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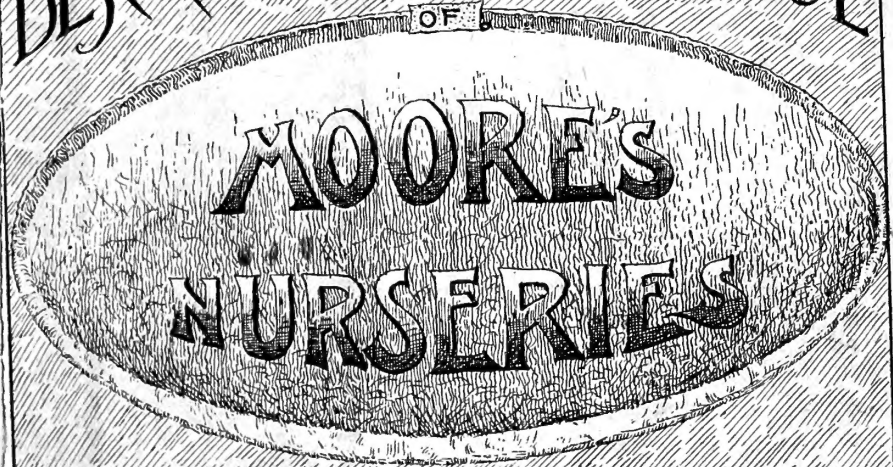
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF



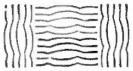
OGDEN, UTAH



1894

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—



FRUIT, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT

MOORE'S NURSERIES

D. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

LOCATION—1315 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ONE-HALF MILE NORTH OF OGDEN
RIVER BRIDGE.

OGDEN CITY, . . UTAH.

Street Cars pass every 15 minutes.

1894

TERMS, CONDITIONS, ETC.

In Ordering, Please Observe the Following:

Order Early.—In the early part of the season I can supply all the varieties named on my list, but as the season advances some of the varieties will become exhausted, as is the case with all Nurseries.

Terms of Payment.—Ten per cent. with order, balance before shipment (except by special arrangement). Trees bought on credit most invariably proves a failure. If your order amounts to \$10.00 or more, accompanied with the cash, I will furnish an assortment of stock at lowest rates quoted.

How to Send Money.—Postoffice or Express orders, or Registered Letters will be perfectly safe and at my risk of loss.

Substitution.—In cases where varieties or sizes are ordered that I have sold out, unless otherwise instructed, I will send that which will fill their places as nearly as possible, unless the order distinctly states "No Substitution Allowed."

Packing.—No charge for packing in the best manner and delivering at depot, or express office—except Shade Trees—for which a charge will be made sufficient to cover the cost of material and labor.

Shipping.—Plain shipping directions should be given, otherwise I direct the goods to the best of my knowledge and will not be responsible for damage or delay of goods after I have my receipt.

Errors.—I use great care in filling orders, and mean to do more than I promise; mistakes, however, will sometimes occur, if so, please to promptly notify me and I will make satisfactory corrections. Please retain copies of your orders for comparison. Correspondence and personal inspection of stock solicited.

Hints on Planting and After Management.

1st.—On arrival of trees, dig a trench wide and deep enough to receive roots. Take trees from bale, place in trench with tops leaning south. Spread out and wet roots thoroughly and cover well with fine moist soil; then let remain till ground is ready for planting.

2d.—Prepare ground for planting trees as for a vegetable garden. Dig holes deeper and larger than necessary to receive roots in their natural position without bending.

3d.—Take trees from trench as wanted. Straighten out roots, cutting off with a sharp knife all that is badly bruised or broken. Place tree in center of hole and commence filling in with fine top soil, working same well among roots with the fingers, making sure that the soil comes in contact with every root. When roots are covered two or three inches deep, pour in a bucket of water. After water has settled finish by spading down from all sides of the hole till the soil is thoroughly loosened for at least 18 inches each way from the center. Rake level, leaving top soil loose.

