannot help it—have got to *stretch a point* and crow anyway. Have made thousands of friends all over this favored State, and my truck goes all over—thirty-five car-loads were invoiced from this station the past fall, going to nurserymen in Oregon, California, Idaho, eastern part of this state, Kansas, Indiana, Alabama, Nebraska, Illinois—and as I write I get an order for 4,000 Champion and Crystal gooseberries to go to Wisconsin. Why do they send here? Simply because they are better than *any* they grow there. Besides, I get orders and ship to planters directly and through agents to every landing and station in this State, and innumerable places out of it.

I sincerely thank everyone—man, woman and child—that has contributed in words or money to encourage "Puyallup Nursery" on the "Sound" for the people on the "Sound," and for the whole State.

As good as a *patent* to *anyone* that will look up anything new in fruits, that is *better* than any of its predecessors, or larger, can get *well paid* for corresponding with me.

Yours very truly,

J. M. OGLE,

P. O. Box 191, Puyallup, Wash.

P. O. Box 373, North Yakima, Wash.

Notice to Correspondents.



1. Send in your orders early, particularly if long transportation is necessary, and thus we shall be prepared to ship early.

2. Write your orders plainly on a separate sheet of paper, and not in the body of your letter. State definitely variety, age, size, and number, whether standard or dwarf, and route by which you wish your goods shipped.

3. All orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by the *cash* or satisfactory reference.

4. I will in no case be responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit. My responsibility ceases on delivering to shipping agent in good condition.

5. If selection of varieties is left to me, I will select to my best judgment and long experience. When varieties are specified, I will substitute for such as I may not have, kinds equally good, and ripening at the same season, unless otherwise ordered.

6. In case of any mistake on my part, immediate notice should be given, so that it may be rectified or explained.

In ordering state :

1. Size or age of trees.

2. Name of railroad or steamboat to be forwarded by.

3. If by express, mail or freight.

4. Write order on *separate* sheet from letter.

5. Send *cash* with order *in any way so I get it*.

6. All communications promptly acknowledged.

A Washington Nurseryman.

Enumclaw *Evergreen* of January 15, 1891, says: "The most northern nursery in the United States, and we believe, also in America, is J. M. Ogle's Puyallup Nursery at Slaughter. Mr. Ogle's business is rapidly increasing, and the industry is one which the whole country should be proud of. To run the nursery at certain seasons requires the aid of forty or fifty men."

From *Every Sunday*, October 20, 1890: "J. M. Ogle, nurseryman, of Slaughter, was in Tacoma on Friday. He says he has sold nearly all his disposable stock of fruit trees, and that the demand is constantly increasing. There are few larger nurseries or better known horticulturists than Mr. Ogle, who understands the art of advertising as well as any business man on this coast."

J. M. Ogle, the Puyallup Nurseryman, is doing an enormous business, and one, too, that requires a great deal of capital to conduct. Over forty men are now employed by him in the various departments of his business.

An Inducement.

There appeared in the January number (1888) of the Northwest *Horticulturist*, an article entitled, "How to Select for a One-Acre Orchard." The article was written by Henry Bucey, the president of the Washington Horticultural Society. The selection is an extra good one. I here give it as taken from that paper:

The following would be of our selection for planting an orchard of an acre in fruit trees, shrubs and plants, for family use, and the cost of the same:

Apples, two years old—Summer: 2 Red Astrachan; 2 Early Harvest. Fall: 4 Gravenstein; 2 Waxen. Winter: 5 Northern Spy; 4 Baldwin; 4 Esopus Spitzenberg; 3 Rhode Island Greening; 2 English Russet; 2 Ladies' Sweeting; total, 30; price, \$3.60.

Pears, two years old: 3 Bartlett; 2 Louise Bonne d'Jersey; 3 Beurre d'Anjou; 1 Easter Beurre; total, 8; price, \$2.

Plums, two years old: 2 Washington; 2 Peach Plum; 2 Coe's Golden Drop; total, 6; price, \$1.50.

Prunes, two years old: 3 Italian; 2 Gross d'Agen; 3 Petite d'Agen; total, 8; price, \$2.

Cherries, two years old: 2 Early Richmond; 2 Governor Wood; 2 Major Francis; 2 Royal Ann; total, 8; price, \$2.00.

Peaches, one year old: 3 Hale's Early; 2 Alexander; total, 5; price, \$1.25.

Grape vines: 3 Concord; 3 More's Early; total, 6; price, \$1.25.

Currants, one year old: 12 Cherry Currant; 12 White Grape; total, 24; price, \$1.50.

Gooseberries: 12 Oregon Champion; price, 75 cents.

Strawberries: 100 Sharpless; 50 Wilson; price, \$1.50.

Raspberries: 12 Souhegan; 12 Red Antwerp; 12 Cuthbert; 12 Brandywine; price, \$2.00.

Blackberries: 12 Kittatinny; 12 Lawton; 6 Evergreen; price, \$2.00.

Pie Plant: 10 Linneaus; price, \$1.50.

This order will amount to \$22.80. It could be filled for \$20.00 cash down at any nursery in Oregon or Washington. The trees and plants can be set out on one acre, planting the apple and cherry trees twenty-five feet apart each way, and the other trees twenty feet apart each way; currants, gooseberries and raspberries, four feet each way; the blackberries six to eight feet apart each way; the strawberries in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. This selection would give a farmer or a new settler on land, who would set them out and care for them properly, a good supply of fruit in a very few years after planting.

I will agree to fill the above order complete in every respect for \$20.

I consider the Northwest *Horticulturist* the most useful and valuable paper of its kind published in the northwest. It is instructive, reliable and practical. It is a sixteen-page monthly, published at Tacoma, Wash. Subscription price one dollar per year. Every farmer and fruit-grower should take this paper. It fills a

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long-felt want, and will be the means of directing the fruit-grower to success in the growing of fruits in the northwest. Besides it is an institution of this State and for the people of this State, and should have the support of all.

BIG RED, LONG KEEPING WINTER APPLES.

Will have for fall, 1892, 170,000 one year long keeping and best all red, winter apples, besides 100,000 2 and 3 years old. Apples are one of *the* features of the Yakima country, bearing early, enormous yields of clean *perfect* fruit, and same varieties keeping from two to three months later than those grown *any*-where else on the coast. Should be raised there by the *train* load, for Northern and Eastern markets where they do not grow at all, or so imperfect and inferior as to practically prohibit their culture.

SUMMER.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—medium, earliest, beautiful, waxen, white with ruddy cheek; dessert or market.

EARLY HARVEST—medium, yellow, tart, excellent.

RED ASTRACHAN—large, crimson, tart, hardy; August.

JULY BOUGH—large, whitish, sweet, best; August.

*TETOSKY—medium, striped, cooking and dessert; August.

EARLY PENOCK—large, striped, cooking.

GOLDEN SWEET—medium, yellow.

WILLIAM'S FAVORITE—deep red, fine.

RED JUNE—handsome, fine, dessert.

SWEET JUNE—medium, whitish, excellent.

FALL.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—large, showy, striped, tart, a magnificent fruit; August.

GRAVENSTEIN—large, well known, excelled by no other apple.

FAMEUSE (OR SNOW)—medium, bright crimson, mild and delicious, dessert; October and November.

WAXEN—medium to large, cooking and drying; October and November.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY—large, showy, yellow and red, splendid, all should have it; October.

TWENTY OZ.—very large, striped, cooking and market, good for drying; October and November.

ALEXANDER—very large, fine cooking and market; October and November.

BAILEY SWEET—noblest sweet, large, dark crimson, one of the most attractive every way; October.

WEALTHY—large, brilliant red, productive, good; November to December.


FALL PIPPIN—large, yellow, excellent, tart; November to December.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—medium, yellow and red, showy and fine, salable; November to December.

