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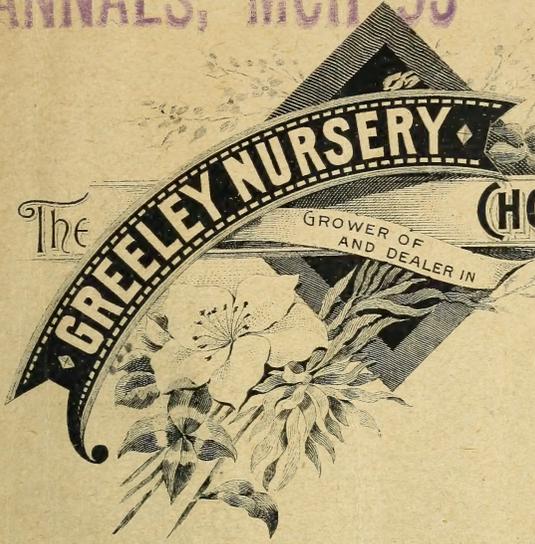
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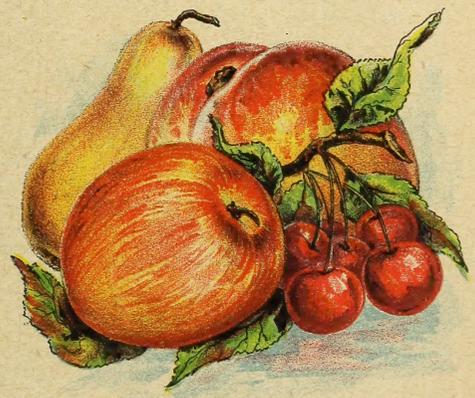
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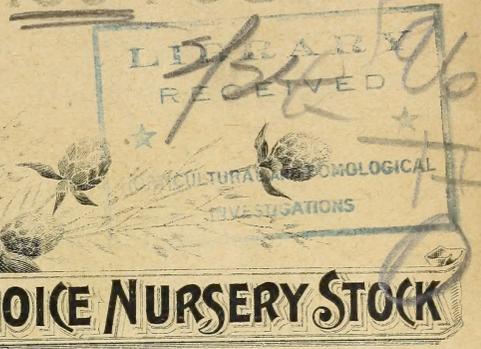
**CHOICE NURSERY STOCK**

GEO. J. SPEAR,



"OUR SALESMAN"

**GREELEY, COLO.**



IN introducing this, "Our Salesman," we hope it will be as courteously received as it is modest in making its appearance to you. We send it out with the utmost confidence that it will not misrepresent or exaggerate facts to get orders; has been our experience with many of the salesmen we have employed, having had very few that proved honest and reliable; which always kept us on the watch to see that we and our patrons were not deceived. Knowing well that this, our salesman, will not make any statement or promises not authorized; and knowing full well that when the stock is delivered our patrons will not spring any duplicates on us in which the salesman agrees to plant and care for the trees for one or two years, nor wait until they grow or wait until they bear fruit and take one half of the second or third crops for our pay or guarantee the stock to grow, all of which we have to contend with; together with promises to take horses, cows and even labor, many miles from where we had any interests. You will doubtless say, "I have my opinion of a nursery that will hire such men. To those we will say, if you are good citizens, and we believe you are, be very careful whom you recommend on short acquaintance, who have been straight and honest so far as you know—not having given them any opportunity to prove themselves worthy. All who have had experience with help, know we have to summer and winter a man to know him and even then are often deceived. We have never hired men that did not give good reference and most of them from prominent churchmen, bankers and successful business men, until we have about lost all confidence both in agents and the references they bring. For the reasons above stated, together with a past few years, expenses of making sales, paying railroad and hotel bills, sending a man to attend to delivery, and in many instances have to leave account for collection, the expenses have run a little over 25 per cent, we have decided to do away with agents and send you this, "Our Salesman," instead; giving our patrons the benefit of the expenses attached to our former way of selling. On all mail orders, to the amount of one dollar or over, accompanied by the cash, we will give *twenty-five* per cent. of the amount of the order in anything we have in stock or send us twenty per cent. less than the amount of the order. In case you should have no use for any of the specialties or other stock, we deliver free at your freight or express office all orders amounting to \$5 or over, within fifty miles of Greeley; on \$10 orders within 100 miles; on \$15 orders within 200 miles, and on \$20 orders within 300 miles. To those desiring large orders or intending to fit up grounds or plant orchards, we will quote special prices on receipt of list of your wants. These prices, we think, compare favorably with any responsible nursery, and especially anything grown in an irrigating section with the high price of land under ditch. This salesman is authorized to give a tree, shrub, rose bush or vine, to each school, or if more than one grade, one to each grade same to be delivered F. O. B. (Free on board cars) Greeley. If a few schools will combine and send orders together, the charges will amount to very little. Have special rates with the express company for shipping.  If you have not already stated in what paper you saw our advertisement—please do so.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

PRICE LIST

—AND—

INSTRUCTION BOOK,

—ISSUED BY—

The Greeley Nursery.

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A SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWER WILL EXAMINE EVERY CATALOGUE HE RECEIVES,  
ENABLING HIM TO DETECT THE GOOD FROM THE BAD, SO HE NEVER  
BUYS AN INFERIOR GRADE BECAUSE IT IS CHEAP.

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THE GREELEY TRIBUNE PRINT:

1894.

I N PRESENTING you this catalogue and with it our claim on your patronage we feel ourselves to have not only the right, but good and sufficient reason why we should command the attention of Fruit Growers and those intending to plant trees or ornamental stock. Carrying as we do a large and complete stock of the leading and hardiest varieties of choice nursery stock we think we are in a particularly favorable position to deserve your trade and supply you with anything in the line of Nursery Stock besides those mentioned in this catalogue. We are determined to make it an object to planters of nursery stock to favor us with their trade.

If we have omitted from our catalogue some varieties of nursery stock that you desire, we solicit your inquiries concerning them. This little pamphlet is intended to be suggestive as well as instructive, and I trust it will fall into the hands of those who are willing to make reasonable allowances for the different altitudes and locations, while a general rule will apply to nearly every location regardless of soil or climatic changes and, if followed, much good will be received; but I trust the part that you know to be right will be followed and the other will be tested. While our lives are an experiment to a great extent and it matters not what our success is, there is still opportunity for improvement, and as long as health and strength remain we should endeavor to improve our surroundings that the world may be better for our having lived. Peter Berry, who was one of the best horticulturists the world has known, said in his declining years, "It is too bad to have to give up this life and glorious study of horticulture just as we get where we can begin to learn." Not that it takes so much time to get something of a practical idea, but the more knowledge we get the more we see there is to learn. Were Benjamin Franklin alive today he would doubtless say electricity is yet in its infancy, so would Robert Fulton express himself as to navigation; and I believe in the next twenty years there will be as great inventions as in the past twenty and horticulture will make the largest strides of any of them.

Newspaper extracts, as you are all aware, cost from ten to thirty cents per line, according to the papers that publish them, so I will not fill up this little pamphlet with reading notices published under our instructions and for which we have to pay the same as others and as everybody knows who has rustled a few years in this world for him or herself that the biggest humbugs have the longest references which, like petitions, are signed by our friends as cheerfully. We think twenty-four page circulars with fourteen devoted to this kind of reading rather tedious. We will only give you as references The First National and The Greeley National banks or any business house of Greeley or any party with whom we have had business relations.

While we are the only establishment that propagates a general line of Nursery Stock in Colorado, (our foreman served nine years in the old country and nearly as

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*Spear pays the freight and throws in 25 per cent.*

many more in America, having been six years in Colorado,) we do not grow everything we sell, neither does any nursery this side of the Mississippi river; and those who claim to sell only their own production, either do a very small business or disregard the truth. It is as impracticable for a nursery to grow everything sold in the general trade as for a large manufacturing establishment to make its own machinery and tools, and I do not believe there is a nursery in America that raises its own pear and cherry or one-half of its apple stock.

While we make the above assertions we do not wish to convey the idea that we buy a very great amount of the stock we sell. There being few nurseries in Colorado compared with the eastern states we can't make the exchange they do, which compels us to grow a much larger variety than would be practicable if there were other nurseries near us with whom we could exchange our surplus, which would be mutually profitable. Our location is just west of the city limits, with packing house on Second street, one-quarter mile west of Fourteenth avenue, and three-quarters of a mile from the postoffice. We are about thirty-five miles south of the Wyoming state line, thirty miles east of the foot-hills on the prairie and get the bad as well as good weather just as it comes, which is sufficient to insure our patrons the hardiest stock grown in this state. We are not on a soil composed of centuries of wash of vegetable mold, but a sandy loam enriched by proper fertilizing and thorough cultivation, which makes the stock much better for transplanting than that from rich soil of vegetable loam grown in sheltered locations that are less liable to mature the wood before winter.

### OUR GUARANTEE.

We are often asked if we guarantee our stock to live. Ask the farmer from whom you buy a horse or a cow if he will guarantee it to live. Ask your grocer if he will guarantee the bill you have just bought to never become exhausted. Ask your tailor to guarantee your clothes never to tear. Either of which are just as reasonable as to ask it of us. We guarantee to deliver the stock in good condition and will do no other replacing, and could we plant and care for it for the first three months, would willingly insure the growth of every tree and shrub sent out. We seldom lose a plant, even when we import them from Europe and grow them here during the summer for fall delivery, which stock is out of the ground for many weeks. The past three years we have replaced stock free to many who were entitled to nothing. We send planting instructions and we find that very few of the people pay any attention to them. Anything that has to be cultivated in the earth can no more live without nourishment and care than a human being.

**Guaranty**—We are frequently asked whether we “warrant” our trees to be true to name. To such inquiries we answer, that we honestly believe every tree which we send out to be genuine and true to label; that we take the greatest pains and incur large expense to insure accuracy. But where so many hundreds of varieties are under cultivation, mistakes are liable to occur, and we are willing, and hold ourselves ready in every instance where a variety does not prove to be the correct one, to refund the purchase money or replace the trees, free of charge to the customer; beyond this we do not hold ourselves liable for constructive damages by reason of errors.

**Hard Times.**—We hear on all sides the cry, “hard times,” but a careful perusal of the succeeding pages may suggest to the reader that fruits and vegetables are cheaper than meat, flowers more ennobling than fine raiment, and recreation in the

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*Fruit is cheaper than meat or doctor's bills.*

garden more conducive to health and happiness than doctor's visits. A little garden practice will also convince the most skeptical that flowers blossom as sweetly, vegetables are as crisp and the shade of trees as refreshing as in even the most prosperous years.

The first step toward failure is to purchase trees from irresponsible tree agents or nurseries. Trees should never be purchased from other than the most reliable nurserymen who have a reputation at stake, and can not afford to send out stock untrue to name or infested with insect pests.

The location of land to be planted, the character of the soil and of the water, if irrigation is to be used, should all be carefully considered, and varieties selected which will not only thrive, but can be made profitable for drying, canning or shipping green, as may seem most practicable.

Few varieties should be planted, and not those which the grower fancies, but those that will pay; this is one of the secrets of success in commercial orchards.

Where several varieties are to be planted they should be selected so that they will not all ripen at once, and thus demoralize your working force.

Home orchards are planted for the pleasure to be derived from the fruits, and the varieties should be selected to ripen in rotation and for superiority of flavor.

The ground should be so deeply plowed and so well levelled and pulverized that very large holes to receive the roots of the trees will be unnecessary.

Keep the ground free from weeds and thoroughly pulverized by frequent cultivations. This is a stage secret, and some of the fruit growers know the line so well that they cultivate as often as ten times a season.

**Hints.**—Order early and have trees come by freight; shipping by express is expensive except in small lots. We pack trees to carry them any distance and they will remain in good condition for weeks. Do not wait until the ground is ready before ordering. Do it now, and should they come before you are ready for them it is an easy matter to heel them in. We will ship as soon as weather is favorable. Should trees arrive frozen or in freezing weather, do not unpack, but put them in the cellar and cover well and allow them to thaw out gradually. When conditions are favorable unpack, "heel" or trench them and plant as soon as possible. It is the thawing and not the freezing that hurts them. Do not open and expose the roots to the sun.

In planting dig the holes wider than is necessary merely to accommodate the roots. Throw the top soil on one side of the hole, the subsoil on the other. In filling in put the good or top soil, well pulverized, around the roots, leaving the subsoil to be used to fill up with. I have found that three-fourths of the help will pay no attention to these instructions unless they are constantly watched.