4th.—After the trees are planted, go over them with a sharp knife or shears. If one year old trees there will be but one stem, which should be cut back to a uniform height of about two and one-half feet from ground. If two years old there will be from three to six branches, cut out all but four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long.

5th.—Lay off ground for irrigating by running a shovel plow each side of the row within one foot of the trees, if weather is warm; turn in water as soon as done, and if soil is dry repeat once every six or eight days as long as hot weather lasts. Soil should be stirred with hoe or cultivator as soon as dry enough after each watering.

6th.—If trees are very dry when received, soak in water twenty-four hours and bury in moist soil for four or five days, when they will be found fresh and plump. Keep shaded a few days before planting.

If frozen, do not open bale, but bury till frost is drawn out. Never handle trees in frosty weather. Never put manure in hole with roots. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery.

APPLES

On account of ravages of the codling moth, and the slip-shod method of cultivation, there are but few varieties of apples that prove of any value for commercial orchards. When our fruit growers are willing to spend the time in pruning, spraying and cultivating that Eastern growers do, then, and not till then, can they hope to make apple growing a success in Utah.

NOTE—These marked * are very hardy, and are recommended for planting at the cold north where other varieties fail.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES.

2 years, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cents each, \$15.00 per hundred

2 years, 4 to 5 feet, 15 cents each, \$10.00 per hundred

1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 10 cents each, \$7.00 per hundred

SUMMER

***Yellow Transparent.**—The earliest of all apples, and is considered the most valuable early apple yet produced; fruit of good size and quality; skin clear white, changing to a beautiful yellow when fully ripe.

Red Astrachan.—Large, red, juicy, rich, acid; beautiful color, earliest good cooking apple.

AUTUMN.

***Duchess of Oldenburg.**—A large beautiful Russian apple; roundish, streaked red and yellow, tender, juicy and pleasant; a kitchen apple of best quality. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer.

***Wealthy.**—Of good size, roundish, brilliant light red, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree very productive and of iron-clad hardness; one of the handsomest of apples, and one of the best in quality; very desirable.

WINTER.

Jonathan.—Medium size, skin yellow, nearly covered with dark red; finely flavored, one of the most valuable market varieties in the list.

✓ **Ben Davis**—Large, red and very handsome. A great favorite in the Western States, where it is a good keeper.

✓ **White Winter Permain**—Medium, pale yellow; flesh very tender and of the finest flavor. This apple keeps well and is a good annual bearer.

✓ **Winesap**—Medium, roundish, deep red in the sun; tree hardy and good bearer; one of the best winter apples for this locality.

✓ **Arkansas Black**—Tree a beautiful, upright grower; young wood very dark; an abundant bearer; round or slightly conical; regular, smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy, sub-acid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper and a most profitable and attractive market apple.

✓ ***Salome**—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardness; holds its fruit firmly even against strong wind storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July and has been kept in excellent condition until October.

CRAB APPLES.

✓ **Hyslop**—Fruit large, produced in clusters; deep crimson; flesh yellowish, sub-acid.

✓ **Whitney**—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor pleasant.

✓ **Alaska**—Of northern origin; fruit large, almost white; tree hardy and a vigorous grower.

PEARS.

The pear proves a success on a great variety of soils, but grows to its greatest perfection on clayey loam. The fruit should be gathered from the tree and ripened in the cellar. Summer pears should be picked at least five days before they would ripen, and autumn varieties ten days. Winter pears should be permitted to hang on the tree until danger of frost, then store in a cool, dry cellar and removed to a warm room for ripening as wanted.

PRICE—Except Where Noted.

2 years, 5 to 6 feet, 35 cents each, \$30.00 per hundred.

2 years, 4 to 5 feet, 30 cents each, \$25.00 per hundred.

1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per hundred.

SUMMER.