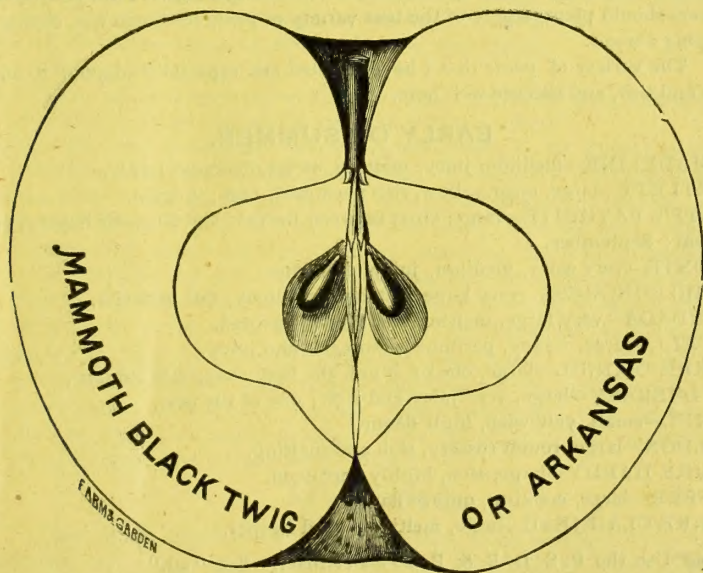
RHAMBO—medium, striped, a good apple.

WINTER.

ESOPUS SPITZENBERG—large, deep red, one of the best for market; February to April.

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- ROXBURY RUSSET—medium to large, russeted, crisp, good, keeps all winter.
GOLDEN RUSSET—small, russeted, nice dessert for Christmas.
ENGLISH RUSSET—medium, russeted all over, crisp, juicy, first-class and keeps till April or May.
BALDWIN—large, most famous red in market; February or April.
YELLOW BELLFLOWER—large, delicious for cooking or eating, good till February.
BETHEL—is a large red, long keeping apple, does well all over the east, and is the finest fruit I ever saw. It was grown from trees in the orchard of R. S. More, Puyallup. Have three year old trees of it.
RED-CHEEK PIPPIN—large, red-cheeked, juicy, rich, one of the best, keeps till April or May.
GREENING, R. I.—greenish, juicy, rich, popular; March and April.
NORTHERN SPY—large, red and green; one of the best winter apples.
TALMAN SWEET—medium size, firm, rich, most popular winter sweet; all winter.
BEN DAVIS—large, showy, red, most advertised of any apple, fine market and cooking; all winter.
WINESAP—medium, fine, red; all winter.
ROME BEAUTY—large, showy, red; good all winter.
SALOME—new, famous, red; keeps till summer.
LADY—small, red-cheek, spicy, popular for fruit stands.
GANO—large size, cherry red, very handsome, flesh white.
WOLF RIVER—large, red; handsomest apple in cultivation.
SWITZER—large, showy, red, long keeper.
CANADA RED—large, fine, red; similar, but better than Baldwin.
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.



Use the P. S. D. B. & P. Co's Fertilizer. See "ad."

LAWVER—large, red, almost round, keeps till July, handsome.

COFFELT.

SHANNON PIPPIN.

WAGENER—large, showy, red, good keeper, fine winter.

BELMONT—extra large, red, striped, good keeper.

W. W. PEARMAIN—medium, light yellow, fine dessert.

CRAB APPLES.

I have for fall, \$,000 one and two year crabs, of the following choicest varieties :

HYSLOP—large, very dark and showy, red.

SHIELDS—medium, brilliant crimson, perfect.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—medium, yellow, showy.

WHITNEY—large, very beautiful, perfect for eating.

TRANSCENDENT—large, rich yellow.

PEARS.

The pear deservedly ranks among the most highly esteemed of fruits. Its different varieties present themselves to us from midsummer through the autumn and winter, and until late in the spring. In appearance, they are in many forms and coloring, and their qualities are so varied and pleasing, that every taste can be gratified. Every gardener may have some of these trees, as they do not require much room. The pears grown in this climate are of such superior merit, both in size, quality and color, as to attract great attention from the lover of such fruit. Now that the Northern Pacific is completed, there is a good market for this fruit in the East, and the demand for them will be great, for a pear raised here will bring more than an orange in Chicago and other Eastern markets. Thus prudent fruit-growers should plant largely of the best variety of pears for home use, drying, and shipping abroad.

The variety of pears that I have selected are especially adapted to our climate and soil, and succeed well here.

EARLY OR SUMMER.

***E. MADELINE**—medium, juicy, melting, sweet, delicious ; July.

***BARTLETT**—large, clear yellow, rich perfumed, best ; August.

***CLAPP'S FAVORITE**—large, cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty, excellent ; September.

LECONTE—very early, medium, juicy, delicious.

SOU DU CONGRESS—very large, buttery, excellent ; fall varieties.

ONONDAGA—very large, melting and highly flavored.

HOWELL—large, waxey, perfumed, aromatic and juicy.

BUERRE D'ANJOU—large, one of, if not, the best ; keep till January.

L. B. D'JERSEY—large, very juicy and rich ; one of the best.

SECKEL—small, yellowish, high flavor.

SHELDON—large, round russety, rich and melting.

BUERRE HARDY—large, rich, highly perfumed.

KEIFFER—large, cooking, quince flavor.

BUERRE CLAIRJEAU—large, melting ; good keeper.

Use the P. S. D. B. & P. Co's Fertilizer. See "ad."

- BUERRE EASTER—celebrated long keeper, medium size.
WINTER NELLIS—small, roundish, rich, sugary and melting.
GLOUT MORCEAU—large, sweet, juicy, buttery; early winter.
LAWRENCE—large, rich, aromatic, unsurpassed; early winter.
FALL BUTTER—Medium, good shipper, yellowish.
POUND—largest pear grown and best keeper.
DWARF PEAR—1 year, Bartlett, Anjou, Jersey, Angouleme, Sou du Congress.

PEACHES.

The peach tree loves a warm soil with a dry sub-soil. Sandy land will produce fine trees. The soil near the shores of Puget Sound has proven to be very valuable for growing of fine peaches of good size and excellent flavor. The peaches raised last summer were superior to those sent here from California. The trees produce good crops, and the demand for peach trees has increased wonderfully.

Besides the great Yakima Valley has proven itself destined for the great peach orchard of the United States. Where large size, enormous yields and luscious flavor will bring them notoriety everywhere.

- BRIGGS' RED MAY—medium, deep red cheek; earliest.
WAGER—large, yellow, free, very early, very hardy.
EARLY CRAWFORD—large yellow, old popular variety.
LATE CRAWFORD—about same as above; two weeks later.
EARLY ALEXANDER—medium, white with red cheek.
HALES' EARLY—medium size, white, excellent market.
BLOOD CLING—large, late, deep red, red flesh, for preserving.
LEMON—a very large and beautiful lemon-shaped cling; skin fine, yellow, flesh firm, yellow, with a rich, sprightly, vinous, sub-acid flavor.
EARLY RIVERS—large, creamy, white with pink cheek.
COXE'S GOLDEN CLING.
ELBERTA—planted more in the East than Early Crawford, and claimed in every way as superior to that well-known and popular variety.
MUIR—this very remarkable peach originated with G. M. Thissel, of Winters, Cal., who gives the following description: "I believe it to be a seedling from the Early Crawford, though the tree does not resemble the Crawford; the leaf is more like a willow. It is an excellent bearer, does not curl. The fruit is large to very large; is a very free stone; never saw one stick to the pit. It is a fine shipper, and one of the best canning peaches in the United States. It requires but little sugar, and many pronounce it sweet enough without any. As a drying peach, it excels all others ever introduced into the market.
NEELEY'S SEEDLING—originated by Mr. John Neeley, near Slaughter, King county, Washington. Original and only tree. Never missed a crop of large sized, yellow, red-cheeked peaches. Every year loaded with delicious, high flavored peaches of superb quality. Stock limited, of both above kinds. Price 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen for A 1 trees.

APRICOTS.

This highly beautiful and delicious fruit is much esteemed for its intrinsic excellence and value as a dessert fruit, but especially as it ripens just before

the peach and after the cherry has passed away. It thrives well on any soil dry enough for fruit culture. This fruit has been found to do well here. We have some of the most hardy varieties to offer; those that have proven very productive and are much esteemed for the table and market.