For further directions see instructions on planting.

**Pruning.**—We frequently advise purchasers how to prune their trees when planted; the great majority appear to think that it spoils the looks of the tree and the consequence is they are never able to form a finely shaped top. See pruning instructions and be sure to prune both root and top.

**Preparing the Trees for Planting.**—The broken or mutilated portions of the roots *must be cut off*, so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife and be careful to slope from the under side; so the cut surface will face downward.

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*When ordering fruits, let the wife select a few shrubs.*

## Fruit Department.

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The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the process of "Evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With the immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards, all "wind-falls" and defective specimens can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit growing sections.

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## PRICE LIST.

### SUMMER APPLES.

- Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful; a good bearer. August.
- Carolina Red June**—(*Red June*)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.
- Sweet Bough**—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. August.
- Yellow Transparent**—(*Russian Transparent*)—A very early Russian apple, of good quality and decided merits; size medium; color when ripe, pale yellow; sprightly, sub-acid; great bearer. July.

### FALL APPLES.

- Duchess of Oldenburg**—Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat bluish, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive. September.
- Haas**—(*Gros Pommier, Fall Queen*)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh, fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. October and November.
- Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bear large crops. September and October.
- Fameuse**—(*Snow Apple*)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.
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*A customer pleased, brings ten-fold returns.*

**Whole Root Trees.**—Do not be imposed upon by persons representing “whole root” trees. There is no superiority in them. In fact apples are inferior, and are so considered by our most eminent horticulturists, especially when the whole root is of seedling of one year's growth and dug in the fall to be grafted through the winter, having never stood the changes of a winter, especially a northern one, how do you know it is a hardy root? The trouble is there are too many taps on tender roots, which is like putting large buildings on poor foundations. It is only a “catch penny” scheme. Don't worry about “whole root” trees, but get them well grown, carefully dug and properly handled. All of our Cherries, Apricots, Cherries, Pears, Peaches and many of our apples are budded and of course are on “whole roots.” We claim no advantage in that respect, simply because they are on “whole roots,” but they are more easily budded than grafted and it is done at a time when we could not very well graft.

**Spraying** is a matter to which all must give attention. The failure in the fruit and more especially the apple crop the past few years has been largely due to the ravages of insect pests, and it has been proven by practice that we must spray our fruit trees, bushes and vines to have perfect fruit and good crops. It is such an easy and inexpensive remedy that no one can afford to ignore it, and we have a law that compels every one to take care of them that they may not breed these insects faster than his neighbor can kill them. Circulars of the law can be had by applying to John Tobias, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, Denver. Circulars and full instructions for spraying will be sent on application or can be had from any manufacturer or dealer in spring pumps.

**Mulching.**—This is done by placing a layer of coarse manure from three to six inches deep, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This protects the earth about the roots against drying or baking with wind or sun, retains to it the requisite moisture and obviates all occasion for a practice—generally with injurious effects—the watering newly planted trees.

**Planting.**—The hole must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position; the larger the better. Let the tree be the same depth it stood in the nursery (the old mark can be readily discerned) and not deeper, except in case of dwarf trees and plums budded on peach roots, cherries and pears, in fact all budded stock. These latter should be set so that the point of union should come three or four inches below the surface of the ground. The tree being held upright, the finest and best earth from the surface should be carefully worked among the roots with the fingers, filling every space and bringing every root in contact with it; and lean heavily to the southwest, with the lowest and heaviest branches in that direction. The great secret is to guard against leaving air spaces around the roots or under the “collar.” Set the tree firm as a post, taking care not to bruise the roots. When filled up level, tread or pound the dirt around towards the tree as hard as possible. Then put several inches of loose soil over the tramped surface to prevent evaporation, baking, etc. If planted as directed they will break off before the root will pull out, and will live long and grow finely during the driest season.

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*Read a good work on horticulture. See list of them.*

**Grimes' Golden**—(*Grimes Golden Pippin*)—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newton; medium to large size; productive; grown in southern Ohio. January to April.

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

**Yellow Bellflower**—Large, yellow, with pale blush; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; in use all winter. November to April.

**WINTER APPLES.**

Ben Davis, Magog, Red Stark, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Tallman Sweeting, Winesap, Walbridge, Wolf River, etc.

**Ben Davis**—(*New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.*)—Large, handsome, striped and of good quality. Productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. December to March.

**Magog Red Streak**—Origin, Vermont. Bears annually large crops; valuable for its extreme hardiness, vigor, productiveness and long keeping; fruit medium or nearly so; roundish, inclining to oblong; skin light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with light red over half the fruit; flesh, yellowish; a little coarse, moderately juicy; mild, sub-acid. December to March.

**Stark**—Grown in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper, a profitable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

**Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. January to June.

**Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, waved; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor, sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like Jonathan; quality good to best. January to June.

**Tallman Sweeting**—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich, and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; productive. November to April.

**Winesap**—Medium, dark red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the west. December to May.

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

**Wolf River**—A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wis., and may well be classed among the iron clads. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar, pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. January and February.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
Extra heavy.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$
5 to 7 feet (select).....	.40	3.50	30.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.40	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	2.00	10.00

**Bottle Greening**—Resembling Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much harder. A native of Vermont. December to March.

*Don't wait until the 11th hour—when assortment is poor.*

**Preparation of the Soil.**—For fruit trees, the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow farm crops successfully. If the land on which you are to plant your trees is not in condition to bear these exposures, you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and sub-soiling. You may do it in the usual manner by turning under clover, applying barnyard manure, or where it can be obtained, vegetable mould or muck without stint. The last is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that the tree is fed.

**Pruning.**—The stems should now be put in condition for the formation of the top by removing all the limbs to the point where it is desired to have the top; then cut back each remaining limb, leaving from four to six buds of last season's growth. In the absence of any limbs suitable to form a top, cut the tree down to the requisite height, leaving the dormant buds to make the top. The necessity of pruning vigorously at time of setting is generally a very ungrateful one to the planter, as it injures for a time the appearance of the tree to an unpracticed eye. It should, however, be unhesitatingly performed, all the branches to the extent of at least one-half the length of the previous year's growth being removed. Care should also be used to give the proper form to the tree. The head may be left high or low, as the taste of the planter may prefer, or as the nature of the tree in some cases may require. No stock planted in the fall should be pruned till the hard frost has left in the spring, but before the sap starts.

**Don't Curse the Nurseryman** for all that die, but first consider how much of it is your own fault in not following his instructions. We send planting directions to all purchasers, which are prepared at great expense, and find that less than ten per cent. read them. By mailing you a copy we do the best we can. If it were possible to go and see that our instructions are followed, nearly all would grow. By all means do not buy dollar trees and plant them in ten cent holes. If they are worth planting at all they are worth planting well—as well as one good tree is worth more than ten poorly planted or 100 dead ones. No after-culture, no matter how thorough, can atone for a careless setting. More orchards are ruined by careless planting and neglected after-culture than all other causes united; and close after comes the neglect of pruning or too much of it—which is just as bad, or even worse. We wish to give the most reliable information on this important branch of horticulture, hence have taken great care in the preparation of these directions. It is a well known fact that thousands of fine grown, healthy trees are annually lost to the purchaser through neglect and bad treatment. Although this loss sometimes may be properly charged to the nurserymen, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and neglect after cultivation. Never hire a professional tree planter to plant your trees who "knows it all," and assures you they are beyond learning anything new regarding the planting of trees. They will expose the roots to the sun where convenient; will thrust them into holes scarcely large enough for a post—they expect to get their pay before their dishonest work can be discovered. The number of trees which this class of men have dwarfed or killed outright would produce fruit enough for at least one-half the continent.

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*Avoid writing orders in the body of your letter.*

**King**—(*Tomkins County*)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. One of the best. November to May.

**Lady Apple**—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

**Salome**—Tree a strong grower; equals "Wealthy" in hardiness; 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.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$7.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00	35.00

**CRAB APPLES.**

Hyslop, Martha, Transcendent, Whitney's Seedling, etc.  
Prices same as standard apples.

**PEARS—SUMMER.**

Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, LeConte, etc.

**PEARS—AUTUMN.**

Beurre de Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Idaho, Keiffers Seckel, Sheldon, etc.

**PEARS—WINTER.**

Dana's Hovey, Lawrence, etc.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
Extra select.....	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.75	7.00	50.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.50	45.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00	25.00

**RUSSIAN VARIETIES.**

5 to 7 feet.....	1.00	10.00	75.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	7.00	60.00

**Vermont Beauty Pear**—It is a seedling pear; originator, J. T. McOmber, Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. It has been tested quite extensively in the North and South, and has thus far proved hardy, and also free from the attacks of blight. The tree is a free grower and an abundant bearer. The fruit, which ripens a little after the well known Seckel, much excels that variety in size and beauty. The pear is of full medium size, ovate, yellow, and covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red. The flesh is rich, juicy and aromatic. It is especially adapted for a dessert pear, and selected lots in the market would bring fancy prices. Cannot fail to prove a general favorite. We were the first to bring them to Colorado. Have had them three years.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.60	\$15.00	

**Lincoln Colorless Winter Pear**—This *wonderful and remarkable* late winter pear, so far as we are able to ascertain, is a chance seedling. It originated in Lincoln county, Tenn., near Alabama line, and the original tree can be traced back for sixty years, during which time it has seldom failed to bear. The original tree, though scarcely more than a shell, has remained free from blight and annually borne fruit. The fruit is very large and matures late in the season, at which time it is hard and green; but, when put away and kept during winter, it gradually mellows, becomes very highly colored, juicy, rich and of a very delicate aromatic flavor. The flesh is of a rich yellow tint. It has neither seed nor core and can be preserved whole.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.25		
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00		

*No nursery east of the Rockies is farther north.*

**A Word to the Farmers.**—Is stock raising at the present prices profitable? Wheat thirty-six cents per bushel. Can you longer afford to neglect planting fruit? Stop and think; apples \$4.50 to \$6.00 per barrel. If they were a dollar a barrel there would be more money in an orchard than in wheat at sixty cents. As you have all seen accounts of those large fruit yields—most of which had proper attention, I will mention a few of them briefly: W. S. Coburn, of Paonia, refused \$2,500 for a three-acre fruit patch six years old, and sold \$200 worth of plums from sixteen trees planted five years before. From one Ben Davis tree planted seven years he sold twelve bushels and twenty-nine pounds for over \$50. W. B. Felton, Canon City, has ten acres planted twelve years, from which he has sold \$21,000; net product in 1893, \$5,100. Same year from five acres of apples he realized \$5,800. J. H. Harris has sold from a fourteen-acre orchard planted eleven years ago \$16,000; net in 1893, \$5,300. G. W. McRae sold \$1,200 from one acre in 1893. E. Easley near Denver sold from an acre of cherries in 1893, \$600; the crop of 1892 from same trees was \$920; has been planted nine years and borne six successive crops. His apples have not paid quite as well as his cherries, but he got \$520 an acre last season. A. J. Eaton, of Eaton, has 3 acres that have netted him over \$200 an acre for several years, besides supplying his table and he boards several of his clerks and doubtless gives away over \$100 worth to friends and visitors each year. R. B. Nelson, of Eaton, is unable to supply the demand for cherries, that is for twelve and one-half cents per pound at his orchard. His small orchard has netted him 100 per cent. more than the farm and he raised potatoes and oats, having a big yield of oats and a ready market at a dollar, which is not fifty per cent. as good as his fruit. A. McMillan's apple orchard at LaSalle, was the best that I saw last season, though I traveled over a good deal of the New England states and saw none between here and there that began to equal his. John McCall and Capt. M. J. Hogarty, near Greeley, have had very paying crops of fruit, but have not exact figures as to the yield. These three last named parties have their trees protected from the south and east wind and all of the above realize big profits and a great amount of pleasure from their orchards. When you remember that Colorado took first prize on apples over the world at the World's Fair, and twenty-six first prizes on fruits, the committees only recognizing those who had twenty varieties or over, which was of course a great injustice to the Colorado exhibitors, you must admit Colorado as a fruit state is strictly "in it," and if our farmers will go at it in a practical way, using their brains as well as their muscle, obtaining some good work on horticulture, and read and study more it will be but a few years until our farmers will be freer from mortgages and have a gold mine of their own, and using their water rights instead of having to patronize the mints to extract the only money we now have: gold. By all means stop the leaks. There is no community where specialty farming has been a success, and in those sections where they have adopted that system their indebtedness is yearly increasing. No farmer can afford to buy anything that his farm will produce. It is an erroneous idea that farmers can raise wheat or potatoes or any other special crop and buy their fruit and garden vegetables, cured hams or lard, salt meat and so forth. Look at those sections that are putting all their interests in creameries, cheese factories, buying everything they use and not raising mixed crops on the farm; this surely should be sufficient evidence to convince you that you cannot longer neglect producing these things for yourself and at your home. It is the farmer who always has a little something to sell to pay for his present needs that makes the money and a home that specialty farmers may well envy.