Wilder—It is one of the earliest of all early pears to ripen, about with the Summer Doyenne and Alexander peach, and before the early apples, at a date when no good pear is offered on the market. Therefore it will sell at a fancy price for the fruit stands. There is no early pear to compete with it. A good growing, good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored early pear is what is needed at this moment in our homes and on the market, and the Wilder Early appears to fill the bill. While not a large pear, the Wilder Early is twice the size of Seckel as ordinarily grown, and its great productiveness and early fruiting are unquestioned.—*C. A. Green.* *1 yr. 35¢*

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower. Bears young and abundantly. The standard.

AUTUMN.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow, with reddish brown cheek, juicy and sweet. Very hardy tree.

Howell—Large, handsome, sweet, melting; tree vigorous, hardy and productive.

Idaho.—This new pear possesses many valuable characteristics, strong, vigorous growth, as hardy or hardier than Flemish Beauty, very productive, large size, long keeper, and carries well to market. Size of fruit large, shape a little flattened, tapering slightly both ways from the center, surface rough and uneven, yellow or straw color, with a faint bluish or brownish red on the sunny-side; stem stout and rather long; core very small; seeds few; flesh almost white, fine grained, buttery, melting, lacks the grit so often found in pears; flavor sweet to mild; quality very good. / 1/2 30¢

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large and handsome; rather coarse grained, but of fine flavor; very valuable shipper; tree a good bearer.

Kieffer—Remarkably vigorous, having large, dark, green, glossy leaves, and is an early and prolific bearer; the fruit is of good size, good color, fair quality, and if properly handled will sustain all claims made for it. As soon as there is danger of hard frost the fruit should be gathered and laid away in cellar with as much care as is required in handling eggs; if bruised in the least the skin turns black, giving it an unsightly appearance.

WINTER.

Winter Nelis—One of the best winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, buttery, and of the highest flavor.

Easter Beurre—Fruit large, skin yellow, covered with russet dots, flesh white, rich flavor and melting.

CHERRIES.

Sweet varieties have not proven a success in Utah, except in a few favored localities; the sour varieties have proven more profitable. The trees should be trained low, that the foliage may protect the trunk from the hot sun. Prune cherries very little after the first year, as they are liable to gum in consequence. Trees of the stone fruits should not, as a rule, be more than one year from bud at time of planting. This is especially the case with *peaches* and *sweet cherries*.

PRICE.

1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per hundred.

1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 20 cents each, \$15.00 per hundred.

NAMED ABOUT IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

Black Republican—Medium, black; flesh remarkably firm and solid; a fine shipper.

Napoleon Biggareau—(Royal Ann)—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek, flesh very firm, juicy and sweet.

English Morello—Large, blackish red, acid. A constant and profuse bearer. Tree very hardy.

Knudson—This fine late cherry has attracted much attention in our market of late years. No one seems to know its origin, so I have named it Knudson, after the man that first called my attention to it. Tree is of good form, healthy, and comes into bearing early; fruit very large, dark red or nearly black when ripe. I have so much faith in the value of this variety that I have worked $\frac{2}{3}$ of my cherry stock to it.

APRICOTS.

PRICE—1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each.

Newcastle Early—From Newcastle, Cala; nearly as large as Royal, and by far the best very early apricot.

Gates—Largest, latest and best; a Utah seedling.

PLUMS.

The plum and prune, like the pear, will do well on any good garden soil, but prefers clayey loam. My list contains only such varieties as I have tested and found best suited for market and home use. Nowhere can plums and prunes be grown to greater perfection than in Utah, and they will yet prove a paying crop to grow for the Eastern market.

PRICE—1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per hundred.

NAMED ABOUT IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

✓ **Peach**—Very large, round, reddish purple; one of the most magnificent of plums, and very early; shy bearer.

✓ **Simoni**—(Apricot Plum)—A native of China; is of large size, brick red color, with yellow flesh of a peculiar flavor, and will keep for a long time after being pulled from the tree. Tree thrifty and upright grower.

✓ **Bradshaw**—A very large and fine early plum; deep purple, juicy and good; tree erect and vigorous; very productive; valuable for market.

