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Indexed

1894 (3)

Thirty-Ninth Year..



WE AIM TO PLEASE
AND SELDOM MISS.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE BEST AND
PROVED VARIETIES OF

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Apples</i> | <i>Raspberries</i> | <i>Clematis</i> |
| <i>Crab Apples</i> | <i>Blackberries</i> | <i>Roses</i> |
| <i>Cherries</i> | <i>Dewberries</i> | <i>Hardy Perennials</i> |
| <i>Pears</i> | <i>Strawberries</i> | <i>Iris</i> |
| <i>Plums</i> | <i>Ornamental Trees</i> | <i>Peonies</i> |
| <i>Grapes</i> | <i>Weeping Trees</i> | <i>Phloxes</i> |
| <i>Currants</i> | <i>Hardy Shrubs</i> | <i>Lilies</i> |
| <i>Gooseberries</i> | <i>Climbing Plants</i> | <i>Hardy Bulbs</i> |
| <i>Greenhouse and Bedding Plants</i> | | |

*Early Richmond Cherries Grafted on Morello, a
Specialty*

... OF ...

Klehm's Nurseries

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Cook County . . .

ILLINOIS

Prompt and Faithful Attention Given
To all Orders—Large or small.



Leading Specialties...

Apples, Pears, Early Richmond Cherries grafted
on Morello Stock, Plums, Concord Grapes,
Currants, Gooseberries, Cuthbert Raspberries,
Snyder Blackberries, Wilson Strawberries, Orna-
mental Trees, Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs,
Climbing Plants, Clematis, Honeysuckles, Moss
Roses, Hybrid Perpetual Roses, Hardy Perennial
Plants, Iris, Larkspur Formosum, Peonies, Poppy,
Lilies, Hardy Bulbs.





Introductory.

NOT in a spirit of self-glorification, but rather to show to the people that our nursery is not in the catch-penny class, we give the following facts:

The proprietor of this establishment having been engaged in cultivating choice fruits and flowers for the market for the last thirty years, his main object is to propagate principally those kinds of trees and plants that experience has proven to be the most profitable for general cultivation in this part of the country. Having regard to the quantity and quality of fruit produced, our personal attention is given to the grafting and inoculation of trees, and to insure certainty of the kinds, scions are taken from bearing trees only.

We shall continue to propagate a large stock particularly adapted for this part of the country.

Purchasers are respectfully informed that our prices for the season are as published in the following list.

Our trees will be found to be more than usually good, and every care will be taken to insure to each of our customers perfect satisfaction.

As all trees receive injury, greater or less, in the transportation, it is the intention of the proprietor, unless otherwise ordered, that all trees shall be well packed, for which no charge shall be made excepting where large boxes must be used.

The charges for these boxes will be as following: 12x12 in., 9 ft. long, \$1.00; 16x16 in., 9 ft. long, \$1.50; 18x18 in., 9 ft. long, \$1.75; 24x24 in., 9 ft. long, \$2.00; 30x30 in., 9 ft. long, \$2.50.

The freight is to be borne by the purchaser after the trees are delivered at our station.

Our shipping facilities are unusually good, being only 22 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, where we can make connections with all the other railroads.

Terms cash, to unknown parties.

Parties interested in, or wishing to purchase trees or plants, are invited to examine our stock.

All articles after leaving our hands in good condition, are entirely at the risk

of the purchaser, and no complaint is allowed unless made within one day after the receipt of trees or plants.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Trees, plants, bulbs, etc., six at dozen rates; twenty-five at hundred rates.

The packing and shipping season usually opens here about the first of April and continues until the first of May.

In the autumn we usually commence digging and packing the fifteenth of October and continue until the freezing of the ground, say middle to end of November.

Compare our prices with others and bear in mind that our stock is grown on prairie soil, this insures good roots and hardy trees. Tender stock will not live through the winter in our Northwestern prairies, and our stock is dug with spades (and not with tree diggers) this insures all the fibre roots that can be had on the stock, and none will be found better in the country.

Do not let yourself be humbugged by tree peddlers that show you fancy colored pictures, and charge you large prices for old varieties; they only deal with you once and than you never see them again. We are always here, and can always be found with the best of references.

TO-DAY.—While you are reading this just make out a list of such trees, shrubs, vines and plants, as you desire from this catalogue and mail it to us on your first trip to the post-office. You will feel better to have them early and ready to plant just as soon as soil and weather permits.—**It don't pay to be late.**

ORDER EARLY.—It pays to order early as then you can get what you want, where you wait until late in the season you run the chance of ordering what is not on hand, having been all sold out on that particular thing some time before. If you do not know exactly what varieties you want, write us, telling us what kind of soil you have, and for what you want the fruit, for family or market, leaving the selection to us.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

WE cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations.

Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1ST. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

For Fruit Trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture.

It should be well plowed; on new fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied a year before, or by turning a crop of clover or sod.

To insure a good growth of fruit trees, the land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2ND. PLANTING.

Dig holes in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the trees to spread in their natural position, then let one person hold the tree in an upright position and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every empty space and bringing every root in contact with the soil, when the earth is about four inches above the roots, tread the soil solid with the foot and then fill the hole level with loose soil, this will prevent the soil from drying out.

Planting in the fall, bank up the soil about one foot around the trunk of the tree as the frost is very liable to injure the roots. The soil should be taken away in the spring to the level of the ground.

If trees, shrubs, etc., to be planted in lawns or parks, it is to their advantage to dig a hole about two to three feet wide and eighteen inches deep, and place a good sod upside down in the bottom of the hole and then plant them in the usual manner. Plant no deeper than they stood in the nursery.

3D. STAKING.

If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and stake; should the tree be somewhat bent, plant the crown towards the southwest as the wind will straighten out the tree.

4TH. MULCHING.

When the tree is planted, throw 6 or 7 inches of old decayed straw or hay three feet around the tree, this will keep the moisture about the roots of the tree but when trees are cultivated they need no mulching whatever.

5TH. AFTER CULTURE.

The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts the growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until at least they are of bearing size.

A crop of potatoes or vegetables may be grown between them.

Never sow grass or grain between the trees; and remember, the more you cultivate your trees the better the growth will be, and the sooner you will have the fruit.

APPLES.

The apple is the most popular and most valuable of all hardy fruits. Their value on the farm can hardly be over-estimated, and when due attention is paid to the selection of kinds suited to location, having in view kinds suited for markets you intend them for, it may be justly classed among the best for market value. They will flourish and produce well in almost any soil and situation where other crops will grow. Our stock of apple trees comprises all the leading and popular sorts, and are unsurpassed in vigor, thrift and hardiness. Apples are one of the most valuable fruits that we have, because we can use them for all purposes, and have them for nine to ten months of the year.

SUMMER APPLES.

Colton.—Medium size, color yellowish white, with a slight tint of carmine, where exposed to the sun, like the Early Harvest, but much earlier and better in quality; owing to its fine quality it sells higher than any other in the market.

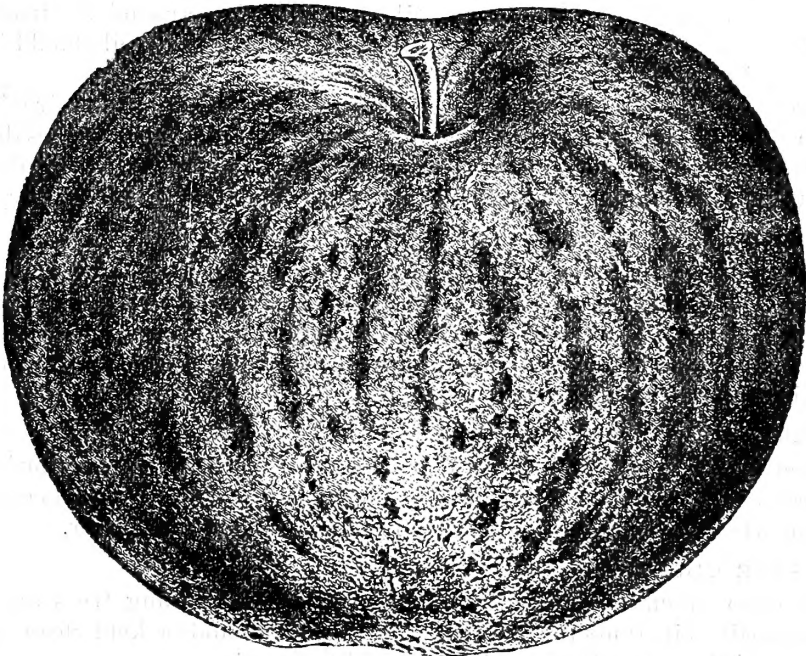
Benoni.—Medium size, roundish, oblong, red, flesh tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table, Tree a moderately erect grower, ripens through August.

Carolina Red June.—Medium size, dark red, oblong, flesh tender, juicy, very rich, valuable for the table. Middle to the end of August.

Early Strawberry.—Medium size, mostly covered with deep red, tender, almost melting, with a mild and fine flavor; tree a moderately erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden; middle to the end of August.

Red Astrachan.—Rather large, roundish, narrowed towards the eye, nearly covered with a deep crimson, moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor, very handsome, bears abundantly; ripens through August.

AUTUMN APPLES.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—A large, beautiful Russian apple, roundish, streaked red and yellow, tender, juicy and pleasant; tree a vigorous fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer; September.

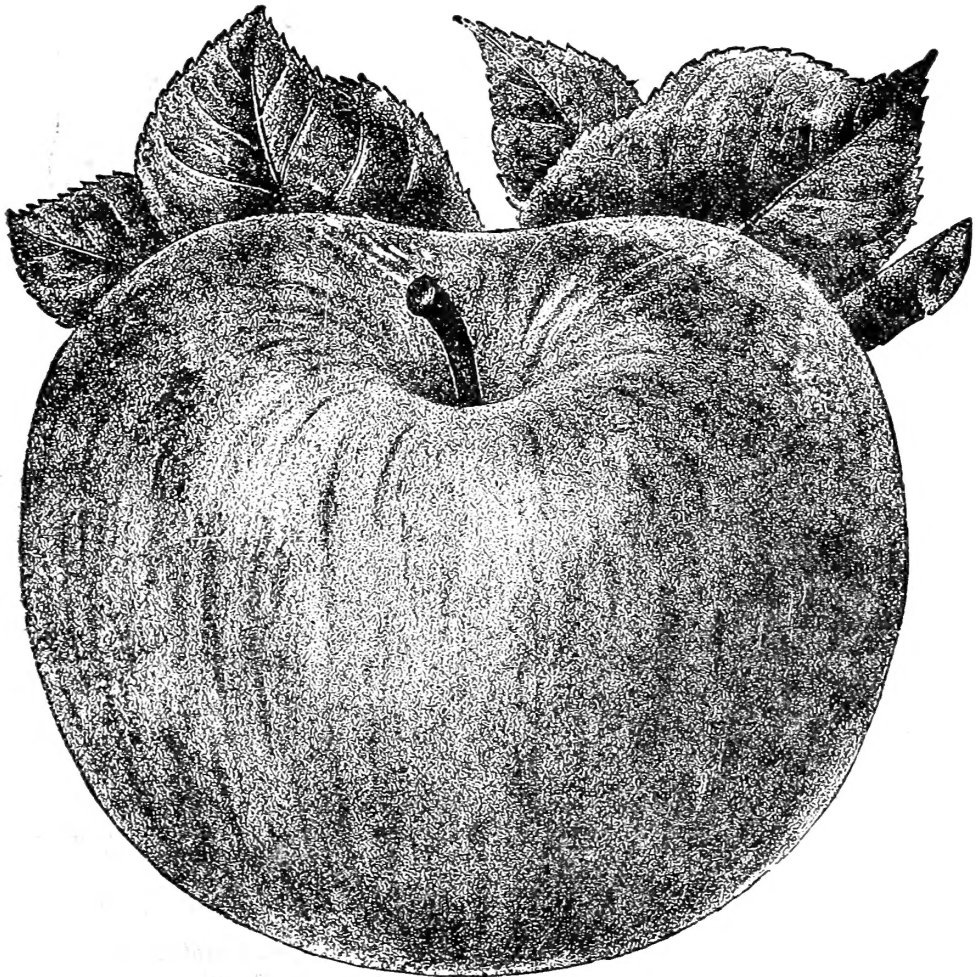
Keswick Codlin.—Large, oblong, pale yellow, sub-acid, quality fair; tree erect and very vigorous, bears when quite young, and abundantly, excellent for cooking. This apple ought to find a place in every garden.

Golden Sweet.—Large, yellow, a very fine sweet apple; tree a free grower, spreading irregular, and productive; August and September.

Leibling.—This is one of our own seedlings; it originated some twelve years ago on our place; the apple is large, fair, and very juicy, a very fine fall apple; tree a vigorous grower, and productive.

Maiden's Blush.—Medium to large, somewhat flattened, a clear lemon yellow, ground with a bright red cheek, quite acid, excellent for cooking and drying, bears very young, regularly and freely; matures first of September to last of October.

Snow or Fameuse.—A very celebrated Canada fruit which has its name from the snow-white color of its flesh; it is an excellent, productive autumn apple; it is especially valuable for the finest dessert fruit; flesh remarkably white, tender, juicy, and a slight perfume; tree vigorous with dark wood.



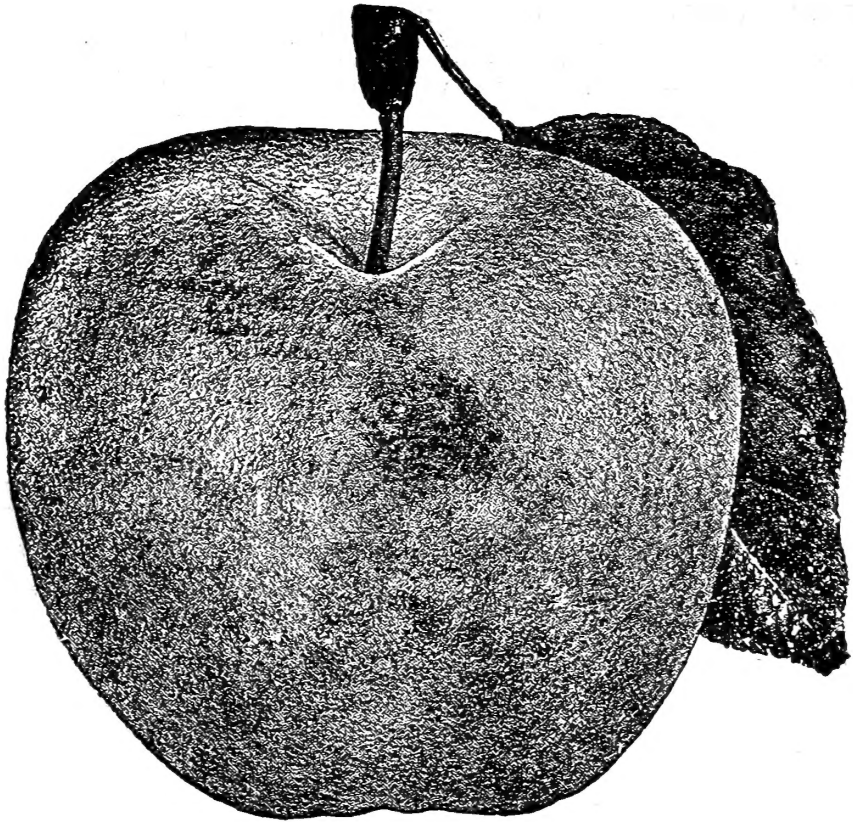
STANNARD SEEDLING.