**Do not mix up your orchard,** but put each variety of fruit, especially trees, by themselves, but it is important to have different varieties of apples and plums together or nearly so to assist fertilizing—more especially with plums, they are seldom planted too thick. The best plum orchard we ever saw was planted very close in the row and three rows close together, leaving a wide space of say 30 to 40 feet and repeating the same again. Each variety was put in a block, or in other words, three rows were planted the same distance with the same variety—which is only for a short distance; then another variety, and alternated in coming back in the next three rows of trees, so that the same varieties were not opposite each other. In this way they do not mix to bother badly when picking them, and the pollenization is very good; some advise mixing them up, which, for producing good crops is all right. As a rule the plum likes an abundance of water and should be planted where they will receive the most, not forgetting that the chickens do well in plum patches to destroy the insects. Plums in growing wild always grow in thickets.

*A pleased customer is the best advertisement.*

**Seneca Pear**—(*Seedling of Bartlett*)—The Seneca, a seedling of the Bartlett, possesses all the good features of its parent, with the advantage of ripening a little later. A strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower, retaining its foliage green and healthy very late in the season; never having shown any blight, mildew or other disease; making a very handsome tree. Bears young and abundantly. Fruit a bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Large, rich, juicy, buttery, melting, sprightly, vinous—of high flavor—very attractive in appearance and of excellent quality. Much admired and highly praised by all who see it. Ripening immediately after Bartlett and commanding highest prices.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00	\$20.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	25.00	
topworked on 3 year trees.....	2.00	20.00	

### PEACHES.

Early and late Crawfords, Early Canada, Old Nix, Free and Cling, Wonderful Elberto, etc.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	3.00	20.00

**Crosby and Champion**—The best early and hardiest peaches grown in the northwest; have produced good crops when all others failed.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$7.50	\$50.00

### PLUMS.

The plum, like the pear and other fine fruits, attains its greatest perfection in our heaviest soil. They delight in abundance of water.

Leading varieties: De Soto, Wolf, Weaver, Forest Garden, Miner, Green Gage, Pond's Seedling, Lombard, etc.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
Selects.....	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.50	60.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.50	25.00

**Abundance**—Equaling in thrift and beauty any known fruit tree. An early and profuse bearer; fruit very large, somewhat oval; amber, turning to a rich cherry red, with a decided bloom; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, with a rich sweetness; has a small stone and parts readily from the flesh; ripens in advance of other plums.

**Ogon**—Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom, and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.

**Shipper's Pride**—A large blue plum; very hardy and productive and possessing remarkable qualities for market. September.

**General Hand**—Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good. September.

**Kelsey**—Fruit large to very large, heart shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, and a delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting with a remarkably small pit. Tree not quite so hardy as a peach. Ripens last of August.

**Bradshaw**—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive. August.

**Simoni**—(*Apricot Plum*)—Except in the veining of the leaves the tree resembles the Peach. Fruit a brick red color; flat; flesh apricot yellow; firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; hardy, and valuable as an ornamental fruit tree; bears abundantly and very young.

**Spaulding**—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh, pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. Claimed to be curculio proof. Tree as exceptional in its vigor as Kieffer or Le Conte pear. Ripens last of August.

*If you don't see what you want: inquire of us.*

**Nursery Inspected.**—Five of the six gentlemen that comprise the State Board of Horticulture made an inspection of the Greeley Nursery November 21, 1893, and found it free from all fruit pests and insects that are injurious to fruit trees or blight, we having sprayed all our stock from one to three times each year.

**Blight, a sure cure.**—Blight is practically a thing of the past in northeastern Colorado. I have but little to say; there has already been too much said and too little attention paid to it, further than to look on and see the trees die, or worse than die, only living to breed the germs. There has been too much talk, too little practical study of and treatment to exterminate it. I hear people say "I have tried everything;" when questioned, they have done nothing except cut off a few branches, let them lie where they fell, which is but little better than leaving them on the tree. Others will say "Mr. So and So has tried everything to no effect" while as a matter of fact, most of the work has been in the country store, blacksmith shop or at some other convenient place for talking over neighborhood affairs. Its cause can be attributed to several sources. First, too poor selection of varieties or too many Siberian crabs and Russian varieties of apples that do not mature their wood; too much water, too high cultivation or too rich soil, is also caused by decaying vegetation left lying around in the orchard or garden, and probably in many instances in grass fields they are planted where the roots reach the water. These are of no use except pumping sap into the tree to stimulate too vigorous a growth that does not mature, making it easy for these germs to penetrate. A *sure exterminator* is the axe when used to cut the tree down close to or into the ground, burning immediately. This does not mean tomorrow, next week or next month, but now; as the germs will breed and grow equally as fast after the branches are severed from the tree until they become dry. Trees should be watched closely during July and August, and if blight makes its appearance, that portion that first shows it, should be cut out and burned at once. If this is followed thoroughly it can often be exterminated or held in check, so it does but little damage. Do not wait until after the leaves are falling before tending to this, for if you do, next season you will find the blight cropping out on the bodies, large branches and in fact, all over the tree. The small ends of the twigs that turn brown and look as if they were scorched, is its first appearance. Few people that have not had the experience with it would give this much attention or think it amounted to much, while in fact it means a great deal and should not be neglected for a day. Be sure you cut at least a foot below, where signs of it can be seen. Should the tree get badly infested before signs are detected, do not be afraid to cut and experiment, should you hear or see new remedies advised. You positively cannot hurt the tree, as it will surely die if immediate attention is not given and will assist in spreading the disease to adjoining trees. Again let me caution you of the importance of burning immediately the affected portions.

**Fertilizers.**—If the soil be ordinarily good, young trees and plants do not require any fertilizer until they have made a good start; even then it should not be given unless there is some apparent need, or crops are taken off which impoverish the soil. Over feeding is as bad for plants as it is for children. Barnyard manure should only be applied in the early winter and then plowed under as soon as possible, so that it may decay before dry weather sets in.

**Ornamental Hedges.**—Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of evergreens, roses or shrubs, well kept and pruned, to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built; and then with very little care it will every year become more and more "a thing of beauty." Such hedges constitute a principal attraction in the best places. Too little attention is paid to hedges in Colorado. They will do well if given half a chance. We have seen as nice Buckthorn, Locust and Privet hedges as any one cares to have. They require but little work and make a cheap fence.

**Application of Water.** There is a good rule that applies to the application of water, whether by irrigation ditch or the sprinkler. Never apply water to trees or plants unless it is actually needed. Water should be applied only to assist nature in perfect development, and not to force artificial production, which will eventually deteriorate the quality of your soil or product.

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*The Greeley Nursery can always be found when wanted.*

FOREIGN PLUMS.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$10.00	
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	7.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00	

CHERRIES.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest or driest situation. The market was never glutted with cherries.

The Duke and Morello are the hardest and best bearers; English Morello, Early Richmond, Large Montmorency are probably the leaders. The Ostheim and Russian, and Wragg of German origin, bid fair to be rivals—ripening between the Early Richmond and English Morello.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
Extra select.....	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.50	
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00	45.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	30.00

RUSSIAN.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
Extra select.....	\$1.00	\$10.00	
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.50	
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.50	

APRICOTS.

**Alexander**—Very hardy, an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

**Gibb**—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. June.

**J.L. Budd**—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond. The best late variety and an acquisition. August.

Also Early Golden, Moorpark, Peach, Royal and Russian varieties.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
4½ to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 7.00	
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.50	

QUINCES.

Champion and Mammoth.	EACH	DOZ.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 7.50	

DWARF JUNE BERRY.

The Dwarf Juneberry is of easy culture, and is a good substitute for the Swamp Huckleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality; fruit is borne in clusters. Color, reddish purple, changing to bluish black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich sub-acid, excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size, and are literally covered with fruit in June. The blossoms are quite large; are composed of fine white petals, which, with its bright, glossy, dark green foliage, renders it one of the handsomest ornamental shrubs.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
10 to 15 inches.....	\$.25	\$ 2.00	
15 to 30 inches.....	.30	2.50	

*Remember, we give 25 per cent. in stock on all cash orders.*

**The first thing of importance** in planting an orchard is, to plow deep in the fall preceding the planting; plowing as late as safe before winter. Using a subsoiler will greatly improve and put the land in fine condition for next spring's planting. Some consideration must be given as to location, conditions of soil and so forth. It is best to have trees dug in the fall, bury them root and branch in damp, not wet soil, mulch them, to prevent too frequent freezing and thawing; cool cellars or caves are also good places for wintering, but no better than the above, and either is better than procuring them in the spring. An elevated location for apples is necessary; in no case have I been able to find them growing successfully on river bottoms or in low seepy land. An elevated location with good natural drainage and proper protection against the south and east winds, a windbreak on the north and west will be beneficial but not one-half as much as on the other two sides. I would take the northeastern slope in preference to any other; because, on elevated locations protection from the south and east winds is preferable. I would not advise an elevated cold, bleak location but would take it in preference to the river bottom, seepy land or near swamps. Atmospheric as well as underground drainage is necessary. There is often a degree of difference in four feet of elevation, cold air settling into the ravines and lowlands while the warm air rising, prevents the frost in higher locations. When there is a frost in these places, sixty feet away, it often escapes, especially if there is eight to twelve feet of elevation, our damp cold winds coming as they do from the south or east, (and we usually have more or less of them in the spring;) prevent pollenization, the bees do not work. Therefore, have a good windbreak on these sides, by all means. Do not put your trees in a hot bed. Those that are not protected on the south and east are always having more trouble, while the others are always the more successful. I believe young orchards should be planted thickly in rows, the rows running north and south or towards the two o'clock sun. All things being equal, trees planted closely when young and thinned out as they need more room, live the longest, by alternating with varieties that come into bearing early, which as a rule are shorter-lived; and when room is needed for the other trees, these will have paid for the whole orchard. It also prevents them from sun scalding until the trees get large tops that will protect themselves. There is no danger of over-production of fruit. If properly sprayed and carefully graded, they will always command good prices. For those that have none of the more desirable locations for apples, I would advise putting a flat stone or piece of zinc or a joint of stove pipe in the bottom of the hole, to prevent them sending down a tap root, which is the case with varieties most subject to blight. This is not an expensive experiment and orchards have been grown in this way where they were unsuccessful before. With good reasonable attention, any one can raise fruits as successfully as wheat or potatoes. When I say any one, I mean any one who will give it some thorough practical study while there are in every location some so-called farmers who have not ambition enough to plant a tree if it was prepared and the hole dug. I do not believe we have many in Colorado that are lacking the reasonable amount of brains, but should there be, I would suggest that they eat plenty of this best of all brain food, "fruit," and next year they will be in comfortable shape to plant a few trees. For the beginner, I would advise him to plant only the hardiest varieties that are free from the blight; and do not swallow those goody-good agents that come along, representing the only dyed-in-the-wool, blown-in-the-glass nurseries who promise the earth or next to it, as they will only give you a little bundle of stock for which you have got to pay as per the contract signed by you. The time is past to get something for nothing, (but will except information from a horticulturist.) Neither will others do your work for the pleasure of it; this much you must do or see that it is done, to be successful.

**Evergreens.**—After the tree is planted in the fall take long straw and set it entirely around the tree, and bind it at the top so as to cover the tree completely; let it remain until about the first of April. If set in the spring, the straw covering should be put on just the same and remain about two weeks, burlap will do. Mulch thoroughly.

**Roses.**—Plant roses deep; not more than two shoots should be left to each bush and these be cut back to 4 or 5 inches long, whether planted in the spring or fall. This is a trying thing for beginners to do, but it is of the utmost importance. If planted in the fall, mound up around the stem with well-rotted manure, if it can be had; otherwise partially rotted straw. The same in spring, but spread out 4 inches deep over a circle 2½ feet in diameter.

