

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2.23 Dundee nurseries Indexed



1894.

cts.

**WHOLESALE
Catalogue and Price-List**

OF THE

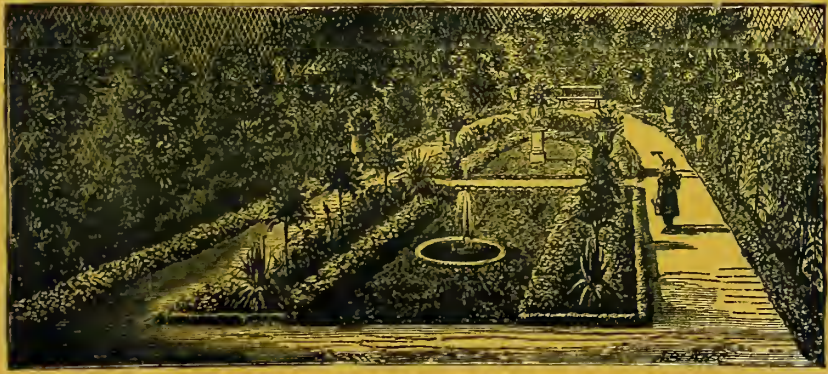
ELGIN NURSERIES

Established 1854. Fortieth Year. Capital, \$50,000.

**Ricker National Nursery Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
ELGIN, KANE CO., ILL.**

The prices quoted herein supersede those given in previous lists.

Copyright 1894 by Ricker National Nursery Co.



Officers of the
Ricker National Nursery Co.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS.



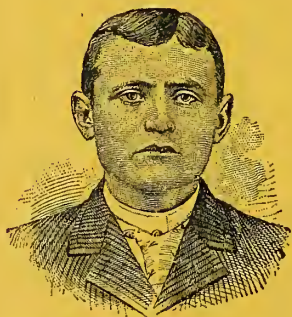
J. Stephens

Crete, Nebraska,
PRESIDENT.



E. H. Ricker

Elgin, Illinois,
MANAGER.



C. F. Eklund

Elgin, Illinois,
SUPERINTENDENT.



J. W. Higo

Chicago, Illinois,
SEC AND TREAS

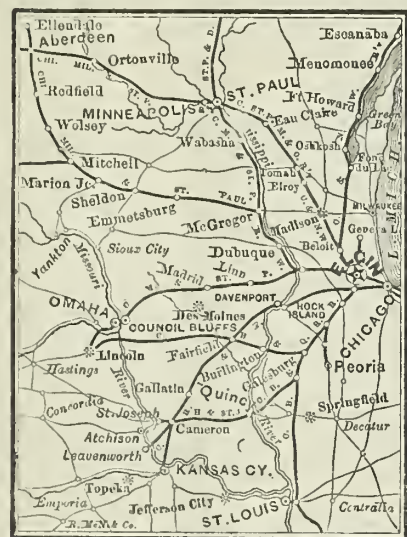
TO OUR PATRONS.

In presenting our Wholesale Price List for the spring of 1894 we return thanks for past favors, and hope by a system of fair and liberal dealing and strict attention to business, to merit and continue to receive a share of the patronage of the tree buying public.

The Elgin Nurseries were established in 1854 by D. C. Scofield, and purchased by us in 1880. Since then we have greatly increased our stock, as well as facilities for handling stock in the best possible manner. We give personal attention to taking up and packing our stock, so that persons at a distance can rely upon obtaining a good selection of well-rooted and well-packed stock.

Elgin is 37 miles north-west of Chicago, the greatest railroad center in

the world. Our shipping facilities are unsurpassed. We are located on the main line of the C. & N.W. R. R. and C. M. & St. P. R. R. and the Elgin Joliet & Eastern R. R., which is a belt line circling around Chicago from Waukegan on Lake Michigan, north of Chicago, to a point in Indiana, south of Chicago, thus crossing all roads that enter Chicago. We can ship direct over the Elgin Joliet & Eastern to any other road without having to ship through Chicago to be transferred, thus avoiding danger of being delayed in transfer to any other road. We guarantee all goods shipped by freight which has to be forwarded by any railroad line entering Chicago will be transferred to the proper road within twenty-four hours after the



goods leave our nurseries, let it be by car-load lots or a single package.

Our guarantee is accepted by our railroad and express companies, so that all goods will be forwarded without prepayment of charges for transportation. After receiving trees from our nurseries, please inform us of their condition on arrival.

REFERENCES:

United States and Canada Mercantile Agency, Chicago, Ill., and Wilber Mercantile Agency, Chicago, Ill., or the following:

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with E. H. Ricker, manager of The Elgin Nurseries, and believe that all orders entrusted to him will receive careful attention and that nothing but good stock in good condition will be allowed to leave the nurseries. Our names have been used in their catalogues of former years and we have yet to hear of a complaint against them.

W. F. HUNTER, postmaster.
H. D. HEMMENS, publisher Elgin Daily and Weekly Courier.
J. B. HOPKINS, agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.
E. B. WATSON, agent Chicago & North Western R. R.
W. E. OHLS, agent American Express Co.
JOHN BULLARD, agent Adams Express Co.

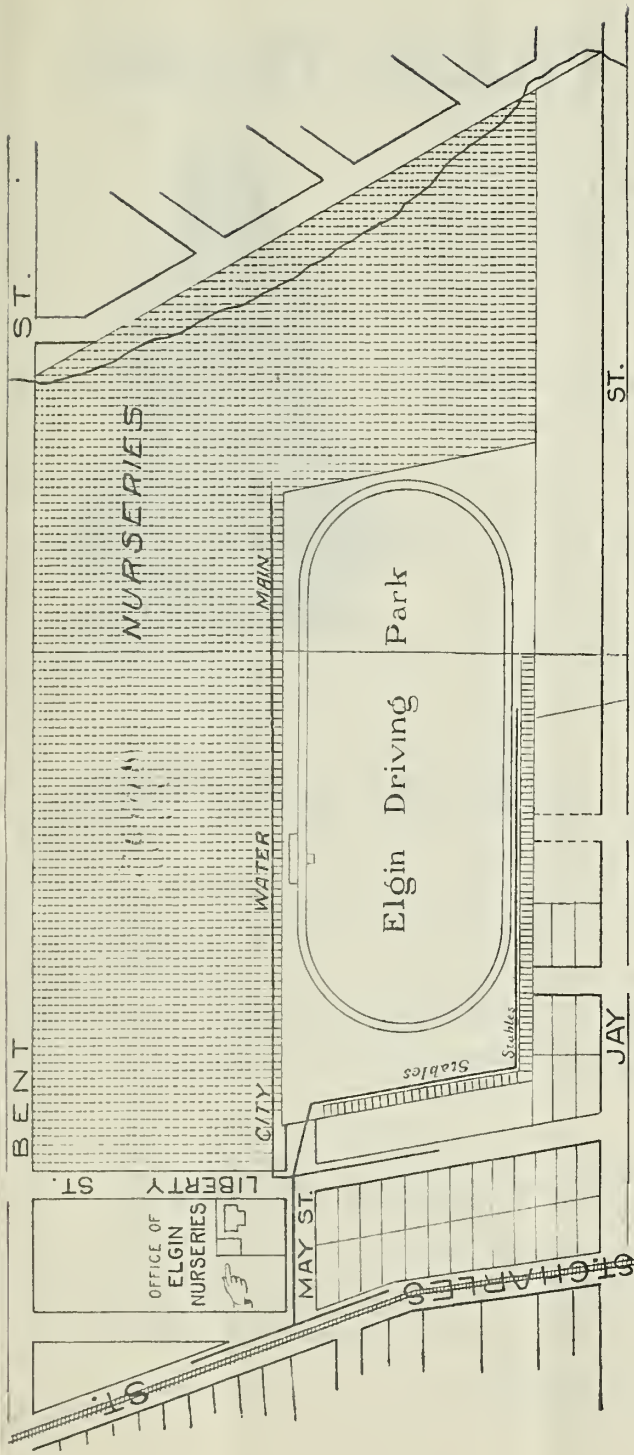
THIS CATALOGUE

Is our Agent and Traveling Salesman. He is a hustler, and works day and night for low wages. He can go to any place in the United States or Canada, and his railroad fare costs him only one cent. He has no hotel or livery bills to pay. He will wait until you are ready to have him talk to you. He will not trouble you when you are busy. He makes low prices for his low salary and small expenses permit him to do so. He does not charge you a big commission on what you buy. He carries with him an order sheet on which to make out your order. If you want to buy, try him; if not, keep him until you do, he will wait, or hand him to some friend who will be likely to give him an order.

See how to grow Evergreens Illustrated and Testimonials on last pages of this catalogue.

Notice to Customers.

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary,
2. Buyers ordering by letter should write the order plainly on inclosed order sheet and not on body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.
3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after delivery of stock in good condition to forwarders.
4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references. No goods sent C. O. D.
5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good and ripening about the same season will be substituted unless ordered to the contrary. We furnish six at dozen rates; fifty at 100 rates; 500 at 1000, etc.
6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties of fruit trees with us, as far as possible; merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.
7. Immediate notice should be given us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation, which is cheerfully done in all cases. But unless claims for errors and deficiencies are made within five days of receipt of stock, there will be no notice taken of them.
8. All boxing, packing or delivering at depot or Express office, free.
9. Send remittances by bank draft on Chicago, postoffice or express order, at our risk. Do not send money in letters not registered.
10. Write your name, postoffice address, county and state plainly and distinctly.
11. All parties west of the Missouri River can have all Evergreens under two feet high shipped from Crete, Neb., if desired, the order must however be sent to Elgin.



How to Reach the Office of the Elgin Nurseries.

The above is a section of the map of the City of Elgin. To reach our office, which is at the corner of May and Liberty streets, take Grove Avenue electric street cars at Fountain Square, in the center of the city, get off at May street, go one block East to the office. Fare, 5 cents. Time, 10 minutes from Fountain Square.

OUR TRADE MARK.

The Trade Mark of this company will be found printed on all catalogues and circulars sent out by this company. It will also be on the shipping tags on all trees sent out from the Elgin Nurseries. Any trees or plants claimed to be from the Elgin Nurseries which does not have our Trade Mark printed on the shipping tag or on the boxes are not from the Elgin Nurseries and no one is authorized to use the name of the Elgin Nurseries who can not produce a Certificate of Agency under our Corporate Seal and our Trade Mark.;

The name, the Elgin Nurseries, is registered in Washington, as well as the cut of tree, etc.