Stannard Seedling.—An apple of great merit, large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich, with a fine flavor; tree vigorous, straggling grower; this is one of the most profitable sorts, either for table or market, and ought to find its way into every yard or orchard; matures from October to December.

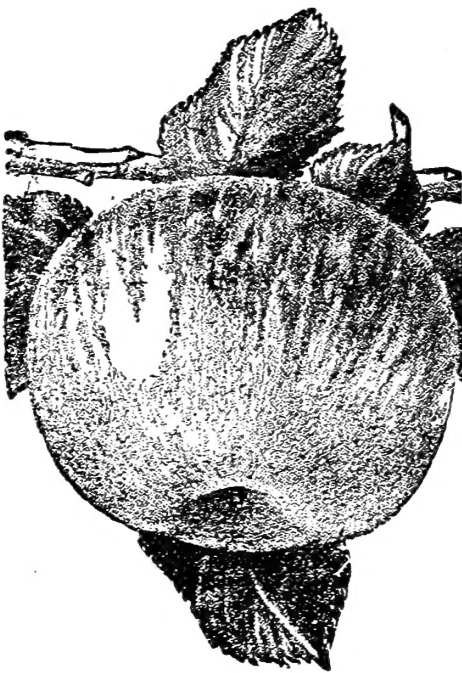
WINTER APPLES.

Ben Davis.—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality, flesh white, sub-acid; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive, bears early and keeps well; one of the most successful and largely planted varieties.

Bethlemite.—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; tree a fair grower, and productive.



WILLOW TWIG.



SOPHIA.

(Reduced to one-half natural size.)

Dominie.—A large, fine, striped apple, a vigorous grower, and a profuse bearer, succeeds well in nearly all the Western States, attains a great size; December to April.

Golden Russet.—Fruit large, roundish, conic, shaded dull red in the sun, with light russet on most of the surface, flesh golden yellow, solid, crisp, tender, with a fine, rich sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive, a good keeper; January to April.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium to large size, skin golden yellow sprinkled with gray dots, flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, very good to best; the peculiar hardihood of the tree, withstanding uninjured, the most severe winter; tree vigorous grower; January to April.

King of Tomkins County.—A superb red apple of a large size and finest quality; tree a vigorous grower, valuable for market, where it always brings a high price; November to April.

Rhode Island Greening.—An old and universal favorite, a good winter fruit, skin green, flesh yellowish white, but the tree has to get to an immense size before it commences to bear.

Rawle's Jenet.—Medium size, yellow, striped with red, crisp, juicy, rich, a free grower and good; it generally bears when all others fail, as it leaves out two weeks later than all other varieties, best flavored and keeping of all winter apples.

Stark.—Fruit large, skin greenish yellow shaded with red, flesh yellowish, mild and sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower and very productive; January to March.

Sophia.—One of the most celebrated apples on account of long keeping and excellent quality, and the high price it commands. It attains its greatest perfection around this part of the country. The apple is large, roundish, skin mostly covered with dull red, flesh yellowish white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good; tree hardy and a fine upright grower, an early and annual bearer, and a late keeper; ought to find itself in every orchard and garden.

Smith Cider.—Large, handsome, red and yellow, juicy, acid, quality fine, a moderate grower and a good bearer; succeeds well in this section.

Wagener.—Medium to large size, deep red in the sun, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; tree a vigorous, handsome, upright grower, and very productive; December to April.

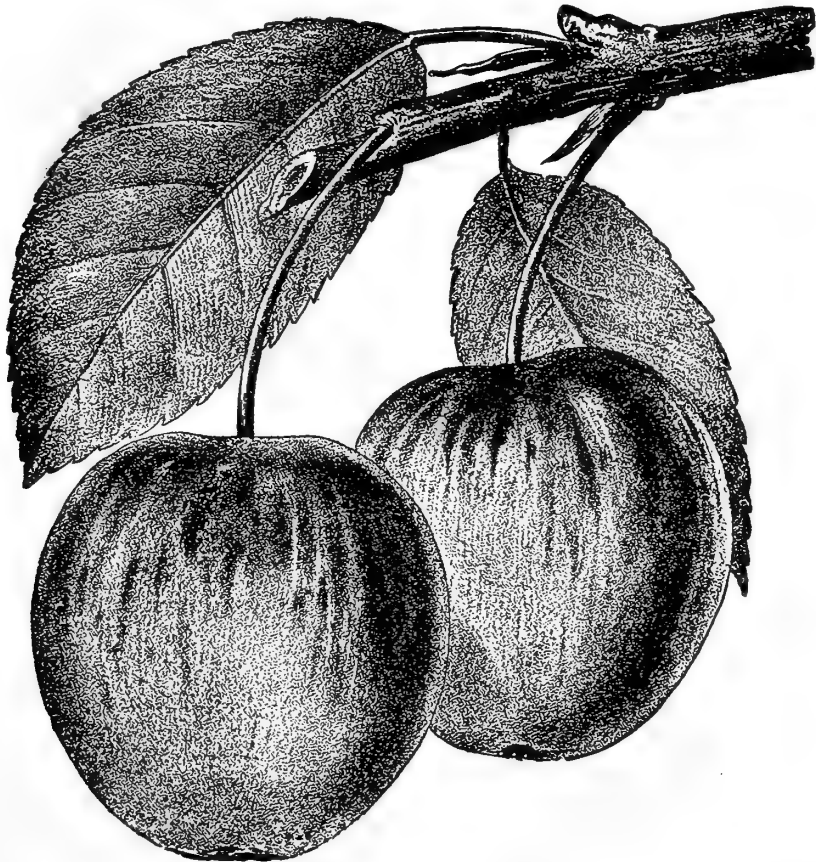
Willow Twig.—Tree hardy and productive, fruit tender, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, valuable for late keeping; sometimes have kept them until the middle of June; ought to be in every orchard and garden.

Wine Sap.—Medium, roundish, deep red, medium quality; tree a moderate grower and a good bearer; flesh firm and crisp, with a rich high flavor.

CRAB APPLES.

The crab apple is an excellent fruit, and usually profitable. The trees are very handsome, and are often planted for ornamental purposes.

Hislop.—A hardy, good keeping variety, fruit produced in clusters, deep crimson, with a yellow flesh, sub-acid, good for cooking and other purposes; very popular here on account of its deep crimson fruit hanging in clusters on the tree for a long time; October to December.



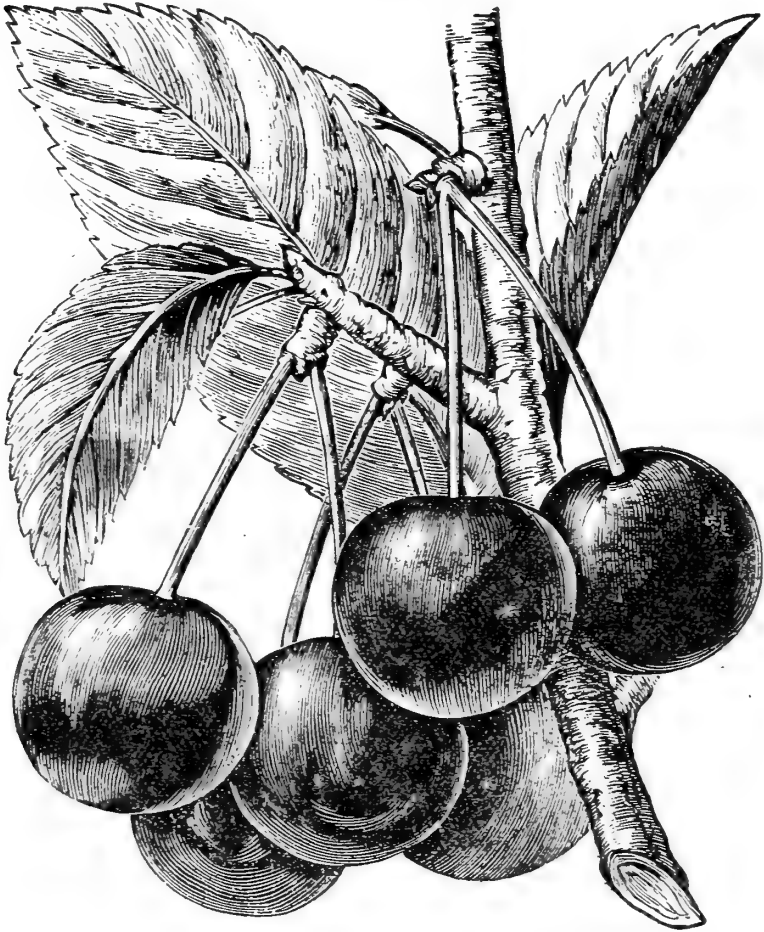
TRANSCENDENT CRAB APPLE.

Transcendent.—A beautiful variety of the Siberian crab, red and yellow; tree very hardy and a rapid grower, young and abundant bearer; flesh yellow, crisp, and when fully ripe, of an excellent flavor, an excellent variety for making jelly; Middle of August to October.

Yellow Siberian.—Fruit borne in clusters, ornamental in its flowers and fruit; tree a moderate grower, and bears very young; middle of August to October.

Whitney No. 20.—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter, skin smooth, glossy, green striped, splashed with carmine, flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant; ripens latter part of August.

CHERRIES.



EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY

Early Richmond.—When grafted on the Morello or cherry sucker, this is the only cherry that can be had in abundance in this part of the country.

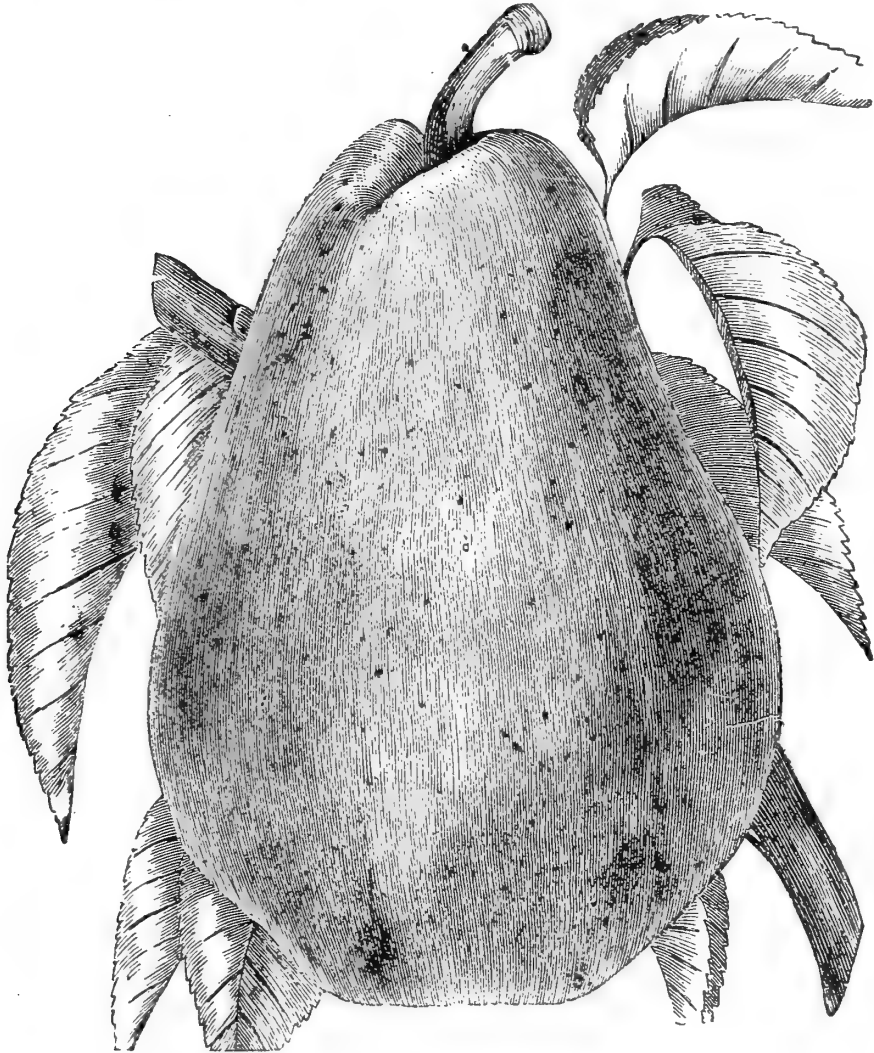
Other nurseries will sell you trees that are grafted on the Mahaleb or Mazzard, which are grown from French seed; these will not thrive nor bear well in this soil, as proven by trial for over fifty years in this part of the country; nor are they hardy enough for this climate. These cherry trees on the Mahaleb can be propagated for less than half the cost of the Morello. We will guarantee the people that we will not sell them any that are grafted or budded on the Mahaleb or Mazzard. We have the largest stock of this variety in Cook county, Illinois.

Fruit medium size, juicy and acid, fine for cooking, and very pleasant for eating when fully ripe. The tree is perfectly hardy when grafted on the Morello; popular in this part of the country.

All the Richmond cherries that have been sold in quantities in the Chicago market have been grown from trees grafted on the Morello or cherry sucker. Be ware of the agents that will try to sell you other cherry trees; they only sell you once, then you never see them again, while we are always here, and can always be found.

PEARS.

The pear deservedly ranks among the most highly esteemed of fruits. Its different varieties present themselves to us from mid-summer through the autumn and winter. In appearance they are of many forms and colorings, and their qualities are so varied, and so pleasing that every state can be gratified, and that continuously, by some new and delicate flavor. Every garden may have some of these trees, as they do not require a great amount of room, and every fruit garden of ordinary size should have at least a dozen well selected varieties that mature at different seasons.



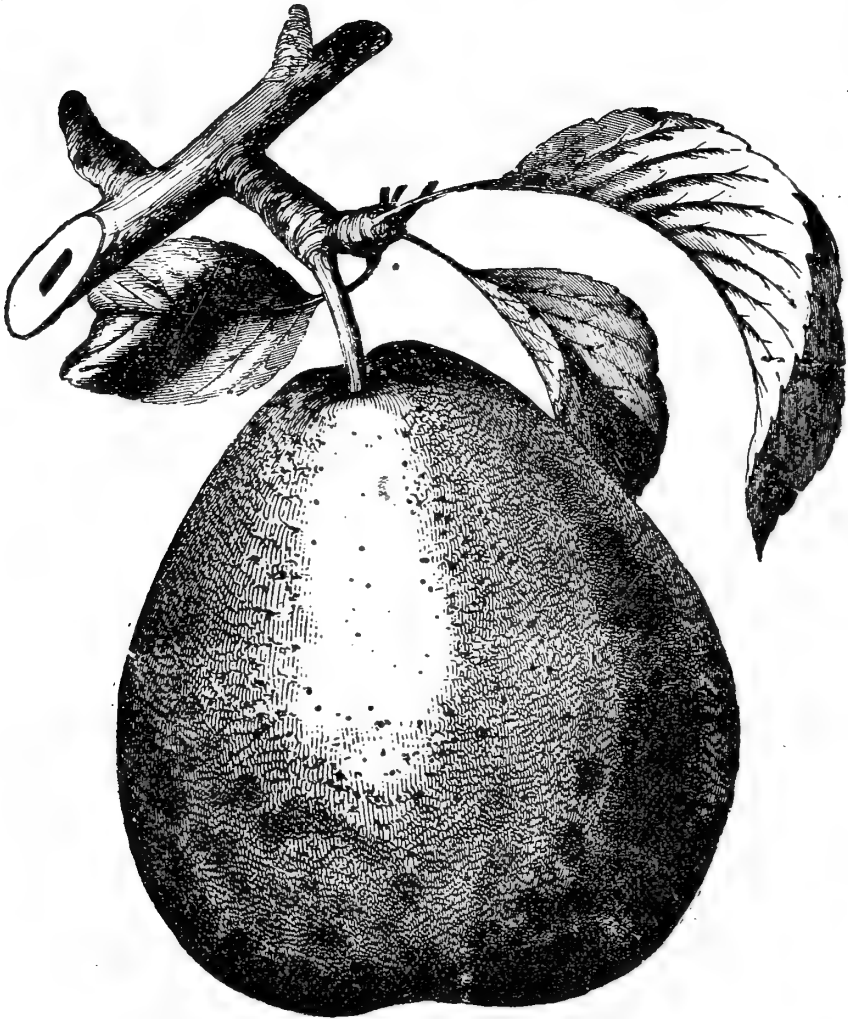
BARTLETT PEAR

Bartlett.—This noble pear is justly one of the most popular of all summer varieties; it bears early, regularly and abundantly, flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery.