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*We greatly desire to please and serve all our patrons.*

## GRAPES.

The vines come quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting. They require but little space and when properly trained are an ornament to the yard, garden and vineyard. The soil for grapes should be dry; bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure. The best trellis is probably a wire trellis, with four wires about eighteen inches apart, passing through stakes to support them. To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following cut back to the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

**Green Mountain**—Claimed to be the earliest, hardiest and best flavored early grape yet introduced. Six days earlier than any of the fifty-three other varieties tested at the New York Experiment station. Vine a very strong, healthy grower and very productive. A very fine early white grape. Clusters of medium size, berries larger than Delaware; skin thin and quality fine; pulp tender, sweet and free from rot and mildew.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
1 year.....	\$1.00	\$10.00	
2 years.....	1.50	15.00	

**Woodruff Red Grape**—This is a very large and handsome grape is a seedling of Concord, originated with C. H. Woodruff, Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1874. The vine is a very strong grower, free from disease and very hardy. Bunch large, shouldered; berry very large and does not drop from stem. Its large size, both in bunch and berry, bright color and general attractiveness, make it especially valuable for market.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
1 year.....	\$1.00	\$10.00	
2 years.....	1.25	12.00	

**Moore's Early**—Combines the following desirable qualities: Hardiness, size, beauty, productiveness, earliness, and is entirely exempt from mildew or disease. It originated with J. B. Moore, of Concord, Mass., is one selected out of 2,500 seedlings, and is described as follows: Bunch large; berry, round, large, black, with heavy blue bloom; quality, better than Concord; ripening twenty days before Concord; vine, exceedingly hardy.

**Eaton**—A healthy, vigorous vine, free from mildew, character of Moore's Early and Pocklington. Bunch, very large, compact, often double-shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste quality equal to or better than Concord. Very valuable.

	EACH	DOZ.	100
1 year.....	\$.75	\$7.50	
2 years.....	1.00	10.00	

**Early Ohio Grape**—Claimed by introducers, "The earliest black grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early; bunches large, compact and shouldered; berry medium, covered with a heavy bloom; leaves very large and thick; leathery; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy; fully as hardy or more so than Concord; a vigorous grower, very productive, good flavor; berries adhere firmly to the stem; one of the best shippers; the only early grape that will not shell."

	EACH	DOZ.	100
1 year.....	\$1.75	\$16.00	
2 years.....	2.25	20.00	

*Spear pays the freight. See second page of cover.*

**How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall.**—The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of forty-five degree or more, the tops to the south. Widen the trench throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with coarse litter, which insures them against any possibility of injury. *Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots.* In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth. If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

**For lawns and gardens superphosphates, bone meals, etc.,** are cheaper, cleaner and in every way better than stable manure. If the ground is hard, a little sand or thoroughly rotted manure will improve its mechanical condition.

**Mulching.**—When trees or bushes are planted, the ground around them should be mulched or covered with coarse manure, straw, grass, sawdust, tobacco stems, or tan-bark, about 6 inches deep, for a space 2 feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature. Still our experience is that thorough cultivation, keeping the soil pulverized into a dust, is better than any amount of mulching.

**Culture.**—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated in potatoes, corn or beans; but don't plant closer than within 8 feet of the trees, and give the trees twice as much cultivation as the crop gets or ought to get. Even then, some hoeing will be necessary. Have the soil thoroughly prepared and plant them the same depth as they stood in the nursery. Pack the ground well around the roots. See that they do not dry out and keep the soil finely pulverized about them.

**Thorough Cultivation.**—In Colorado a thorough cultivation is the key-note of success. Your ground cannot be plowed or dug too deep nor kept too loose and fine on the surface. The Planet Jr., wheel hoes and cultivators are the most useful garden labor-saving implements in the world.

**To Make Trees Bear.**—Young trees sometimes grow vigorously for several years without coming into bearing. Fruitfulness may be encouraged by pruning. (See pruning page.)

**Pears.**—Plant Standard Pears deep, so the offset will be an inch under ground; strong yellow or red clay soil cultivate well for a few years. Then sow bluegrass (better than clover) and leave it. Cultivation invites the blight, and should be stopped as soon as the trees have a fair start. Mow the grass twice a season and let it lie. Scatter manure broadcast every winter after trees begin to bear. Give liberal applications of wood ashes, a pint of salt and a light top dressing of manure on the sod every spring. As soon as a branch shows signs of blight, cut it off a foot below where it is affected and burn immediately; coat the stub with linseed oil, this will spread down along the limb some distance and help to cure the wound. In the fall, scrape the rough bark off the trunks of the trees and whitewash up to the smaller limbs—from one to two inches in diameter—some sulphur in the whitewash. With these precautions we can have some pears—and they are worth the trouble.

**Plums.**—Should be closely planted, and different species and varieties near each other. A choice spot is where the fowls or pigs will have free run under them. They delight in abundance of water.

**For Currants and Gooseberries.**—A cool, moist location is the best; partial shade is a benefit, and currants succeed admirably planted by a stone wall or fence. Mulching is important.

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*The Greeley Nursery furnish anything if ordered early.*

**GRAPES—Continued.**

Concord, Champion, Hartford, etc., 2 years .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Brighton, Delaware, Diana, Geothe, Moore's Early, Lindley, Worden .....	.40	3.50	18.00
Pocklington, Niagara, Wyoming Red, etc .....	.50	5.00	24.00
Eaton, Empire State, Moore's Diamond, Jefferson, etc .....	.75	7.00	40.00

**RUSSIAN MULBERRIES.**

**Downing.**—Everbearing, not only makes a handsome lawn tree, but produces delicious berries, beginning to bear fruit at 4 and 5 years of age, continues in bearing 3 to 4 months of the year, making it very desirable.

4 to 6 feet (select) .....	\$.50	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 feet " .....	.25	3.00

**GOOSEBERRY.**

**Red Jacket Gooseberry**—Has proven to be the best red gooseberry in existence, with the best foliage, mildew proof, fruit of the best and a splendid cropper, as large as the largest; berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality the best; exceptionally clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew, and will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail.

Houghton, 2 years .....	.20	1.50	\$ 8.00
Downing, " .....	.20	2.00	9.00
Red Jacket " .....	1.25	12.00	
Smith's " .....	.50	4.00	16.00
Industry " .....	.50	5.00	25.00

**CURRANTS.**

**North Star** is doubtless the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the sweetest and best currant grown. Comes into bearing early. Originated in Minnesota. Varieties,

Cherry, Red Dutch, Victoria, White Grape, White Dutch, Black Naples and Crandall, etc. ....	\$.15	\$1.50	\$ 8.00
Fay's Prolific and Lee's Prolific English .....	.50	5.00	25.00
North Star .....	.65	6.00	30.00

**THE HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY.**

Is a very ornamental fruit bearing shrub of the lilac family. Grows 4 to 6 feet high and produces in abundance berries in bunches like the Mountain Ash—about the size of cranberries, which hang on long after the leaves are gone and give it a very attractive appearance in early winter, and make an excellent sauce or jelly of an aromatic flavor, very pleasant, though entirely different from any other fruit known.

Price .....	\$1.00	\$3.00
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**RED RASPBERRIES.**

**"Royal Church" Raspberry**—A very large, strong growing cane of the Cuthbert type, thorns few and small, canes perfectly hardy. Continues in bearing three or four weeks, is very productive. One hundred berries weigh eleven ounces. They are all of a uniform large size, with very few seeds. Flavor delicious; aromatic and sprightly. It outsells other varieties in the market. Berries do not crumble in picking. Ripens earlier than the Cuthbert, larger, more productive and better quality.

**Kansas Raspberry**—Originated on the farm of Mr. Griesa, in 1884, as a chance seedling. Although he had growing at that time several hundred other young seedlings from carefully selected seeds, this proved better than any of them. It is an early black cap, somewhat resembling Gregg, but the fruit is larger and of better color, being almost free from bloom. Although juicy and excellent in flavor, it is firm enough to ship well, as specimens received at this office, from Kansas, along with other varieties, abundantly prove. The plant seems to have not only unusual vigor, but to withstand the trying climate of Kansas and other states where raspberry culture is carried on with difficulty. A noticeable feature is the extreme readiness with which the plant makes tips.

Cuthbert, Clark, Hansel, Reliance .....	\$.10	\$ 75	\$ 3.00
Rancocas, Brandywine .....	.15	1.00	4.00
Royal Church .....	.50	4.00	35.00

*Flowers are more ennobling than fine raiment.* 25 200 1000

**Blackberries.**—Thrive in any kind of soil in which any other crop will grow. The canes should be headed back in the summer by pinching off the top when two or three feet high. Strong side branches will follow the pinching, which should be cut back in the spring, leaving the lateral branches from one to two feet in length.

**Strawberries.**—As soon as plants are received, take them from the packages, loosen the bunches, puddle the roots, and heel them in moist soil in a shallow box; set box in a cool cellar until ready to plant. Treated in this way scarcely a plant will fail to grow. *Don't leave them in the package and pour water on them*, as some do, for by so doing the plants will certainly heat and spoil. When ready to set, put plants in a pail, with water enough to cover the roots, and take out as wanted—not dropping them along the row to lie in the wind or sun. Never plant on a windy day.

**Grape Vines.**—The grape vine should not be planted more than six or eight inches deep as the feeding roots are found very near the surface. If the vine is long, plant in a slanting position. When the vine is first set, cut back to three buds. The object of leaving three buds is to be sure of one to grow; if they all start, rub off all but one, and as that grows, during the summer, tie to a small stake. By giving the one shoot the whole growth that the three would make, at the end of the season a nice cane will be produced, and the process is as simple as growing a hill of corn; cut this cane back to three or four buds. The following season train up two shoots in the same manner. Subsequent pruning will depend on how the vine is to be trained, also on its habits of growth. But avoid allowing too much wood to grow; this is always at the expense of fruit whether of tree or vine. Don't bury them alive—they can't grow out and will surely die. Pick up those old bones, boots and shoes—all the chickens that die—and plant near the grapes, and the prunings of the vines are good. Don't burn any old boots—they are worth 50 cents each to grape vines.

**Fruit Better than Medicine.**—If only one knew what health there is stored up by nature in our orchards and gardens, one would rarely have need of a physician. Grapes, especially in the black varieties, are most nutritious and purifying to the blood. Peaches are most hygienic to the human system. However, they should not be eaten over-ripe. Although they may be eaten at meals and between meals they are especially beneficial when eaten at breakfast—indeed all fruits are more hygienic when eaten at the morning meal. An orange eaten (only the juice should be swallowed) before breakfast will, it is said, cure dyspepsia. Apples, especially when baked or stewed, are very hygienic, and are excellent in many cases of illness and are far better than salts, oils, and pills to cure constipation and liver complaints. The juice of oranges, as well as lemons, is most valuable to make drinks in case of fever. Tomatoes are also excellent remedies in liver and bowel complaints, only the juice however, should be taken at such times. Figs, raspberries, strawberries, currants and cherries are all nutritious, cooling and purifying to the system. There is no better medicine for fever and kidney complaints than the juice of a nice, ripe, fresh watermelon. It may be taken in health and sickness, and in large quantities, except when cholera is raging—then nearly all fruits must be avoided.—*Ex*

The following table gives the average amount of water, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in a ton of fresh manure including solid and liquid excrements mixed with litter:

	Water.	Nitrogen.	Phos. Acid.	Potash.
Horse.....	1.426 lbs.	11.6 lbs.	5.6 lbs.	10.6 lbs
Cattle.....	1.550 "	6.8 "	3.2 "	8. "
Sheep.....	1.292 "	16.6 "	4.5 "	13.4 "
Swine.....	1.448 "	9. "	3.8 "	12. "
Poultry.....	1.120 "	32.6 "	30.8 "	17. "

By mixing all together in one heap the best results are obtained, and if plaster or dry muck or earth is mixed with it no loss of either occurs by fermentation.

Remember it costs as much to haul out and spread a ton of poor manure as a ton of good, hence the necessity of preventing waste.