MOORPARK—fruit very large and roundish, skin orange or brownish red in the sun; flesh firm, rich and juicy; tree vigorous and stout; early August.

ROYAL.

RUSSIAN—common, hardy as a crab.

“ —J. L. Budd.

“ —Bungoume (new).....Price, 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

“ —Gold Dust (new) “ 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

NECTARINES.

But little tried, but worth a trial in all parts of the State. We have the Boston, Golden, New White, Elruge and Hunt's Tawny.

QUINCES.

This fruit is much appreciated for preserves, jellies and butters and profitable for market in limited quantities. We offer you a few leading varieties.

ORANGE—large, roundish bright golden yellow, cooks quite tender and is of excellent flavor, valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive and the most popular and extensively cultivated variety; ripens in October. This tree should be placed in every garden.

REA'S MAMMOTH—a seedling variety from the orange quince, superior in size to the parent, and of the same form and color, and equally as good; tree vigorous; October.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC—tree a strong grower; said to be an early and abundant bearer, and the fruit to be of very large size, beautiful appearance and delicious flavor.

MO. MAMMOTH—one of the largest.

CHERRIES.

The cherry is one of the finest and most delicate of dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit the period of its use may be prolonged two months by a proper selection of varieties.

The tree thrives well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed long where the soil is wet. The varieties called heart cherries were formerly recognized by their heart shape, and by having tender and melting flesh, while those called Biggarreaus, had firm, hard flesh. But there is no longer any clear division between them, as by frequent re-crossing new varieties have been produced, combining characteristics of both divisions. In a similar manner the distinction which formerly existed between the Duke and Morello had disappeared. The Hearts and Biggarreaus are rapid growing trees, with large leaves and generally upright shoots and branches and produce sweet fruits. The Duke and Morellos are the contrary, having small foliage, small and more spreading shoots, makes less rapid growth and generally has acid fruit. The trees of the latter class are hardier than the former. Although this climate seems to be the home of the cherry, all the fine varieties seem to do well here, and the fruit produced is in every respect superior to the same grown elsewhere.

The raising of cherries for market, for profit, will stand next in order to prunes. If a person desiring to put out four or five acres in cherry trees of properly selected varieties, continuing from very early to very late, he will realize a fortune. I cannot remember living in any place where cherries could not be sold at a good profit at all times during their season. I would advise planting largely of cherries, for the purpose of marketing at home and abroad.

HEART AND BIGGARREAU.

GOV. WOOD—large, pale yellow, sweet, rich and delicious.
 E. P. GEUGNE—medium, black; first early, fine and juicy.
 MAJOR FRANCIS—medium, fine, dark red, choice dessert.
 BLACK REPUBLICAN—large, black, late, firm, best shipping.
 ROYAL ANN (NAPOLEON BIGGARREAU)—old, well-known variety.
 BLACK TARTARIAN—large, sweet, juicy, rich, excellent.
 ELTON—large, pale yellow with red cheek, early.
 YELLOW SPANISH—large, pale yellow and red, sweet, juicy.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

KENTISH (EARLY RICHMOND)—medium, red, juicy, acid.
 LATE DUKE—light red, very late and good keeping.
 MAY DUKE—an old, well-known early and excellent variety.
 OLIVET—a new French cherry, with the following description from the Catalogue of Transon Bros., Orleans, France: "This sort takes a place not occupied up to the present date among the list of early cherries. The fruit is large, globular, very shining, deep red; the flesh is red, tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acidulous flavor. It continues to ripen for a period of six weeks, without losing its quality. Very productive."

Will bring before lovers of good fruit in fall of 1893 a new cherry, originating at Monmouth, Oregon. The first tree was grown from seed by Dr. Warren Waterhouse; is about 20 years old, resembling the well known and popular Royal Ann, but will average larger, and while the Royal Ann's (Napolean Biggareau) flavor is not, to say the least of it, perfection, being chiefly sought for its size and appearance. The new cherry on the contrary, is *more* than its equal in appearance and bearing, and we will defy the most critical epicure to find fault with or christen it less than perfection itself. Like Puyallup Mammoth gooseberry, there is but one of it, and the same of the new cherry, there is nothing in the cherry line to show with it, and both started and will go forth from Puyallup nursery, and both alike will stand the test.

PLUM.

The plum tree will accommodate itself to most any situation not absolutely wet, but produces its finest fruit and most certain crops on heavy, dry soil. My stock of plums are well selected, with a view of having cultivated here the best of the leading varieties, those that have proved well adapted to this climate and soil. This fruit is figured largely with those contemplating raising fruit for market, for it can be raised here to such perfection that the demand for it increases every year. The insect known as curculio has never been seen here, and the singular

nature of our climate is such that we do not anticipate ever being visited by it; hence the lover of plums must seek for them here, for we can produce them cheaper than elsewhere.

GREEN GAGE—medium, very popular, finest flavor and excellence.

YELLOW EGG—large, deep yellow, excellent, popular.

WASHINGTON—large, clear yellow, free-stone, one of the finest drying and most popular plums.

PEACH PLUM—large, round, sweet, firm, good shipper, early.

BRADSHAW—large, dark violet red, firm, juicy, pleasant and popular for market.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP ("SILVER PRUNE")—large, oval, light yellow, firm flesh, rich and much sought after for drying and canning; late.

LOMBARD—medium size, violet, red-yellow flesh, juicy and good.

COLUMBIA—very large, brownish purple, free-stone, good for drying.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—an improvement on the Blue Damson so much sought by our mothers for preserves and the popular "plum pudding."

KELSEY'S JAPAN—described as being one of the finest plums extant. Its extraordinary size (specimens weighing six and two-thirds ounces each), brilliant red with golden cheek, heart-shape, annual and good bearer, commands for it more than ordinary interest. Well worth a trial.

PRUNUS SIMONI—SIMON'S PLUM.

A new fruit, native of Japan, lauded and commended by the horticultural press more than all other plums combined.

ABUNDANCE (BOTAN)—Fruit beautiful, lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Abundant and yearly bearer, vigorous and ornamental growth; August.

OGON—large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy; first August.

"SATSUMA" PLUM.

This purple-fleshed plum was found in Southern Japan, and introduced with a number of other varieties, at great expense, four years ago. Not having seen the fruit, I did not propagate it extensively, yet its vigorous growth and large, dark green leaves alone would recommend it for cultivation. The next season the tree bore some two hundred fruits, which ripened before the Kelsey was half grown, or in other words it was not less than five or six weeks earlier than that variety; larger, handsomer, more nearly globular, very much richer and better flavored, and in every way superior. The *pit* is very little larger than a cherry stone. The *flesh* is a solid, clear purple color from pit to skin, and makes a purplish, semi-transparent jelly, which has a peculiar, guava-like, spicy flavor, which all admire.

The fruit in the fresh state is exceedingly palatable, and by many thought to be superior to any other plum, either of the Japan, American or European varieties.

The last five varieties of plums are all comparatively new, and wherever fruited have elicited most favorable comment. Kelsey and Botan fruited with me the past summer, and I must say they are very excellent, having a peculiar, agreeable and entirely distinct flavor from any of our European varieties; well worthy a trial by all who like progression and desire the *best*.

PRUNES.

This subject is one that interests every fruit-grower, or those contemplating entering into the business on this coast, as we are especially blessed by providence in having a climate and soil so admirably adapted to raising the finest prunes in such great abundance that it cannot but be a very profitable business. France, Germany and Italy receive large revenues annually from the sale of prunes alone, and the United States have been one of their largest purchasers. Such evidence of home demand and consumption is surely great encouragement to the growers on this coast to plant largely of this class of fruit, for the greater the production, the greater will be the demand for it, for the more nearly we can supply the market with any commodity the more notice will be given to the source of supply; for a much limited production of any one article does not warrant great attraction as a source of supply, hence a lack of energy in the enterprise.

I will say to those that desire to engage in the business of raising prunes, that in my judgment those that plant most largely will be the most prosperous, for the market cannot be supplied with prunes properly prepared; and in the greater quantities they are raised, greater will be the improvement and efficiency in preparing them.