Belle Lucrative.—A pear of great merit; fruit of medium size, flesh juicy, melting, sugary, rich and delicious; tree vigorous and productive, one of the best in deep black soil.

Flemish Beauty.—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear; it is one of the most hardy trees, and productive pears around this part of the country.

Kieffer.—Said to have been raised from the seed of the Chinese sand pear accidentally crossed with Bartlett, or some other kind; large, skin golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on the side, flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor; tree very vigorous and an early bearer, and a great yielder; we have picked four bushels from one tree.



FLEMISH BEAUTY.

Seckel.—The original tree is a native of Pennsylvania; rich, yellowish brown, one of the best and highest flavored pears known, productive in this part of the country; ripens in September and October.

Swan's Orange.—A large, melting, sprightly, vigorous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy, and an annual bearer; a good market pear.

Clapp Favorite.—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous.

Beurre D. Anjous.—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter; tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer.

Beurre Giffard.—A beautiful and excellent variety; ripening middle of August. Tree a slender but a healthy grower, hardy and very productive.

Louis Bonne of Jersey.—A large, beautiful first-rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. September and October.

Tyson.—Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree a vigorous and rapid grower; a good summer pear.

White Doyenne.—A well known and esteemed variety. Tree a vigorous grower, productive and hardy.

Winter Nellis.—One of the best early winter pears, medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree a slender, straggling, but free grower, a good bearer.

PLUM.

Lombard.—Medium size, oval, violet red, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; tree very vigorous, a great bearer, and peculiarly well adapted for this soil and climate.

GRAPES.

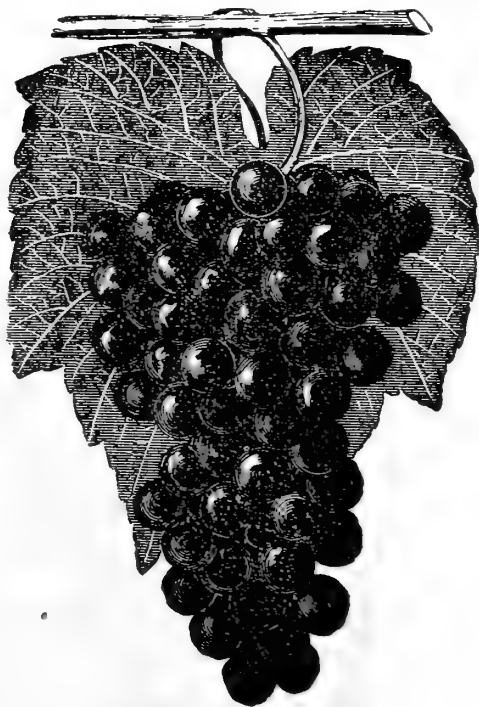
Grapes will flourish and bear abundantly on almost any good, dry soil, especially if the vines are grown on wire trellis.

It is not necessary for a person to conclude, because some of the most tender varieties will not grow with them, that they cannot have grapes. There are varieties adapted to almost every locality, that may be grown on a very cheap and simple trellis, or even on single poles or stakes.

Grape vines should be planted from 15 to 18 inches in depth. If roots are too long on the veins cut them off somewhat and plant them same as a tree.

The prices quoted on grape vines are for two years A No. 1, and not for small vines, and no vines can be found better in America.

The following are among the best in cultivation for this section of the country.



CONCORD—(Reduced).

with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden.

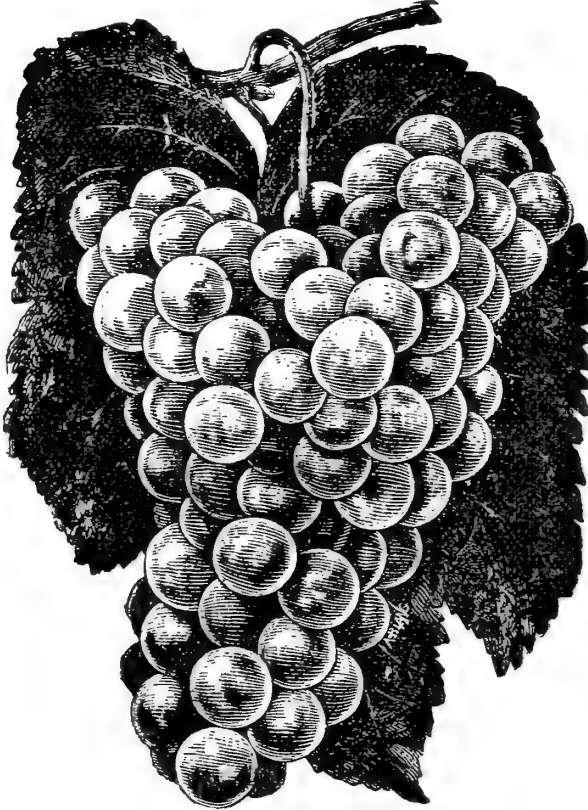
Concords.—This variety is very hardy, productive and popular; successful over a larger range of soil than any other variety. First known in 1853, and still the most extensively planted for market and family use; the best kind for this section of the country. We have grown this variety for over thirty years and it has never failed to bring us large crops. We estimate a good crop three tons to the acre. We make about one thousand gallons of wine yearly from our grapes which we have for sale on our place, two years old at one dollar per gallon.

Clinton.—Bunches small and compact, berries small, sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape, and keeps well. A free, rapid grower and ought to be used extensively for arbor and summer resorts on account of its growth and hardiness.

Delaware.—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy when slightly covered with soil in winter in this climate; ripens early, bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful, sweet, sugary and vinous

Martha.—This white grape does well in this part of the country when slightly protected in winter. Bunch medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berry medium, roundish, flesh somewhat pulpy; a little foxy, but good; ripens with the Concord. The habit of the vine much like the Concord.

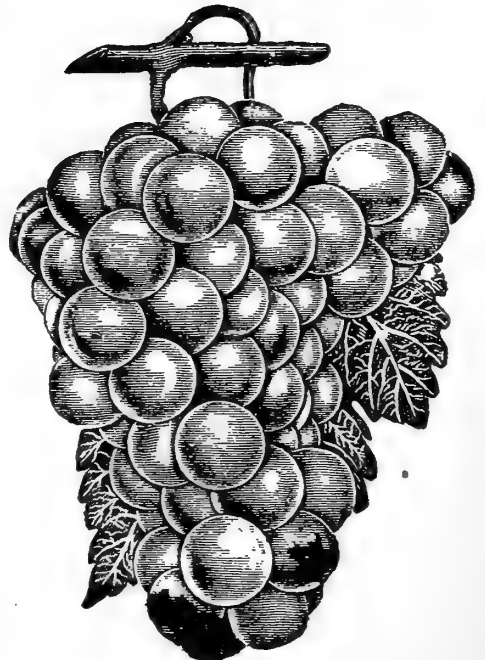
Moore's Early (New).—The earliest good black grape; equal in quality, health and hardiness to Concord, but ripens some ten days earlier. Is a good, fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large, berry very large. It is being extensively planted for market; valuable for garden and vineyard.



NIAGARA—(Reduced).

Niagara.—Said to be a cross of Concord and some other variety. Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. Before it is fully matured it has a very foxy odor, which disappears to a great extent, later. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord.

Worden.—This excellent grape has come to the front by merit alone. It is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. The worst that can be said of it is, that it will crack under conditions that the Concord will. Very valuable for garden and vineyard.



WORDEN—(Reduced).

CURRENTS.

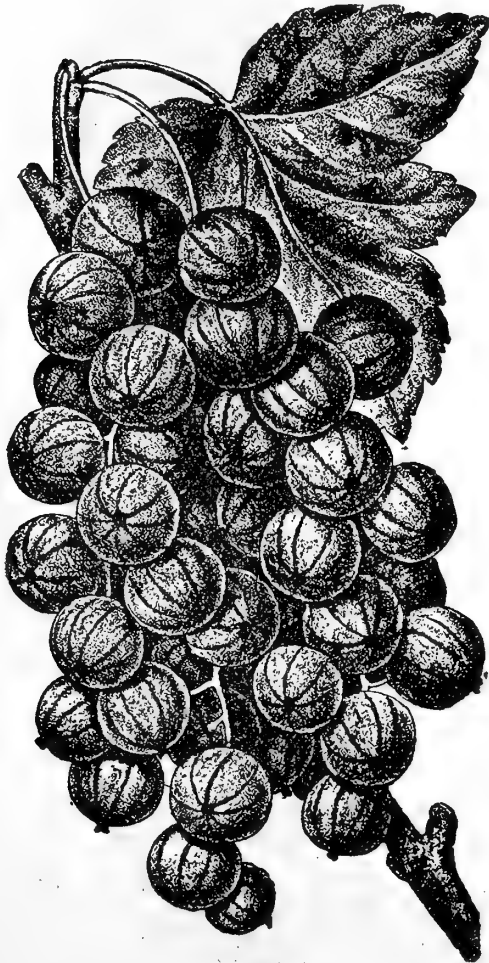
There are three distinct varieties of currants in cultivation, the red, white, and the black.

All three species are native of Britain or have been introduced from some other parts of Europe, at a period unknown. The fruit of the red currant is largely used for tarts; it is also preserved in the form of jelly, or mixed with raspberries for jam. The white is generally less acid, and is more used for dessert, with a few red ones intermixed. Black currants are almost wholly utilized for cooking and preserving and are supposed to possess medicinal properties not found in either of the others. The bushes grow almost anywhere. Currants do best in a good, rich loam, two feet or more in depth, rather heavy than otherwise, so as to retain moisture. Any fairly good soil will grow currants of good quality; but for large crops and fine fruit the conditions above mentioned are the best.

Established bushes should have a good annual dressing of farmyard manure. In the fall before the freezing of the soil, removing a little of the soil around the bushes, and placing the manure in, afterwards covering it with the soil.

Currants are subject to caterpillars, that prove to be destructive to the gooseberry and currant, but by taking a teaspoonful of Paris green or white hellebore and mixing in a pail of water and spraying it over the plants will destroy the caterpillar.

Names of currants are very numerous, but the distinct varieties are somewhat limited. The following are among the best in cultivation.



RED DUTCH.



FAY'S NEW PROLIFIC.

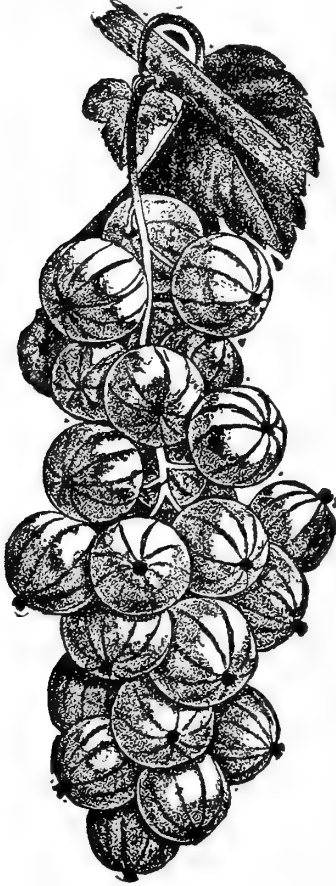
Red Dutch.—One of the best and most productive, and probably the one most cultivated; it ripens early, the berries are large, juicy and of excellent quality; the plant an upright grower, and very prolific. We have picked as many as 150 bushels of this variety for the Chicago market in one season, averaging in price from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel.

Victoria (Red).—A good variety, with large, bright red bunches, very long, rather late sort, very productive, will hang on the bushes a long time.

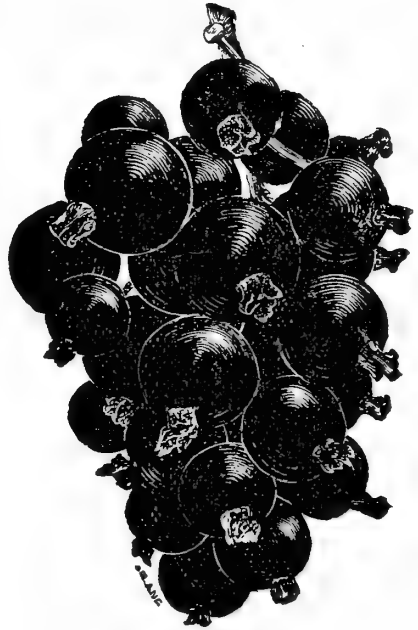
La Varsailles (Red).—A French variety resembling the cherry, of very large size, very good for table use.

Cherry (Red).—Large, deep red, early current, but not very long clusters.

Fay's Prolific (Red, new).—A new variety somewhat similar to the Cherry, but with longer clusters; we think to be more prolific and productive than the Cherry.



WHITE DUTCH.



BLACK NAPLES.

White Dutch (White).—This is the best of white currants; the plants have a bushy habit, like the Red Dutch the bunches and berries are large, and freely produced, and of a mild, sweet flavor.

White Grape (White).—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable.

Black Naples (Black).—Large and good, but being early in leaf; this is an old variety, well proven to be good for general cultivation, and highly profitable for market in some sections.

Black Champion (Black).—A variety from England, pronounced to be a fine black currant; the bunches are said to be very large, and the flavor of the fruit excellent.

Lee's Prolific (Black).—Distinct and comparatively new; the bunches are large and the berries even larger than Black Naples, very sweet and abundantly produced; an excellent black variety.

Crandell (Black, new).—This currant was found in Arkansas, and was introduced in Ohio in 1890. I have seen it in the East, where it was one of the largest of the black currants, being nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter; it is proof against the currant caterpillar and other insects; it is a very profitable market variety.

GOOSEBERRIES.



The gooseberry is a hardy deciduous shrub, native of various parts of Europe and America. The crop is a valuable and usually a remunerative one in the neighborhood of our large cities where there is a demand for the fruit, both in a green and ripened state.

The gooseberry thrives in any good garden soil which is of a moist rather than dry character and not sufficiently heavy to cake hard in dry weather.

For growing specially fine fruit use plenty of old barn yard manure by removing the soil around the bushes and placing the manure in, afterwards covering with the soil again same as the currants.

Use the same prescription for the caterpillar as stated for the currants.

There are many varieties of gooseberries of which only a few do well here which are as follows:

Houghton Seedling, a vigorous grower, branches rather slender, very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size, skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender and good, an enormous bearer and very profitable.