THE ELGIN NURSERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1854.
TRADE-MARK

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We want a good reliable man in every part of the Country to sell our trees. We pay a liberal commission, and give right of territory. We furnish every agent with a Certificate of Agency under the Corporate Seal and Trade Mark of the Company. Any person found using or pretending to represent the Elgin Nurseries without a Certificate of Agency is an impostor and will be prosecuted for infringing on our Trade Mark.

The Evergreen Grower

A monthly Journal, devoted to the interest of Horticulture will be furnished one year to every one who orders \$1.00 worth of trees from the Elgin Nurseries. Sample order No. 1. 200 Evergreens and the paper a year, all prepaid for only \$1.00.

Special Offers.

Past experience proves that an order of our evergreens sent into a neighborhood more than serves the purpose of the best advertising we can do, we have prepared the following three sample orders of evergreens, which we will send by express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada, packed so they will arrive in perfect condition. They should be planted in nursery beds, as per instructions on last page of catalogue, and a few dollars invested in small evergreens will, in a few years be worth Hundreds of dollars on any farm or residence in the country.

Try one of these sample orders and we are sure to receive orders from your neighbors another year.

Sample Order No. 1, only \$1.00.

100 Norway Spruce.....	2 years	3 to 6 inches high
50 American White Pine.....	2 "	3 " 6 " "
50 Scotch Pine.....	2 "	3 " 6 " "

Sample Order No. 2, Only \$5.00.

100 Norway Spruce.....	2 "	3 " 6 " "
100 American White Pine.....	2 "	3 " 6 " "
100 Scotch Pine.....	2 "	3 " 6 " "
100 Austrian Pine.....	2 "	3 " 6 " "
100 American Arbor Vitae.....	2 "	3 " 6 " "
25 Picea Pungens, Colorado Blue Spruce.....	2 "	2 " 4 " "
10 Ponderosa Pine.....	3 "	6 " 8 " "

Sample Order No. 3.

An Evergreen Nursery laid down at your door for \$11.78.

We want every person in America to try our evergreen seedlings, therefore we will send the following list of 2,035 Choice Evergreens to any part of the United States or Canada by express, prepaid for only \$11.78, cash with order.

We reserve the right to withdraw this offer should any of our varieties become exhausted. Order early and be sure of securing this bargain. All for \$11.78, express prepaid.

Full illustrated instructions how to plant and care for evergreens will be found on last page. No change can be made from these varieties.

500 Norway Spruce Seedlings.....	3 to 6 inches
100 Norway Spruce Seedlings.....	6 " 8 "
100 Picea Pungens Seedlings.....	2 " 5 "
25 Douglas Spruce Seedlings.....	4 " 6 "
500 American White Pine Seedlings.....	3 " 6 "
500 Scotch Pine Seedlings.....	6 " 8 "
200 Austrian Pine Seedlings.....	3 " 6 "
10 Ponderosa Pine Seedlings.....	6 " 10 "
100 American Arbor Vitae.....	6 " 8 "

EVERGREENS.

Just forty years ago this spring the first stock of Evergreens were transplanted in the Elgin Nurseries. The Norway Spruce was the leading tree at that time and has stood at the head ever since, not only in this locality but in every other section. On last inside cover will be found an engraving from a photograph of a row of Norway Spruce, planted during the spring of 1854. Some of them are now two feet and six inches in diameter, planted during the eighty feet high and a perfect wall of Evergreen. Every farmer in the United States can have just such a shelter around his orchard, farm yards and buildings, by following the instructions given in of this catalogue.

Norway Spruce.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Seedlings, 4 to 6 in. high			\$.50	\$ 3.00
" 6 " 8 " .....			.75	5.00
" 8 " 12 "			1.25	9.00
" 12 " 15 "	\$.05	\$.25	1.75	15.00
Transplanted, 12 to 18 in. high .....	.15	1.00	7.00	60.00
" 18 " 24 " .....	.25	1.25	11.00	95.00
" 2 " 3 ft. high .....	.35	3.00	25.00	245.00
" 3 " 4 " " Extra Select .....	.50	4.50	40.00	
" 4 " 5 " " " " "	1.00	9.00	75.00	

American White Spruce.

Transplanted, 12 to 18 in. high .....	.20	1.75	12.00	100.00
" 18 " 24 " .....	.25	2.50	20.00	
" 2 " 3 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00	

American Black Spruce.

Transplanted, 12 to 18 in. high .....	.25	2.00	15.00
" 18 " 24 " .....	.40	3.00	25.00

Colorado Blue Spruce.—Picea Pungens.

(Our Plants are extra blue.)

Seedlings, 2 to 3 in. high .....	.20	1.50	12.00
" 3 " 4 " select blue .....	.10	.50	4.00

Balsam Fir.

Seedlings 2 to 3 in. high10	.45	4.00
---------------------------------	-----	-----	------

American Arbor Vitae.

Seedlings, 2 to 3 in. high .....		.45	4.00
Transplanted 2 to 3 in. high .....	.10	.60	4.60

American White Pine.

Seedlings, 4 to 6 in. high		1.00	7.00
Transplanted, 6 to 10 in. high		3.00	25.00

Scotch Pine.

Seedlings, 6 to 8 in. high .....		.75	6.00
" 8 " 12 "		1.00	7.00
" 12 " 15 "		1.50	12.00
Transplanted, 2 to 3 feet high .....	.35	2.50	12.00
" 3 " 4 " " .....	.40	3.50	30.00
" 4 " 5 " " .....	.50	4.50	40.00

Austrian Pine.

Seedlings 4 to 6 in. high .....		.70	6.00
" 6 " 8 in. high .....		.75	6.50
" 8 " 12 "		1.00	8.50
Transplanted, 12 to 18 in. high .....	.15	1.00	6.00
" 18 " 24 " .....	.20	1.25	9.00
" 2 " 3 feet high .....	.35	2.50	12.00
" 3 " 4 " " .....	.40	3.50	30.00
" 4 " 5 " " .....	.50	4.50	40.00

Ponderosa Pine.

Transplanted, 8 to 15 in. high	1.00	9.00	
--------------------------------------	------	------	--

Dwarf Mountain Pine.

Transplanted, 1 to 2 ft. high25	2.00	15.00	80.00
-------------------------------------	-----	------	-------	-------

Deciduous Trees, Seedlings and Transplanted Stock.

	10	100	1,000
White Ash.			
1 year 6 to 12 in.....	\$.10	\$.30	\$ 2.50
2 " 12 " 18 ".....		.85	3.00
2 " 18 " 24 ".....		.50	4.00
Scotch Elm.			
2 years 2 to 4 ft.....	.25	1.50	12.00
Black Walnut.			
2 years 1 to 2 ft, transplanted.....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 " 2 " 3 ".....	.30	3.00	25.00
2 " 3 " 3½ ".....	.50	4.00	35.00
Silver Leaved Maple.			
2 year 1 to 2 ft, transplanted.....	.50	2.00	15.00
2 " 2 " 3 ".....	.75	3.50	25.00
Box Elder.			
1 year 6 to 8 in.....	.10	.25	2.00
2 " 8 " 15 ".....	.15	.35	3.00
2 " 18 " 24 ".....	.25	.50	4.00
Russian Mulberry.			
1 year 8 to 15 in.....	.10	.50	3.50
Catalpa Speciosa.			
2 year 12 to 18 in, transplanted.....	.10	.60	5.00

Deciduous Trees, Transplanted.

	Each	100
Ash (white) 5 to 6 ft.....	\$.10	\$ 8.00
Ash (white) 6 to 8 ft.....	.15	12.00
Ash, mountain 5 to 6 ft.....	.35	25.00
Ash, " 6 " 8 ".....	.50	40.00
Box Elder 5 to 6 ft.....	.10	8.00
" " 6 " 8 ".....	.15	12.00
" " 8 " 10 ft.....	.25	15.00
Catalpa Speciosa 6 to 8 ft.....	.15	12.00
" " 8 to 10 ft.....	.25	15.00
Elm, white 5 to 6 ft.....	.10	8.00
" " 6 " 8 ".....	.15	12.00
" " 8 " 10 ".....	.25	15.00
Maple, silver leaved 8 to 10 ft.....	.25	15.00
Horse Chestnut 5 to 6 ft.....	.50	30.00
European Larch 3 to 5 ft.....	.15	12.00
European Linden 5 to 6 ft.....	.25	20.00
" " 6 " 8 ".....	.35	30.00
American " 6 " 6 ".....	.15	12.00
" " 6 " 8 ".....	.20	15.00
" " 7 " 10 ft.....	.25	20.00

Large Size Shade Trees.

We can furnish in car load lots, shade trees in all the hardy and leading varieties, such as Elm, Ash, Linden, Box Elder, Soft Maple, Hard Maple, Catalpa, and many other varieties, prices will be given on application. Please let us know what you want, and we will quote you special prices.