It is conceded that the Italian is *the* prune for this State, bringing highest price in the market of any, and for cooking or canning has no superior. For dessert it suits *my* taste to a T—nothing better.

I have a great appreciation for the Gros d'Agen and Petite d'Agen prunes. The Petite is considered one of the very highest quality for drying, and the Gros or Hungarian valuable for its admirable shipping qualities and for its size and beauty. The prune tree, like the plum tree, will accommodate itself to most situations, not absolutely wet, but produces its finest fruit and most certain crops on heavy or clayey soil that drains well.

PETITE D'AGEN—medium, egg-shaped, very sugary, fine for drying, bears immense crops, and will, without doubt, in the near future, be a staple article of export from Puget Sound.

GROS D'AGEN—large, reddish-purple, very fine, four often weighing one pound, most attractive for market.

ITALIAN—large, dark blue, with bloom, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, free-stone.

GERMAN PRUNE—medium size, oval, purple or blue, rich and fine; September.

GOLDEN PRUNE—very large, yellow, flesh yellow, sweet; one of the best prunes, very hardy; an abundant and uniform bearer. Thriftiest prune tree extant. Fruit dried—golden, waxy, rich, very best.

FIGS.

Having frequent calls for them, will keep a limited stock. Nice three feet trees of *Black Ischia*, almost black when ripe, red flesh, sweet and luscious; called hardy.

WHITE ISCHIA—similar to above, differing in color.

NUT TREES.

ALMOND—soft shell.

“ —hard shell.

WALNUT—American Black.

“ —English.

CHESTNUT—American Sweet.

“ —Spanish.

“ —Japan Mammoth.

Is being much sought in our Sound country. Trees near Lakeview have borne many crops of first class mature nuts. Have sold to parties in Whatcom County to plant two acres, and Greenfield Bros., Slaughter, one acre.

SHELLBARK HICKORY—three to four feet trees.

PECAN—two year trees.

MULBERRY—Downing; considered the best.

GRAPES.

Grapes are the most delicious fruit and their value is well understood. They should be cultivated wherever they can be grown with even tolerable success. In properly selected locations, the grape does very well here, and the more they are cultivated, the more acclimated they will become, producing more abundantly every year, in quantity and quality. The soil for the grape should be dry, when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked, and well manured, always bearing in mind, that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

Here again Yakima Valley asserts a point, showing a diversity of climate, that commends itself to the lovers, as all are, of one of the most ancient and popular fruits in cultivation. All the hardy American and some of the hardiest for eign varieties thrive, and yield a bountiful harvest, to the always thrifty vineyardist. Will have for fall 50,000 vines, a selection of the very best American hardy sorts.

BRIGHTON—a cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; it gives the best of satisfaction; bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red, flesh sweet, tender and of highest quality; ripens one week earlier than Delaware.

CONCORD—bunches large, grape large, purplish black, very good and does very well; hardy and early.

DELAWARE—this is the finest, highest flavored and most delicious of all native grapes, and should be in every collection; bunches small, compact, berries rather small, skin thin, light red, flesh very juicy and sweet, vine hardy; ripens early.

LADY—said to be a seedling of Concord, bunches medium, berry medium to large, thin skin, color light greenish yellow with white bloom, tender, sweet, vine hardy, vigorous.

MORE'S EARLY—bunch large, berry round, large, color black, with a heavy blue bloom, quality better than Concord, and ripens three weeks before it; vine exceedingly hardy and healthy.

POCKLINGTON—large, light, golden yellow, early.

WORDEN—fine large grape, earlier than Concord.

WILDER—very large, black, sweet, quite early.

NIAGARA—first class white, grape, doing splendid here, early.

VERDEL—white, foreign, hardy.

FERREA—Black, “ “

CURRENTS.

The currant is easily raised and bears well, even without much care, but with good culture produces abundantly. It is hardy everywhere and is universally esteemed. The fruit always finds a ready market at a fair price. The plants adapt themselves to any kind of soil, yet no kind of fruit responds more quickly to manure and tillage, showing by increased size and amount the result of gener-

ous treatment. By judicious pruning the plant can be kept in good bearing condition a long time each year. The old wood which has formed for several years should be cut out, which by cutting back the younger wood moderately strong bearing stem can be maintained. I here offer some choice, select varieties, those that have upon trial here proved well adapted to this climate.

RED VARIETIES.

CHERRY—the largest of the red currant, fruit of large size, deep red, rather acid, bunches short, plants erect, vigorous and productive. 40,000.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—a new variety claimed to be more productive than any other red currant. Said to be a cross between the Cherry and Victoria, producing large berries and with long bunches. Said to be less acid than the Cherry currant; color nice red. 40,000.

VICTORIA—a celebrated late variety, fruit large, bright red, bunches long, plant spreading and very productive.

WHITE.

WHITE GRAPE—the finest white currant, fruit very large, yellowish white, mild acid, excellent, bunches long, moderate grower, very productive. 20,000.

BLACK.

BLACK NAPLES—the finest black currant, fruit very large, black, bunches medium; plant moderate grower, very productive, esteemed for jellies, etc.

CHAMPION (New)—black currant, fruited with me last year; grows in clusters, is larger and finer flavored than Black Naples; worthy a trial by lovers of this class.

THE CRANDALL,—black currant comes most highly recommended. The following is description given by an Eastern nurseryman:

A very important new fruit. It attains a height of seven to nine feet, branching freely, shoots often growing four or five feet in one season. It bears an enormous crop every year of large black fruit the size of a grape, which are in quality entirely unlike any other black currant, as it has none of the odor or disagreeable flavor common to black sorts. On the contrary, its quality is very fine indeed, and is not excelled for cooking in any form, either for pies, jam or jelly. Its flavor is that of the Sweet Currant combined with the acid of the Cherry currant. It commences to bear the second year from cuttings, and will yield a big crop in proportion to its size. It begins to ripen the middle of July and continues to the middle of August. Fruit hangs to the branches for a long time after ripening. The currant worm does not infest this sort, and it is, in fact, entirely exempt from all insect ravages. It is perfectly hardy, and will stand the most severe climate without a particle of injury in any respect.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires about the same cultivation as the currant. It thrives best on rich soil, deep and rather cool than otherwise. Some English varieties are subject to mildew. A good method to prevent this is to mulch five or six inches deep with straw or coarse manure; the ground must be drained well when this method is applied, or it will grow worse by it. The American varieties are seldom affected with mildew. The following are selected varieties:

- CHAMPION—an Oregon seedling, claimed as one of the best American varieties, being very large, smooth, whitish, excellent, plant vigorous and very productive, free from mildew. This berry increases in popularity the more it is known and cultivated; very valuable for market.
- CRYSTAL—is a little larger, sweeter when ripe, fully as prolific, almost transparent when ripe, and cannot be excelled by any.
- DOWNING—very large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use, bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.
- INDUSTRY—this is said to be the best English gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, a great cropper, and as yet has shown no signs of mildew. The berries are of the largest size, dark red and hairy, rich and agreeable. Three-year vines.
- CROWN BOB—Eng. red, oblong, hairy, very large.
- WHITE SMITH—Eng., white, smooth, a first-class berry; shape and color of Puyallup Mammoth, two-thirds the size.
- PUYALLUP MAMMOTH—is on deck again, after a year's rest, to recuperate stock; the biggest, the *best* gooseberry; stock still limited, but think enough to go 'round in small lots.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., January 2, 1891.

J. M. OGLE,

Slaughter, Wash.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 25th December, in reference to Puyallup Mammoth gooseberry, at hand.

I consider it the finest and largest gooseberry in cultivation.

I sold the past season in the Chicago and Minneapolis markets for \$5 to \$6 per bushel, when Downing and others sold for \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

No plants to sell.

Yours truly,

PHIL. STRUBLER.

The Puyallup Mammoth gooseberry is emphatically a Washington production, having been found growing in the woods in the suburbs of Puyallup, the noted hop center for the Pacific coast, and introduced by me first in the year 1888, since when I could not produce one where I could have sold 100.