Downing, a seedling of the Houghton. Fruit large, two or three times the size of the Houghton, whitish green, flesh soft, juicy, good; plant is vigorous and prolific, excellent for family use and very profitable for market.

Smith Improved, grown from the seed of Houghton, fruit large oval; light green flesh, moderately firm, sweet and very good. Plant vigorous and productive.

Triumph, an American seedling of the English type, large golden yellow, very promising.

Industry, a new foreign variety which looks very promising. The fruit is large, oval, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable. Where shoots are left long they fruit to the very tip.



HOUGHTON.

RASPBERRIES.

To keep a red raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old weak and dead wood should be cut out every season to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In the spring the weaker suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. The ground should be spaded or plowed and a top dressing of manure given. They may be planted in the spring or fall with success.

In growing Black Cap Raspberries, when the young canes are grown 15 to 18 inches high, nip back to one foot, and then it will branch. And after the growing season has ceased, cut back the branches from one to two feet from the main cane; if grown in this way you need no staking whatever.

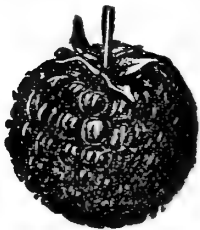
After the fruiting season, cut out all the old wood, which bore the last crop of fruit; this will give more vigor to the young canes. Black Caps cannot be planted in the fall.



CUTHBERT.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market.—It is a tall, vigorous grower, very productive and hardy, and remains in fruit a long time; conical, deep, rich crimson, very firm and of excellent quality. The leading late market variety and one of the best Red Raspberries in general cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in all parts of the United States and Canada. This variety, in fact, being more largely known than all other Red Raspberries combined. Season late.

Hansell.—Medium to large, bright crimson, firm, flavor fine, canes vigorous, hardy and productive; earliest of all, which makes it profitable.



HANSELL.

Marlboro.—The Marlboro has proved to be the hardiest early, ripens after the Hansell and one of the best canning red varieties known. Fruit is larger than the Cuthbert, stouter canes, brighter red in color, more firm and hardy. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, very productive.

Season very early, extending to medium.



MARLBORO.



TURNER.

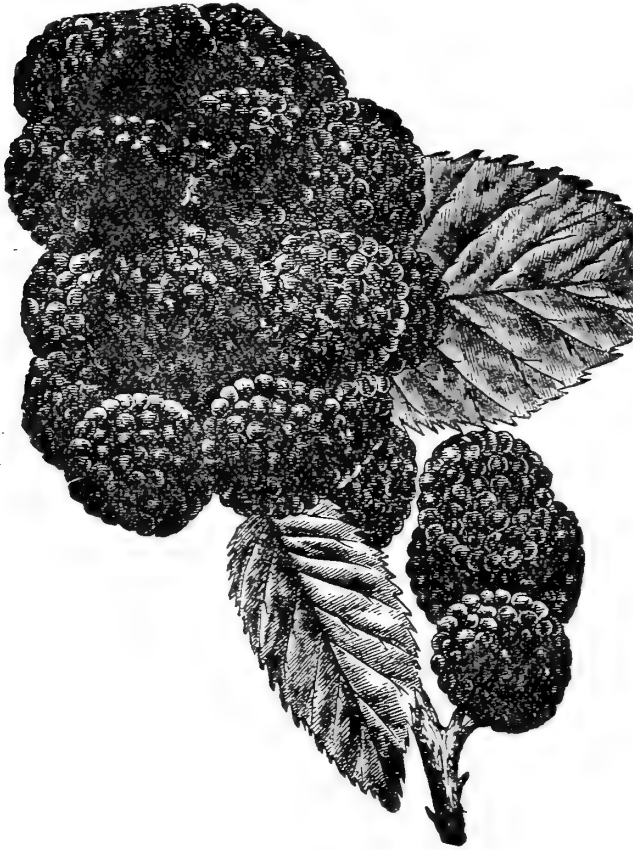
Turner Red.—Medium size, red, moderately firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous and prolific if the suckers are kept down, of which it is very productive; much esteemed for its good quality and great hardiness of plant. Season early.

BLACK CAPS,

Gregg.—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family, fruit larger than the Souhegan but not so good in quality and ripens some days later. Hardy, a vigorous grower and a great yielder.



GREGG.



SOUHEGAN.

Souhegan (Black Cap) Raspberry.—This variety is the Queen Bee amongst the Black Cap varieties. We have no hesitancy in recommending it for general planting, especially so in the Northern and Western States, for an early profitable Black Cap. The Souhegan has stood the cold winters on our fields without being hurt a particle, where the Gregg and other varieties have been largely winter-killed. Ripens its entire crop very early and usually have the crop harvested in ten or twelve days. The canes are very strong and especially 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.

Palmer Early.—An early Black Cap raised by Mr. Palmer of Ohio. It ripens the same time as Souhegan but yields much more fruit at the first picking, completes ripening its crop in shorter time and commands the higher price in the market.



PALMER EARLY.

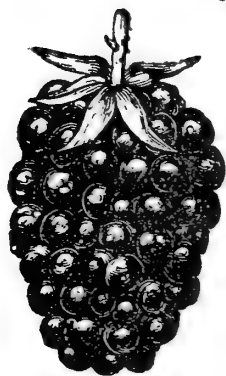
BLACKBERRIES.



SNYDER.

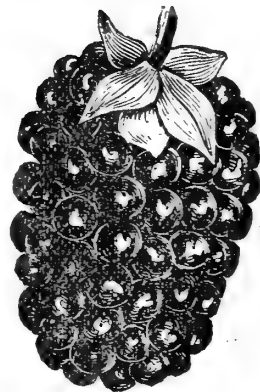
Use the same treatment for Blackberries as for red Raspberries.

Snyder.—Old and reliable and marvelously productive; fruit medium, sweet and melting; extremely hardy, standing the severest winters. This is a standard sort for the north and northwest and very popular.



KITTATINNY.

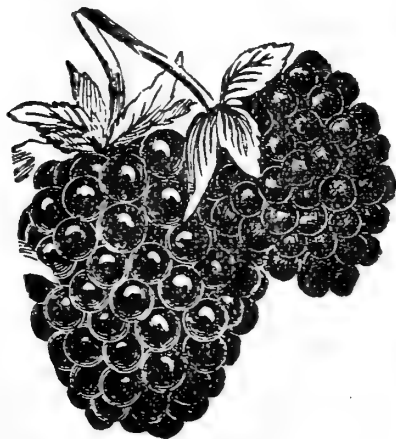
Kittatinny.—Commences to ripen after the Wilson Early and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black and much earlier, sweeter and better in every respect than the Lawton which it resembles in plant and fruit. One of the most valuable sorts for general planting. Requires protection in some localities.



LAWTON.

Lawton.—Very large, juicy and sweet.

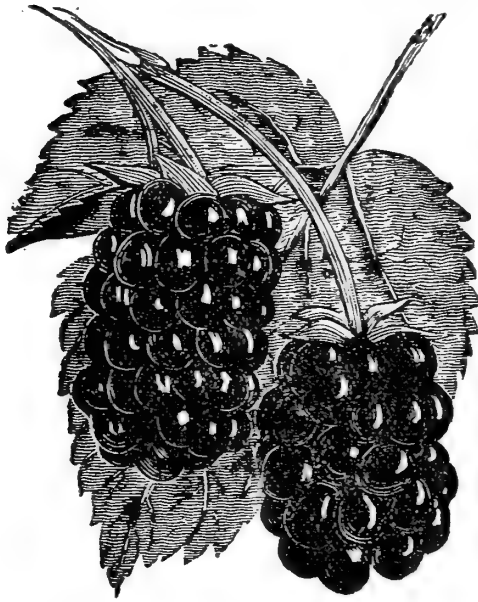
Wilson's Early.—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet and excellent flavor and very productive. The whole crop ripens at the same time.



WILSON'S EARLY.

Agawan.—Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety.

DEWBERRIES.



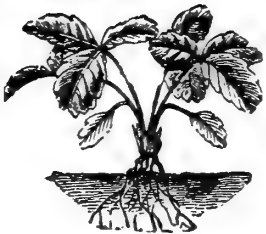
LUCRETIA.

confidently recommend the Lucretia as being a fine acquisition to the family garden and a delightful introduction to the blackberry season. Root cutting plants.

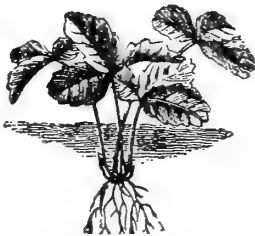
The Dewberry has thus far not been cultivated to any great extent on account, perhaps, of the few varieties that are worth growing. There is no reason, however, why people should not enjoy this wholesome fruit, especially as it comes between the raspberries and blackberries. The best mode of culture 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.—Decidedly the best of all dewberries. As early or earlier than Wilson's Early blackberry. It is a superb fruit; large and handsome, of a shining jet black, melting and of a delicious quality. The plant is entirely hardy everywhere, a healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. I can

STRAWBERRIES.



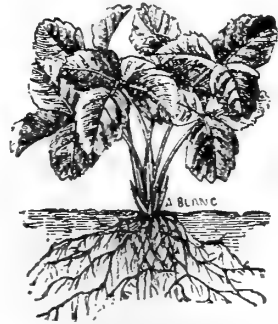
Planted too Shallow.



Planted too Deep.



Wrong Way of Planting.

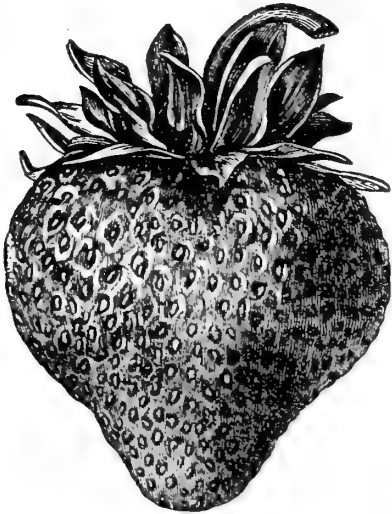


Right Way of Planting.

To cultivate the strawberry for family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between the beds. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean easier and the fruit gathered without setting the feet upon them. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or ploughing at least ten or twelve inches deep, and be enriched with well rotted manure, ground bone, wood ashes, or any other good fertilizer. When the ground freezes in the early winter, cover the entire bed with meadow hay to the depth of one or two inches. If this cannot be had, use straw, which is improved by being cut; cornstalks, long manure, leaves, shavings, or other material that will not pack and smother the plant, will answer the purpose. In the early spring remove part of the covering, and place as much as possible under the foliage of plants to keep the fruit clean and the weeds from growing.

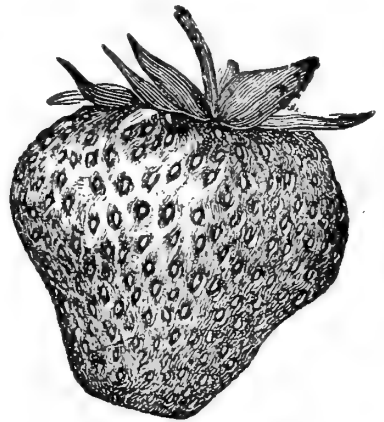
Potted plants appear expensive, yet when the labor necessary to grow them into proper condition and the time saved in the result of the crop are considered, they will be found much cheaper than ordinary layer plants; besides, there is absolutely no loss in their removal, and a crop can be taken from the ground, such as Peas, Beans, Lettuce, Radishes or other early summer vegetables, before the time of planting, and a crop of fruit secured in ten months after planting.

Prices quoted in this catalogue are for layer plants grown in the regular way. Pot-grown plants will be ready for delivery after August 15th. Orders booked for plants to be grown especially, which insures the delivery of plants in the best possible condition. Prices for pot-grown plants are from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per 100, according to variety.

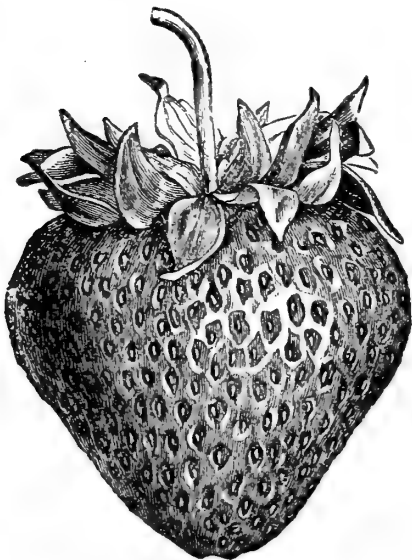


WILSON ALBANY.

Crescent Seedling.—Very productive, profitable for a near market, but too soft to ship a long distance. Medium size, attractive in color and form. quality moderate, but succeeds under any condition, even with grass and sorrel gives way to it; a good table variety.



CRESCENT SEEDLING.

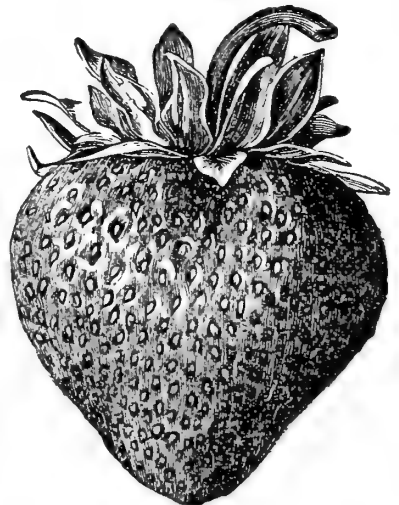


WARFIELD NO. 2.

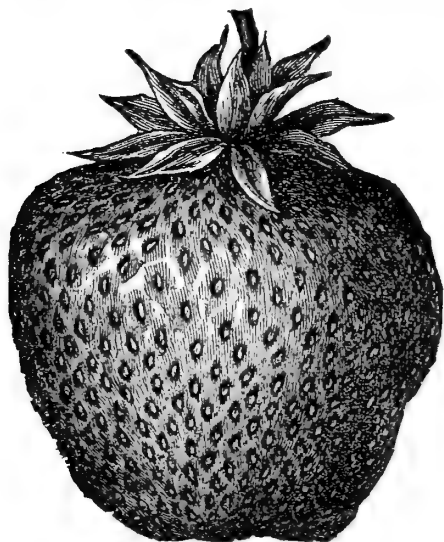
Warfield No. 2.—This without a doubt is one of the most profitable berries grown for the market, yielding crops equal to the Crescent; probably the firmest berry grown; about the size of Crescent.

Michel's Early.—A very strong-growing, extra early variety; ripening several days before Crescent Seedling; moderately productive; quality good; very attractive in color.

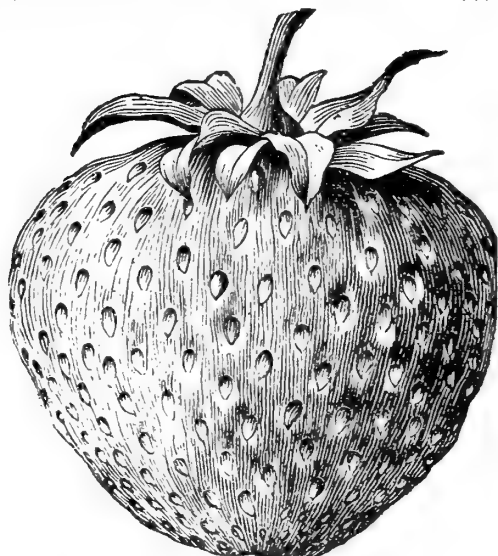
Bubach No. 5.—Large; quite productive and rather soft for distant market. On account of size and good appearance, will certainly command a good price in home market; plant a strong grower; sending out but few runners; should be planted on good soil to be profitable; plant as close as Wilson for the best success.