*There is an inexhaustible gold mine in a good orchard.*

**BLACK RASPBERRIES.**

**Shaffer's Colossal**—This sort is growing in favor, It does not spread and is probably the most productive of all raspberries. The fruit is a dull purple red, not firm enough for shipping over 100 miles.

**Golden Queen**—Yellow, unexcelled in flavor, beauty, size, vigor productiveness and hardiness.

**Miller's Daily Black**—Was first introduced in Greeley by J. Max Clark in 1884. Fruit of large size and best quality; the first crop ripens the last of June. About this time the new canes begin to bloom and fruit soon after, and continue to bloom and ripen fruit until frost, producing heavy crops as late as October. It is a perpetual bearer, strong grower and has never been known to winter-kill. (Grown exclusively for George J. Spear, Greeley, Colo., by J. B. Eaton, the propagator.)

The above varieties can be mowed off and produce a crop on the new canes, which saves the trouble of covering, and have fruit until frosts.

**Lovett**—This is a new blackcap, a chance seedling from Indiana; nearly equals the Gregg in size; is entirely hardy, very early in ripening, enormously productive, a strong grower, superior in firmness and quality to the Gregg. It is the ideal blackcap raspberry. \$1,000 were paid for the control and original stock of it.

Mammoth Cluster, Gregg, Souhegan .....	.15	1.00	5.00
Earhart, Ohio and Lovett.....	.20	1.50	7.50
Golden Queen, Yellow.....	.15	1.50	7.00
Shaffer's Colossal.....	.25	1.50	
Miller's Daily and Kansas.....	.25	2.00	10.00

**BLACKBERRIES.**

Snyder, Stone's Hardy, Early Harvest, Wilson.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 5.00
Early Cluster, Wilson, Jr., Ancient Briton.....	.25	2.00	10.00
Lovell's Best (new).....	.25	2.50	15 00

**DEWBERRIES.**

The **Albino White Dewberry** originated in Texas and is represented to be perfectly hardy in any part of the United States and Canada. It is a distinct variety and differs from others in shape and appearance of the leaf, which is smaller. The greatest peculiarity is its enormous productiveness. Large and fine quality of fruit: It will yield several times as much to the vine as any other. Fruit very large, sweet, delicious and without a hard core in the center. Price:

Lucretia, Mammoth.....	\$.20	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
Albino White.....	.45	4.00	25.00

**STRAWBERRIES.**

		DOZ.	100	1000
Bidwell, Crescent, Cumberland, Jewell, Manches- ter, Wilson, Sharpless, Captain Jack.....	\$.50	1.50	10.50	
Bubach's No. 5, Jessie, Lovett's Early, Parker's Early.....	.50	2.00	12.00	
Henderson's Choice Cluster.....	.75	4.00	24.00	

**RHUBARB.**

		EACH.	DOZ.	100
Divided Roots.....	\$.25	\$ 2.00	\$10.00	

**HORSERADISH.**

Price .....	\$.15	\$ 1.50	\$ 8.00
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**ASPARAGUS.**

Price.....		\$ .75	\$ 3.00
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*Remember the children on Arbor Day.*

If you want a beautiful green lawn, next season, put well rotted compost over the whole at once and after danger of heavy freezing is over, in the spring, rake off all the coarser part and sow wood ashes or ground bone.

The apple is the first fruit of importance, and the only fruit we can have in a fresh state every day in the year, some varieties keeping not only until early ones ripen, but from twelve to fifteen months, if care is taken in selecting, handling, picking, packing and keeping in cool places. In history we have no older fruit, and none that can be put to more uses. None, that if properly used in reasonable quantities will cheat the doctor out of more of his business. Show me a family that has plenty of apples, and perhaps I had better include fruit, and I will show you as healthy, robust rosy-cheeked children as one could ask to see. We can live longer on a bushel of apples than the millionaire can on a bushel of dollars. Who has ever heard of good, well-ripened fruit being excluded from the sick room? The old proverb that I have heard since I can remember is equally as true today: "Eat an apple before going to bed, and the doctor will have to beg his bread."

If you cannot find time to trim that apple orchard, all that is required, be sure and cut off those water sprouts that are growing on the body and limbs; also all sprouts from around the body and near the surface of the ground, remembering as a rule, that fruit trees that are full of water sprouts have wet feet, that is, the land leeds draining, and in such places the blight usually is worse. All these take just so much from the tree that ought to go to the fruit, and the growth of proper limbs to form fruit buds. In cutting limbs from trees, saw from the under side partly. First: This prevents splitting or peeling the bark. Cut up to the collar formed around the limb; do not cut into it or out beyond it, but just to it. Do not calculate on getting good crops every year unless you feed your trees with manure or by scattering plenty of straw under them. What is better, let fowls and hogs run among them; the fowls will destroy the bugs and worms, and the hogs the stung fruit, preventing the worms in them from maturing to lay further eggs. Do not undertake too much. We know people who are successful in growing small patches of fruits and garden truck and getting the biggest returns that would make a fizzle if put on eighty or one hundred acres. Also farmers who make a success and a good income on the amount invested from a forty or eighty acre farm that would make an entire failure if beginning on three hundred acres. Begin in a small way and increase your work as fast as your knowledge will merit it.

**Protecting and Caring for Raspberries and Blackberries.**—They should be planted in a few long rows instead of several short ones, if only for family use. After they are through fruiting, go through and prune out all the old canes and the weaker new ones. These take strength from and weaken those that are to be left for producing next year's crop. Six to eight is plenty to "leave" and is far better; then go through and pinch back, that is, cut the ends from three to three and one-half feet. This will cause them to throw out side branches or bearing wood. The Cap variety does not spread, but is propagated from tips, therefore will have less occasion for thinning out. Before severe weather, go through with a hoe or spade, dig out a little on one side of the hill, tie the tips together with strong twine, binding them over with a fork and fastening the tips with a few shovels of dirt. After this is done, take a plow and throw a furrow on each side toward the row. This will leave very little to be done by hand, to cover them two or three inches all that is necessary. Give them a good mulching with manure, leaves, well rotted hay or straw. After danger of heavy frost, uncover, taking care not to bruise canes, lifting them up with a fork, then use hoe or shovel to finish leveling in the dirt used for protecting them through the winter, covering and mulching at the same time. By taking very little extra pains the ground can be kept nearly level. They should be watered every week while fruiting, watering after picking. If laid down before the leaves fall, cane will not be hardened as much as they would later, enabling you to bend them and not being as liable to break. This is especially advisable for blackberries. The pleasure of seeing the family enjoying the first picking will repay for all this work, but if your back is too stiff, plant Miller's Daily raspberry and mow them off in the fall which makes a later crop, and furnishes fruit until frost.

*The best is none too good.*

## ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

(Two years old; good stock.)

- Altheas or Rose of Sharon, in variety.  
Almonds, double rose and white flowering.  
Barberries, red-fruited.  
Barberries, purple-leaved; a beautiful variety with violet purple leaves and fruit.  
Buckthorn, a valuable, hardy, robust shrub, used extensively for hedges.  
Calycanthus, (sweet-scented shrub) very fragrant, blooms are abundant; peculiar chocolate color.  
Currants, crimson flowering and yellow flowering, both bloom abundantly and early in the spring.  
Deutzia Crenata, flowers double white, tinted with rose.  
Euonymus, strawberry tree, whose chief beauty consists of its brilliant berries hanging in clusters from the branches until midwinter, most effective with evergreen back ground.  
Elder, aurea, a handsome variety with golden foliage and clusters of white flowers.  
Forsythia, or golden bell, flowers bright yellow in the spring, very fine shrub.  
Honeysuckles, upright, pink and white, flowers in May, followed by small berries.  
Hydrangea Paniculata, a fine shrub, showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion, hardy and worthy of a place in every lawn, very effective when planted in masses.  
Lilacs, purple and white, in varieties.  
Purple fringe or smoke tree, a much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree with spreading habit, covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusty fringe-like flowers. Desirable for the striking peculiarity of its flowers.  
Japanese quince, an old variety, having profusion of bright scarlet flowers early in the spring, one of the best early shrubs we have, makes a beautiful hedge.  
Snowberry, has tiny pink flowers succeeded by white berries that hang for months.  
Spirea.—The spireas are all elegant low shrubs, of the easiest culture and their bloom extends over a period of three months. Billardi, rose colored, blooms nearly all summer. Colosa alba, a white flowering variety of dwarf habit, very fine, golden-leaved, and interesting variety with gold and yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Van Houtti, one of the most charming and beautiful of spireas, astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.
- Syringas.—All the species of syringas have white flowers and any of them quite frequent, too well known to need further reference; golden-leaved is especially desirable.
- Snowballs.—Both the well-known and favored shrub and Japan variety.
- Wegelia, rose-colored, an elegant shrub with fine rose-colored, flowers. Van Houtti, a new variety of vigorous growth, with rich crimson flowers and variegated leaves; leaves bordered with a yellowish white, finely marked; flowers a bright pink.  
75c each; \$7 a dozen. Any of the above.
- Cornus Florida, one of the large flowering varieties, hardy and very desirable  
Cornus mascula, a small tree or shrub producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before leaves appear; has beautiful foliage and is decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation.  
Kolreutria paniculata, a Japanese plant having finely pinned leaves; yellow flowers and bladdery seed vessels.
- Acerstriatum or moosewood, native species, conspicuous in the winter on account of its beautiful striped bark; has large leaves flowering early in the season.
- Rose acacia or moss locust, a native species of spreading irregular growth with long, elegant clusters of rose-color; flowers in July and at intervals all summer.
- Russian Olive, a small tree or large shrub of irregular growth with beautiful foliage of silver green, fine cut leaves, producing abundance of peculiar fragrant flowers, followed by little olives that make it very ornamental. The olives are too small for any domestic use. It has no rival for fragrance and beauty.

*With proper varieties, fruit growing cannot be overdone.*

**Fruit stains** can be removed from tablecloths, napkins, white dresses, handkerchiefs, etc., either by damping stained spots with water, holding over the fumes of sulphur sprinkled on live coals, or by sprinkling stained spots with Javalle water which can be obtained from any drug store. Another way perhaps best to use, is to wash in new milk before putting in water. This is cheap and every family has this remedy always at hand. Another way is to dip the stained portions in a very weak solution of chloride of lime, and spread in the sun to dry. As soon as bleached or the spots disappear, it should be thoroughly rinsed to prevent the lime from injuring the fabric. After using all the above remedies rinse well, always using soft water if possible to obtain it and avoid using soap.

### PRUNING.

The following paper on "pruning" is by Wm. Saunders, horticulturist and gardener, United States department of agriculture:

"Pruning is an operation of vast importance in the management of trees, and the principles upon which it is founded must be clearly understood before complete success in fruit culture can be attained.

"The time of pruning, whether during the summer or during the winter, will depend upon the object to be attained. A brief consideration of plant growth, will assist us in determining this question. When a seed is deposited in a suitable germinating medium, its first effort is to send a root downward in the earth, and then push a shoot upward into the air. The shoot contains within itself all the nutriment necessary for this purpose, but as soon as the young plant is so far formed its mode of existence is changed, and it becomes dependent upon the soil and atmosphere for future support. The elementary substances absorbed by the roots undergo decomposition through the influence of the leaves, and the material is thus prepared for further root growth and extension, but is dependent upon the health and action of the foliage; and although in germination the roots are first formed, their growth is due to the action of the foliage of the plant that produced the seed from which they emitted. It is therefore apparent that the increase in the size of the plant, the quality and quantity of its secretions, and the extension of its roots, are all dependent upon the healthy action of the leaves. When it is considered how essential the foliage is to the healthy development of the plant, we may well pause before infringing upon the reciprocal action nature has established between the roots and branches, for it is evident that every branch or leaf removed has an effect either for good or for evil upon the plant. The correlative action between the leaves and roots being so intimately connected, it follows that any diminution of leaf growth during the period of active vegetation must retard root development. Hence it is an axiom, now becoming recognized, that summer pruning weakens growth, while winter pruning produces a contrary effect. Summer pruning can be useful where wood growth is to be checked, and it will be repressed in proportion to the severity of the removal of the foliage.