The Market for Gooseberries.

I have made inquiries in regard to the market for gooseberries. One of our grocers assures me that he did not receive over three bushels this year, and that he could have sold over fifty bushels in Geneva if he had had them. He also says that the market in Philadelphia has been steady at from five to six cents a pound, and this year was six cents. I also made inquiry of the Geneva Preserving Co., the manager of which assured me that he had no price for them because none had been offered.—*Peter Collier, Experiment Station, Geneva.*

I have 100,000 to offer for fall of 1893 of the different varieties.

BLACKBERRIES.

This delicious, wholesome and valuable fruit should find a place for its growth in every garden. I know of no country where the blackberry does so well as in the western part of Washington. Where the timber is burnt in the woods,

and the sun's rays can strike the earth, the wild blackberry produces wonderfully. The varieties that I have here selected produce abundantly on most any soil that is not too wet.

EVERGREEN—this is a new variety of great merit. The wood is like that of a grapevine and always green; the vine grows and spreads wonderfully and needs training; two or three of these vines, when three years old, properly trained and cultivated, will supply a family in fruit. I have seen berries on the vine in October. Berry, large and sweet; the vine will mature its fruit in hot weather, when the Lawton and other varieties blight, dry up and fall off. *Washington Farmer* Jan. 1st, 1892, says of the above:

“The Evergreen blackberry is the most prolific small fruit grown in Western Washington. It is in bearing from midsummer until December. Often eight and ten bushel of fruit is gathered from a single vine which will cover from 12 to 15 square feet of surface.”

LAWTON—a popular and well known variety, large and very productive, one of the best.

KITTATINNY—commences to ripen after the Wilson Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in every respect than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.

LUCRETIA (DEWBERRY)—this is a new and decided acquisition, literally loaded down with fruit in its season, of large size and superior flavor, vine very hardy; propagated from the tips like the raspberry and strawberry; never sprouts. I have also the Early Harvest.

ERIE—a new berry of largest size; almost round.

The Meade Blackberry from E. C. Meade, the venerable hop-grower of Sumner, Wash., a coreless, melting sweet berry of large size; ripening from August to November, upright grown, second to no other. Mr. Meade writes me of it:

“The Meade Blackberry will yield five times as much to the acre as either the Kittatinny or Lawton, and is preferred in market to either of those kinds as fruit.
E. C. MEADE, Sumner.”

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit grows exceedingly well here and comes just after strawberries, and, when properly cultivated, is quite profitable; plant on good soil. Manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. Pinch back the cane when four feet high, and prune off the lateral limbs within twelve or eighteen inches of cane in spring. A good plan is to stake the canes to hold them upright.

RED VARIETIES.

ANTWERP (RED ENGLISH)—of large size, high flavor, and exceedingly prolific, vigorous plants.

TURNER—very early and large, red.

CUTHBERT—a variety of the greatest excellence, one of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy, canes tall and vigorous, berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, can be shipped hundreds of miles without injury; moderately early.

MARLBORO—new, earliest, red, large size.

GOLDEN QUEEN—new, yellow, very sweet.

GREGG—black, largest size, late.

JOHNSTON—best, early, black.

EARHEART—everbearing, black, said to produce continuously from first ripening till frost.

SHAFFER'S COLLOSSAL—largest cap variety.

WINE BERRY—of this wonderful new raspberry the introducer says: "The fruit is of a large size, rich red in color and good quality, early ripening. Our experience with this berry has been highly pleasing. In the spring of 1889 we set out 1,000 small plants which started at once and commenced fruiting the same season, while in 1890 the plants were one mass of fruit of rich wine color, indeed, the fruit hung on so full almost hiding the foliage. It is perfectly hardy, and is, without a question, the best red raspberry yet introduced. We will predict, where once grown, the other red sorts will be discarded.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruit in the month of May comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profit which may result from its cultivation when properly conducted is enough to satisfy the highest expectation.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November in good ground deeply worked and manure well rotted; bone dust is excellent. Common kinds are

IRONCLAD, JAS. VICK, WILSON, SHARPLESS, MONARCH, JUMBO, FINCH'S PROLIFIC, LIDA, ITASCA, BELMONT.

Above being finest of old kinds; all good.

JESSIE, BUBACH No. 5 and EVERBEARING—are worthy of first place.

CRESCENT SEEDLING—one of the best bearers.

PARKER EARLE, WARFIELD and PINE APPLE—these last three are new with me, but have a reputation classing them in the front rank.

MICHEL'S EARLY—claimed to be the earliest, and with all a first-class market berry. \$1 per dozen; \$3 per 100.

DEW—the great attraction at the Exposition, Tacoma, last fall, being loaded in October with large size berries. Have but a few at \$2 per dozen.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruit in the garden, as it affords the earliest materials for pies and tarts and continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in deep, rich soil.

LINNEÆUS—large, early, tender and fine, very best of all; two year plants.

VICTORIA—ranker, coarser, heavier and a greater yielder than the former; one and two years.

ASPARAGUS.

To make good asparagus beds, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loam soil to which add a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two year old or one year old strong roots, and for garden set in rows eighteen to twenty inches in row.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—the best in use, tender and excellent, two year roots.

HORSE RADISH.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

Distance, 1 foot apart each way	No. of plants, 43,560
2 feet	10,890
3 "	4,840
4 "	2,722
5 "	1,742
6 "	1,210
7 "	888
8 "	680
9 "	537
10 "	435
12 "	302
14 "	222
15 "	193
16 "	176
18 "	134
20 "	108
25 "	69
30 "	48
35 "	35
40 "	27

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

NEWS OF PUYALLUP.

Remarkable Growth of Fruit and Flowers.

PUYALLUP, July 9, '91—[Special]—J. M. Ogle, proprietor of the Puyallup nursery situated at Slaughter, has probably one of the most northerly nurseries known. He has just gotten out at great expense a most unique letter head with a sketch of Mt. Rainier in the center and a section of the map of this country showing the Sound, British Columbia, Pacific Ocean and the Columbia river with the parallels of latitude on one side and also a section of the same latitude on the Eastern coast which gives Canada, the mouth of the St. Lawrence, New Brunswick, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia and Maine on the opposite side. Thus showing that the Puyallup nursery is situated according to latitude the same as the most northern point of the state of Maine.

Mr. Ogle is preparing a fine exhibit for the coming exposition in Tacoma. He will compete with Mrs. Mann and Mrs. McCoy, both of Tacoma. Mr. Ogle will show beside the regulation fruits, flowers and vegetables capable of being grown either in the open air or green house in this climate, the largest gooseberries grown on this continent and the largest cherries known, five of which, lying side by side in a jar, measure six inches; also the finest lot of ornamental shrubs ever seen in the Northwest from foreign lands, especially Japan, one of them being Japanese lilies blooming from May to December, and dwarf maples of all colors and having the margin of the leaves fancifully cut, some varieties being similar to ferns and the most brilliant coloring. One especially noted was about three feet high, the leaves a light golden yellow, being much handsomer than the maple after being nipped by the frost as these leaves are all perfect.

DEMING, Wash., Nov. 21, 1891.

J. M. OGLE,

Dear Sir:—Received the trees all right. They are first-class; the best I have ever seen shipped into this valley.

Yours respectfully,

MR. AND MRS. J. W. GILMORE.

ROSES, ROSES.

I keep annually changing my list of roses, selecting the varieties calculated to give the very best satisfaction. What I offer for this fall is the cream of all. Any one doubting it, come round and be convinced—any time from May to December—all shades of color from the most chaste—pure white, to the darkest colored of all—the Black Prince. You should by all means adorn your homes with these beautiful flowers. There is no greater refining influence in nature than that inspired in the cultivation of the beautiful shrubs and flowers. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flowers.

PAUL NEYRON—hybrid, perpetual, very large, dark rose color.

SAFFANO—bronze copper, large and full. (Tea rose.)

*SEVEN SISTERS—purplish crimson and pink, moderately hardy. (Climbing rose.)

*GLORI-DE-DIJOHN—creamy yellow, deepening at the center, large and exceedingly fine; splendid rose.