MICHEL'S EARLY.

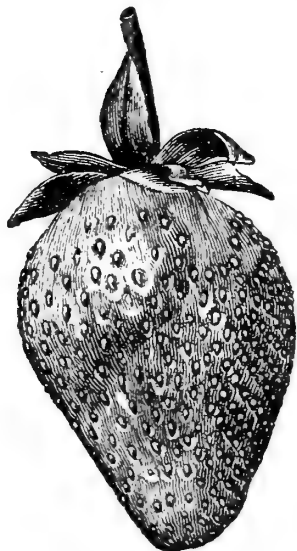


BUBACK NO. 5.



JESSIE.

Jessie.—In many sections a favorite berry; large, handsome, of excellent quality; good for near-by market, and one of the best for home use; plant a good strong grower with clean, healthy foliage; does not make plants as fast as some varieties of the Crescent type.



PARKER EARLE.



GANDIES.

Parker Earle.—A splendid new berry, which originated in Texas and named in honor of Mr. Parker Earle; uniformly large, regular, conical, with a short neck; color, glossy scarlet crimson; ripens all over, flesh moderately firm, no hollow core, quality good; flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit. This is one of the most promising varieties introduced recently, growing vigorous and producing a very heavy crop of good fruit. Season medium to late.

Gandies.—A strong, healthy plant, that makes but few runners, so that there is never a crowding of plants; perfect blossom, moderately productive, of large, perfectly formed berries; ripens very late.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Linnaeus.—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES.

IN this and similar climates, where great extremes of temperature are experienced, it is necessary to plant only the most hardy ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, and in order that our customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have omitted from our catalogue, as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold.

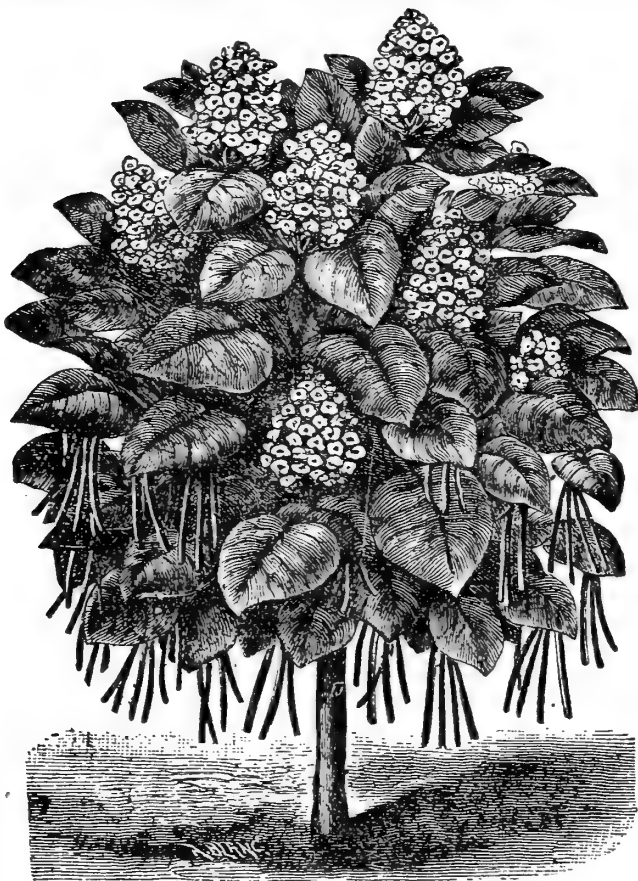
An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock we offer, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same, to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs, vines and plants.

Directions for planting, mulching, staking and after-culture, same as for fruit trees. (See Hints, in Fruit Department.)

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Catalpa Speciosa. (Hardy or Western Catalpa.)—This early blooming, upright growing variety appears to be much hardier than the common (*Syringæfolia*), having proved itself capable of enduring the severe winters in Wisconsin and Iowa; it makes when planted in groves straight, symmetrical trees, suitable for post or railway ties, for which purpose it is one of the best timbers known.

Mountain Ash, European.—A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular, covered from July till winter, with a great cluster of bright red berries.



CATALPA SPECIOSA.

Mountain Ash, American.
—A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries.

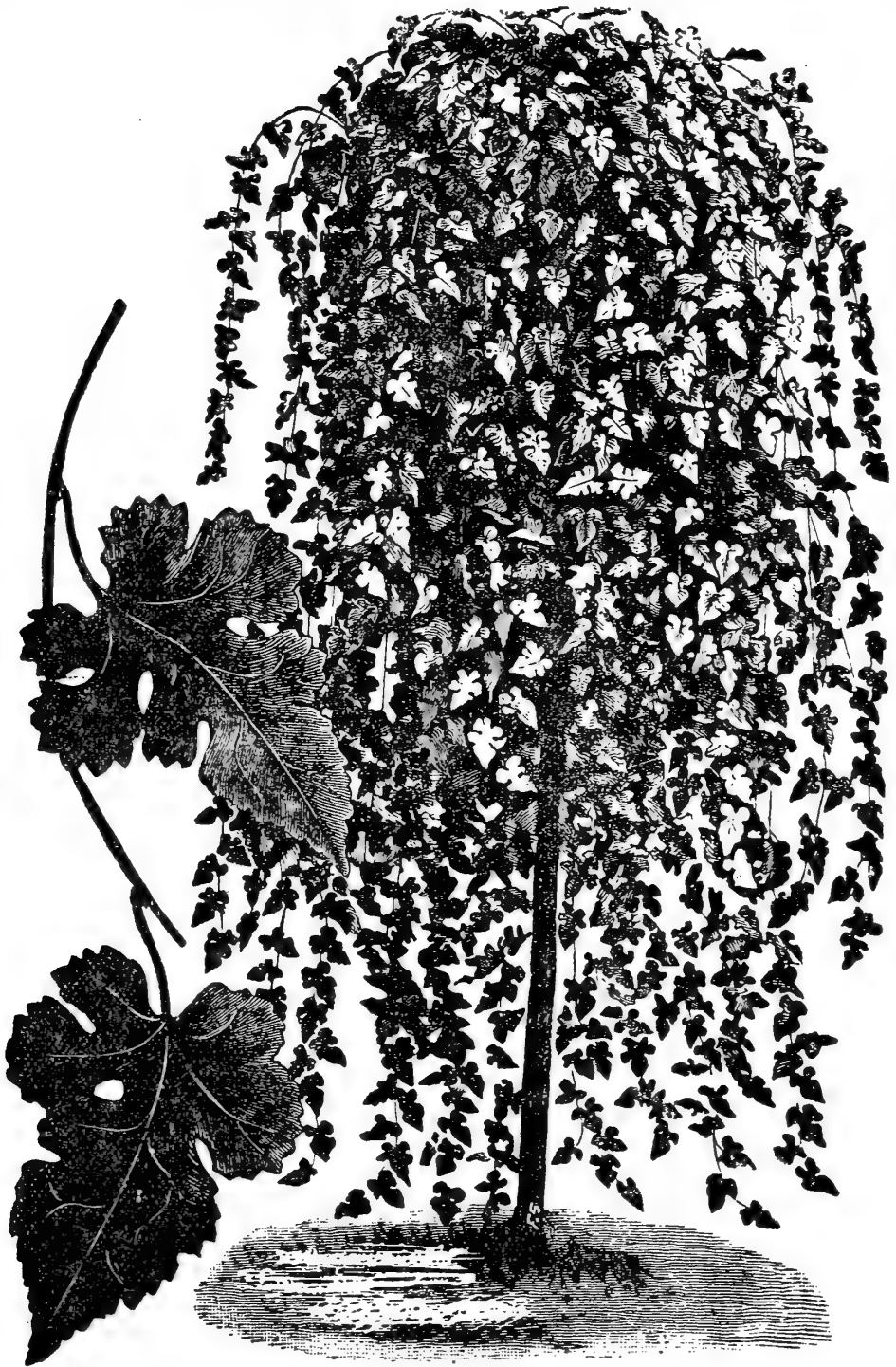
Maple, Soft.—A rapid growing tree. A valuable and highly ornamental tree; very hardy and easily transplanted, where immediate shade is required; one of the most useful trees; also a favorite street and park tree.

Maple, Sugar or Rock.—A very popular American tree and for its stately form and fine foliage is justly ranked among the best; both for lawn and avenue; the growth of this tree is not very fast, but round and well formed.

Maple, Ashleaf or Box Elder.—A North American species of rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted, where immediate shade is required; one of the most useful trees; also a favorite street and park tree.

Birch, European White.—A graceful tree with silvery white bark; an upright grower with heart shaped foliage; it forms a noble tree fifty to sixty feet high.

Birch, Black.—A very strong erect grower with heart shape foliage; a more vigorous grower than the European White Birch.



TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY.

Elm, White American.—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth; the branches projecting from the trunk almost at right angles and a dark colored bark, gives the tree a noble appearance. A hardy and noble tree for large cities as it will stand where others will fail.

Elm, English.—A slow growing dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column distinct and beautiful.

Ash, White American.—A well known native tree, with fine pinnate foliage and upright habit, with dark green leaves. A very fine tree for streets and park planting.

WEeping TREES.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

Willow Kilmarnock.—The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence; forms a perfect umbrella shape with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. It will undoubtedly take the foremost place among weeping trees. It has beautiful foliage and is wonderfully vigorous and healthy, admirably adopted for ornamenting small or large grounds or for cemetery planting.

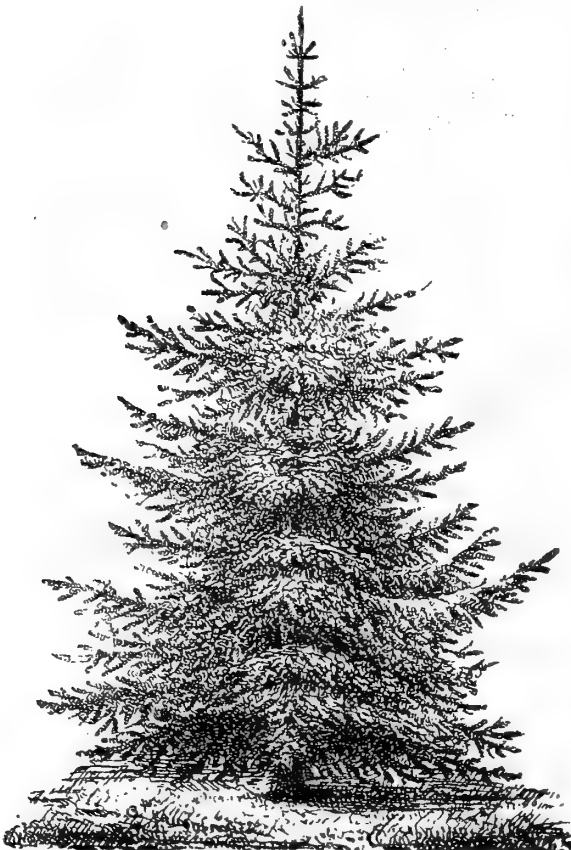
Teas Weeping Mulberry.—This most graceful and beautiful of hardy weeping trees, is wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced, forming a perfect umbrella shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground parallel with the stem. These hang like the most delicate vines from a hanging basket, and are swayed by the slightest breath of wind. All who have seen it agree that with its lightness, gracefulness and fineness of form and motion, it is without rival the most beautiful tree. Its beautiful foliage is rather small, handsomely cut or divided into lobes and is of a delightful fresh looking, glossy green; and at the same time it bears delicately flavored fruit the size of a small blackberry, which can be eaten or made into pies; the fruiting season lasts from three to four weeks.

It is one of the hardiest trees, enduring unharmed, not only the severe cold, but the far more destructive heat and drought; a long lived tree, flourishing in almost any soil or situation, wet or dry, and will be found particularly valuable where other weeping trees fail. \$2.00 each; \$16.00 per doz.

Weeping Mountain Ash.—This graceful, hardy, weeping tree, is like the upright Mountain Ash, but instead of growing upright, hangs to the ground forming a perfect umbrella with long stiff branches.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Norway Spruce.—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich as it gets age, has fine, graceful and pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for windbreak.



NORWAY SPRUCE.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.

Arbor Vitæ, American.—This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for Hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense when nicely trimmed; they should always be trimmed in the spring.

Planted two feet apart they will make a fine hedge in a few years. This tree may be planted single and trimmed in any shape desired, 18 to 30 inches high, very fine and bushy.

Balsam Fir.—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

HARDY SHRUBS.

Almond Double.—(*Prunus Japonica Rosea Plena*), a small shrub bearing in spring, before the leaves appear, an abundance of double rose-like flowers.

Deutzia Scabra.—One of the most beautiful and profuse white flowering shrubs; strong grower, single white flowers in early summer; very nice.

Lilac Common.—(*Syringia Vulgaris*), the common purple species, and one of the best.

Lilac, White.—(*Syringia Vulgaris Alba*), Flowers pure white; very fragrant.

Lilac, Persian.—Slender growth; fine, beautiful purplish flowers.

Lilac, Josikæa.—A fine, distinct species, tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June after the other lilacs have done flowering.



SYRINGIA.

Flowering Currants.—A native species with glabrous shining leaves and yellow flowers.

Honeysuckle Upright.—The following varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of hardy ornamental climbing plants.

White Tartarian.—Forms a high bush, with creamy white, fragrant flowers.

Pink Tartarian.—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage.

Red Tartarian.—Red flowers, with a dark green foliage.

Lilac, Charles X.—A strong, rapid growing variety with large shining leaves; trusses larger, rather loose, redish purple; a very fine variety. We only have this and other variety named below, one year old grafted on *Legustrum* which dwarf them making only a bush of four to five feet, when they bear an immense quantity of fine flowers.

Lilac, Giant of Battles.—Red; one of the finest new sorts.

Lilac, Louvenir De, L. Spath.—The finest of the single sort, the flowers are large and of a purplish scarlet color.

Lilac, Lemoinei Flore Pleno.—(Double Flowering Lilac). Panicles large; flowers redish purple, semi-double; fine.