Weeping Trees

	each	doz.
ASH—European, weeping, fine.....	\$ 75	\$ 7.00
BIRCH—Cut-leaved " 5 to 6 ft.....	75	7.00
" " 6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	10.00
CAMBRAY—Weeping, very fine.....	1.00	10.00
BLM—Weeping, Galena.....	50	5.00
" Camperdown, very fine.....	90	9.00
LINDEN—Weeping.....	1.00	10.00
MOUNTAIN ASH—Weeping, 2 years.....	50	5.00
WILLOW—Kilmarnock, weeping, 2 years.....	50	5.00
" Wisconsin Weeping, 4 to 6 ft.....	20	1.00

Ornamental Shrubs

	each	doz.
ACACIA—Rose or Moss Locust.....	25c	\$ 2.00
ALMOND—Dwarf, double flowering.....	25c	2.00
ALTHA—Rose of Sharon.....	40c	3.50
CALYCANTHAUS—Caroline Allspice.....	25c	2.00
DEUTZIA—Crenata-leaved.....	25c	2.00
HONEYSUCKLE—Bush or upright, 4 to 6 ft.....	30c	2.50
LILAC—Purple, strong plant.....	20c	1.75
" White, very fine.....	30c	2.50
PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE—2 to 3 ft.....	30c	2.50
SNOWBALL—2 to 3 ft.....	25c	2.00
SYRINGA (Mock Orange)—2 to 3 ft.....	20c	1.50
WEIGELIA—Rosea, 2 to 3 ft.....	20c	1.50
HYDRANGEA (Paniculata)—A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is hardy and is altogether a most desirable shrub for planting single or on a lawn in masses 18 to 24 in.....	25c	2.00

Vines and Creepers

If sent by mail add 10c to price of each to pay postage.

	each	doz.
AKEBIA QUINATA—Hardy climbing shrub with fine foliage and dark purple flowers.....	25c	\$ 2.50
AMPELOPSIS—Virginia Creeper or American Ivy, vigorous, beautiful, an extra fine stock.....	20c	1.50
AMPELOPSIS—Tri-color, leaves beautifully variegated in spring, strong plants.....	30c	2.50
AMPELOPSIS—Veitchi, hardy, clinging to the smoothest surfaces; colors finely autumn, most beautiful climber, strong plants.....	25c	2.00
ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO—Dutchman's Pipe, strong.....	40c	3.50
BIGNONIA—Radicans, Grandiflora, Trumpet Creeper.....	25c	1.50
CELASTRUS OR STAFF TREE—Bitter Sweet.....	25c	2.00
HONEYSUCKLE—Fragrant Mouthly, Yellow and Scarlet, Trumpet or coral Halevana, and others, strong plants, per 1000 \$45.00.....	20c	1.50
WOODBINE—3 to 5 ft., very fine.....	25c	2.50
WISTERIA—Glycind, American, superb purple flowers, hardy.....	25c	2.00
" White.....	25c	2.00
" Blue.....	25c	2.00
" Chinese, white, beautiful.....	35c	3.90
CLEMATIS—Hardy climbing plants with the most gorgeous flowers of nearly every shade, from deep purple to pure white; many of the flowers are from four to seven inches in diameter, growing very rapidly and flowering profusely. All the varieties delight in rich, deep soil and a sunny exposure, and need supports, to which they should be fastened as they advance. They are well adapted to covering unsightly objects, and are used to advantage about rock work. The clematis is the most popular and fashionable climbing plant in this and European countries. Home grown, 2 years, strong.....	50c	5.00

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

- ALEXANDRIA**—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth, and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. Blooms from July to October.
- HENDERSON**—This is a handsome variety of very free blooming character. The flowers are of a rich, bluish purple color and bell-shaped. It is ornamental not only on account of the profusion of its flowers, but also for long continuance of its blooming season. June to October.
- JACKMANI**—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending the family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862 (since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced), the Jackmani has no superior, and very few, if any equals. July to October.

Hardy Roses.

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

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

	each	doz.
Large plants, 2 years.....	25c	\$2.50

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

GEN'L JACQUEMINOT—Crimson, large, free bloomer.
 PAUL NEYRON—Deep clear rose, very large.
 LA REINE—Rose.
 BARON PROVOST—Deep rose, very large and full.
 ANNE DE DIESBACH—Carmine, very large.
 VICTOR VERDIEN—Fine cherry rose.
 GEN'L WASHINGTON—Brilliant rosy crimson, large and very double.
 COQUETTE DES BLANCHES—Pure white, flowering in clusters.

MAD. CHAS. WOOD—Dazzling crimson, large.
 PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROMAN—Very dark rich crimson.
 FISHER HOLMES—Shaded crimson and scarlet.
 LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Rich crimson.
 MAD. GABRIEL LUIZET.
 PÆONY.
 PERLEDES BLANCHES.
 MARVEILLE DE LYON.
 ANTOINE MOUTON.
 L. INFANT MT. CARMEL.

June Roses.

	each	doz.
Large plants.....	25c	\$ 2.50

MARRISON YELLOW—Double bright yellow.

MADAME PLANTIER—Pure white.

Moss.

	each	doz.
Large plants, 2 years.....	30c	\$3.00

GEN'L DROUOT—Deep crimson, free bloomer.
 SALET—Clear rose color, very double.
 COMTESSE DE MURINAIS—White, best white moss.
 LUXEMBURG—Large fine purplish crimson.
 PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Blush, becoming quite pale.

DEUIL DE PAUL FONTAINE.
 ELIZABETH ROWE.
 CAPTAIN INGRAM.
 BOURISTER—
 RAPHAEL.
 P. PLEINE.
 HENRY MARTIN.
 RED MOSS.

Climbing Roses.

	each	doz.
Large plants, 2 years.....	25c	\$ 2.00

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Bright rose, very large and free bloomer.

SEVEN SISTERS—Rose, blooms in clusters extra fine.

BALTIMORE BELLE—White, very; double.

TREE ROSES, not hardy in the north.....each, \$2.00; doz., \$18.00

Miscellaneous.

Asparagus.

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

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

Rhubarb (Pie Plant).

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

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than any other sorts. Each 10c.; a doz., 75c.; 100, \$6.00.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

The following is what one of the oldest and most prominent nursery firms in the country says of the 500 apple trees received from us:

DEAR SIRS—The two boxes apple trees received in first-class order; good roots and well packed. I have had trees from five of our best Illinois nurseries this year. This lot is superior to any of the others. Yours truly, SAMUEL EDWARDS, prop. of Mendota Fruit Farm and Nurseries. (Established in 1844) Mendota, Ill.

Apple.

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

	each	doz.	100
First Class, bearing size, 7 to 8 feet.....	50	5.00	30.00
“ 6 to 7 feet.....	30	3.00	15.00
“ 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2.50	12.00
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	15	1.50	8.00

Varieties.

SUMMER

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

SOPS OF WINE—Medium size, red, flesh white, often stained, mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

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

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

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

AUTUMN.

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

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, with a

pleasant sub-acid flavor; bear very large crops. September and October.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Russian, medium to large size, skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh, juicy and good, with a rich sub-acid flavor; very productive, September.

WINTER.

BAILEY'S SWEET—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red, flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. October.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Varieties

SUMMER	American Summer Permain.	Red June.	Sweet Bough.	Benoni.	Early Ripe.	Summer Queen.
AUTUMN	Chenango Strawberry.	Fall Orange.	Famuse or Snow.	Fall Pippin.	Fall Stripe.	Flory Belle.
WINTER	Jonathan.	Willow Twig.	Rhode Island Greening.	Stark.	American Golden Russet.	Yellow Bellflower.
	Northern Spy.	Lawver.	Missionri Pippin.	Wagner.	Rome Beauty.	Grimes Golden.
	Talman Sweet.	King (Tomkins County.)	Winesap			Rawlie's Janet (Never Fall.)

Special and Russian Varieties

	each	doz.	100
First Class, 6 to 7 feet.....	40	4.00	20.00
" 5 to 6 feet.....	30	3.00	15.00
" 4 to 5 feet.....	20	2.00	10.00

SPECIAL VARIETIES—Delaware Red Winter, Salome, Duchess, Tetofsky, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Stark, Minkler.

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

We have 40,000 Ben Davis, 2 years old, 3 to 4 and 5 feet. These trees are a fine thrifty lot; they are smooth and well-rooted. To anyone wanting any of the above who will write to us, stating quality wanted, we will quote our lowest prices on same.

Crab Apple

	each	doz.	100
FIRST CLASS, 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2.50	15.00
" 4 to 5 feet.....	20	2.00	10.00

Varieties

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

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

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

RED SIBERIAN—Small, yellow and scarlet, handsome; tree erect, full grower and early bearer.

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

WHITNEY'S NO. 20—Large, striped, almost red; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, sub-acid, excellent; very valuable. August.

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

Cherries

Plant Hearts and Bigarreans 20 feet apart each way.

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

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

HEARTS AND BIGARREANS			
	each	doz.	100
5 to 6 feet.....	40	4.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	30	3.00	20.00

DUKE AND MORELLOS			
	each	doz.	100
6 feet, extra heavy.....	40	4.00	25.00
5 to 6 feet.....	30	3.00	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	25	2.50	15.00

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

Pears

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

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

General List			
	each	doz.	100
STANDARD, 6 to 7 feet, extra heavy.....	50	5.00	40.00
" 5 to 6 feet.....	40	4.00	30.00
" 4 to 5 feet.....	35	3.50	25.00
DWARF, 3 to 4 feet, very fine.....	35	3.50	25.00

The following are our leading sorts of pears:

SUMMER—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne D'Ete, Kingessing, Osband's Summer, Tyson, etc., etc.

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

WINTER—Lawrence, Mt. Vernon, Vicar or LeCure, Keiffer, etc.

IDAHO PEAR, guaranteed genuine,			
	each	doz.	
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	10.00	
" 3 to 4 feet.....	80	8.00	
" 2 to 3 feet.....	50	5.00	

Plums

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

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

FIRST CLASS, 5 to 6 feet.....	each	doz.	100
" " 4 to 5 feet.....	45	4.50	25.00
" " 3 to 4 feet.....	35	3.50	20.00

VARIETIES—EUROPEAN—Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, General Hand, German Prune, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Quackenboss, Reine Claude, Richland, Shippers' Pride, Shropshire Damson, Yellow Egg.
AMERICAN—Wild Goose, Robinson, Deep Creek, DeSoto, Miner, Marianna, Forst Garden, Pottawottamie.

Peaches

Our stock of peaches is unusually fine; we believe there are no better trees grown in this country.

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

Varieties and Prices

	each	doz.	100
5 to 6 feet, extra heavy.....	20	2.00	10.00
4 to 5 feet, very fine.....	15	1.50	8.00
3 to 4 feet, very fine.....	12	1.20	6.00

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

Apricots

Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

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

Standard Sorts

	each	doz.	100
FIRST CLASS, 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2.50	15.00
" " 4 to 5 feet.....	20	2.00	12.90

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

Russian Apricots

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

Improved Varieties

	each	doz.	100
FIRST CLASS, 5 to 6 feet.....	40	4.00	40.00
" " 4 to 5 feet.....	35	3.50	25.00

ALEXANDER—Large size, oblong, yellow flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicate, and of the best; season, July 1st.

ALEXIS—Large to very large, yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious; season, July 15th.

CATHERINE—Medium size, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good; season, July 25th.

GIBB—Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy; season, June 20th. The best early sort, ripening with the strawberry.

J. L. BUDD—Large size, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine; season, August 1st. The best late variety.