"Fruit trees when planted in a generous soil frequently attain a luxuriance incompatible with a fruitful habit, and their flowering may be somewhat hastened by judicious pruning or pinching, so as to retard wood growth, but care must be exercised, and much observation and experience are requisite before the object can be safely attained. Winter pruning invigorates wood growth. When a portion of the branches of a tree is removed, after the fall of the leaves, the balance of growth is destroyed and the roots have the preponderance. The remaining buds will now shoot forth with increased vigor, an important consideration with trees or vines that have become weakened from overbearing or other cause, imparting new vigor to weak and sickly plants. The time for winter pruning may be regulated by the condition of the plant. If pruned immediately after the fall of the leaves, the shoots will be stronger the succeeding season than they would be if the operation had been delayed until spring. This arises from the fact that during the winter the plant continues to absorb food by the roots, which is distributed over its branches. And, as the principal flow of sap is always directed to the extreme points or shoots, the high buds are most fully developed.

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*We are the only general propagators in Colorado.*

## ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.

**Sophora Japonica**, leaves of rich glossy green, as beautiful as anything in the whole range of foliage trees. The beautiful characteristic of this tree is the smoothness of its twigs and branches which remain for years a deep shiny green, and makes it attractive even in winter. Its blossoms are borne in long clusters of rich creamy color. For the lawn this is really an ideal tree.

**Prunus pissardii**. The wood and leaves are of a rich peculiar dark purple, holding their color well through the entire season and is in this respect

superior to the purple leaved beech or any purple leaved tree we have. It also produces black fruit of ornamental appearance early in the season

**Tamarix Amurinsis**.—A hardy little tree producing profusions of flowers early in the summer, very attractive, one of the best.

The above are from three to six feet in height, according to their habit of growth, \$2 each, \$20 per dozen. We have many other varieties not herein named, but we consider the above the cream of our list.

Climbing vines, 2 years, strong plants and good roots, 75c each; \$7 per dozen.

Honeysuckles, ivies, wisterias, clematis, etc. In planting climbers we would advise planting two or three different colors together, the vines cover a much wider space and you have apparently two or three colors of flowers on a vine. For arbors the *Clematis Viticella* (purple), and the *Ligosticifolia* (white) make one of the best. Those that have visited Greeley and saw its many arbors of the last named variety, need no further reference. By adding the *Viticella*, which is a fast grower and purple flower, makes something very fine. The Queen of the Prairie and Baltimore Belle roses are perhaps the two best, and should be planted together for the best effect.

*Clematis Jackmanii* varieties; 2 years, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.

This variety dies down to the ground each winter; are too well known to need further reference. Group different colors as for other varieties.

## BULBS.

Crocus, Hyacinth, Tulips, Gladiolus, Lily of the Valley, Tube Roses, etc., \$1 doz. Lilies, Dahlias, Peonies, Perennial Peas, Phlox, Yucca, etc., 35 cents each.

## ROSES.

Hybrid or Remontant Roses are perfectly hardy, free and constant bloomers, of all shades of colors from very dark to perfectly white.

To obtain the most satisfactory results, they should be planted in rich, deep, well-drained soil, and severely pruned in early Spring, before the buds start.

Roses, hybrid perpetual, 75 cents each, \$7 per dozen. It is best to order by color, leaving selection to us as far as possible. Our leading varieties are:

**Alfred Colomb**—Bright carmine red; clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

**Baroness Rothschild**—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance.

**Caroline de Sansal**—Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; magnificent variety.

**Croquette des Blanches**—Pure white, flowering in clusters; a very free bloomer.

**Dinsmore**—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; color deep crimson.

**General Washington**—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.

**General Jacqueminot**—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.

**John Hopper**—Rose, with rosy crimson center; splendid form.

**Jules Margottin**—Light, brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.

**La Reine**—Bright, rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best.

*Pleased customers are great Advertisers.*

## PRUNING—Continued.

"If, therefore, pruning is delayed till spring, this accumulation is cut and thrown away, and to that extent the plant is weakened. Early winter pruning is eminently advantageous to native grapes. As the retained buds become charged with sap during the winter, they start and advance rapidly—a matter of much moment where the summers are rather short for ripening the fruit and wood of these plants. There is a tendency in many varieties of trees to form strong, central growth at the expense of the side branches, more especially while the plants are young. Pruning these strong shoots in winter only increases the evil unless summer pruning is attended to by pinching out the end of every shoot before it gains sufficient headway to injure the growth of the lower branches. Strong growths should be pruned in summer and weak ones in winter. In the management of hedges, where uniformity of growth is important, this rule should constantly be kept in view.

"When the size of a tree is the only object sought, summer pruning should not be practiced. But it may be said that pruning of any kind is a negative operation and probably it is within the limits of possibility that trees may be trained to any form and maintained in a fruitful condition without any instrumental pruning whatever, unless to remedy disease and casualties. It is much easier, for instance to rub off a bud in May than it is to cut off a branch in December, and if a judicious system of disbudding and pinching was strictly followed there would be no occasion for winter pruning. Or were it possible to place a tree in such soil and under such conditions that it would only a moderate growth of well-matured wood, little, if any pruning would be required.

"But as all these conditions are difficult to realize in the happy combination, we have to resort to pruning, and a knowledge of the principles involved will materially assist the operation."

The above should be in the possession of every fruit grower, who should carefully read and often refer to it; is worthy of the most extensive circulation, as it is not for any one location but will do for any state or county in the Union. It is not alone for apple trees but for all fruit trees, in fact all kinds of trees, shrubs and vines, provided we understand what we are pruning for.

If the object of pruning is fruit, regardless of the health or long life of the tree, watch the progress of the season and prune when the trees are in full leaf, leaves full grown.

At that time the wounds heal rapidly and the trees are less likely to throw out sprouts.

The pressure of the sap under the process of growth has a tendency to check the rapid growth of the tree, causing it to form fruit buds, but the stump of the limbs taken off at this season of the year will be more subject to decay, often to the heart.

Again, if the object in pruning is to form a compact, well-rounded head, then prune or shorten about the time the buds begin to swell. But for general pruning early spring is the most unfavorable season in the year. Never forget to paint all wounds an inch and over in size, this is an important point.

The extremes of being either too open or too compact should be avoided. Have the top sufficiently compact to shade the trunk, yet open enough to admit the light and air freely.

If we want large ears of corn we cultivate, and if there are too many stalks in a hill, we thin them out, so if we want large well matured and richly colored fruit we must prune.

If pruning has been neglected care must be exercised. "An Irishman who wanted to cut off his dog's tail, cut a short piece at a time, so it would not hurt him so bad." This is true as to a tree if not as to the torture of the dog and I think that man was a horticulturist.

No definite rule can be given for pruning as no two trees are alike; one must notice the tree and then let judgment and good sense be his guide.

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*A customer displeased—well, you know the consequence.*

**Marshall P. Wilder**—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower; the finest H. P. rose yet produced.

**Paul Neyron**—Deep rose color, good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

**Prince Camille de Rohan**—Deep velvety crimson; large. A splendid rose.

**Victor Verdier**—Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer. Superb.

### CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers commend them at once to every one.

**Baltimore Belle**—Fine white with blush center; very full and double.

**Gem of the Prairie**—A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay; similar in habit to the Queen, the flowers are darker in color, besides being quite fragrant.

**Queen of the Prairie**—Bright rose color; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best.

### BUFFALO BERRY.

This wild fruit recently introduced to cultivation is worthy of attention in the cold northwest. It is perfectly hardy and exceedingly productive, the branches being thickly studded with the currant-like fruit. It is a shrub from 5 to 18 feet high, with cuneate oblong leaves, silvery on both sides, and holds its fruit well into the winter. The fruit is both red and yellow in color, with a single slender seed and agreeable acid pulp. It makes an excellent jelly and is delicious for dessert when dried with sugar. It is easily propagated from seeds but being dioecious is better propagated by layers or suckers from pistillate individuals with a few staminate plants to insure the setting of the fruit. It is a fruit for everywhere and everybody. Will endure the climate of the frozen North or the burning South. 50 cents each or \$5.00 per dozen.

### THE DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY (or the improved.)

The Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry is thought to be a new species not botanically classified, is the report of Professor C. S. Crandall, of the State Agricultural College, and is not described in the manual of Rocky Mountain botany. It has been cultivated in nurseries both here and in the East for many years, therefore is not a new fruit. It has been grown for the past sixteen years at the Greeley nursery and fruited every season. We do not consider it as nice a fruit as some represent it to be, which may be in our taste in not cultivating it in the right direction, but for an ornamental shrub it is one of the finest both in flower and in fruit. It grows in bush form like the currant, quite spreading, seldom over three feet in height. Begins to bear very young and seldom if ever misses ripening a crop. Will produce heavier crops than any other variety of cherries per foot of bearing wood. Small plants 25 cents. Twelve to eighteen inches 50 cents. Old stocks \$1.00. Good discount in quantities.

### ELEGANUS LONGIPES.

A valuable new fruit as well as a magnificent ornamental shrub from Japan. Perfectly hardy, free from disease and insect vermin of all kinds, blooms in May and is very attractive, in luxuriant green foliage, silvery underneath and producing in profusion handsome bright red berries which make delicious sauce. The fruit has been grown and highly prized in an amateur way for a number of years, but not until the past season has its great value as a garden or market fruit been recognized. We anticipate for it an immense demand, as soon as its merits become known to the public. \$1.00 each.

### JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

There have been few novelties introduced in this country that are more durable than the Japanese Raspberry recently brought out under the name of Wineberry. The canes of this interesting plant are large, robust and perfectly hardy here. Berries are of medium size as compared with our raspberries and very productive. A bush full of fruit is a curiosity and decidedly ornamental to the garden. In quality it is good, with a rich sparkling flavor but decidedly brisk and sub-acid. It is very fine eoked or canned, and surpasses the Huckleberry and all other small fruit. Season for ripening in July. 25 cents each. \$3.50 per dozen.

*Don't forget to read the first page of the cover.*

**Arsenic.**—Known to chemists as arsenious acid or white oxide of arsenic. It is considered an unsafe insecticide, as its color allows it to be mistaken for other substances; but in its various compounds it forms our best insecticides. From 1 to 2 grains usually prove fatal to an adult; 30 grains will usually kill a horse, 10 a cow and 1 grain or less is usually fatal to a dog. In case of poisoning, while awaiting the arrival of a physician, give emetics, and after free vomiting, give milk and eggs. Sugar and magnesia in milk is useful.

**Bait.**—1. Paris green or London purple, 1 ounce, chopped grass or leaves, 8 ounces, and enough syrup to allow the mass to be worked into balls. For wire-worm beetles, crickets, katydids, etc. 2. Bran 40 pounds, middlings 15 pounds, arsenic 2 pounds, cheap syrup 2 gallons. Mix in soft water to a paste. For grasshoppers.

**Coal-tar Fumes.**—Burn rags coated with coal-tar attached to a pole. Remedy for aphids.

**Carbolic Acid and Soap Mixture.**—1 pint crude carbolic acid, 1 quart soft soap, 2 gallons hot water. Mix thoroughly. This wash is used for borers, and for plant-lice. Apply with a cloth or soft broom.

**Carbolic Acid and Water.**—Add 1 part of acid to from 50 to 100 parts of water. For root-insects.

**Glue and Arsenites wash.**—Common glue, 1 pound, soaked a few hours in cold water and then dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of hot water; add 1 ounce London purple or Paris green, stir well, and add hot water till the mixture measures 2 gallons. For preventing the attacks of borers.

**Hot Water.**—Submerge affected plants or branches in water at a temperature of about 125 deg.. For aphids.

**Kerosene.**—In pure state, kerosene is used as an insecticide upon many plants, with various results. It does not appear to injure the coletus, rose, grape, peach and pear, but does injure the potato, tomato, gooseberry and other plants.

**Kerosene Emulsion.**—1. Soft soap, 1 quart, or hard soap—preferably whale oil soap— $\frac{1}{4}$  pound; 2 quarts hot water; 1 pint kerosene. Stir until all are permanently mixed, and then dilute with water to one-half or one-third strength. A good way to make the emulsion permanent is to pump the mixture back into the receptacle several times. Makes a permanent emulsion with either hard or soft water.

2. Hard soap,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Churn or pump the ingredients vigorously 15 or 20 minutes. Dilute ten times when using. This is the Hubbard or standard emulsion for scale of the orange.

2 ounces balsam of fir added to the above appears to increase its efficiency, and it causes it to adhere to foliage better.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint spirits of turpentine is sometimes added.

3. Pyrethro-kerosene emulsion. In the place of pure kerosene in the above emulsions, use a kerosene decoction of pyrethrum, made by filtering 1 gallon of kerosene through 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of pyrethrum. Valuable.