LA FRANCE—delicate pale peach, exquisitely fragrant, exceedingly fine.

HERMOSA—hardy, pink, always in bloom.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—brilliant crimson scarlet, very showy.

PEARL OF THE GARDEN—clear golden yellow, very large, one of the finest roses extant.

*REVE D'OR—orange yellow, full and sweet, ever-bloomer.

THE BRIDE—without doubt the finest white rose out, large size; free bloomer.

PAPA GONTIER—magnificent red tea.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—very large and double, deep rose.

WM. FRANCIS BENNETT—buds long pointed, color rich, glowing crimson.

SUNSET—amber or salmon.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—carmine.

MAD. CHA. WOODS—rosy carmine.

*PRINCESS MARIA HENRIETTA—cherry red.

*MAD. PLANTIER—pure white, best for cemetery.

*CAROLINE GOODRICH—deep crimson.

RED MOSS.

WHITE MOSS.

*LAMARQUE—pure white.

*PRIDE OF WASHINGTON—deep amaranth.

*QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—light red.

*MARECHEL NIEL—one of the handsomest veranda roses, clear bright yellow; needs protection in winter.

(* Those thus marked are climbers.

RETAIL PRICES

— OF —

PUYALLUP NURSERY.

FALL 1892. ————— SPRING 1893.

APPLES AND CRABS—200,000.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Selected.....	\$ 30	\$ 3 00	\$20 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 feet—first-class.....	20	2 00	14 00	75 00
4 to 5 “ “.....	15	1 50	10 00	50 00
3 to 4 “ “.....	10	1 00	7 00	40 00
1 to 3 “ “.....	7	75	6 00	20 00

PEARS—50,000.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Selected—5 to 6 feet.....	\$ 50	\$ 5 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 feet—first-class.....	30	3 00	20 00	150 00
4 to 5 “ “.....	20	2 50	17 00	110 00
3 to 4 “ “.....	15	1 75	12 00	90 00
1 to 3 “ “.....	12½	1 50	10 00	50 00
Idaho, 4 to 5 feet—first-class.....	75	6 50	.....	.....
“ 5 to 6 “ “.....	1 00	10 00	.....	.....

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Selected.....	\$ 35	\$ 3 50	\$25 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 feet—first-class.....	25	3 00	20 00	160 00
4 to 5 “ “.....	20	2 00	15 00	125 00
3 to 4 “ “.....	15	1 75	12 50	100 00
1 to 3 “ “.....	12	1 25	9 00	75 00
Kelsay, Ogon and Boston—Selected.....	50	5 00	30 00	.....
“ “ “ 5 to 6 ft.—first-class.....	30	3 00	25 00	.....
Satsuma—Selected.....	1 00	10 00	.....	.....
“ 5 to 6 feet—first-class.....	75	6 00	.....	.....

CHERRIES—50,000.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Selected.....	\$ 50	\$ 5 00	\$25 00	\$.....
5 to 6 feet—first-class.....	30	3 00	20 00	175 00
4 to 5 “ “.....	25	2 00	16 00	150 00
3 to 4 “ “.....	20	1 75	13 50	25 00
1 to 3 “ “.....	12	1 00	8 00	60 00

PEACHES—30,000.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Selected	\$ 30	\$ 3 00	\$25 00	\$.....
5 to 6 feet—first-class	25	2 75	20 00	175 00
4 to 5 " "	20	2 25	16 00	125 00
3 to 4 " "	15	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 to 3 " "	10	1 00	6 00	50 00

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.

Standard kinds same as peaches.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Bungoume, 5 to 6 feet	\$ 1 00	\$10 00	\$.....	\$.....
Golddust, 5 to 6 feet	1 00	10 00	.....	.....

QUINCES.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Selected	\$ 50	\$ 5 00	\$.....	\$.....
4 to 5 feet—first-class	30	3 00	.....	.....
3 to 4 " "	25	2 50	.....	.....

FIGS.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
3 to 4 feet—first-class	\$ 50	\$ 5 00	\$.....	\$.....

NUT TREES.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Almond, H. & S. shell, 5 to 6 feet—first-class. \$	30	\$ 3 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " " 4 to 5 " "	25	2 50	.....	.....
Chestnut, American Sweet, 4 to 5 feet "	25	2 50	.....	.....
" Spanish " 4 to 5 " "	25	2 50	.....	.....
" Japan " 4 to 5 " "	50	5 00	.....	.....
" " " 3 to 4 " "	40	4 00	.....	.....
Walnut, American Black, 6 to 8 " "	50	5 00	.....	.....
" " " 5 to 6 " "	30	3 00	.....	.....
" " " 1 yr. " "	10	1 00	8 00	50 00
" English 5 to 6 " "	50	5 00	.....	.....
" " 4 to 5 " "	30	3 00	.....	.....
" " 1 yr., fine " "	10	1 00	8 00	50 00
" " Dwf. " " Perafatious "	15	1 25	10 00	75 00
Pecan, 2 to 3 feet " "	25	2 50	.....	.....
Hickory, 4 to 5 " "	50	5 00	.....	.....
Mulberry, Downing, 5 to 6 " "	50	5 00	.....	.....
" Russian, 5 to 6 " "	30	3 00	.....	.....

GRAPES—AMERICAN, HARDY, EARLY.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Selected	\$ 25	\$ 2 00	\$.....	\$.....
First-class	15	1 50	.....	.....
Smaller, good roots	10	75	6 00	50 00

CURRANTS—100,000.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Cherry and common kinds	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Selected	15	1 00	5 00	45 00
First-class	12	75	4 00	35 00
Fay, first size	20	2 00	12 00	100 00
" second size—fine	15	1 50	9 00	75 00
Champion (new), Black	20	2 00	10 00	.....
Crandall " "	50	5 00	.....	.....

GOOSEBERRIES—100,000 AND OVER.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Champion and Crystal—				
Selected	\$ 25	\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 45 00
Second size—fine	12	75	4 00	35 00
Downing, 2 yr	20	2 00	8 00	
“ “ 1 “	12	1 25	6 00	
Crown Bob, Industry and White Smith English 3 year	50	5 00	20 00	
Puyallup Mammoth—selected	1 00	10 00	75 00	
“ “ first-class	75	8 00	60 00	

BLACKBERRIES.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Lawton and Kittatinny	\$ 10	\$ 50	\$ 3 00	\$ 25 00
Erie, Early Harvest, Evergreen and Lucretia... ..	12½	75	4 00	30 00
Meade (New).....	20	1 50	7 00	50 00

RASPBERRIES.

	FACH.	12	100	1000
Common kinds.....	\$ 5	\$ 50	\$ 2 00	15 00
Marlboro and Golden Queen .....	.10	75	3 00	20 00
Gregg and Johnson's Sweet.....	10	75	3 00	20 00
Shaffer's Colossal Black Cap.	15	1 00	4 00	30 00
Earhart's Everbearing Cap	20	1 00	5 00	40 00
Japan Wine-berry (red)	50	5 00		

STRAWBERRIES.

	FACH.	12	100	1000
Common kinds.....	\$ 05	\$ 25	\$ 1 00	
Jessie, Bubach and Everbearing	10	50	1 50	
Warfield, Pine-apple and Parker Earle	12½	1 25	4 00	

RHUBARB—LINNAEUS AND VICTORIA.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
One year, first class, largest.....	\$ 15	\$ 1 00	\$ 4 00	
“ second “ smaller	05	50	3 00	
Asparagus, Conover's, two years.....	05	50	1 00	8 00
Horse-radish cuttings.....	05	50	1 00	5 00

ROSES.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
One and two years, 15 to 20 inches, nice ones..	\$ 25	\$ 3 00	\$	\$
“ “ 2 to 3 feet, very fine.....	50	5 00		
“ “ tree roses	1 50	15 00		

VINES AND CREEPERS.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
English Ivy	\$ 50	\$ 4 00	\$	\$
Ampelopsis Veitchii, or American Ivy, three years	50	4 00		
Honeysuckle, common	30	3 00		
“ Tartarian, or upright, choice	50	4 00		
Wisteria, white	50	4 00		
“ purple	30	3 00		
Ivy, marble-leaved, two year	50	4 00		
“ silver “ “	50	4 00		

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Myrtle, common, three years.....	30	3 00	.....	.....
Clematis Coccinnia	40	4 00	.....	.....
" Flamula	40	4 00	.....	.....
" Jackmini	50	5 00	.....	.....
" Vitticelli	40	4 00	.....	.....
" Crispa.....	40	4 00	.....	.....
" Periploca (silk vine).....	50	5 00	.....	.....
Hop vines.....	25	2 00	1 00	6 00

EVERGREENS.