NICOLAS—Medium to large, white, sweet, melting; season, July 10th.

Quinces

Plant ten feet apart each way; 435 per acre.

CHAMPION—Tree extremely hardy, of stout, rugged, upright growth, ascending in a single stem, with smooth bark. A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable, commencing to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, oblate pyriform in shape, and of a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender and free from the hard lumps so common in other quinces. In fine flavor and odor it is fully equal to the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later than the orange, and will keep until Christmas. 1st c., ea., 25c; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$25.00. Extra

ea. 32; doz., \$3.50; 100, \$20.00. Small, ea., 20c; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.

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

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

Small Fruits.

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

Strawberries.

CULTURE.—On arrival of plants, unpack them at once, loosen the bunches, "heel" them in the ground or dip the roots in a "Puddle" made by mixing earth in water until the thickness of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar, where they can neither dry or freeze, until they can be planted in suitable weather.

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

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

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect, except those marked with the letter

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

Our illustrations will show you the right way and the wrong way of planting the strawberry. If you will follow the instruction given in this illustration, in planting, your plants will grow.



Planted right.



Planted wrong.

General List.

50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1,000 rates. If by mail, add 15 cents per hundred for postage. 1,000 rates by express or freight.

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

CAPT. JACK (Burt)—An old variety of great productiveness with firm, uniform, light colored fruit of medium size, and plant of exceeding vigor and health. It is valuable for market by reason of its firmness and productiveness. Mid season. Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

CRESCENT (P)—Very few varieties are so immensely productive as the Crescent, and none succeed better under such general neglect. The plant is strong and vigorous, and for the best results should not be allowed to mat closely. The berries are of good size, of a bright scarlet color and very attractive. One of the profitable sorts in cultivation. Early. Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

JESSIE—This berry requires rich soil and good culture. At Elgin the plant grows well, and if it is given good cultivation with plenty of fertilizer it produces immense crops. The berries average very large, of much beauty and of good quality. Mid season. Doz., 25c; 100, 75; 1000, \$5.

MANCHESTER—One of the best late berries for home use, and profitable for market in many sections. Its chief fault is with its foliage, which rusts badly on heavy soils. The plant is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. Fruit large, uniform in size and shape, of good quality and moderately firm. Late to very late. Remarkable for its exceeding productiveness and large size. Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

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

WARFIELD (No. 2) P.—A variety that is very likely to supersede the Crescent, which it rivals in yield and excels in size, beauty and firmness. Quality pleasant, sub acid, good. The plant is a vigorous grower with bright healthy foliage. One of the few new sorts that has sustained the claims made for it by its introducers, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the most promising for a market berry. Early. Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$7.

6

WILSON (Albany)—Too well known for description; once the most popular berry, but now superseded by better and more vigorous sorts. It is still grown to some extent in many localities and it is said to be profitable yet. Upon strong, moist soil it is large and productive, and the beds should be renewed often. Its earliness and firmness make it very desirable for market; and those who have once properly grown it will be loath to give it up. Early to medium. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

GREAT PACIFIC (P)—The most wonderful of all strawberries. Doz., \$1; 100, \$4; 1000, \$12.

CHAS. DOWNING—A good berry, prolific, fine form and good flavor. Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00.

MAY KING—A large berry, very early and good bearer. A strong grower. Healthy foliage. Doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00.

Raspberries.

CULTURE—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Cultivate the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows six feet apart with the plants four feet apart in the rows, requiring 1745 plants to the acre.

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

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

General List.

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

CUTHBERT (Queen of the market)—The leading late market variety and the best red raspberry in general cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong and rampant growth, with large healthy foliage, and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor. This variety is more largely grown than all the other red raspberries combined. Season late. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1. 1000, \$8.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The most popular and best yellow raspberry yet introduced. Of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. In size it exceeds even the Cuthbert, and it is the highest in quality of all raspberries, except the old, delicate Brincksley's Orange; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. Its productiveness is simply marvelous, ripens in mid season. It is the most valuable raspberry for the amateur, and no home garden is complete without it. Its beauty size and fine quality render it indispensable for table use. Doz., 75c; 100, \$3; 1000, \$25.

GREGG (Cap)—The leading late blackcap and popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and under good culture very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty flavor. It is by far the best late blackcap we have, and the largest of any. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

MARLBORO—The largest of the early raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. While this is one of the best red raspberries for the north, it will not endure hot suns or southern skies, being evidently of foreign parentage, and this is very apparent at Elgin. The canes are hardy and productive. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

NEMAH (Cap)—Almost identical with the Gregg which it resembles in cane, fruit and foliage. It is however much harder than that fine old sort—certainly a valuable feature, but we cannot see that it excels it in either size, productiveness or lateness. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$9.

HANSELL—The earliest red raspberry.

Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright attractive color and firmness. Berries of large size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

BRANDYWINE—Its bright crimson color, good size and firmness, render it valuable as a market sort, it is very attractive and sells readily. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

OHIO OR ALDEN (Cap)—This is a popular sort in Western New York for evaporating purposes, being exceedingly productive and the fruit retaining its flavor and shape better than most other varieties; it is also said to require less fresh berries to the pound of dried fruit. The berries are of good size, of a clear shining black and good quality. Ripens in mid season. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$9.

SHAPER'S COLOSSAL (Cap)—An immense raspberry both in cane and fruit, and especially adapted to the south. Canes are of wonderful vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are large, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich sprightly flavor, while its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes. It is unrivalled for family use and is one of the best for canning. Late. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

SOUNEGAN OR TYLER (Cap)—The earliest black raspberry and the leading market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom, firm and of sweet pleasant flavor. Valuable. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

TURNER (Southern Thornless)—Extremely hardy and desirable as an early sort for the home garden, but too soft for market purposes. The canes make a strong healthy growth and are very productive. Berries of good size, bright crimson color, soft and of honeyed sweetness. The plant suckers immoderately, and they should be treated as weeds to produce the best results. Season early. Doz., 50c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

Blackberries.

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

General List.

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

KITTATINNY—Once the most popular of all blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome and of delicious flavor; canes of strong, erect growth, and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of Northern Illinois. Doz., 60c.; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

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

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

SNYDER—Valuable for the north by reason of its extreme hardiness. Wonderfully productive, and though the berries are but small to medium in size, they are of sweet juicy flavor, and when fully ripe without the hard core of many other sorts. Until the appearance of the Erie this was the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is still very popular. Root Cutting Plants; Doz. 50c.; 100 \$1.25; 1000 \$9.00.

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

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

Dewberries.

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

LUCRETIA—The finest of this class that we have yet seen, and the first one of several that we have tried which proved valuable. The fruit is enormous, luscious and handsome. It is entirely hardy everywhere, a healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit. Mr. Crawford, of

Ohio, writes: "If you have the Lucretia Dewberry, you have a good thing. I am delighted with it. It is fine every way." This we can fully endorse. Root Cutting Plants; Doz., 50c.; 100 \$2.50; 1000, \$20.00. (If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per doz., 50c. per 100 for postage.)

Currants.

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

Varieties.

		each	doz.	100
BLACK NAPLES —The well known black variety, very hardy.	1 year.....		\$ 75	\$ 5 00
	2 years.....		1 00	7 00
CHERRY AND VERSAILLES —The most popular market sorts, red,	1 year.....		60	4 50
	2 years.....		2 00	5 00
FAY'S PROLIFIC —The best red currant we have.	1 year.....	25c	2 00	10 00
	2 years.....	30c	2 50	12 00
LEE'S PROLIFIC —The best black currant for all purposes.	1 year.....		1 00	5 00
	2 years.....		1 50	7 00
RED DUTCH —The well known red currant.	1 year.....		60	4 50
	2 years.....		75	5 00
WHITE GRAPE —The largest and best white variety,	1 year.....		75	4 50
	2 years.....		1 00	5 50

Gooseberries.

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

Varieties.

INDUSTRY—Very large, dark cherry color with numerous hairs, and of delicious quality. Ellwanger & Barry, the introducers state they believe it will "revolutionize gooseberry culture in this country," and describes it as unequalled for size, flavor, productiveness and vigorous growth. It is of foreign origin, and the only thing to fear is its inability to endure the climate of this country. The introducers have fruited it several years, it proving with them "an immense yielder, and showing no signs of mildew."

1 year, each 20c.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$12.00. 2 yrs. each, 25c.; doz. \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.

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

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

Hardy Grapes.

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

General List.

If by mail, add 10c per doz. for one year, and 15c per doz. for 2 years for postage; at single rates post free. Thousand rates of any variety given on application.

		each	doz.	100
AGAWAM —Large, red, excellent, good grower; mid-season.	1 year.....	15c	\$1.00	\$ 4.00
	2 "	20c	1.50	6.00
BACCAUS —Small, black, valuable for wine; vigorous and productive.	1 "	12c	.75	3.00
	2 "	15c	1.00	4.00
BRIGHTON —Early, large, red, very fine, excellent quality.	1 "	15c	1.00	4.00
	2 "	20c	1.50	6.00
CATAWBA —A fine gold grape, but mildews and ripens late.	1 "	12c	.75	3.00
	2 "	15c	1.00	4.00
CHAMPION (Talman) —Earliest black, poor quality, hardy and productive.	1 "	12c	.75	3.00
	2 "	15c	1.00	4.00
CLINTON —Black, small, late, good for wine.	1 "	10c	.50	2.50
	2 "	12c	.75	3.50
CONCORD —Popular, good, black, succeeds everywhere, mid-season.	1 "	10c	.60	3.50
	2 "	12c	.75	4.00
DELAWARE —Light red, delicious, feeble grower, early.	1 "	15c	1.00	4.00
	2 "	20c	1.50	6.00
DUCHESS —Greenish-white, best quality, good grower, early.	1 "	15c	1.00	5.00
	2 "	20c	1.50	7.00
EARLY VICTOR —Early, black, onc quality, medium size.	1 "	20c	1.50	7.00
	2 "	25c	2.50	10.00
EL DORADO —Exceedingly early, amber, exquisite flavor, clusters large.	1 "	25c	2.00	
	2 "	40c	3.00	
ELVIRA —White, valuable for wine, mid-season.	1 "	10c	.50	2.50
	2 "	12c	.75	3.50
EMPIRE STATE —White, fine quality, a good keeper.	1 "	25c	2.00	9.00
	2 "	40c	3.00	12.00
HARTFORD —Popular, early, black, poor quality.	1 "	25c	1.00	4.00
	2 "	30c	1.50	6.00
IVES —Black, early, profitable for market, poor quality, good grower.	1 "	10c	.50	2.50
	2 "	12c	.75	3.0
LADY WASHINGTON —Greenish white, poor quality, mid season.	1 "	20c	1.50	9.00
	2 "	25c	2.00	12.00
MARTHA WASHINGTON —White, large, foxy, vigorous, mid season.	1 "	15c	1.00	4.00
	2 "	20c	1.25	6.00
MOORE'S EARLY —Very early, large, black, vigorous.	1 "	20c	1.50	7.00
	2 "	25c	2.00	10.00
NIAGARA —Greenish white, large, mid season.	1 "	20c	1.50	8.00
	2 "	25c	2.00	10.00
POCKLINGTON —Greenish amber, large, fair quality, mid season.	1 "	15c	1.00	8.00
	2 "	20c	1.50	10.00
SALEM —Large, red, good grower, similar to Agawam, mid season.	1 "	15c	1.00	4.00
	2 "	20c	1.50	6.0
WILDER —Black, large, rich, good grower, mid season.	1 "	15c	1.00	4.00
	2 "	20c	1.50	6.00
WORDEN (True) —Resembles Concord, larger, better and earlier.	1 "	15c	1.00	6.00
	2 "	25c	1.50	8.00
WYOMING —Light red, medium, fine quality, early and productive.	1 "	20c	1.50	7.00
	2 "	25c	2.00	10.00