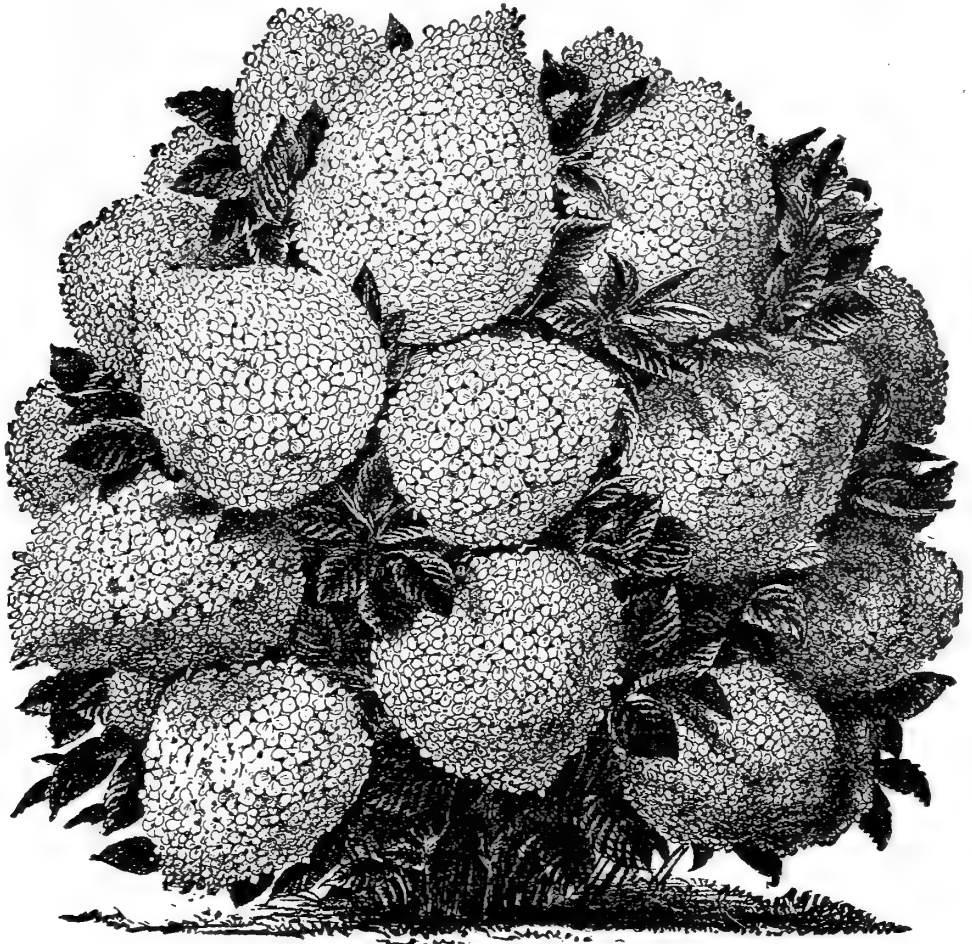
Syringia, or (Mock orange).—One of the very best flowering shrubs, perfectly hardy, covered in early summer with cluster of fragrant, wax white flowers.

Snowball.—A well known garden shrub, early and free bloomer; an old garden favorite.



SNOWBALL.

(Reduced to one-half natural size.)



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—This is the finest hardy shrub in cultivation, and endures heat and cold extremely well; the flowers, which are borne in dense pyramidal panicles, in the greatest profusion, are white when they first open, but gradually change to rose color, and remain in good condition from four to six weeks. The great value of this shrub is that it blooms when all others are done flowering, and it blooms late in the season when the weather is dry and other flowers are scarce; there ought to be no garden without it.

Barberry, American.—A native species, forming a shrub or low tree, with handsome distinct foliage and yellow flowers from April till June, succeeded by red berries.

Red Bud, or Judas Tree.—A very ornamental native shrub or tree of medium size, irregular rounded form, with perfect heart shaped leaves of a pure green color, glossy surface and grayish beneath. The tree deserves the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears.

Kerria Japonica.—A low dwarf green branch shrub, with white and green foliage and globular yellow flowers.

Dogwood, White Flowering.—A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red; flowers greenish white.

Snowberry. (*Symphoricarpus Racemosus*.)—A well known shrub, with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Red Fruit or Indian Currant. (*Symphoricarpus Vulgaris Currant*.)—A shrub of very pretty habit, foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter.

Weigela Desboisii.—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose colored flowers, resembling roses, but flowers much darker; one of the best.

Weigela Rosea.—An elegant shrub, with fine rose colored flowers, introduced from China, and considered one of the finest plants that has been discovered; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

Philadelphus Coronarius.—A well known shrub with pure white, highly scented flowers; one of the first to flower.

Spiræa Ariæfolia.—An elegant species from Northwest America; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in July.

Spiræa VarAlba. (Fortune Dwarf White Spiræa.)—A white flowering variety of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. A valuable small shrub.

Spiræa Fontenaysii.—Vigorous and a very free bloomer, large panicles of greenish white flowers; blooms latter part of June.

Spiræa Foxii.—Has large panicles of greenish white flowers; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Boston or Japan Ivy.)—The leaves of this beautiful climber resemble in shape the English Ivy; overlapping each other closely; of a bright

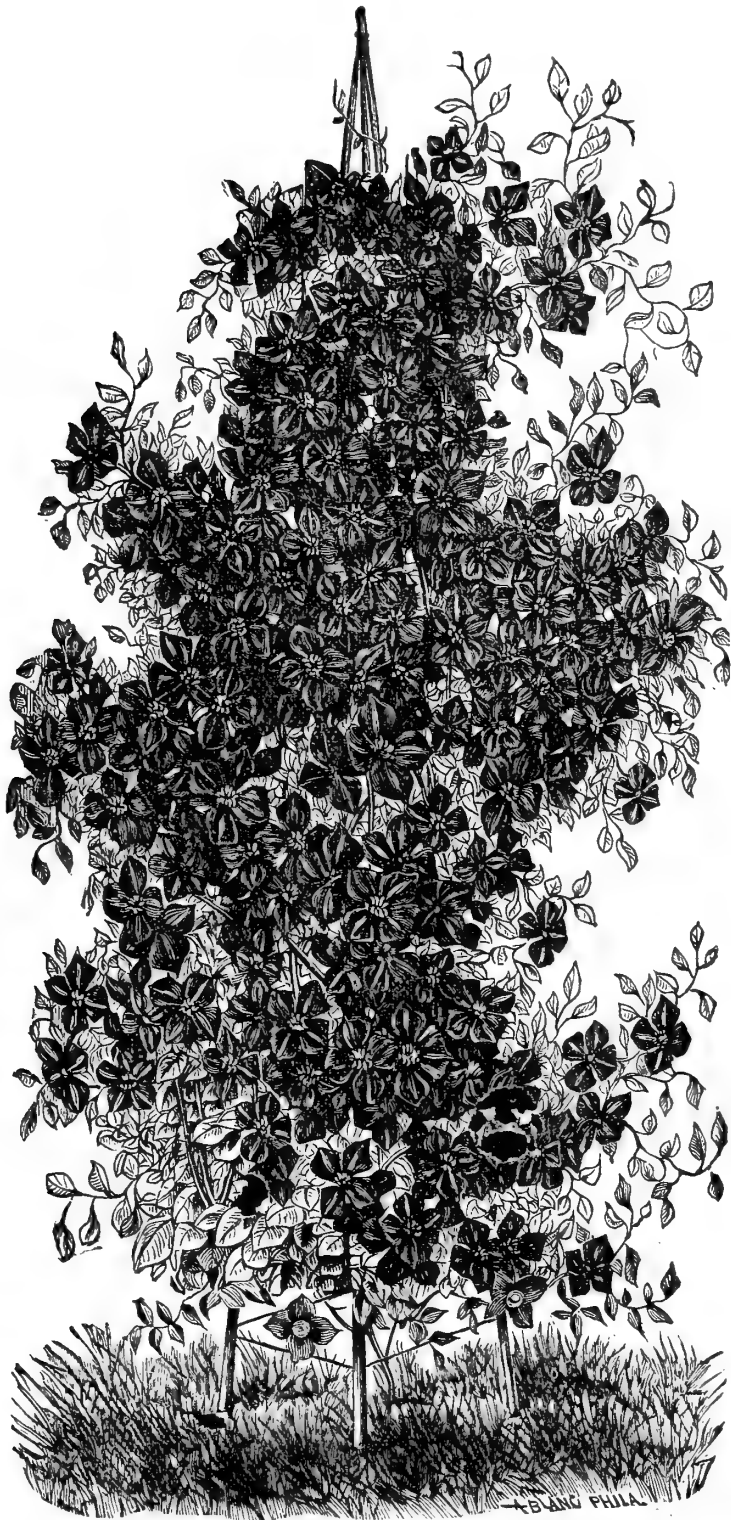


WEIGELA ROSEA.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

vivid green, looking as if varnished; changing in the fall to the most vivid autumn tints, gold, purple, and scarlet, remaining so a long time until they drop. The fact that it drops its leaves in winter makes it more desirable than Ivy, as it prevents the surface to which it is attached becoming damp. In summer the foliage is so dense it sheds every drop of moisture. *It is perfectly hardy everywhere, on the north or south side of buildings, and in the most exposed places. It clings to anything—wood, stone, or brick, painted or unpainted, and requires no other support than a smooth surface upon which to cling and to which it adheres with the utmost tenacity.* Its character is shown in the illustration. Many residences are covered with it on the lower stories, to which it lends an air of elegance, vying with the far-famed moss-covered castles of the Old World, and it is now extensively planted in many places, as its merits become known. Gateways can be covered with it, an unsightly wall hidden and changed to a thing of beauty. It will grow to the height of 30, 40, and even 50 feet, and can still be used on low stone walls.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

Aristolochia Sipo. (Dutchman's Pipe.)—A vigorous growing vine with large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped flowers, one of the very best climbing vines known, hardy and a rapid grower; best for porches, verandas and sides of dwellings.

CLEMATIS.

Next to the rose the Clematis is the most popular flowering plant of the day; entirely hardy, blooming during the entire season, embracing great varieties of color of the most beautiful tints of blue, purple, lavender, scarlet, white, etc. Some of the flowers are six inches in diameter, and from their wavy graceful contour, when wafted by a slight breeze, the flowers resemble huge butterflies hovering among the green leaves. They are all climbers, and if trained carefully, attain a height of from five to fifteen feet in one season.

Jackmanni.—The best known and valued variety of this popular family. The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter, intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut by frost, and is one of the finest climbers.

Viticella.—Pretty, reddish purple flowers; blooms from July until September.

Hybrid Sieboldii.—Large, bright blue flowers, fine; one of the best.

Fair Rosamond.—Blush white; wine red bar on each petal.

Lady Caroline Neville.—Delicate blush white, with a broad purplish Lilac band in the center of each sepal.

Lord Londensborough.—Color a delicate silvery lavender, with a white stripe down the center of each petal.

Albert Victor.—Flowers large, color deep lavender, with brown ribs.

Lawsoniana.—Very fine, large flowers, dark violet.

Mrs. Baker.—White, with dark carmine stripes, flowers very large, of fine form.

The Gem.—A most intense blue, flowers quite large and profuse.

Mrs. Howard Wise.—White, fine form.

Flemula.—This is an old and well known species, entirely distinct from the above; flowers pure white, deliciously fragrant. The plants attain a height of twenty feet, and when trained on trellis work and in full bloom, look like a mass of snow. The odor is perceptible at a distance of 200 yards. Very hardy.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Scarlet Trumpet.—This variety is the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers of trumpet shape.

Hallianna.—Introduced from Japan by Dr. Hall, and, though comparatively unknown in the locality, is one of the best Honeysuckles grown. It is a vigorous and rampant grower and an evergreen, producing flowers of pure white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July till frost; holds its leaves till January. A very good bloomer.



HALLIANNA.

Japan, Golden Leaved.—A handsome and very desirable variety, with the foliage beautiful netted and variegated yellow.

Canadian.—A very robust, rapid grower, with large glaucous leaves and yellow flowers.

ROSES.

In submitting our revised list of Roses to our friends and customers, we feel justified in saying that our plants this season are the largest and finest we have ever offered.

The young Roses that had been grafted during the winter were planted out last April in the ground, which had been deeply plowed as well as liberally manured, where they were cultivated until early in November, when the plants were carefully lifted and stored during the winter in cold houses. This treatment we find especially adapted for Hybrid Perpetual Roses, as we are enabled to furnish our customers plants that will bloom when set out in the open ground and subjected to the cool night air of the early spring months.

Cultural Directions.—In selecting a spot for a rose bed do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open, airy situation with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if well enriched with well rotted barn yard manure. In preparing a bed, dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as roses penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drought. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two by frequent stirring. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

Protection.—Roses must be protected during the winter in our extreme northern climates, which may be done in the following manner:

First cut out all of the soft or unripened wood and remove most of the leaves; then take a little of the soil from one side of the bush to allow it to bend over easily. Bend it over to the ground and cover the whole plant with two to four inches of earth. Over this place four to six inches of leaves, and keep in place with boards or boughs. Defer covering for winter until cold weather fairly sets in, as moderate freezing will not injure them. Treated this way, nine winters out of ten they will go through unharmed.

Covering ought to be done the 15th of November in the fall, and uncover in the spring about April 1st.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds.



PRAIRIE QUEEN.

Anne de Diesbach.—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large, a superior garden sort, fragrant and one of the hardiest.

Baroness Rothschild.—Light pink; cupped form; very proportional in its parts, without fragrance, very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short jointed; very hardy and a late bloomer.

Prairie Queen. (Climbing Rose.)—The flowers are very large and of peculiar globular form; bright rosy red, changing to lighter when the flowers open; of very strong, rapid growth; the flower when expanded will last from three to four weeks, and will have flowers later in the season when most hybrid roses are out of bloom.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

sort; bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; in the autumn the edge of the petals are often pink, in all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable white rose.

Mabel Morrison.—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edge of the petals are often pink, in all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable white rose.

Rosiline.—Of slender, yet healthy growth, flowers medium size, full and well formed, and of a bright red, about the shade of the Jack rose. Pretty in bud and the flowers are of good substance and perfect for a long time; a vigorous grower. One of the best for garden use.

Ulrich Brunner.—Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance, plant vigorous and hardy, and resists mildew; very good for open air culture.

Vestal Pink.—A light pink rose; good.

MOSS ROSES.

This is a favorite class with everyone on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquet and cut flowers are invaluable.

The beauty of the flower consists in the delicate mossy covering which surrounds the buds, and which give to the opening flowers a unique appearance.

Harrison Yellow.—Golden Yellow, medium size, semi-double; the only good hardy yellow rose out of doors; needs no protection.

George IV.—A good grower, with dark crimson flowers; hardy variety, needing little or no protection; flowers very freely.

General Jacqueminot. (Jack Rose.)—Now known everywhere. Its exquisite shape, delightful fragrance, and bright, rich, glowing, crimson color, together with its freedom of flowering, still places this in the front rank among the Hardy Roses.

John Hopper.—Bright rose; back of petals lilac tint, very large and double, good form. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort.

Madame Plantier.—A perfect, hardy, pure white, double rose; the plant grows in a very fine bushy form, and produces flowers in great abundance in June. A most desirable rose for cemetery decoration.

Magna Charta.—A splendid



MADAME PLANTIER.



MOSS ROSE.

some, most curiously formed, rosy-crimson flower, with white and blue tinged protruding stamen; one of the finest border plants; is quite hardy; well adopted and easily cultivated.

Funkia Cœrulea.—Light blue with dark green, glossy foliage.

GRASS PINK.

Dwarf hardy Pinks, bearing double flowers of rich color and possessed of the true clove scent. Though the plants are hardy, they winter better if protected.

May Pink.—The old-fashioned, hardy, border Pink.

Snow.—Entirely distinct form and superior to the old White Scotch Pink being nearly double the size and of the most exquisite clove fragrance.

Jean Sisley.—Rose with red center; very free blooming.



HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS PLENUS.

Cheveral.—Large, full, very double; rich bronze, red changing to dark purplish crimson. Fragrant.

Gracilis.—Deep pink buds surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

Madame Moreau.—An upright, compact grower; well formed; bud and flower clear shade of Rose; fragrant and free bloomer.