Of which I have a large stock, are small, young and thrifty,—best size and age for transplanting and surest to grow, besides they are cheaper than if older, where they have to be kept longer making them more expensive.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Juniper, Irish, three feet.....	\$ 1 00	\$10 00	\$.....	\$.....
" " two ".....	75	6 00	.....	.....
" " one ".....	50	6 50	.....	.....
Arbor Vitæ, golden, two feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
" " one ".....	25	3 00	.....	.....
" Variegata, one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
Red Cedar, extra, two ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
" " one ".....	25	3 00	.....	.....
Deodora " Mt. Atlas one ".....	25	3 00	.....	.....
Retinospora Plumosa, two ".....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
" " one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
" Aurea, two ".....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
" " one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
" Squarosa, two ".....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
Thuya, Golden China, one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
" Elegantissima, one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
Thuyopsis, Glanca, one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
" Variegata, one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
Cupressus, Italian, two ".....	75	6 00	.....	.....
" " one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
" Monterey, three ".....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
" " two ".....	50	5 00	.....	.....
Yew English, " one ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
Holly " fifteen inches.....	75	6 00	.....	.....
" " twenty ".....	1 25	12 00	.....	.....
Thorn Evergreen, two feet.....	25	2 50	.....	.....
Oak " two ".....	50	4 00	.....	.....
Box, dwarf, fifteen inches.....	50	4 00	.....	.....
" " ten ".....	25	2 00	.....	.....
Mahonia, ten ".....	25	2 00	.....	.....

HEDGE PLANTS.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Privet, first size	\$ 15	\$.....	\$ 8 00	\$ 60 00
" second size.....	10	.....	6 00	40 00
" third ".....	8	.....	4 00	30 00
Monterey Cypress, 2 feet.....	25	.....	10 00	.....
" " I ".....	15	.....	6 00	50 00
Hedge Thorn, English, 3 yr.....	10	.....	5 00	30 00
Box Dwf., 19 in.....	10	.....	6 00	.....

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

		EACH.	12	100	1000
Altheas, double, white and red, 2 feet		\$ 30	\$ 3 00	\$.....	\$.....
Almond, " " " 2 "		30	3 00		
Broom, Yellow Spanish, 2 "		25	2 00		
Calacanthus (sweet smelling) shrub, 2 feet		50	4 00		
Deutzia Crenata Plena, 2 "		25	2 00		
Hydrangea P Grand, 2 "		50	5 00		
" " " 15 in.		25	2 50		
Lilac, white, 3 feet		50	5 00		
" " " 2 "		25	2 50		
" purple, 3 "		50	5 00		
" " " 2 "		25	2 50		
Quince--Japan, 2 "		25	2 50		
Laburnum or Golden Chain, 5 to 6 feet		50	5 00		
Purple Fringe, 4 to 5 "		50	5 00		
Wigelia, rose-flowered, 3 "		50	4 00		
" variegated, 2 "		50	4 00		
Thorn, double red, 5 to 6 "		1 00	10 00		
" " " 3 to 5 "		50	4 00		
" " white, 5 to 6 "		1 00	10 00		
Snowball, 2 to 3 "		50	4 00		
" " " 15 to 20 in.		25	3 00		
Sumach, Venetian, 3 feet		50	5 00		
Elder, golden leaved, 2 "		50	5 00		
Spireas, 3 varieties, 3 "		30	3 00		
Pomegranate, 3 "		50	4 00		
Tree Honeysuckle, 5 to 6 "		50	5 00		

DECIDUOUS TREES.

		EACH.	12	100	1000
Birch, European white, 5 to 6 feet		\$ 50	\$ 4 00	\$.....	\$.....
" cut-leaved, weeping, 5 to 6 "		1 00	10 00		
Catalpa, hardy, 5 to 6 "		50	5 00		
Horse Chestnut, 5 to 6 "		1 50	12 00		
" " " 2 to 3 "		50	5 00		
Larch, European, 5 to 6 "		1 00	10 00		
" " " 2 to 3 "		25	3 00		
Ash, mountain, 8 to 10 "		1 00	10 00		
" " " 6 to 8 "		75	8 00		
" " " 3 to 4 "		25	3 00		
" white, 5 to 6 "		50	5 00		
Linden, European, 5 to 6 "		50	5 00		
Red-bud, 5 to 6 "		50	5 00		
Oak, Mossy-cup, 2 to 3 "		25	2 00		
" scarlet, 2 to 3 "		25	2 00		
" pyramidal, 2 to 3 "		25	2 00		
" evergreen, 2 to 3 "		50	4 00		
Sycamore, 5 to 6 "		50	5 00		
Maple, silver, 8 to 10 "		1 00	10 00		
" " " 6 to 8 "		50	5 00		
" box elder, 8 to 10 "		1 00	8 00		
" sugar, 8 to 10 "		1 00	8 00		
Tulip tree, 5 to 6 "		50	4 00		
Sycamore, 6 to 8 "		1 00	8 00		
Paulownia Imperialis, 6 to 8 "		1 00	8 00		
Texas Umbrella, 5 to 6 "		1 00	10 00		

Use the P. S. D. B. & P. Co's Fertilizer. See "ad."

LILIES AND OTHER BULBS.

Tacoma News, October 10, says: Western Washington has gained the name of producing roses in the open air every month in the year, and soon she will have the same reputation in regard to lilies. J. M. Ogle, of Slaughter, from eight different varieties, keeps them blooming from May to November.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Lilium Auratum, largest of all golden branded,	\$ 50	\$ 5 00	\$.....	\$.....
“ Rubrum, rose spotted	40	4 00	.....	.....
Speciosum Album, pure white	50	5 00	.....	.....
Harrisii	40	4 00	.....	.....
Lily of the Valley	10	5 00	.....	.....
Gladioli, mixed, all colors	10	75	.....	.....
Hyacinths, double, red, blue, white and yellow	15	1 50	.....	.....
“ single, four colors, each separate	15	1 50	.....	.....
Tulip, unnamed, all colors	10	75	.....	.....
Crown Imperial	50	5 00	.....	.....
Crocus, all colors mixed	5	30	.....	.....
Pæony, Herbaceous	25	2 50	.....	.....
Diletra, Bleeding Heart	50	4 00	.....	.....
Yucca Fillamentosa	25	2 50	.....	.....
Holly-Hocks, double, finest colors	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dahlias, six choicest colors	20	2 00	.....	.....
Musa Ensete	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Calladium Esculenteum	50	.....	.....	.....
“ fancy leaved	50	.....	.....	.....
Amaryllis, Johnsonii	50	5 00	.....	.....
Tube Rose, pearl	15	1 00	.....	.....
Cannas, Crozy's	30	3 00	.....	.....

CARNATIONS, BLOOMING PLANTS.

Deep red, white, yellow and pink, solid colors.

	EACH.	12	100	1000
Flowers of largest size	\$ 25	\$ 2 50	\$.....	\$.....
Holly-Hocks, two year roots, double, all colors	25	2 50	.....	.....
Sweet Williams, mixed colors, large clumps	25	2 50	.....	.....