HINTS ON PLANTING.

Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones; the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

For small grounds, or street planting, where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

THE SOIL

for Fruit Trees must in all cases be dry, either naturally or made so by draining. A rich loam is always most desirable, but, by judicious treatment, both very light and very heavy soils are available.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Pulverize 12 or 18 inches by repeated plowing and sub-soiling, but when grass land must be used, remove the turf from a circle four or five feet in diameter; keep this space mellow and free from weeds. Make the hole larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, and throw out the surface and sub-soil in separate piles.

When your trees arrive, prune off broken and bruised roots, and cut back the last growth of top to four or five buds, except in fall planting, when the top pruning may be deferred until the spring following. If not ready to plant at once, "heel in," by opening a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and set the trees therein as close together as they can stand, being careful to tramp the dirt close about the roots. Take up again as wanted. If ready to plant, keep the roots shaded and wet. Some planters "puddle" their trees by dipping the roots in a paste of mud and water.

PLANTING.

Round up the bottom of the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand a little deeper than it did in the nursery. The Dwarf Pear and Cherries must be deep enough to cover the stock on which it is budded, two or three inches. Work the soil around and under the roots with the hand, and when well covered tramp down hard (if not too moist). Set the tree as firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of the poorer soil) light and loose. Trees thus set will need no staking unless quite tall. Never use manure in contact with the roots.

When planted in the fall, keep earth around the trunk a foot high or more, to remain during the first winter only, as a protection against frost and mice.

MULCHING,

or covering the ground with coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or other vegetable refuse during the first summer, will effectually prevent injury from drouth, and is a benefit at all times. **Never mulch Evergreens with manure,**

INJURED TREES.

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours.

Minute details of the management of Fruit Trees, etc., will be found in standard works on Horticulture. Some general hints are given under the various headings of our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, sent post-paid for 25 cents in stamps. Send for it. It contains 72 pages, and is worth five-times its cost to any person that plants a tree.

Hedges, Screens, and Shelter Belts.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms, and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. In a recent trip among some very intelligent farmers and fruit growers, we noticed that many of them had planted belts of Norway Spruce trees along their entire north and west lines. They were at once beautiful and in a short time grew to be perfect wind-breaks. The owners told us that they considered their farms worth ten dollars an acre more in consequence.

They serve not only as a protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of fruit. It is said that the temperature is from eight to ten degrees warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, 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 cheap as a good board fence can be built, and then with a little care it is becoming every year more and more a "thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue the principal attraction in our best kept places.

The importance of wind-breaks and shelter belts of Evergreens around our West ern prairie farms must at once become apparent to every one who has been exposed to the pitiless blasts on a cold winter's day on one of them, how much more snug and comfortable would each one become, how immeasurably more valuable if inclosed by a belt of Cedars, sturdy Pines, or Stalwart Norway Spruce. Trees adapted for that purpose, not as regular in shape as would be desirable in specimen trees for a lawn, can always be purchased at very low rates from our nurseries, where Evergreens are grown in large quantities, and if planted in double rows, eight feet apart each way, around your homestead, cattle-yard, or orchard, would make a screen in a few years that would add ten times its cost to your farm, in comfort and beauty. We are prepared to furnish such at very low rates by the hundred or thousand, and they should be planted around every place which is to be a "home" in the true sense of the word.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18ft. " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	8 to 10ft. " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	6 to 8ft. " " "
Grapes.....	rows 6 to 10 feet apart; 7 to 10 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 " apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 4 to 5 apart.
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.
Evergreens, for shelter belts, single rows, 4 feet apart; when two or more rows are planted, 6 feet apart each way.	
To make a hedge of Norway Spruce or American Arborvitae..	1 foot apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

50 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	680
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	1,210
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	1,745
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	2,725
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	4,840

HANDLE EVERGREENS WITH CARE.

On receiving Evergreen trees from a nursery, the boxes should be immediately unpacked, the roots dipped in a puddle made of rich, mellow soil and water, about the thickness of paint ready for use, and care taken not to let the ground get dry before planting. Place them in a cool, shady place, until ready to plant, and, if not immediately ready, heel them into the ground by placing roots in a trench, covering well up with mellow soil, and well firming with foot. If the ground is dry give them some water at planting. Set the trees a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, treading the earth firmly about the roots when planting. This is one of the essentials of success.

Seedlings and all small transplanted trees should be put into nursery rows for two years before planting out. Prepare the ground in the fall or in early spring, by making it very mellow. Stretch a garden line and plant in rows eighteen inches to three feet apart, and from six to twelve inches in the row. Be very particular to firm the ground about each plant, and keep the ground moist by often stirring with a hoe, which will be better than mulching. Very small plants will be better to have some protection from the sun the first season. To shade small Evergreens, take two strips 1x2 or 2x2 inches and about six feet long. Lay them down on a level floor, four feet apart, nail lath across them, leaving cracks about one-half inch wide. Then drive stakes along, leaving them about a foot above the trees; place the lath screen on top of the stakes, and your little trees will be protected from the hot sun. Another simple way is to drive stakes at each corner of the bed of trees; place some poles across top of the stakes, then put brush or branches over them, thick enough so the sun will not strike the trees strong and burn them down. In September the shades may be removed from the trees, as they will then be hard enough to stand the sun. Be sure that you hoe the small trees at least twice a week in dry weather, and keep them free from Weeds, and the ground very mellow about them.

Since the most attractive feature
In this fair, broad land of ours,
Is that choicest gift of nature,
The tree growth and the flowers,

In this wondrous fertile region,
Soil and climate are the best,
We should make their numbers legion,
O'er the prairies of the West.

'Twill enhance the worth and beauty
Of a small or large estate;
This most satisfying duty
Bringeth recompenses great.

These from winter's rigors shield us,
Those bear fruits which we enjoy;
All a rich endowment yield us
If their uses we employ.

By judicious cultivation
Beautify your homes and farms;
Ye and coming generations
May enjoy the fruits and charms.

Rightly choosing, wisely planting,
Fruit and ornamental trees
Will produce effects enchanting
And may yield you wealth and ease.

All remember the true story
Of Sir Johnnie Apple Seed;
Germs he planted gained him glory,
Thousands blessed him for the deed.

If you wish a choice selection
Of hardy plants which always grow,
You will find them in perfection
In the stock of Ricker Co.

Send your orders for the season;
They will reach us safe by mail;
We will take all care in reason
That no plants from us shall fail.

You will never find us lacking
In attention to your call;
We've a special style of packing,
Much approved by one and all;

And a soil with adaptatlon,
To produce the *strongest* stocks,
In our favored situation,
In the valley of the Fox.

For our Freight and Express shipments
To all points in the Northwest;
Our connections and equipments
Are among the very best.

DESCRIPTIVE.

THE NORWAY SPRUCE is so well known as being one of the best evergreens for ornamental purposes, that it is only necessary for us to say that it is also one of great value, if not one of the most valuable of all evergreens for hedges, screens, shelter belts, and for timber. It should be planted on good soil, as it does not thrive well on high or gravelly land, but thrives better on the Western prairie land than any other Evergreen. Of these we have as large and fine a stock as has ever been offered in the United States. We have thoroughly tested the Norway Spruce in all parts of the West, and in Northern Dakota, and it has given better satisfaction than any other Evergreen we have ever sent out. They are the best of all Evergreens for shelter belts, as they grow faster, the foliage is thicker, the wood is tougher, and they stand the winds better than any of the Pines. We will plant nearly one million Norway Spruce seedlings, two and three years old, in our new nurseries this spring.

THE AUSTRIAN PINE.—The Black Pine of Austria was introduced into Britain in 1835, and into this country a few years later, and is decidedly a favorite in ornamental grounds. It is very hardy, symmetrical and compact, presenting a dense mass of rich, dark green foliage in winter.

THE SCOTCH PINE is one of the most rapid growers of all our hardy evergreens, valuable for planting in poor soil, where other evergreens will not flourish, and makes an excellent wind break, sheltering orchards, buildings, etc.

WHITE PINE, the most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate silver green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

BALSAM FIR, a very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; foliage dark green above, silvery beneath, retaining their color the severest winter; grows rapidly and is very hardy; should be planted in a good soil.

THE EUROPEAN LARCH is the great timber tree of Europe; combining rapid growth with great durability, extreme hardiness, adaptability to any soil not too wet, and remarkably free from disease. It is also very desirable as an ornamental tree, its conical shape, regular, delicate branches, and soft, light green foliage making a striking contrast to the different varieties of European and other ornamental trees.

The European Larch should be planted as early in the spring as possible, as it commences growth at a very low temperature. If done EARLY, no tree will bear transplanting better. It should never be planted on low, wet ground. It grows well on all rich upland, and even on land too dry and poor for almost any other tree except Scotch, Austrian and White Pine.