**Kerosene and Milk Emulsion.**—Sour milk, 1 gallon; kerosene oil, 2 gallons; warm to a blood heat and mix thoroughly. Dilute 10 times with water. For scale insects and plant-lice.

**Lye Wash.**—1 pound concentrated lye, or potash 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds, to 3 gallons of water. On an average, 1 bushel of good wood-ashes contains about 4 pounds of potash. For scale insects.

Common home-made lye is often diluted with water and applied to apple branches with a brush as a remedy for the bark-louse. It is also recommended as a remedy for the cabbage-worm, being sprinkled on the cabbages with a watering pot. If concentrated lye is used, a pound should be diluted with a barrel of water.

**Lye and Sulphur Wash.**—Concentrated lye, 1 pound, or potash, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds; sulphur, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds; water, 3 gallons. For scale insects.

**Paraffine Oil.**—When plants are infested with lice, wet them at intervals of three or four days for about three weeks with diluted paraffine in the proportion of a wine-glassful to watering-can of water.

*Write for club rates and prices on large orders.*

**ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

English Alder, Mountain Ash, Balm of Gilead, Butternut, American Sweet Chestnut, Catalpa (hardy), Japan, Black Cherry, Hackberry, Red Bud, Willow, Laurel Leaf, etc., 4 to 6 feet.

4 to 6 feet.....	EACH	DOZ.	100
	\$ 75.	\$7.00	

Ash, Oak Leaved Mountain, Cut Leaf Alder, Blood Leaf Beech, German Linden, etc., 5 to 6 feet.

5 to 6 feet.....	EACH	DOZ.
	\$1.00	10.00

Weir's Cut Leaved Maple, Tulip, Thorn, Horse Chestnut,

6 to 8 feet.....	EACH	DOZ.
	\$1.50	\$15.00

**SHADE TREES.**

White Ash, Black Cherry, Catalpa, (hardy), Elm White and Red, American Linden, Maples, Soft, Norway and Sycamore, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy, Honey and Black Locust, 6 to 8 feet.

Same variety, 8 to 10 feet.....	EACH	DOZ.
	1.50	12.00

Price of large trees from 2 to 6 inches in diameter on application.

Box elder, 6 to 7 feet.....	EACH	DOZ.
" 7 to 9 feet.....	.40	\$ 4.00
" 9 to 10 feet.....	.60	6.00
" 10 to 12 feet.....	.75	7.50
	1.00	10.00

We have a large lot of Box Elders that we have to move, and make price to close them out.

**SEEDLINGS.**

From \$3 to \$50 per 1,000, according to variety, size and quantity, prices on application.

**WEeping TREES.**

Camperdown Elm, Kilmarnock Willow, Cut-Leaved Birch, Mountain Ash, 2 year heads, Weir's Cut-Maple.....	EACH	DOZ.
	\$ 2.00	
Tree Rose, Teas' Russian Mulberry, etc.....	4.00	

**EVERGREENS.**

Nursery grown, twice transplanted, per foot.....	\$ .50
Colorado Silver Spruce.....	1.00

Special prices for large lots.

**Blood for Rabbits.**—Blood smeared upon trees, as high up as rabbits can reach, will keep them away.

**To Drive Rabbits from Orchards.**—Dip rags in melted sulphur and then secure them to sticks which are stuck promiscuously through the orchard.

It should be an imperative rule with all orchardists not to allow brush heaps or piles of poles and rails to remain upon their premises if rabbits are troublesome in the neighborhood, for it is in such places that the animals live.

**California Rabbit-Wash.**—Commercial aloes, 1 pound to 4 gallons of water, both sprinkled on leaves and painted on the bark, gives a bitter taste, which repels rabbits.

**California Rabbit-Poisons.**—1. Pieces of watermelon, canteloupe, or other vegetables of which they are fond, may be poisoned with strychnine and then scattered around the orchard.

3. Another preparation is  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of powdered strychnine, 2 teaspoonfuls of fine salt, and 4 of granulated sugar. Put all in a tin box and shake well. Pour in small heaps on a board. It hardens into a solid mass. Rabbits lick it for the salt, and the sugar disguises the poison.

*Our salesman has Job's patience—yet desires early orders.*

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### SHORT CHAPTER ON IRRIGATION.

Artificial irrigation is essentially a part of agriculture in the great Rocky Mountain slope; the successful grower must know how and when to apply water to his crop. To the grower of fruits the ability to command this element when needed is of manifold advantage, bearing in mind that an intemperate use of water is as injurious to fruit as an intemperate use of food or drink or work is to mankind. That the yield may be largely increased by the judicious use of water there is little doubt; that the fruit may be also increased in size and made more attractive is certain, at the same time judgment is required for best results. Much harm may be done by untimely irrigation; harm not only to trees and plants, but to the land as well. Incessant watering without regard to conditions of soil or need of the plant, will force a growth of wood at the expense of the wood product and its flavor. It likewise may cause a growth to be made which the succeeding winter finds immature and unable to stand its test. This will almost certainly be the result with any tree or plant that has a tendency to make a strong and succulent growth. I have known greater and more injurious results from this cause than from an insufficient use of water. There is great danger in careless irrigating. What it needs, it should have, and no more. The conditions of the soil and needs of what is growing on it should be carefully studied. My views are that too much water is used by most irrigators in the orchard or in the garden, and more harm results from a too free use of it than from too little. Everything beyond a legitimate use is an abuse, and this is being better understood every year. This much is certain, that the continuous soaking of land or crops is sure to result in injury. On account of the difference in soil and location, no very definite rule can be given for the application of water. Some lands require more than others, this is true of small stock. Again much depends on cultivation. Often a thorough stirring of the soil is as good, if not better than an irrigation. Seasons also differ; during some the rain is sufficient to carry trees well into the summer without irrigation. If the summer and winter mulching is practiced less water will be required, because a good mulch arrests evaporation and preserves an even temperature around the trees, in fact I have known orchards with a good mulch and thorough cultivation to pass through the season with but one watering, and even in some instances they get no watering or no mulching, depending wholly on cultivation. Occasionally the soil is sufficiently moist to admit of this without a mulch if cultivation is good. By all means give trees and all small fruits a good thorough watering before winter sets in, and until the time comes when we have winter water, which I do not believe will be many years, it is best to mulch after irrigation of the soil, if the soil is naturally dry, as March and April are very trying months. Should we have frequent snows this would be unnecessary, but we cannot foretell the seasons.

#### Preparatory Work.

Before giving any views as to the best kind of land and management for fruit irrigation, I will call attention to the importance of preparing the ground before planting, so the water can be readily run when and where it is desired. Experienced irrigators will appreciate the value of this suggestion; the land should not be graded to water level nor so that it can be entirely flooded, but should be prepared so the water will run easily without constant urging. Occasional flooding is not desirable except on small lots. Steep grades, where the ground will wash, can be avoided by

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*Cheapness appears to be the aim of some nurserymen,*

running laterals alongside of the slope; in other words, slabbing the hills. A gentle slope and long rows are preferable, but short rows and steep grades can be overcome by the use of old pieces of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inch iron pipe, which can be obtained from any plumber. Cut the pipe in pieces from 18 to 24 inches in length, and tap the main laterals with them. In this way a small stream can be run in several rows at once, and the ditch banks are as safe from breaking as if checks and gates were used, but the latter should always be used for light grades. If the irrigating is to be done from one direction or one side of the land, the main lateral should be made along that side and sub-laterals be constructed down through the rows after planting is done. These are made with an ordinary shovel and plow, and in small gardens with an irrigating shovel and line. If a box and flume is placed in the main lateral, with checks and gates at the head and opposite each sub-lateral so the water can be readily turned into them and off when desired; it will avoid the necessity of shovelling and filling in the dirt every time the rows are to be irrigated—simply raising and lowering each check and gate is all that is required. If pipes are used they can be easily stopped by putting a little dirt over the ends of the inside of the ditch; they never bother us about clogging, but if they should, a little stick would easily clean them out. When the land slopes in opposite directions it is often practicable to run water both ways by means of a ditch running along the highest point. At times the lay of the land requires a mixed system—one of sections and cross-sections, in irrigating—in all such the irrigator has to be governed by the existing circumstances, doing the best he can.

### How and When to Irrigate.

First of all care should be exercised to so arrange or lay out the garden and orchard that those things which require the least water will receive the least. Don't mix everything up so in planting that your trees will have to be irrigated every time the small fruits are. This is an important precaution. However commendable impartiality may be as a general maxim of irrigation, it will be found unsafe when applied to the details of water distribution. Plant the cherry trees for example, where they will get the least irrigation. Next to them the pears and apples, although the latter will need considerable the first season after planting. Among small fruits the blackberry and most varieties of grapes will get along with comparatively little water, while the strawberry, currant and gooseberry should be watered quite freely. The raspberry, if properly mulched, only needs an occasional irrigating, except when fruiting, then once a week will be about the right thing. Nearly all cuttings require plenty of moisture. For obvious reasons no precise rule can be given for the application of water. So much depends on soil, location and the manner of cultivation, that this would be out of the question. It is safe to say that the well established orchard would not ordinarily require more than three good irrigatings during the year. Some would do with less, but this would be about the average. The small fruits during the fruiting season I would water once a week as a rule. As to the manner of running water I would say that my experience leads me to prefer a head of water just sufficient to send a moderate stream gradually along the rows. This enables the moisture to penetrate the soil more thoroughly than a rapid current would do. If practicable, water should be run on both sides of the row, without the lateral or ditch is close to one side. This is especially desirable in the case of forest or other

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*regardless of source or quality.*

trees on land that receives little or no cultivation. On my grounds water is usually run along several rows at the same time. On steep grades by using pipes we often run the water for 24 to 36 hours, especially the last time of irrigating, which we neglect until the last thing before water is shut out of the ditch. Now and then soil is found that will admit of rapid irrigation, or as it is sometimes called, sending the water along with a rush. But this is the exception. Of course where water is scarce and one is limited to a certain time in its use, the best that can be done is to use it as circumstances will permit. When the water has run its course turn it off. Don't let it soak and soak and flood your grounds and those of your neighbors and the streets and highways and byways. By this practice you are certain to injure your lands and crops, to annoy your neighbors and inconvenience the public generally, and by and by become a positive nuisance. This advice is given gratuitously and entirely friendly, but the one who heeds it will find himself the gainer. He is certain of better results on his own grounds, is equally sure to be on better terms with those surrounding him, will avoid the perils of promiscuous irrigation, and finally, educate his conscience and become a better citizen. In the eastern states it is claimed good fences make good neighbors, here it is more the proper use of only your own water.

**To Recapitulate.**

*First prepare your ground for irrigation.* Avoid too steep grades. Give preference to a gentle slope. Irrigate gradually, with a moderate stream. Plant those things that require least water where they will get the least. Be careful not to force your trees into a growth of wood that will not ripen before the succeeding winter. Give the small fruits plenty of water while maturing. Water the young orchard, particularly the apple trees, quite freely the first season and also the second. As a rule, withdraw the water in August from the orchard to let the season's growth mature. Don't spoil your land and crops by continuous soaking. Turn off the water (not into the street) back into the ditch when you are through with it. Water thoroughly the last thing before the ground freezes, so that your stock will go into winter quarters in good shape, prepared to resist the *drying out process* so fatal to trees in this climate.

The following table will assist farmers or gardeners in making an accurate estimate of the amount of land in different fields under cultivation :

10 x 16 rods	..... 1 acre	220 x 198 feet	..... 1 acre
8 x 20 "	..... 1 "	120 x 363 "	..... 1 "
5 x 32 "	..... 1 "	110 x 369 "	..... 1 "
4 x 40 "	..... 1 "	60 x 676 "	..... 1 "
5 x 968 yds.	..... 1 "	200 x 108.9 "	..... 1/2 "
10 x 484 "	..... 1 "	100 x 145.2 "	..... 1/2 "
20 x 242 "	..... 1 "	100 x 108.9 "	..... 1/4 "
40 x 121 "	..... 1 "		

**Number of Trees, Plants, etc., Required to Set an Acre at Given Distances.**

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

To Find the Number of Plants Required for an Acre, multiply together the two distances in feet, and see how many times the number is contained in 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre. For instance, plants set 2 x 3 feet, each plant would require six square feet—43,560 divided by 6 gives 7,260—the number of plants required for an acre at the above distances.