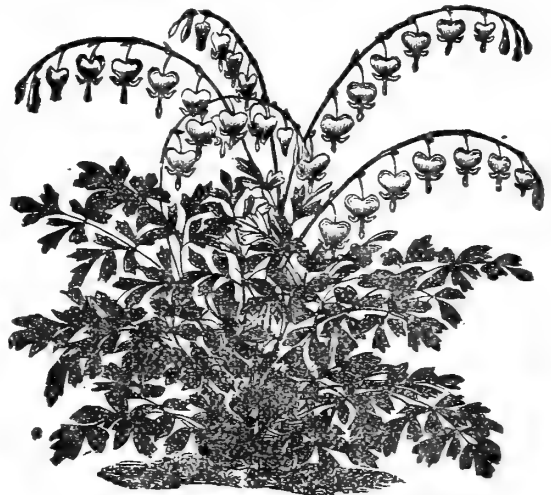
White Bath.—White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best white Moss.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

A valuable class of hardy plants for permanent borders or gardens and should be planted in much larger numbers than they are.

When once established they increase in beauty from year to year and require much less care than tender bedding plants.

Dielytra or Bleeding Heart.—A handsome, hand-sown flower, with white and blue tinged border plants; is quite hardy; well adopted



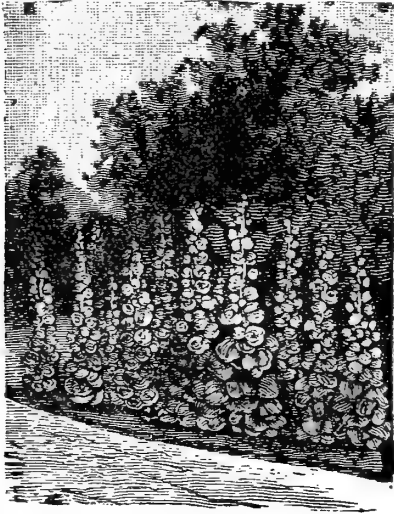
DIELYTRA OR BLEEDING HEART.

Helianthus Multiflorus Plenus. (Dwarf Double Sunflower).—This is truly a golden gem; a plant that should be in every garden, and one that will give entire satisfaction. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, as double as any double dahlia, and the plant is covered from the ground to the top with bright, golden-yellow flowers. It is unsurpassed as a cut-flower; at a season when most other flowers wilt and fade in a few hours, this lasts full a week or more. For effect in the garden, it stands out boldly, and for mixed borders and foregrounds to shrubberies (where it should be grouped in numbers), it is one of the most desirable plants. It should have a sunny position and rich soil. It is hardy, but there

are many places where it requires protection; it stands the winter here when covered with a little straw. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

This family has long been held in very high esteem by the general public, and in common with Dahlias and many other old-fashioned flowers, hold their own against all comers. For the background of the herbaceous or mixed borders, for



A BED OF HOLLYHOCKS.

massing or for associating with shrubs, they are indispensable. Their noble spikes, 10 and 12 feet in height, of brilliant colored flowers, render them very effective, and when planted among shrubs or herbaceous plants, form a great relief to what is often a very monotonous arrangement. I have for years discontinued growing named varieties, as they have of late years been attacked by disease, which not only ruined the plants themselves, but from its contagious nature, spread to other plants; for this reason I turned my attention to the selection of seedling varieties, which have a much stronger constitution, and I am now enabled to offer really first-class varieties, being good decided colors, and fine full double flowers; my endeavors in this direction have been amply rewarded by the splendid and very varied collection I am now in a position to offer; they are of course mixed, but with this exception are in every way equal to named sorts;

they are of good form, thoroughly double, and comprise a good assortment of colors.

IRIS.

These are neat, robust, hardy herbaceous, early blooming plants, with large ornamental flowers of rich and elegantly blended colors, exquisitely striped with dark violet, purple, or bronzed lines upon a lighter ground. They grow in most any place or situation.

Emma.—Grass yellow and brown.

Ferry.—White

Gerrick.—Lavender and carmine.

Gesel.—Golden yellow and violet.

Hamlet.—Grass yellow and dark purple.

Johann De Wit.—Lilac and purple.

Lady Franklin.—Coral color and purple.

Leontda.—Light blue and purple.

Miralba.—Violet.

Olden Cornweld.—Striped violet.

Queen Victoria.—White and mark blue; fragrant. One of the finest of all the Irises on account of its fragrance; the odor is perceptible at a distance of one hundred yards.

Rashussen.—Grass yellow and brown.

Reinbrandt.—Light lilac.

Terdifa.—Striped lilac.

Vemisla.—Yellow and mark brown.



GROUP OF IRIS.

We have here a collection of ten distinct varieties which we will send for \$1.00.

- No. 1. Orange yellow and purple.
- No. 2. Redish lilac.
- No. 3. Lemon yellow and violet, dwarf, good for border.
- No. 4. Lavender lilac and purple, very fine.
- No. 5. Golden yellow tinged red.
- No. 6. Grass yellow and dark purple.
- No. 7. Blue.
- No. 8. Tall purple.
- No. 9. Tall yellow; very fine.
- No. 10. White.

Larkspur Formosum.—An interesting and remarkably handsome species the most remarkable thing acquired to our list of perennials for many years past,



LARKSPUR FORMOSUM.

and now offer these plants for the first time. It has a beautiful branching habit, reaching the height of three to four feet, forming a pyramidal bush composed of stiff, wiry stems, which are covered with flowers about an inch in diameter, of the most beautiful dark blue and white eye, the finest, blue in color, of all the perennial plants; from forty to fifty blossoms are borne on each branch, presenting a magnificent aspect. The flowers are produced on the main stem in June, and are succeeded by the lateral branches later, so that the flowering time lasts from June to frost. It has proved to be perfectly hardy, and altogether it is a most decided plant acquired.

Lilly of the Valley.—One of the most charming of our spring flowering plants. Its slender stems, set with tiny bells diffusing a delicious odor, have rendered it a universal favorite. They are entirely hardy and delight in a shady, well enriched border. For winter or spring blooming. They can be potted at any time during the winter or spring, and will bloom at once. We offer strong pips, grown on our place, of this lovely flower, which have been grown especially for winter blooming. They can be potted six in a 4 inch pot, and placed in a cool place till needed for bloom-

ing, then bring them out to the light and warmth and give plenty of water. They will at once send up their beautiful green leaves and sprays of lovely, white, sweet-scented blossoms. Like other bulbs, the flowers are much larger and finer when raised in the house than in the garden. The pips are ready to send out at any time during the winter for immediate blooming.

PEONIES.



PEONIES.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivalling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection in bloom, should not be planted more.

Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years. The first point is their hardiness; in the severest climate the plants require no protection than that which they afford themselves.

They thrive in almost any soil or situation, and when planted in large clumps on

the lawn make a magnificent display of flowers and foliage and yet some of the varieties are very fragrant.

They are perfectly hardy, require little or no care, and produce larger and finer blooms when well established.

When the plants are well established a good mulching of rotten manure in the fall will increase the size of the flowers.

We have a very large and fine lot of Peonies, comprising all the good kinds we know of. We have in all about eighty double named varieties. But first we call your attention to the six old varieties of which we grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres for cut flowers for the Chicago market.

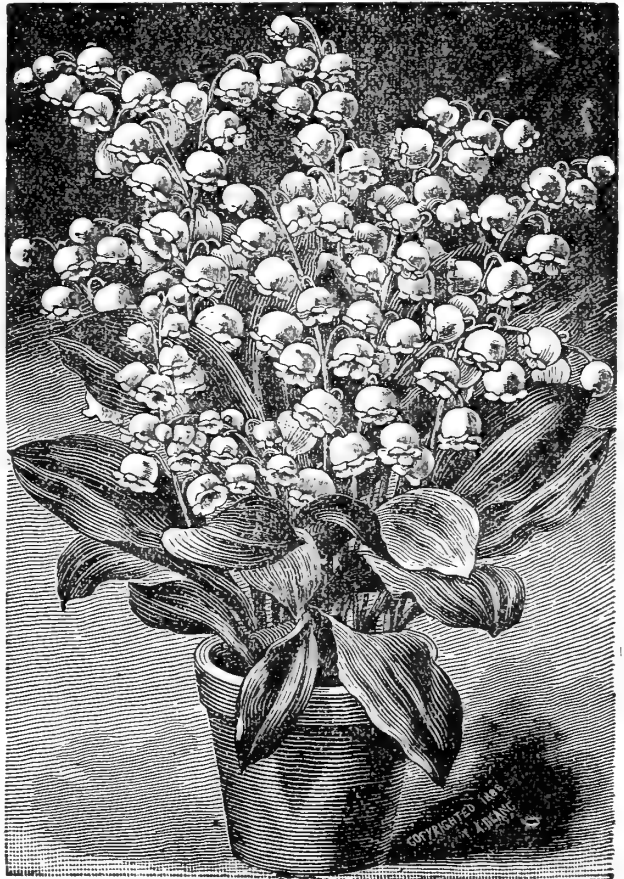
Old Red.—Flowers of a bright scarlet crimson and quite double and globular, very early, only one bloom to the stalk; rare and fine.

Early Rose.—Early pink variety, blooms right after the Old Red; the flowers are large and in clusters.

Whittleji.—White center, slightly yellowish, very large; clusters large, sweet, fine.

Late Rose.—Similar to Early Rose, only blooms later in the season. It is a fine rose-scented flower.

White, with Golden Center.—This is not a very large Peony, but a nice one. It is white outside, with a cream color in the center.



LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

Humei.—A Pink Peony, very full and double, very large and showy, and one of the latest in bloom. It wants to be mulched heavily in order to bring its flowers into perfection.

The new varieties are as follows:

- Amabilis Libacius Elegance.**—Light rose, center tipped with red.
- Anemoneu Flora Rubra.**—Blush white, tinged red; fragrant.
- Atroriolocia.**—Purple red, tinged with violet.
- Augusta.**—White with golden center; turning to white.
- Augusta Miller.**—Violet Rose, tinged with straw color.
- Bi-color Mad. Querin.**—Outside petals rose-colored; inside straw-colored with crimson spots; fragrant.
- Carnea Superba.**—Delicate Pink, shading to white.
- Charles De Bouellony.**—Rosy lilac.
- Cuprea Superba.**—Deep rose-color; shaded flesh color. Early rose type.
- Comte De Neipery.**—Rosy violet, one color; very fine; fragrant.
- De Juspieu.**—Lilac rose; all one color; fragrant.
- Dilachii.**—Dark purplish; crimson, shaded violet; fine.
- Doyeus Anchieu.**—White.
- Doktor Bretonneau.**—Rosy violet; very large and fine; fragrant.
- Doktor Coros.**—Purplish red; very double; fine.
- Dr. Breduram.**—Rosy lilac; very large and fine.
- Duke of Alva.**—Rosy lilac, tinged with pink.
- Duchesse de Weinonce.**—Light rose with center straw-color, tipped with red.
- Emilie.**—Lilac rose, tinged with light rose; fragrant.
- Formosa Rosea.**—Light rose with straw pink, center tinged with blush white.
- Fragrance.**—Deep, rich rose.
- George Caviers.**—Dark rose with straw color center, with heavy dotted dark rose at stigma.
- Grandiflora Rosea.**—White, with a few red spots.
- L. Eleganta.**—Light lilac rose, globular shape; fragrant.
- L. Emperear.**—Deep rose, shaded flesh color; early rose type.
- Madame Louise.**—Purplish rose, very full and double, very large and showy; one of the latest in bloom.
- Madame Lemenier.**—Light pink globular shape.
- Madame Courant.**—Rosy lilac, tinged blush white; fragrant.
- Maria De Lorine.**—Dark purplish crimson, shaded violet; large and fine.
- Madame Munier.**—Outside petals dark rose, with flesh color center with straw color spots; fragrant.
- Monsieur Boicu.**—Deep rose color, shaded with silvery rose in center; fragrant.
- Monsieur De Surigug.**—Light rose color.
- Mirande.**—Deep dark purple red. One of the darkest reds.
- Marquis D. Fory.**—White mark with red in center.
- Monsieur Brilliant.**—Deep rose color, with light pink, rose color center. Tri-color.
- Monsieur Ducharte.**—Light pink.
- Monsieur Malet.**—Rose pink.
- Munisa Elegance.**—Outside pinkish, white inside; petals white.
- Measera Plena.**—Deep rose; shaded purple. Large globular flowers; fragrant.
- Nectar.**—Light rose with blush white center, tinged rose.
- Osmar Pacta.**—Dark red and purple.
- Potsii.**—Dark purplish red, very fine and fragrant.
- Prince of Charlotte.**—Rose color, with light tinged pink and rose center.
- Purpurea Major.**—Outer petals pink, center white with a few red dots.
- Pulcherena Modesta.**—White.
- Queen of Talacbi.**—Purplish rose.
- Queen of the Pink.**—A very fine pink.

PHLOX.

The Phloxes are among the most desirable of hardy perennials: their large and brilliant trusses of beautiful flowers comprise all shades of color, from white to crimson, striped and mottled. They delight in sunny situation and a rich soil.

Cross of Honor.—Light rose color, striped pure white; an excellent flower.

Elaine.—Vermilion tinted purple, scarlet center.

Mme. Deveret.—Bright rose, crimson eye.

Mlle. Ladonette.—Rosy blush, deep rose eye.

Princess de Furstenburg.—White, carmine eye.

Triumph de Twickle.—Rosy magenta.

White Lady.—Large, pure white, extra.

Poppy Bracteata.—A charming species, producing numerous stout, leafy stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with immense deep blood crimson flowers, having a black blotch at the base of each petal, with conspicuous bracts.

Poppy Oriental.—A bold and very showy old-fashioned garden plant, producing, when well established, large quantities of crimson scarlet flowers, usually with a black blotch, which is very characteristic.

Spiraea Japonica.—One of the finest of hardy garden plants; when in flower the plants are from twelve to eighteen inches high. The flowers are white, borne on feather-like spike; used with other flowers in bouquet or vases they are really beautiful. It is extensively used for forcing for winter flowers.

Spiraea Filipendula Flora Pleno.—A fine variety, with fern-like, deep green foliage, and large, dense, showy heads of clear white, double flowers.

Yucca Filamentosa. (Adam's Needle.)—A tropical looking plant, with long, narrow leaves that remain green the entire year. It throws up a strong flower stem in the summer, three to four feet high; bearing a large spike of cream white, bell shaped flowers, that retain their beauty a long time; hardy. Ten year old plants, \$5.00 each; one or two year plants, 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

Double Russian Violet.—This fine, hardy variety has been grown on our place for the last twenty years with only winter protection of a little straw. The flowers are very large, double and deliciously fragrant. They are of a very deep shade of blue, and one or two petals in each are dotted with red. They remain in bloom about four weeks.

LILIES.

AURATUM OR GOLDEN BAND LILY.

This beautiful variety has been aptly called the "Queen of Lilies." When fully expanded, the flowers measure nearly a foot across. Their fragrance is delicious, and the blending of the colors in the individual blossoms exquisite, being ivory white, thickly strewn with purple studs, with a broad band of light golden yellow extending from tip to base of each petal. This variety is, beyond question, the grandest of all the Lily family, and we offer this season a splendid stock of sound, well ripened bulbs, our own direct importation from Japan, at a price which commends itself and places this beautiful Lily within the reach of all.

Longiflorum.—A variety bearing in clusters beautiful snow-white, trumpet shaped flowers of rare fragrance; this may be planted in the spring, and will bloom the same summer, and has stood our cold winters for the last five years with a slight protection.

Excelsum.—This stately and beautiful variety, which is becoming more popular every season, grows from five to six feet in height, and bears from six to twelve fragrant, pretty flowers of a delicate buff color.