✓ **Pond's Seedling**—(Hungarian Prune)—A magnificent English plum, form of Yellow Egg; light red changing to violet; tree a most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Tree gums badly.

✓ **German Prune**—Medium size, oval, purple; makes an excellent dried prune.

✓ **Fellenberg**—(Italian Prune)—A fine late prune, oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive.

✓ **Oregon Silver**—Closely resembles Coe's Golden Drop, except it is a darker green. It is a very superior shipper, and makes an excellent dried fruit.

PEACHES.

For the last seventeen years I have been collecting and testing varieties from every State and Territory in the Union that grows peaches, and now pride myself on having (not the longest list of varieties) but a collection that cannot be surpassed, if equaled, in this Territory. To grow good peaches, it is necessary to cut back severely every year. The peach tree develops a great number of fruit buds, and if not destroyed by pruning or otherwise will overbear and the fruit will be inferior in size and quality.

PRICE.

1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per hundred.

1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents each, \$10.00 per hundred.

NAMED ABOUT IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

✓ **Alexander**—Of good size, nearly covered with deep red; flesh greenish, juicy and rich; most popular very early variety.

✓ **Hale's Early**—Medium to large, white with red cheek; juicy, rich and sweet.

✓ **St. John**—Large, roundish; orange yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high flavored.

✓ **Amelia**—Very large, oblong, white flesh, red cheek.

✓ **Gov. Briggs**—A large yellow peach, resembling Early Crawford; the fruit is more uniform in size.

✓ **Elberta**—Very large, yellow; fine quality; a great bearer; excellent for shipping.

✓ **Wheatland**—Large, round, yellow, crimson cheek, red at pit; very firm.

✓ **Cooper's Mammoth**—Very large, yellow; one of the best very late sorts.

✓ **Lemon Cling**—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped peach; skin fine yellow; flesh firm, yellow.

✓ **Orange**—A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; productive; ripens late.

RASPBERRIES.

Blackberries and red raspberries should not be planted on deep, rich soil, as it forces a heavy wood growth at the expense of a fruit crop.

PRICE—Except Where Noted—\$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Souhegan—Large, black, without bloom, and of a medium size. Plant very hardy and a great bearer.

English—Large, oblong, crimson, moderately firm, juicy, sub-acid, good flavor and abundant bearer; one of the best.

Herstine—Fruit large, color crimson, and very fine flavor.

Delaware—Large, bright-red berries, flesh firm and good.

Gregg—The leading late black cap, and a popular market sort; under good culture very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom. It requires a good strong soil to produce best results. \$2.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

BLACKBERRIES.

Lucretia Dewberry—Or Trailing Blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy, black, handsome fruit of excellent quality. The fruit ripens early, and the plant does not sucker. \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

Wilson Early—Once the leading early blackberry, and still a popular market sort; very large size and early. \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

Wilson, Jr—This is a splendid berry, rivaling even its parent, Wilson Early. Its capacity for bearing is extraordinary; it is also without double bloom. Mine is pedigree stock from headquarters. \$2.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

Kittatinny—Commences to ripen after the Wilson Early, and continues long in bearing; is ripe as soon as black. \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Industry—A new variety of foreign origin, productive of exceedingly large fruit of dark red color, and of delicious quality. Nearly free from mildew. Two years, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

Downing—A seedling of Houghton. Fruit large, two or three times the size of Houghton; plant vigorous and prolific. Free from mildew. \$1.20 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Red Jacket—Is of vigorous upright growth, a great cropper, and shows no signs of mildew; berries of large size, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe, dark red. \$3.50 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.

Poor Man's Gooseberry—Named and described by the originator as follows: Large, with smooth, thin skin; productive; vigorous grower, with fine root system; thrives where other varieties would prove a failure; free from mildew. \$3.50 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.

CURRANTS.

Fay's Prolific—Has been cultivated for some years alongside of all the best and most popular old varieties, and has sustained all claims that were made by the originator, which were: As large as Cherry, berries much more uniform, with longer stems, fruit less acid and far more productive. Will undoubtedly take the place of Cherry and La Versailles, both for home use and market. Early.