*Nurserymen are the greatest benefactors.*

**Distances.**—Always make rows wider apart one way than the other, for convenience in cultivating, hauling in barrels, hauling out fruit, etc. Most important of all run rows *North and South*. All fruit trees are benefitted by being planted closely together North and South, with the rows wider apart from East to West. These wide middles running North and South, besides being more convenient for cultivating, hauling, etc., are of *greatest* value because the trees protect each other from the scalding midday sun, yet allow the coloring fruit to get all the more sunshine when it is needed—mornings and afternoons. Even if the branches grow together in the rows the trees have ample room to spread out East and West. Judge Wellhose, the great Kansas apple grower, for more than 25 years, has planted, and still plants, 12 feet North and South by 32 feet East and West. We think 12 by 24 feet even better. Another plan is to let rows be filled in half way between trees with these small growing Apple trees, or Plum, Pear, Cherry. Then, half-way between may be planted, if for a family orchard, Currants, Dewberries, Gooseberries, Grapes, Raspberries, etc. All will be in rows *each way*, and should be cultivated by horse-power *both ways*.

**Soap, Fish Oil.**—Good potash lye, 1 pound; fish-oil, 3 pints; soft water, 3 gallons. Dissolve the lye in the water, and when brought to a boil, add the oil. Boil about two hours. When cold, it can be cut into cakes. For use, put the soap in enough hot water to dissolve or cut it, and then add 6 to 8 gallons of water to a pound of soap. For aphids.

**Sulphur.**—Fumes of sulphur is destructive to insects, but should be carefully used or plants will be injured. For greenhouse use, few insecticides are superior. The sulphur should be evaporated over an oil-stove, until the room is filled with the vapor. The sulphur should never be burned, as burning sulphur kills plants.

**White Hellebore.**—A light brown powder made from the roots of the White hellebore plant (*Veratrum album*), one of the lily family. It is applied both dry and in water. In the dry state, it is usually applied without dilution, although the addition of a little flour will render it more adhesive. In water, 1 ounce of the poison is mixed with 3 gallons. Hellebore soon loses its strength, and a fresh article should always be demanded. It is much less poisonous than the arsenites.

**Raspberry. CANE-CORER** (*Oberia bimaculata*, Oliv).—Beetle, black, small and slim; making two girdles about an inch apart near the tip of the cane, in June, and laying an egg just above the lower girdle; the larva, attaining the length of nearly an inch, bores down the cane. Also in the blackberry.

**Remedy.**—As soon as the tip of the cane wilts, cut it off at the lower girdle and burn it.

**RASPBERRY ROOT-BORER** (*Bembecia marginata*, Harris).—Larva about one inch long, boring in the roots, and the lower parts of the cane, remaining in the root over winter.

**Remedy.**—Dig out the borer.

**RASPBERRY SAW-FLY** (*Selandra rubi*, Harris).—Larva about three fourths of an inch long, green, feeding upon the leaves.

**Remedy.**—Hellebore. Arsenites, after fruiting.

**Bordeaux mixture** (*Copper mixture of Gironde*).—1. Dissolve 6 pounds of sulphate of copper in 16 gallons of water. In another vessel slake 4 pounds of fresh lime in 6 gallons of water. When the latter mixture has cooled, it is slowly poured into the copper solution, care being taken to mix the fluids thoroughly by constant stirring. Prepare some days before use. Stir before applying. Stronger mixtures were at first recommended, but they are not now used.

2. Powdered sulphate of copper, 12 pounds in 15-20 gallons water; lime, 8 pounds in 10-12 gallons of water. When the materials are thoroughly incorporated with the water, add the two mixtures.

For downy-mildew and black-rot of the grape, blight and rot of the tomato and potato, blights of fruits, and many other diseases.

Sometimes the mixture is not washed off the grapes by the rains. In this case, add one quart of strong cider-vinegar to 5 gallons of water, and dip the grapes, allowing them to remain a few minutes, then rinse once or twice. Dip the grapes by placing them in a wire basket.

**Wash for Keeping Rabbits, Sheep and Mice Away from Trees.**—Fresh lime, slacked with soft water (old soap suds are best); make the wash the thickness of fence or house wash. When 1 peck of lime is used, add when hot  $\frac{3}{4}$  gallon crude carbolic acid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon gas-tar and 4 pounds of sulphur. Stir well. For summer wash leave gas-tar out, and add in place of it 1 gallon of soft soap. To keep rabbits and sheep from girdling, wash late in fall, or about the time of frost, as high as one can reach.

**To Remedy the Injury done by Mice and Rabbits.**—1. Pare and clean the wound, and cover it thickly with fresh cow-dung, or soft clay, and bind it up thoroughly with a cloth. Grafting-wax bound on is also good. Complete girdling, when done late in spring—when settled weather is approaching—can be remedied in this manner.

2. Insert long scions over the wound, by paring them thin on both ends and placing one end under the bark on the upper edge of the wound and the other under the bark on the lower edge. Wax thoroughly the points of union, and tie a cloth band about the trees over both extremities of the scions.

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*Give the children a little patch of land and a few trees.*

## GOOD BOOKS TO READ.

Any of the following publications will be sent by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price:

- "The Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening," by G. Nicholson, \$20.
- "Henderson's Handbook of Plants," \$4. Contains about 800 illustrations.
- "Practical Floriculture," by P. Henderson, 325 pages, \$1.50.
- "How Crops Grow," by Prof. S. W. Johnson, \$2.
- "Gardening for Profits," by P. Henderson, 375 pages, fully illustrated, \$2.
- "Grasses and Foreign Plants," by Charles L. Flint, \$2.
- "Practical Forestry," by A. S. Fuller, \$1.50.
- "The Nursery Book," by Prof. L. H. Bailey, \$1.
- "Horticultural Rulebook," by Prof. L. H. Bailey, \$1.
- "Spraying Crops," 50 cents.
- "Fuller's Grape Culturist," \$1.50.
- "Garden and Farm Topics," by P. Henderson, 244 pages, price \$1.
- "How the Farm Pays," by P. Henderson, 400 pages, profusely illustrated, price \$2.
- "Purdy's Small Fruit Work," 128 pages, price 25 cents.
- "Cross-breeding and Hybridizing," by Prof. L. H. Bailey, 44 pages, 40 cents.
- "Bailey's Manual of Horticulture, 1889 to 1893, \$1 each; 4 volumes \$3.
- "Horticulture with Irrigation," by A. E. Gipson, (founder of the Greeley Nursery) 140 pages, 50 cents; with supplement to 1894.
- "Fruit and Fruit Growing in the Pacific Northwest," 25 cents. A. E. Gipson.

Don't buy any of these books with the expectation that you can derive any great benefit, simply by putting them in your book case. Any one of them is worth hundreds of dollars if carefully perused. We also mention a few of the leading agricultural and horticultural papers.

"Colorado Farmer," Denver, Colorado; "Field and Farm," Denver, Colorado; both being published here in the arid region. Our western enterprise should be given the first preference by all means. The following are all good publications, but if you can't afford but one, by all means patronize home industries and help the papers that are helping the West. We certainly can feel under no great obligation to the East, for what they have done for us the past year, although these are good agricultural papers:

- "American Horticulturist," New York City.
- "The American Farm and Horticulturist," Richmond, Virginia.
- "American Gardener," New York City.
- "Country Gentleman," Albany, New York.
- "Fruit Growers' Journal," Cobden, Illinois.
- "Massachusetts' Ploughman," Boston.
- "Rural New Yorker," New York City.
- "Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, Illinois.

## SEEDS.

For several seasons we have had numerous calls for seed, as the demand for good northern seeds in bulk is constantly increasing, and surely that is the most desirable way of purchasing; as in this way you get from three to four times as much for the money as you do by buying them in packages. To those desiring to purchase a few seeds with their nursery stock or without a bill of nursery stock, we will say, we have made arrangements with the Colorado Seed Store, which carries seeds of the leading seedsmen, to furnish with your orders or earlier when desired, without extra charge for freight, except grains, grass seed, tree seed and potatoes in quantities, all to be furnished at the lowest market price. Catalogues will be sent on application as long as the supply lasts. Bear in mind we do not handle seeds ourselves, only make this arrangement so that parties wishing small orders of nursery stock and seeds, can get them without making separate orders. This is no trouble to us, as we have made arrangements with the above parties to come to our office and get the orders and deliver same to us; and the little work of packing or shipping with our stock makes but little or no expense. In ordering seeds, varieties should be left with the seedsmen, as far as possible. Their reputation being good, they will take all precautions in packing and selecting varieties best adapted to your location.

☞ In conclusion we will again state that this circular is "Our Salesman." He is a rustler and will not bore you when you are busy, but wait patiently until you are at leisure or ready to hear him. He is honest and reliable, and will not deceive you. He gives you 25 per cent. of the amount in stock. He gives each school or grade, something for Arbor Day. See the first page of cover. Give him your order and you will never regret it.

☞ While I employ no traveling agents, I would like to correspond with reliable parties who wish to get up clubs in their neighborhood, or canvass their counties. We would make them as liberal offers as their orders would merit.

☞ We make special prices on stock in large quantities.

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*25 per cent. in stock and Spear pays the freight.*

WE often hear people say we can't raise fruit, we can buy it cheaper than we can raise it; we have not the water to spare; this is not a fruit country—and so forth. Most of these people who have so little time can be seen in town at least 250 days in the year, Sundays not included. If they would get some good work on horticulture and read it—with their families; give each of the children a little patch to plant as they please; assist them in the selection of a few trees, flowers and fruits the will find a few dollars spent this way will bring a hundred fold returns, not only in pleasure but the amount of knowledge they receive, and make home as it should be—the most pleasant place on earth. There are few of us that have not some tree, either fruit or shade, which does not bring some cheerful remembrance of childhood when it was planted; and how you watched its growth; and if you will admit the truth, many of you in visiting your old homes would go to see some tree or shrub before visiting some of your relatives, which is only natural and a feeling none can help. Bear in mind your children were brought into this world without their consent, a duty you owe not only to them but to your country, to bring them up in the way they should go through life, giving them as good an education as your means will permit and inculcating in their minds the importance of usefulness and to so spend their lives that the world may be better for their having lived. No true gentleman or lady of good breeding will say, "It is no use for me to plant fruit; I shall never live to eat from it." It is astonishing how many times a nurseryman hears this remark made from these poor selfish mortals. Do they think some one planted trees for them; also that fruit was planted and in bearing before this world was peopled by mankind? And there are few of us that remember anything earlier than watching the ripening, gathering or eating the first fruits of the season. Therefore by all means do not have it said that you or your family are degenerating, and never make this uncivilized remark, (none but the uncivilized would make such a statement); but plant something that will outlast and outwear any marble. Whoever visited an old orchard or an old tree without either asking or wondering who planted it? They are monuments that outlast any marble. It is not absolutely necessary to patronize nurserymen to any great extent. You can get a few seeds or small trees to plant at prices that will cost next to nothing. Any nurseryman would willingly give to any child for Arbor Day planting at their home or on the grave of some friend, a desirable tree, plant or shrub that would be appropriate and of a variety of which they would have a surplus, as always is found in every nursery and give them the proper instructions to plant and care for the same. Right here let me say, the first year I bought and started into the nursery business in Greeley I gave a tree to each school child that came to the nursery after one; each one registering his or her own name; nearly 600 of which appear in a book used by them, and I hardly think 5 per cent. of the trees failed to grow although they were taken home on a very windy day after school and many of them without any protection to the roots. I refer to this to carry my point that the children will take greater pains and more care than many of the older people that surely know how and ought to do better, and I think today there are at least 95 per cent. of those trees growing after a lapse of three years.

**SWEATY FEET** CAN BE CURED in 4 to 10 Days  
by using  
**WILSON'S ANTI-PERSPIRARE.**



Our remedy does not close the pores, but will leave the skin in a normal condition. It is not a powder, salve or ointment. Send a 2-cent stamp for our Treatise, or 80 cents for a package of our Wonderful Foot Remedy, which will be sent you by mail.

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and costs only 10 cents a dose. Each package contains 20 doses. One dose cures.

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**ALFALFA BLOAT** and Poison-Weed Bloat **IN CATTLE,**

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⚡ A sample package will be sent you on receipt of 10 cents.

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