THE AMERICAN WHITE ASH is one of the most valuable and profitable trees for forest planting. The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture have offered very liberal premiums to encourage the planting of this tree within that State. Prof. Budd, of Iowa, says: "A grove of ten acres, thinned to six feet apart, containing twelve thousand trees, at twelve years were eight inches in diameter and thirty-five feet high, the previous thinning paying all expenses of planting and cultivation. Ten feet of the bodies of these trees were worth, for making bent stuff, forty cents each, and the remaining top ten cents—making a total of \$6,000 as the profit of ten acres in twelve years, or a yearly profit of \$50 per acre."—[Northrop's Economic Tree Planting.

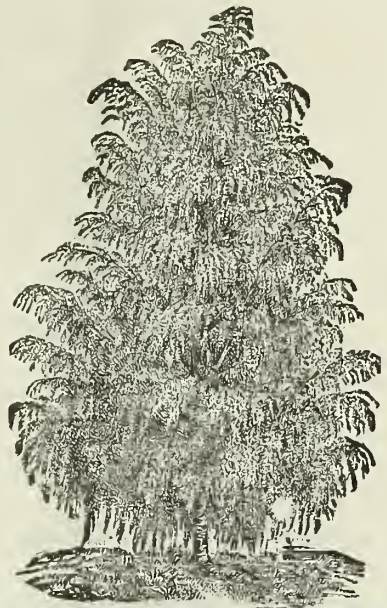
CATALPA SPECIOSA—WESTERN OR HARDY CATALPA.—We call particular attention to this valuable tree. Its hardiness has been tested up to 43 deg. north latitude. It is more upright and symmetrical in its growth, and harder than the common Catalpa, (*C. Bignonioides*) which will not endure our Western winters north of 40 degrees.

We have personally examined into, and found positive proof in numerous instances, of this timber having stood as fence posts for a great number of years without decay.

Its great durability, its tenacity of life, the ease with which it is transplanted, and its rapid growth, make it, in our opinion, one of the most profitable trees for forest growth south of the 43d degree. It is hardy at Montreal, Canada, and may prove hardy much further north.



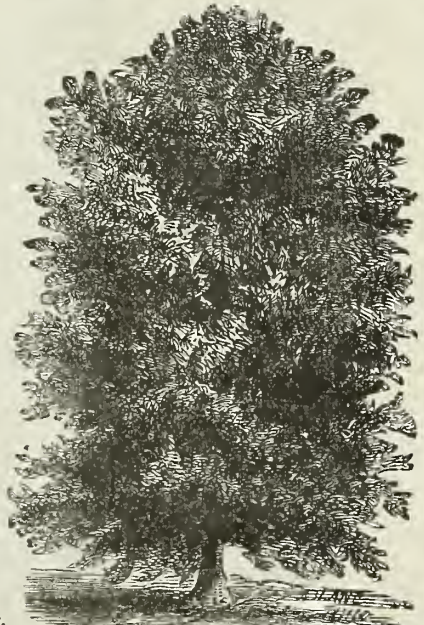
Silver-Leaved Maple, of exceedingly rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, an elegant erect tree, with splendid, drooping branches and fine cut leaves. Worthy of a place on every lawn.



White Pine, a handsome tree while young, and a valuable timber tree; it flourishes on the poorest soils. We do not recommend it as a shelter belt tree; the foliage and branches are thin. It is easily broken with strong winds.



Linden, or Basswood. Rapid growing; beautiful, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for honey bees to work on.

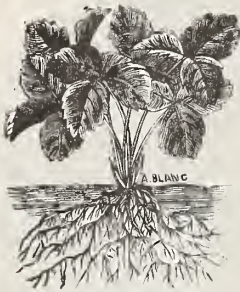
Elgin Nurseries—Catalogue and Price List.



American White Ash, one of the most valuable, hardy, rapid growing trees. We recommend it as one of the best for tree claims. (See description.)



Sycamore Maple, a handsome tree with white bark and large leaves. Should be in every lawn; hardy; rapid grower.



Right way to plant.



Wrong way to plant.



Black Walnut. A valuable timber tree, a good grower and a splendid shade tree. Should be largely planted. Examine our prices.

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS.

OFFICE OF EXCHANGE BANK OF P. M. RINDESBACHER & Co.,
STOCKTON, Ill., May 30,

E. H. Ricker Dear Sirs—The one thousand evergreens which I ordered of you came in good time, well packed and in excellent condition. Am well pleased with them, and can heartily recommend you to my neighbors who want to buy evergreens.
Yours respectfully, P. M. RINDESBACHER.

E. H. Ricker Gentlemen—The trees I ordered of you arrived in splendid condition. They are better than I expected. Many thanks. Very truly,
ADDISON, Ill., May 3,
E. W. FISHER.

E. H. Ricker Gentlemen—Received the trees you sent me in good order. They are better than I expected. Yours truly,
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, Ill., May 6,
JOHN L. SELVEY.

E. H. Ricker Dear Sirs—The trees have arrived and are entirely satisfactory.
Yours truly, CHICAGO, Ill., May 3,
REV. J. D. SEVERINGHAUS.

E. H. Ricker Dear Sirs—Trees have arrived in good order. Respectfully,
LEE CENTRE, Ill., April 30,
J. CROMBIE.

E. H. Ricker Yesterday my evergreens arrived in as good condition as if they had just been dug. They are as fine trees as ever I saw.
MANITO, Ill., April 25,
M. S. BLAZER, M. D.

Messrs. D. H. Ricker Dear Sirs—The trees you sent me the 14th inst. arrived in good condition the 16th inst. The roots were just as fresh as if they had come instantly from the soil. Respectfully yours,
KANKAKEE, Ill., April 19,
LEON HAY.

E. H. Ricker Gentlemen—I received the trees in first-class order. Please accept thanks for promptness in sending them. Respectfully,
LAKE FOREST, Ill., April 28,
M. MELODY.

E. H. Ricker Dear Sirs—I received the trees ordered from your nurseries and they arrived in good condition. Thanks for promptness. HENRY CRAW.
MALTA, Ill., May 2,

E. H. Ricker Gents—Received your trees to-day in good order. Respectfully yours,
TEUTOPOLIS, Ill., May 9,
B. H. WERNING.

E. H. Ricker Dear Sir—The trees you sent me were received in good order and am much pleased with them. Yours with respect,
NEW DOUGLAS, Ill., April 22,
J. W. EARLY.

E. H. Ricker —The Norway Spruce were received in good condition as ordered. Yours respectfully,
PAW PAW, Ill., April 23,
ALBERT SOLAND.

E. H. Ricker Dear Sirs—Trees arrived in good shape. Am much pleased with them. Yours with regards,
WHEATON, Ill., May 2,
B. LOVELESS.

E. H. Ricker —The walnut trees I ordered received by express all right. Yours, etc.,
MENDOTA, Ill., May 19,
L. R. BARTON.

E. H. Ricker Dear Sirs—Evergreens received in good shape very promptly. Thanks for same. Yours truly,
OFFICE OF SANDWICH NURSERIES,
SANDWICH, Ill., April 20,
H. C. GRAVES & SONS.

E. H. Ricker Dear Sirs—Received trees in fine condition, am well pleased. Thank you for your prompt attention to my order. Yours respectfully,
WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 19,
W. H. STRIPE.

E. H. Ricker

Sirs—The trees you sent received in very nice and healthy order.
SHANNON, Ill., April 25,
WM. ANDERSON.

E. H. Ricker
parties well pleased.

Gentlemen—The trees arrived all O. K. and are very nice. All
Truly yours,
BATAVIA, Ill., May 4,
JOHN BAKER.

Dear Sirs:—Trees arrived in good order.

Respectfully yours,
PERU, Ill., May 14, 1888.
S. WHITAKER.

E. H. Ricker

Dear Sirs—Evergreens arrived in splendid condition and are fine
plants. Your manner of packing cannot be excelled.
Yours Truly,
PETERSBURG, Ill., May 18,
J. H. BEARD.

PENNSYLVANIA.

E. H. Ricker

Dear Sirs—The Norway spruce came all right and in splendid con-
dition. Please accept my thanks for prompt shipment. Shall want a large number next
spring and will send you my order then. Respectfully yours,
OFFICE OF DEKALB NURSERIES, }
NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 20, }

J. RAMBO DEHAVEN.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

E. H. Ricker

Gentlemen—The trees reached me yesterday in fine condition. I
am well pleased with them. Many thanks. Truly yours,
RITTSVILLE, Washington Territory, April 30,
H. PARKER.

TEXAS.

Messrs E. H. Ricker

The package of Norway Spruce arrived in splendid con-
dition, and I believe every one will live. They are regular little beauties.
Respectfully,
CISCO, Texas, May 14,
WILLARD ROBINSON.

E. H. Ricker

Gentlemen—The trees shipped me on the 2d came yesterday. I
never received trees in better condition or more healthy looking. I have been paying
75c to \$1.25 for the same kind of tree not so healthy and nice looking by 50 per cent.
Yours truly,
SWEET WATER, Texas, May 8,
D. S. ARNOLD.

E. H. Ricker

Dear Sirs—The package of evergreens you sent me came in good
order the 7th inst. The Norway spruce trees were very fine.
Yours truly,
HICO, Texas, May 9,
DANIEL PINGREE.

MISSOURI.

E. H. Ricker

Gents—I received your bill of trees all right on the 20th.
MOUND CITY, Mo., April 29,
GEO. P. SKEELS.

E. H. Ricker

Dear Sirs—Evergreens came in good condition.
Respectfully,
KERR, Mo., May 17,
C. A. WHITMER.

E. H. Ricker
well pleased.

Gents—The trees arrived in good shape and are nice stock. I am
Yours truly,
LEGRANGE, Mo., April 20,
W. H. THOMAS.

E. H. Ricker

Gents—The trees and plants received from you about three
weeks ago are all doing finely, especially the strawberry and raspberry plants. I set them
out according to the mud-puddle plan. Am highly pleased thus far with their condition.
Your style of packing for shipment is first-class. Yours truly,
ST. LOUIS, MO., June 4,
L. N. VANHOOK.

MINNESOTA

E. H. Ricker

JANESVILLE, Minn., May 5,
Trees received last night in good condition. A. P. WILSON.