2 years, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.50 per 100.

1 year, 75 cents per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

White Grape—Large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild, acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table; productive; hardy.

2 years, 75 cents per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Lee's Prolific—The best black currant for all purposes. Quality superior. Like Black Naples, of special value for jellies and jams. 2 years, 75 cents per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

NATIVE, OR HARDY, GRAPES.

✓ **Vergennes**—Berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color bright red. Ripens early and is an excellent late keeper.

✓ \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, compact, berry large, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. \$1.00

✓ per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

Salem—Bunch large, compact; berry large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; slight pulp; in quality one of the best.

Vines healthy, vigorous and productive. \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00

✓ per 100.

Brighton—Too much can be scarcely said in favor of this as to quality and other properties—in color, form and size of both

✓ bunch and berry. Red. \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per \$1.00.

Worden—This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is better flavored and ripens earlier.

✓ Black. 75 cents per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

Concord—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black. 75 cents per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

FOREIGN, OR TENDER, GRAPES.

The vines must be protected in winter.

✓ 75 cents per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Black Hamburg—Berries and bunches large. This is the best grape for general cultivation; succeeds almost everywhere.

✓ **Flame Tokay**—Very large, red; immense bunches; firm; most profitable for shipping.

✓ **Muscattello**—A grape very much like the Muscat of Alexandria, but with smaller seeds and thinner skin. The vine is more thrifty and wood of a more reddish color; the best raisins are made of this variety.

STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry is a fruit that gives quick returns and large profits if properly managed. Location and soil have so much to do with success that it is difficult to name any one variety that will do equally well in every place. Growers should test the new sort and find what is best adapted to their soil before planting heavily of any variety.

General assortment, \$1.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

- ✓ **Crescent**—Medium to large; color bright scarlet; flesh soft, quite acid; plant very vigorous and hardy; season early to late
- ✓ **Jessie**—A seedling of the Sharpless, originated by W. F. Loudon, of Wisconsin. The plant is a fair grower. It resembles the Sharpless in habit and appearance; is a good bearer and ripens early. The fruit is very large, always of good form; bright red and colors all over. On rich soil and with good culture this is a valuable sort.
- ✓ **Sharpless**—The plant is large and vigorous; fruit large to very large, irregular shape; crimson; moderately firm and of good quality. A profitable variety for market, and one that will bring the grower an abundance of fine fruit. It does not require especially heavy soil to succeed.
- ✓ **Cumberland**—Very large, oval, conical, regular and uniform; handsome and showy; color beautiful light red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable; plant vigorous.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden, as it affords the earliest material for pies and tarts.

Mammoth—Divided roots. 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

Palmetto—One year roots, 2 cents each, \$1.50 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Lombardy Poplar—Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth.

2 and 3 years, 14 to 15 feet, 20 cents each, \$15.00 per 100.

2 and 3 years, 10 to 12 feet, 15 cents each, 10.00 per 100.

Carolina Poplar—One of the best street trees of quickest growth, and will succeed well where others fail.

14 to 15 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

10 to 12 feet, 20 cents each, 15.00 per 100.

Balm of Gilead—Not recommended for this locality.

10 to 12 feet, 20 cents each, \$15.00 per 100.

Catalpa—Leaves large, heart-shaped, pale green and often 6 or 7 inches wide. Large bunches of white flowers, marked with purple and yellow spots.

8 to 10 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

American Elm—A noble tree, of strong, rapid growth; lofty, sweeping branches of great elegance and grace. The finest of shade trees.

10 to 12 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

6 to 8 feet, 10 cents each, 8.00 per 100.

5 to 6 feet, 8 cents each, 5.00 per 100.

Ash—**American White**—A fine tree of medium height, with broad, round head and soft, mellow green foliage.

12 to 14 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

Box Elder—A hardy, rapid growing, native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

10 to 12 feet, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

8 to 10 feet, 15 cents each, 10.00 per 100.