I. N. Munsey, editor of the Pasco *Headlight*, was in Slaughter last week, and upon his return home wrote the following concerning our town and some of its citizens:

“The town of Slaughter has grown wonderfully during the past year and is still growing. Filled with a pushing, energetic people as she is, guarantees a rapid growth. We are glad to know that many of our old friends have prospered there, among whom are Dr. L. W. Ballard, who is now vice-president of the First National Bank of the town; Mr. J. M. Ogle, the nurseryman, one who has made his business a success, thereby deserving special mention by those who love advancement and improvement, especially in the fruit line. Mr. Ogle takes a delight in searching for and giving the very best fruits of every kind to his customers. He has been fortunate enough to secure some varieties that will astonish the world, and by which his name will live after his work is done here.”

Mr. S. C. Espey, 1211 Howell St., Seattle, is my general agent for King, Kitsap and all counties north of Seattle.

D. Motter, Winlock, Lewis Co., is general agent for Lewis, Cowlitz and Clarke counties.

Use the P. S. D. B. & P. Co's Fertilizer. See “ad.”

READ THIS NOTICE.

Anyone *claiming* to be my agent, that cannot show certificate of 1892 date with my signature attached, is a *fraud*, and will be dealt with as such if I can get their name and address.

Please notify me and aid justice both in protecting yourselves and me. Any agent of *Puyallup Nursery* will cheerfully show his papers.

We call the attention of our readers to the long established and reliable Puyallup Nursery and Floral Gardens, of which Mr. J. M. Ogle is founder and proprietor. All parties in search of fruit trees and select flowering plants true to name, can depend with certainty upon Mr. Ogle's stock. His nursery has no superior in the State.—*Washington Farmer, Sept. 24, 1891.*

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Don't go elsewhere to be cheated, but come to Puyallup Nursery or send for new list and prices free to

J. M. OGLE,

P. O. Box 191, Puyallup, Wash.; or

P. O. Box 373, North Yakima, Wash.

N. B.—A neat little pamphlet of 28 pages given free with every order amounting to \$5 or more. Entitled, "HOW TO PLANT A PLACE."

J. M. O.



INSECTICIDES.**RÉMÉDIES.**

D. M. Jéssée, of Walla Walla, Wash., who has been elected State Fruit Pest Inspector, by the Board of Horticulture, gives the following remedy which has proven by experience to be effectual in destroying all insects and fruit pests thus far known. This will hereafter be known as

"SOLUTION NO. I."

For summer spraying: Take two gallons of water, put into this one pound sulphur, one pound concentrated lye; boil for two hours, then add one-half gallon fish oil; boil until it makes a hard soap; add one-half gallon kerosene oil, stir well and boil a few minutes. Add to this twenty-five gallons cold water. For winter spraying double all the ingredients for the amount of water used.

This solution, with a sprayer, will be effective in destroying the Aphis.

WHALE OIL SOAP AND KEROSENE.

The following formula is from the Department of Agriculture, Washington: "Take two pounds of common or whale oil soap, one gallon water; heat this solution and add it boiling hot to two gallons kerosene oil; churn this mixture by means of a force pump for ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream, which thickens on cooling, and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. Dilute before using, one part of the emulsion to nine parts of cold water."

TOBACCO AND SOAP.

"Take five pounds of leaf tobacco and boil it from two to three hours in twenty gallons of water. Take one gallon of common soft soap and boil it in ten gallons of water until thoroughly mixed; add the two together and strain."

Apply any of these mixtures by means of a spray pump as soon as the eggs begin to hatch, and continue the treatment as long as there is one Aphis to be found.

FERTILIZER.

From P. S. D. B. & P. R'y Co., at Puyallup. The best commercial fertilizer to be had for the money, as the quality is the best, and prices lower than same article can be had from any other source. A home production.

Can furnish in any quantity from a 100-lb. sack to a car-load. Price at Puyallup or North Yakima, purchaser paying freight, \$2 per 100-lb. sack; \$30 per ton. Write for prices on car-loads to


J. M. OGLE.

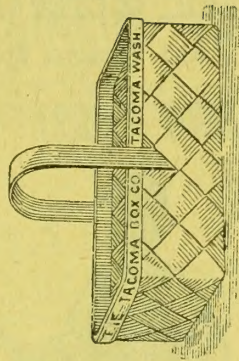
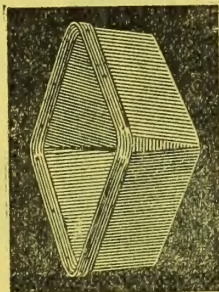
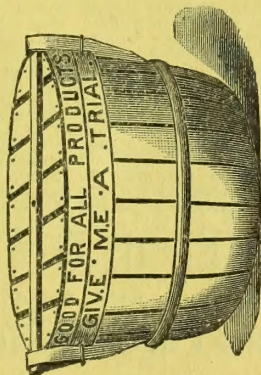
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Field Force Pumps Quassiaene!

And Vermorel Sprayers.

Highly recommended by Prof. C. V. Riley U. S. Entomologist and everyone else. Over 225 sold throughout the Puyallup and White River valleys this season.

FIELD FORCE PUMPS AND VERMOREL SPRAYERS



FIELD FORCE PUMPS AND VERMOREL SPRAYERS

THE "LITTLE GEM" SPRAYING PUMP,

Represented in above cut is made entirely of brass. The large capacity of the air-chamber and length of cylinder, together with the power of the inflating valve, enables it to throw a continuous steady stream fifty feet, or a steady spray for thirty seconds or more after the operator stops pumping. This Pump is neat in designs, very compact, strong and durable, nothing liable to get out of repair or wear out that could not be replaced at a cost of a few cents. The entire weight of the pump is 4 lbs. When boxed ready for shipment 7 lbs. The price, with both nozzles, including an iron stirrup for holding it firmly in the pail with the foot, is \$6.00. Without the Vermorel nozzle, \$4.50. The Vermorel nozzle used with this Pump is made especially for it, and cannot be used with other fittings or connections. Any length of hose can be added at 15 cents per foot.

F. SHUTE & CO.,

KENT, WASH.,

Gen'l Agents Pacific Coast.

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NON-POISONOUS.

The Greatest Insecticide of the Age!

Kills Everything Excepting the Foliage!

Composed of Pure Whale-oil Soap and Extract of Quassia Wood.

NO BOILING OR LABOR OF ANY KIND REQUIRED TO PREPARE FOR USE.

Saves time, which is money, and temper, which is long life, and is cheaper than the crude materials. Two quarts or four pounds of Quassiaene equals eight pounds of best whale-oil soap and ten pounds best Quassia Chips.

Comes in 16-lb (two gallon) cans, \$4.00 per can.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Take one quart Quassiaene, mix with a little hot or warm water, pour same into fifty gallons of cold water. *Mix well*, by putting spray nozzle of pump into same and pumping until fully mixed, when it is ready for use.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The following parties have testified and found that Quassiaene will kill any insects and not injure foliage, viz.: Capt. J. J. Crow, L. A. Dow, P. Ham, J. G. Jones & Co., Kent; J. T. Stewart & Son, Alex. Matthews, Geo. Roberts, and Geo. Marshall, Puyallup; W. H. Boothroyd, Tacoma, Wash.

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APPLES, PEARS

And many other kinds of fruit can be MOST PERFECTLY PRESERVED for an indefinite period in our storage rooms at a very moderate cost. By storing with us, fruit growers may dictate when they shall market their fruits, and will be able to realize better average prices than ever before.

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Crescent Creamery and Northfield Brands of BUTTER and CHEESE.

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This is not inferior to any in the world. We prepare it for any and all kinds
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afford to do without it. It will double the yield, and net
you 500 per cent. returns on the investments.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZER.

Total Phosphoric, -	9.30 per c		Soluble Phosphoric Acid - 5.60 per c
			Reverted Phosphoric Acid 2.81 per c
			Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, 0.89 per c
			Total available Phosphoric
			Acid, , - - - 8.41 per c
Sulphur Acid, -	9.50 per c		
Lime -	8.95 per c		
Magnesia -	1.47 per c		
Potash -	1.09 per c		
Silica and Oxide of Iron, traces			
Organic Matter Nitrogenous			
Substances and Ammoniacal		Containing Nitrogen -	7.00 per c
Compounds, -	5.58 per c	Equivalent to Ammonia,	8.50 per c
Water and loss -	12.10 per c		
	100.00 per c		

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