DAKOTA

E. H. Ricker
promptness in sending.

TURTLE LAKE, Dak., April 12,
Sirs—The trees you sent came all right. Thanks for your
Yours, etc., PETER MILLER.

E. H. Ricker

GALESBURG, Dak., May 12,
:—The trees arrived in good condition the 7th inst.
Yours truly, M. V. ESB.

E. H. Ricker
them planted and they look well.

CRANDON, Dak., May 27,
:—We received the Forway spruce trees in good condition. Have
You will hear from us next spring. S. P. RICHARDS.
Yours respectfully,

WISCONSIN

E. H. Ricker
in good condition.

WERLEY, Wis., May 11,
Gents—1 received the trees that I ordered from you all right and
A. KETTERER.

E. H. Ricker
well pleased.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., May 16,
Gents—We received the trees in first rate condition, and all are
W. & JAS. A. HOARE.

E. H. Ricker
live it will be my fault.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., May 16,
Sirs—The trees arrived in good shape, and believe if they do not
F. E. HANSCOME.

E. H. Ricker
good order.

WESTBY, Wis., April 25,
—The package of Norway spruce and grape vines received in
S. PAULSON.

NEVADA

E. H. Ricker

GOLD HILL, Nev., May 23,
The trees arrived in good shape and am well pleased with them.
E. G. STEVENSON.

KANSAS

Messrs. E. H. Ricker
all are growing but two. The second lot of 75 you sent me 1 thing are all growing.
So much for good stock and the WESTERN TREE PLANTER and the man who followed the
instructions. I am so well pleased with my success that I shall want several thousand
next spring.

STERLING, Kan., May 23,
:—I planted the first lot of 60 evergreens you sent me
Yours, A. G. LANDIS.

E. H. Ricker
with the Norway spruce.

CENTRALIA, Kan., April 27,
Dear Sirs—The trees came all right. Was very much pleased
Very respectfully, A. H. BONSTEEL.

MONTANA

E. H. Ricker
them.

HELMVILLE, May 20,
Sirs—Trees received in good condition. Am well pleased with
Yours respectfully, WM. WILLIAMS.

MICHIGAN

E. H. Ricker
had 15,000 of you last year. They are the best plants we ever had from any other source.

OFFICE OF EVERGREEN NURSERY, }
LAWTON, Mich., April 9. }
Please send me by freight 5,000 Norway spruce, 3 to 4 inch. We
D. L. THORNTON.

E. H. Ricker
condition.

GALIEN, Mich., Nov. 20,
Sirs—The 2,000 young pine trees you sent me arrived in excellent
Yours truly, J. A. JONES.

E. H. Ricker
them.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 7,
I received the walnut trees in good shape. I am satisfied with
Yours respectfully, JOHN P. ROBERTSON.

IOWA.

E. H. Ricker *Gentlemen*—The trees came all O. K. and are much better than I expected. Thanks for good stock and full count.
JEFFERSON, IOWA, May 24,
Yours respectfully,
W. H. EAGERTY;

E. H. Ricker *Dear Sir*—Enclosed find \$15.00 for 100 Norway spruce, 18-24 inches. The walnuts arrived in good condition.
LAURENS, Iowa, May 5,
FRANK DEKLOTZ.

E. H. Ricker *Gentlemen*—The ash trees ordered by H. H. Townsend, Damascus, Ohio, arrived to-day in nice condition and are nice size.
LELAND, Iowa, May 3, 1888,
A. M. TOWNSEND.

E. H. Ricker *Dear Sirs*—The trees you shipped me on the 11th received on the 12th packed in good shape and arrived all right. Am well pleased with same.
MARCUS, Iowa, May 14,
Respectfully,
V. F. SYLVESTER.

E. H. Ricker Evergreens arrived all right. They are quite satisfactory.
MAGNOLIA, Iowa, May 14,
Respectfully,
W. B. PRICE.

UTAH.

E. H. Ricker *Gentlemen*—The trees came to hand in fine condition.
PAYSON, Utah, May 2,
J. S. McBETH.

E. H. Ricker *Dear Sirs*—Received evergreens today in excellent condition; could not have been better.
SALT LAKE CITY, May 17,
Yours truly,
CHAS. J. REYNOLDS.

NEBRASKA.

E. H. Ricker Trees received in splendid order.
RICHVILLE, Neb., May 23,
Yours truly,
J. O. BARTLESON.

E. H. Ricker *Dear Sirs*—The trees you shipped on the 12th arrived in fine condition.
BERTRAND, Neb., May 18,
H. A. MILLS.

E. H. Ricker *Sirs*—The evergreens you shipped me April 15th arrived in good condition and are growing at this date, May 24th. Shall want more next season. The premium you give with your trees, *The Western Tree Planter*, should be in the hands of every one that plants a tree.
FALLS CITY, Neb., May 24,
Yours, etc.,
JOHN HEISE.

E. H. Ricker *Sirs*—My evergreens and ash came in fine condition. Every one of the pine and spruce trees is alive and growing nicely. Also all but two or three of the ash trees.
PHILLIPS, NEB., JUNE 5,
As ever yours,
E. C. PURDY.

OHIO.

E. H. Ricker *Gents*—The trees came in good order and they are growing nicely.
ALEXANDERSVILLE, Ohio, May 12,
Respectfully,
SIMON EMERICK.

E. H. Ricker *Gents*—The trees came to hand O. K. We take pleasure in acknowledging your courtesy in the matter. We shall certainly remember you when we need anything in your line.
RICHFIELD, Ohio, May 14,
BRADDOCK & FARNHAM.

HOW TO GROW EVERGREENS

For Protection from Winds and Blizzards on the Western Prairies.

One of the most important subjects at the present time, to the farmer on the prairies, is trees for protection from the terrible winds. To the majority of farmers, the growing of a shelter belt of evergreens seems almost impossible, or that it will take a life time to grow them from small plants to a sufficient size to be of any value as a shelter belt; or that the expense will be so great that a person with limited means cannot afford such a luxury. But all this is a mistake. A shelter belt of evergreens is not a luxury, but a necessity. It is what no farmer on a western prairie farm can afford to do without; the expense is very small.

The object of issuing these instructions is to assist our patrons in the planting and care of trees and plants, especially evergreens. From what we can learn the most important subject in horticulture at the present time is trees for protection. We shall try and assist our patrons and keep them posted on the care of this class of trees from the time they leave the seed until they have grown into a perfect shelter belt. We do not believe in much of the horticulture and agriculture that is all done on paper. We shall not mislead our readers with new ideas; all that is necessary is to tell you what has been done, how it is done, and how you can obtain satisfactory results.

There are several very important features to bear in mind in growing small evergreens on the prairies, where they are exposed to the sun and hot, dry wind in summer, and the cold, dry winds in winter. Use nursery grown plants; it is folly to purchase those pulled from the swamps of Michigan or Wisconsin and expect to be successful with them. We grow our evergreens from seed on our own grounds. They are more exposed to the sun and

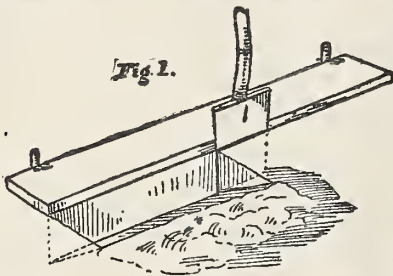
wind and will bear transplanting and thrive, where under the same circumstances plants pulled by the handful from the shady forests and swamps would be almost, if not a total failure. The best sizes to use are those which have been one or two times transplanted, they will need no protection from the sun, and as a general thing will give better satisfaction to the planter. They cost much more than seedlings from the seed bed; but to those who would prefer to purchase two or three years' growth rather than to wait for small seedlings to grow, it would be advisable to do so, but to those who have but limited means, and cannot afford the immediate expense for large plants, may have small trees growing with a very little outlay. Small seedlings are just as sure to grow if properly handled, but all evergreens must be carefully handled from the time they leave the seed bed until they are well established where they are to permanently grow. The next is how and when to begin; decide on what kind and how many trees or plants you want, send us your order early; that there may be no delay in receiving the trees at the proper time for planting, *this is very important.* We grow evergreens by the million.

As soon as spring opens, and your garden has become so dry the soil will work mellow and is not the least soggy, select a place where the soil has been well worked to some hoed crop and as free from weeds as possible, plow or spade deep, rake very fine and level; this should be done at least a week before the time of planting, that the ground may become settled so that the trench can be cut without caving down at the sides.

When the trees or plants are received from our nurseries, unpack them in a cool, shady place, out of the wind, in a cellar is

How to Grow Evergreens.

the best place; have a pan or pail filled with mud and water about as thick as paint in readiness before you open the bundle or box of trees; the chill should be taken off the water before mixing; stir up well, take the plants, a small handful at a time, and dip the roots into the mud and water, see that all the roots are well covered with it, and do not get the mud on the foliage or top of them. Lay the plants into a box, pan or hand barrow, have some fine dirt in readiness, and sprinkle over the roots as you dip them, covering each layer as you put them into the box, pan or barrow. After you have unpacked and dipped all the plants, and have the roots protected as above, proceed to the place of planting. If the plants are large seedlings or small transplanted stock, they should be planted in beds in the following manner: Drive a stake at the corner of the bed, fasten to this a strong garden line, stretch it along one side full length of bed, here drive another stake, stretch the line from this to the other end and opposite the first stake driven, measure off four feet and drive another stake, to this fasten the line, drawing it tight; see that the stakes are so driven that the line will be



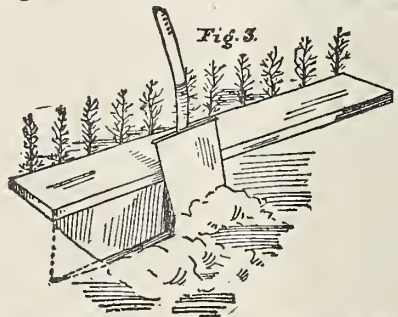
just four feet apart at each end of the bed. If large seedlings or small transplanted plants are to be planted, take a board ten inches wide and five feet long, lay it across the end of the bed on top of the lines, and against the stakes at the end of the bed where you wish to begin planting; stand on the board and with a spade proceed to cut the trench, having the side next to board perpendicular as shown in

Fig. 1; after you have cut the trench from one line to the other, take the plants one at a time in the left hand, hold it up against the bank, and with the right hand push in dirt enough to hold it in place.