American Linden—Medium growth, leaves very large, heart shaped. 12 to 14 feet, 25 cents each,

European White Birch—A rapid growing tree; highly ornamental. 6 to 7 feet, 15 cents each, \$10.00 per 100.

WEEPING TREES.

Birch—Cut-Leaved Weeping—Tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, 75 cents each.

Weeping Mulberry—This is the most graceful weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful foliage, handsomely cut or divided into lobes, and of a delightfully fresh-looking, glossy green. 75 cents each.

Common Weeping Willow—This well-known weeping tree grows to a large size and is invaluable for water scenery and low grounds. 25 cents each.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Great care must be exercised in transplanting evergreens not to let the roots dry out. As the sap is resinous in its nature, when once congealed it will not recover. My evergreens are all two and three times transplanted, which insures success in transplanting if properly handled.

Austrian Pine—A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, stiff, dark leaves. 18 inches high, 50 cents

Scotch Pine—A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage. 18 inches high, 25 cents. 2 feet, 50 cents.

Norway Spruce—A compact and symmetrical tree, the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age. The growth, however, in this climate is rather slow when young. 18 inches high, 50 cents. 2 feet, 75 cents.

Arbor Vitæ—(Pyramidalis)—Of remarkable, upright, dense growth; rich dark green foliage, retaining the color remarkably well though the entire season. It is of the same habit as the Irish Juniper and is decidedly more valuable for its superior hardiness. For ornamental planting it is one of the very best Arbor Vitæ known. 15 inches, 50 cents each.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

2 to 3 feet in height, 25 cents each.

Snow Ball—An old favorite shrub of large size, with large globular clusters of pure white flowers.

Mock Orange—A rapid growing shrub, producing in June a great mass of snow white flowers similar to orange blossoms.

Purple Berberry—Leaves, flowers and berries purple; one of the very best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful clump.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom. Red and white varieties.

Bridal Wreath or Spirea Prunifolia—Small, white, very double daisy-like flowers, very thickly set along the branches. One of the best and earliest blooming kinds.

Van Houttei—The grandest of all the Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing; perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

Brush Honeysuckle—A desirable shrub of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, with profuse flowers, followed by scarlet berries.

Lilac—Large, Purple, Persian and White; well-known favorites.

Privet—When well trained makes one of the most ornamental hedges. 10 to 12 inches, 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100.

ROSES.

Two years, on own roots, 25 cents each.

General Jacqueminot—Rich, dazzling scarlet, shaded with velvety crimson; superb, glowing color, large flower and free bloomer.

Paul Neyron—The flowers are immense. It is probably the largest rose grown, and one of the finest. Bright, shining pink; very clear and very beautiful; very double and full; finely scented.

La France—Color, silvery rose, changing to pink; large, full and globular; a most constant bloomer, and the sweetest of all roses.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; one of the best white climbers.

Tennessee Belle—A strong, vigorous climber and free bloomer; bright, rosy blush.

CLIMBING VINES.

Trumpet Vine—This well-known variety has large, orange-scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers. 15 cents.

Hallena—Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves until January. The best bloomer of all. 25 cents.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle—This is one of the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer. 25 cents.

Virginia Creeper—Has beautiful leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. It throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly. 10 cents.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

	Distance apart each way in feet.	No. of Trees or Plants to acre.
Apples	25x25	69
Pears	17x17	150
Cherries	16x16	170
Plums	15x15	195
Peaches	17x17	150
Apricots	16x16	170
Raspberries	6x2	3630
Blackberries	7x3	2074
Gooseberries	5x5	1741
Currants	5x4	2178
Grapes	8x6	907
Strawberries	4x1	10890

The distance for planting trees and shrubs must be determined by the nature of the soil in which they are to be planted. If soil is rich and heavy plant further apart than specified above; if poor plant closer.

To find the number of trees or plants to an acre, multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the row, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees or plants to the acre.