Candidum.—The pure white garden or Easter Lily; flowers snow white with heavy yellow stamens, hardy and free-blooming, bearing five to twenty blossoms. Should be planted in August.

Thunbergianum Flora Pleno.—Early flowering, ranging in height from two to two and a half feet; double flowers, borne upright, bright orange red, spotted black; it is easily cultivated, requiring only a well drained soil; perfectly hardy.

Hemerocallis Flora Plena. (Double Orange Lily.)—Large, double, copper-colored flowers; very fine for planting among shrubbery; perfectly hardy.

Hemerocallis Fulva. (Lemon Lily.)—Lemon colored flowers, excellent for planting among shrubbery; perfectly hardy.

Tigrinum Flora Plena.—Orange red, spotted with black, double showy flowers; hardy.

HARDY BULBS.

We will take orders for fall of 1895 for Tulips, Daffodils, Narcissus, Hyacinths, and Lily bulbs. The orders must be received before August 15, 1895. These bulbs are all home grown on our own ground, so you can see that they are naturalized and do better than those bulbs that are imported from Holland and other countries. Growing of Tulips is a specialty with us. *In spring, visitors are invited to see Tulips bloom in our nurseries.*

PRICE LIST.

In filling orders from this list we reserve the right, in case that we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal merit when it can be done (always labeling with the correct name), unless the party ordering says no substituting, in which case we will fill the order so far as we can and return the balance.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	HUN.
FRUIT TREES.			
APPLE TREES.—4 and 5 years old, 6 to 8 feet high	\$.25	\$ 2.50	\$17.00
“ “ 2 and 3 years old, 4 to 5 “ .....	.20	2.00	15.00
CRAB APPLE TREES.—4 and 5 years old, 6 to 8 feet high.....	.25	2.50	17.00
CHERRY TREES.—Early Richmond, 5 to 7 feet high .....	.50	5.00	40.00
PEAR TREES.—5 to 7 feet high. First-class.....	.40	4.50	35.00
PLUM TREES.—Lombard, 6 to 8 feet high.....	.40	4.50	35.00
GRAPE VINES.			
Concord, 2 years old. Very fine .....	.07	.75	5.00
Martha, Delaware, Moore's Early, Clinton, Worden and Niagara, 2 years old. Fine.....	.10	1.00	8.00
CURRANTS.			
Red Dutch, White Dutch, Black Naples, 2 years old.....	.10	1.00	5.00
Victoria, La Versailles, Cherry, White Grape, Lee's Prolific and Black Champion, 2 years old .....	.10	1.00	5.00
Fay's Prolific and Crandell, 2 years old.....	.15	1.25	10.00
GOOSEBERRIES.			
Houghton Seedling and Downing, 2 years old. Very fine ...	.10	1.00	6.50
Smith's Improved, Triumph and New Industry, 2 years old ..	.15	2.50	
RASPBERRIES.			
Cuthbert, Hansell, Turner Red, Marlboro, Gregg, Souhegan and Palmer Early.....	.05	.35	2.50
BLACKBERRIES.			
Lawton, Snyder and Kittatinny .....	.05	.35	2.50
Agawam and Wilson's Early.....	.05	.35	2.50
DEWBERRY.			
Lucretia, 2 years old.....	.10	.75	5.00
STRAWBERRIES.			
Wilson Albany, Crescent Seedling, Warfield No. 2, Bubach No. 5 and Jessie.....	.05	.20	.75
Parker Earle and Gandy.....	.05	.35	2.00
RHUBARB.			
Linnaeus. Strong plants.....	.20	2.00	15.00
HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES.			
Catalpa, Mountain Ash, Maples and Ash, 10 to 12 feet high..	.30	3.00	25.00
Elm Trees, 10 to 12 feet high.....	.35	3.25	26.00
WEeping TREES.			
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, Kilmarnock Willow, and Mountain Ash	1.00	9.00	
Teas Weeping Mulberry.....	2.00	16.00	
EVERGREEN TREES.			
Norway Spruce and Balsam Fir, 4 to 5 feet. Very fine.....	.50	4.50	30.00
Norway Spruce and Balsam Fir, 12 to 15 inches. Very fine. (For smaller sizes write for prices.)	.30	2.00	12.00
American Arbor Vitæ, 18 to 30 inches. Very fine and bushy.	.15	1.50	10.00
SHRUBS.			
Almond, Deutzia Scabra, Lilac (in varieties), Snowball, Honeysuckle (in varieties), Hydrangea, Barberry, Red Bud, Kerria Japonica, Dogwood, Snowberry, Red Fruit, Weigela (in variety), Philadelphus and Spiræa (in varieties.).....	.25	2.50	20.00
CLIMBING PLANTS.			
Aristolochia Siphon, and Honeysuckle in variety .....	.25	2.50	20.00
Ampelopsis Veitchii, small plants .....	.15	1.50	8.00
“ “ strong plants.....	.30	3.00	15.00
“ “ extra large .....	.50	5.00	
Clematis, Viticella and Flammula .....	.25	2.50	20.00
Jackmanni, Hybrid Sieboldii, Fair Rosamond, Lady Caroline Neville, Lord Londensborough, Albert Victor, Lawsoniana, Mrs. Baker, The Gem and Mrs. Howard Wyse.....	.50	5.00	40.00

ROSES.			
	EACH.	DOZEN.	HUN.
Hybrid Perpetual Dormant Plants.....	.25	2.50	
Moss Roses.....	.35	3.00	
HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.			
Dielytra, or Bleeding Heart.....	.20	2.00	15.00
Funkia.....	.20	2.00	
Grass Pinks.....	.15	1.50	
Helianthus Multiflorus Pleno.....	.15	1.25	10.00
Hollyhocks.....	.20	2.00	16.00
Iris. (Collection of 10 varieties for \$1.00.).....	.20	2.00	16.00
Peonies, 6 old varieties.....	.25	2.50	20.00
" new varieties.....	.35	3.50	25.00
Larkspur.....	.20	2.25	18.00
Lily of the Valley.....	.05	.50	2.50
Phlox.....	.15	1.50	
Poppy.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Spiræa, in 2 varieties.....	.20	2.00	16.00
Yucca Filamentosa, 10-year old plants.....	5.00		
" smaller plants.....	.50	5.00	
Double Russian Violet.....	.20	2.00	15.00
LILIES.			
Auratum, (Golden Band Lily) extra large bulbs.....	.20	2.00	12.00
Harrisii, (ready in August).....	.20	1.75	
Longiflorum.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Excelsium.....	.35	3.50	
Candidum, (ready in August).....	.15	1.00	6.00
Thunbergianum, Flore Pleno.....	.15	1.25	
Hemerocallis Flore Pleno (double Orange Lily).....	.15	1.25	7.00
" Fulva, e (Lemon Lily).....	.15	1.25	
Tigrinum, Flore Pleno.....	.15	1.25	
HARDY BULBS.			
Tulips, (ready in September).....	.05	.35	2.50
Daffodils, Incomparabilis, Orange, Phoenix and Von Sion... ..	.05	.50	3.50
Trumpet Major, (ready in September).....	.10	.75	5.00
Narcissus, in 2 varieties, (ready in September).....	.05	.35	2.50
Hyacinths, in varieties, (ready in September).....	.10	.50	4.00
GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT.			
Geraniums, in all colors, 4 in. pot.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Carnation, 2 in. pot.....	.10	.75	5.00
Carnation Marguerite, 2 in. pot.....	.10	.75	5.00
Fuchsias, 4 in. pot.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Heliotrope, 4 in. pot.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Everblooming Roses, 2 in. pot.....	.15	1.50	
Chrysanthemums.....	.10	1.00	
Begonia Rubra, 4 in. pot.....	.15	1.50	
Verbenas, 2 in. pot. (Set of 15 varieties \$1.10.).....	.10	1.00	
Pansies, mixed colors.....	.05	.50	3.50
Dahlias, in varieties.....	.15	1.50	
Tuberose.....	.10	.50	3.00
Gladiolas, mixed sorts. Very fine.....	.10	.80	3.50

	DOZEN.	FIFTY.	HUN.	THOU.
Cabbage Plants, by Mail, prepaid.....	\$.10	\$.25	\$.35	
" " Express.....		.15	.25	\$ 2.00
Cauliflower Plants, by Mail, prepaid.....	.10	.25	.45	
" " Express.....		.20	.40	3.50
Celery Plants, by Mail, prepaid.....	.10	.25	.45	
" " Express.....		.20	.45	
Egg Plants, by Mail, prepaid.....	.10	.25	.40	
" " Express.....		.20	.40	
Kohlraby Plants, by Mail, prepaid.....	.10	.25	.35	
" " Express.....		.15	.25	2.00
Tomato Plants, by Mail, prepaid.....	.10	.40	.70	
" " Express.....		.30	.45	4.00
Pepper Plants, by Mail, prepaid.....	.10	.40	.70	
" " Express.....		.30	.45	

... FLORAL DECORATIONS ...

... AND ...

... CUT FLOWERS ...

We are making a specialty of all kinds of Floral Work, and growing all the Cut Flowers and Roses ourselves. We can guarantee satisfaction, as we have at present one acre of ground covered with glass, which is devoted to the growing of flowers, we can fill orders at any time of the season.

Baskets Filled with Cut Flowers Tastefully Arranged.

We keep a large stock of Willow, Wire, Rattan, and Straw Baskets on hand and can fill an order at a moment's notice. We can not give illustrations of them as there are over several hundred different styles, and every month new ones are added. We will make the selection if you give us price you wish to pay for basket. Can furnish baskets filled with flowers for from one to fifteen dollars, basket included. These are especially adapted for weddings and birthday gifts.

FUNERAL EMBLEMS.

Any size or style can be furnished at short notice.

Below are named the kinds mostly used.

Orders.—When you order by letter, name the article you want and the price you wish to pay for same. The price named includes everything except express charges. If time does not allow to order by mail, telegraph us, naming time when article must reach destination. Always give full directions. Prices, *net cash*.

Prices of Designs Filled in White or Colored Flowers.

Wreaths, 8, 10, 12, and 14 inches in diameter	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$3 00	and	\$5 00
Crosses, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches in length	\$1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	and 5 00
Lyres, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches high	2 00	4 00	6 00	and	8 00
Anchors, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches high	2 50	4 00	6 00	and	8 00
Harps, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches high	2 50	4 00	6 00	and	8 00
Stars, 10, 12, 14, and 16 inches wide	1 50	2 50	3 50	and	5 00
Hearts, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches wide	1 50	2 50	3 50	and	5 00
Maltese Crosses, 12, 14, and 16 inches high	2 00	3 00	5 00	and	7 00
Square and Compass, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches wide		3 00	5 00	and	7 00
Pillows, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches wide	\$4 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	and 15 00
Open Bibles, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches wide	5 00	7 00	10 00	and	15 00
Broken Columns, 12, 14, 16, and 18 inches high	4 00	5 00	7 00	and	10 00
"Gates Ajar"	7 00	10 00	15 00	and	20 00

"Rest," "Peace," "Asleep," "Father," "Mother," etc., letters 6 to 12 inches long, \$5 to \$10 each.

All designs can be furnished **Standing, Reclining or Flat**, at same prices.

PURE WHITE DOVES, often used with Pillars, Columns, etc., also suitable decorations, \$2 to \$3 each.

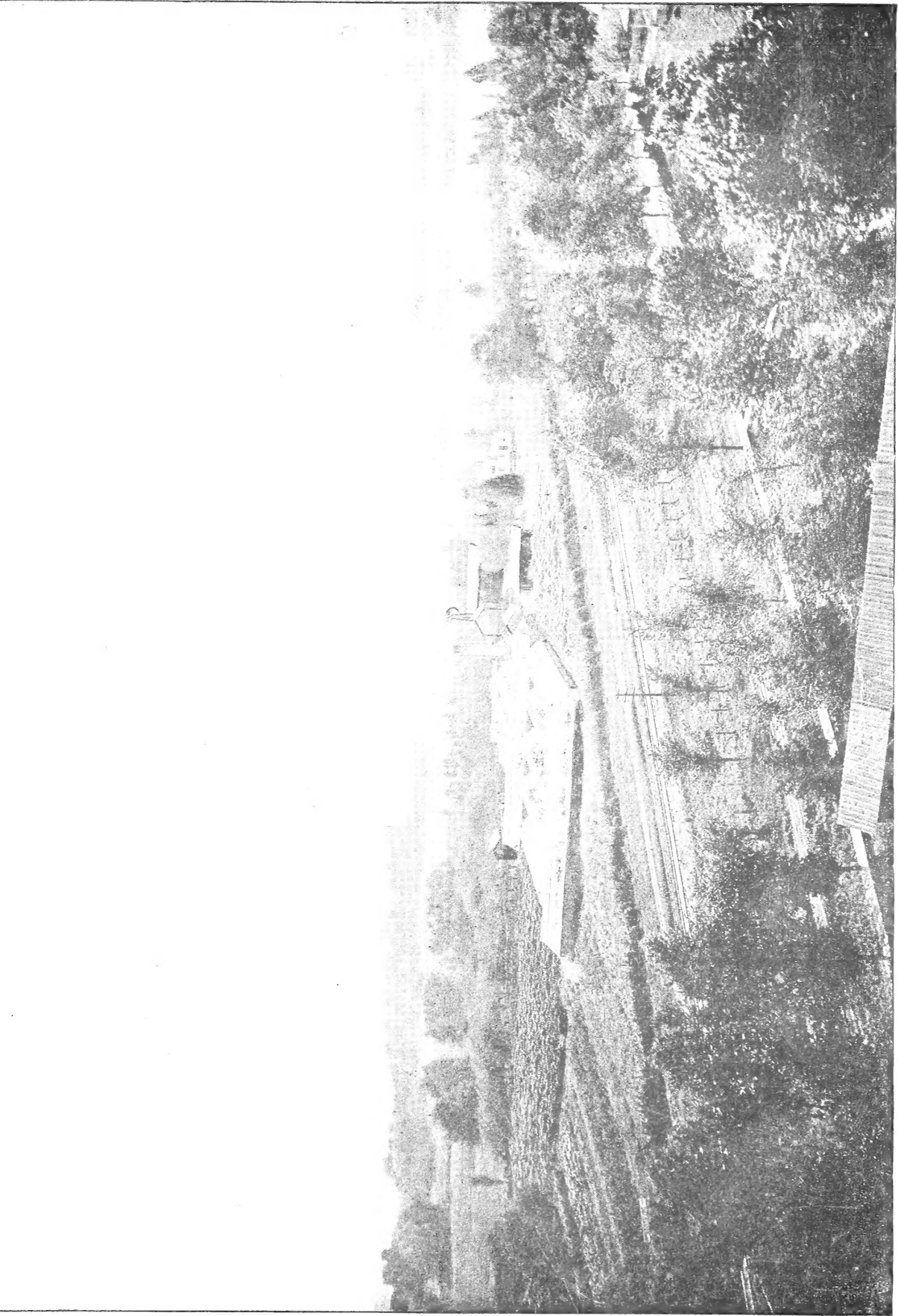
Orders with large assortment of cut flowers will do best when sent to our retail store at

GEO. KLEHM,

No. 59 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WINE

Wine made from our own vineyard, guaranteed pure, two years old, of the best quality, from Concord Grapes, at one dollar per gallon.



PARTIAL VIEW OF OUR GREENHOUSES.