Proceed in this manner until the trench is filled with plants as shown in Fig. 2, fill



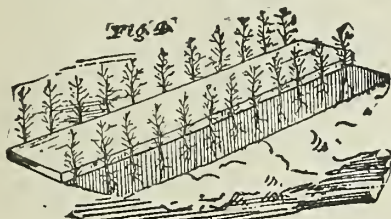
the trench nearly full of the dirt that has been thrown out and with the foot press firmly towards the bank or side of the trench, making the plants so tight in the ground that they can hardly be pulled out. *This is the secret of success with small evergreens.* After you have the row firmly tramped, take the garden rake and rake the fine dirt that has become scattered, towards the row of plants until the bed is perfectly level again, take up the board and lay on the other side of the trees and cut the next trench as shown in Fig. 3; after cutting the trench from one line to the other, proceed to put in the next row as shown in Fig. 4. Proceed in this manner until the



plants are all planted, and the bed will appear as shown in Fig. 5. Large seedlings and small transplanted plants should be planted from one to three inches apart in the rows, and should have some protection from the sun the first year after plant-

How to Grow Evergreens.

ing. Take strips 2x2 or 1x2 inches and nail lath on them, drive stakes along the side of the beds so they will be in line, leave them about one foot higher than the plants and put the shades over as

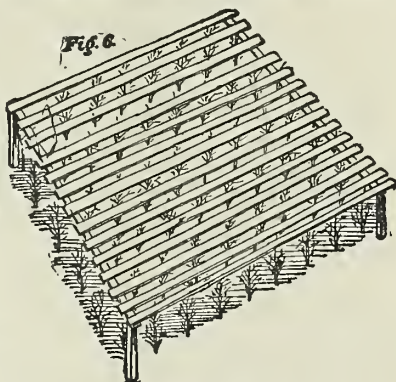


shown in Fig. 6. In making the shades leave the lath three-fourths of an inch apart. The shades should be made and ready for use before the planting is commenced and put over the trees as fast as the planting is done. If this be inconvenient, sprinkle a little coarse wild hay or straw over them lightly until the shades can be made; but do not leave small seed-

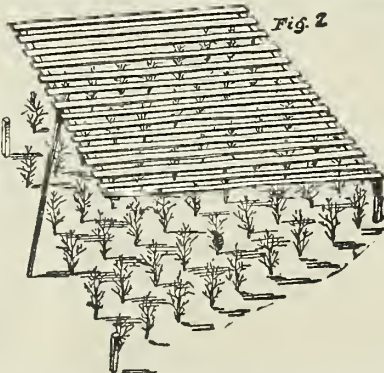


lings exposed to the sun when they are first planted as at this time they need the most protection, (the same as a cabbage or tomato plant,) the shades should be left on during the first summer. In localities where the winds are constantly blowing, as the writer has often seen it in different parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa, a good plan is to take common boards twelve inches wide, set them up edgewise, making a pen around the entire bed, put the lath shades on the

top of these boards; this will protect the little trees from the dry, hot winds in summer, and in the fall when freezing weather comes, take off the shades and fill the pen made by the boards full of straw and put the shades back over and fasten down so that they cannot blow off. This will protect the trees through the winter from hard freezing, which is very impor-

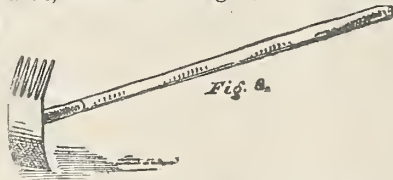


tant until the plants get old enough and the wood hard enough to withstand the cold winters of the northwest. In the south and southwest this latter protection is not necessary. It may be well to give an idea of how much ground is required for a given number of plants; by planting



the plants two inches apart in the rows, there would be twenty-five plants in each row across the bed, for large seedling or small transplanted plants the rows should be ten inches apart, using a ten

inch board as described in Fig. 1, with the rows ten inches apart and the plants two inches apart in the rows; a bed four feet wide and thirty-five feet long will hold one thousand plants. If small two year old seedlings are to be planted, the rows may be five or six inches apart and one inch apart in the rows, at this rate a bed eight or ten feet long will hold over one thousand trees. In this manner over one thousand evergreens can be grown on any farm in the United States with an out lay which will not exceed ten or fifteen dollars, the total cost of trees, shades and planting. During the summer the trees must be kept free from weeds and the ground well worked among them so it will not become hard and dry. While hoeing and weeding the shades may be laid to one side then put back, they should not be left off but a short time, or they may be raised at one side and held up with a stick, as shown in Fig. 7. The best and handiest hoe to use is a small one about three inches wide, as shown in Fig. 8, as the soil can



be worked up close to the little trees with the rake side better than any other tool we know of. Lang's Weeder is also a very useful tool in weeding small plants.

If plants that have been transplanted and are eight or fifteen inches high are to be planted it is best to plant them in rows in the garden and let them grow two years before planting them out where they are to grow permanently. Stretch the garden line across the garden and cut a trench along it as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and plant as above described, putting the plants four or six inches apart in the row, and the rows twelve to eighteen inches apart. Cultivate with a hand cultivator, hoe well and keep free from weeds, and the growth that they will make in two years will be

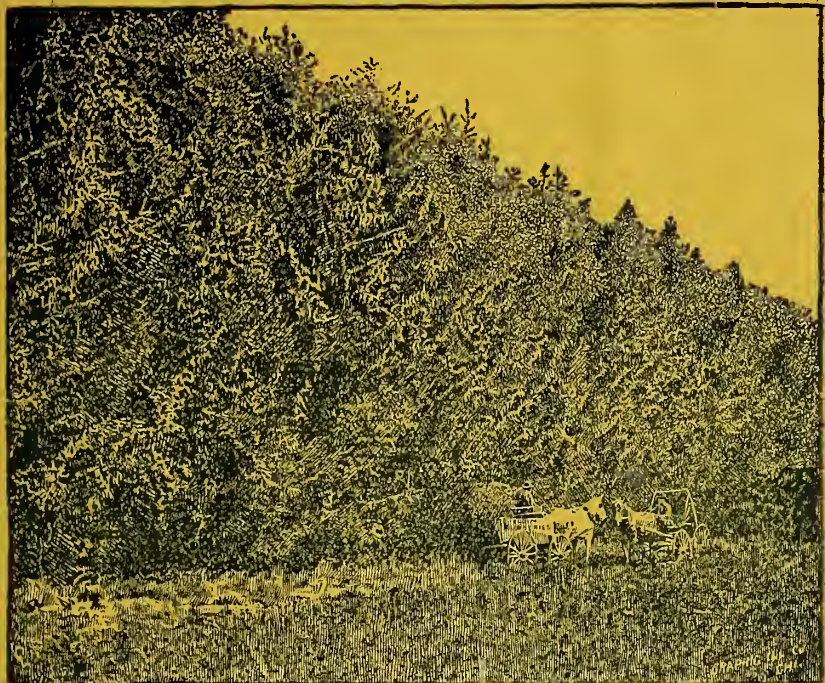
surprising. After they have had two years growth plant where you want your shelter belt; have the soil in a good mellow condition, just as you would to plant corn; cultivate as you would corn, hoe them thoroughly, do not let a weed grow near them.

The trees should be planted in rows around your building and orchards from four to eight feet apart each way, the more rows the better shelter belt you will have. The time to do the transplanting is when the ground is warm enough to plant corn; every farmer will know when that is; evergreens should not be planted until the ground is warm. The above instructions apply to all varieties of evergreens. But the next question is which is the best variety for a shelter belt. As we have said above, we do not wish to mislead our readers with some new idea, on paper, but will simply tell you what has been done and then each can be their own judge. Nearly all the thrifty growing evergreens are valuable as a shelter belt where they are hardy, but the tree that has stood the test, and has proved the most valuable, as a tree for shelter belts is the

NORWAY SPRUCE.

It is hardy, is adapted to prairie soil, and where it has been properly handled and well cultivated has given perfect satisfaction it is a tree that commends itself, and all that is necessary is for the people to become acquainted with it. As we have had an opportunity to know this tree and see it grow for many years, we feel fully capable of telling our reader its value as a protection. However, in this issue we cannot tell or illustrate all we would like to for lack of space, but will give a short history of the Norway Spruce in this vicinity.

The illustration on the following page is engraved from a photograph taken some two or three years ago, of a row of Norway Spruce planted along a road way in the Elgin Nurseries. They were planted by Mr. D. C. Scofield, former proprietor of the Elgin Nurseries, a pioneer nurseryman.



Shelter Belt of Norway Spruce in the Elgin Nurseries, Planted in Spring of 1854.

He was upwards of fifty years of age at the time of planting these trees. At that time this country was new; the farm selected by Mr. Scofield was about one and a half miles west of this city, on the open prairie, not a sod had even been turned, it was the virgin prairie. Mr. Scofield started the plow; got a piece of ground in as good condition as possible in the tough prairie soil. The next year he sent his order to a large nursery firm in Scotland for a large quantity of small Norway Spruce seedlings, there not being any nurseries in this country at that time where the Norway Spruce was grown in large quantities. They arrived after being many weeks on the ocean, and thence by rail from New York to Elgin. On their arrival they were unpacked and treated and planted as we have explained and illustrated above. Mr. Scofield tells us that not a plant failed. These plants were two years old at the time of planting. At the expiration of ten years, accurate measurements made by the Horticultural society of Illi-

nois, as recorded in their report, showed that many of them were over two feet in circumference and over twenty feet high; measurements recently made show many of them to be six feet ten inches in circumference and seventy-three feet high, and for twenty-two years they have been a protection against the fierce storms of this climate. Although Mr. Scofield was upwards of fifty years of age at the time of planting, he still enjoys the benefits of this magnificent shelter belt. His experience proves that a man past middle age may enjoy many years of pleasure and profits, as a result of his foresight in planting evergreens for protection.

At some future time we shall tell our readers about the value of Norway spruce as an ornamental hedge, we recommend it as the best for shelter belts, the next in order is the American arborvitæ, red cedar and American white spruce. White Scotch and Austrian pines are reliable evergreens, but we do not recommend them for shelter belts.



From a photograph taken by
S. H. Adams, May 1892

Planting & setting