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U. S. Department of Agriculture

STRAND'S NURSERY.

Pointers for Northern Planters.



✿ No Agents Employed. ✿

Geo. W. Strand,
Taylors falls, Minnesota.

GREETING.

WE RECOGNIZE that the average planter is a busy person and has but little time to devote to the study of varieties or the care necessary for the successful growing of them. In the preparation of this we have endeavored to make it **a guide** as condensed as possible, and free of exaggerating and misleading statements—both as an aid **in the selection of stock and its after treatment**. Such descriptions are not as enticing to buyers, but we believe in this method of doing business and hope to merit by it. We are not trying to sell you stock you do not want, and what we do sell we are interested in seeing you succeed with. Our customers' success is the foundation of ours and we endeavor to satisfy all who do business with us.

The varieties offered are recognized as the hardiest and most desirable for Northern planters. We aim to send out thrifty stock and well packed. We offer no high-priced and untried novelties, but are continually on the lookout for the best of new things, and as soon as we consider it policy, they will be offered.

We Employ No Agents to call upon you and solicit your patronage. Think for yourself—Buy what you want, direct, and save the agent's commission. Should you choose to give us an order after considering these statements and prices, we believe our stock, prices and business methods will commend themselves.

READ IT THROUGH *It won't take long and may save you time and money.*

KEEP THIS CATALOG You may need
it soon.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

Our Prices are as low as we can make them and leave us a fair margin for producing and handling stock adapted to the Northwest. These prices are free on board cars at this place. Special prices cheerfully quoted in large orders; 6 furnished at 12 rates; 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Club Orders. As an inducement for neighbors to club together in sending in orders, we allow the club raiser a 10 per cent. premium on all orders sent in to be shipped together.

Our Terms Cash before shipment. We will book any orders accompanied by part cash. We will ship stock C. O. D., when $\frac{1}{4}$ of price accompanies order.

Early Orders. All orders are filled in rotation, and hence the advantage of placing them as early as possible, while the assortment is unbroken.

Substitution. It often happens that we sell short of some size or variety, and unless otherwise specified, we reserve the right to substitute with an equally desirable size or variety.

Guarantee. We exercise the greatest care to have all stock reach customers in good condition and true to name. Should any prove not true to name, we will replace same free of charge, or refund the original purchase price. The thoughtful purchaser will recognize the fact that conditions after shipment are entirely beyond our control, and hence it is folly for us to guarantee our stock further. However, should any errors occur, we will cheerfully remedy where possible, if reported at once.

Delays. Please have some patience with the nurseryman at shipping time, as we must rush all of our orders out in the course of a few days. If stock has been shipped and you do not receive it in due season, advise your agent to trace same and notify us and we will have it traced also.

STRAND'S NURSERY, TAYLORS FALLS,
MINN.

READ IT THROUGH

It won't take long and may save you time and money.

Shipping Directions. Please give name of your express or R. R. Company and the way you desire it shipped. By special arrangement, seeds and plants are now carried by express at the reduced rate of 20 per cent. less than merchandise rates, when payment is guaranteed by us. Our customers will find these reduced express rates almost as cheap as freight on small quantities.

CARE OF STOCK.

Care of Stock when Received. Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Wet the roots thoroughly at once, and either place them in a rather damp cellar or else "heel" them in the ground in some cool, moist place, until you are ready to plant.

If Stock Appears Rather Dry when received, or if weather or ground is unfavorable, it will generally be best not to plant at once, but let it remain heeled in or buried in moist ground until prospects improve, or for a few days. By this method of handling a much better stand of all kinds of nursery stock will be obtained.

Fall Shipments. When received in the Fall, a trench should be dug deep enough and sloping so that all trees can be entirely covered. The bundles should be cut open and all straw or moss removed. The earth should be made firm about the trees and moist if not. After the ground is frozen, cover with enough straw or litter to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. It is a good plan to get stock in the Fall if proper care is given to heeling in. Evergreens and Strawberries should not be shipped in the Fall.

Frozen Stock. Should any stock be received in a frozen condition, place in a cellar or some rather moist place, where it will thaw out gradually, and do not unpack until frost is out of the trees.

THIS CATALOG is intended to aid the thoughtful planter.

GENERAL POINTERS.

When to Plant. All hardy plants that start into growth from the root very early, may be planted to advantage in the Fall. Bulbs, such as lilies or tulips, hardy herbaceous plants, raspberries and blackberries, come under this head. But other than these it would be found far better to plant early in the Spring after the ground is in good working condition.

Manuring. In most of our soils in this section we would not advise plowing under manure in the Spring, or placing it in the holes dug, but rather apply it as a top dressing around the trees.

Prepare Ground thoroughly before planting. Keep grass out and do not plant in sod. When necessary to plant in sod, as in a lawn, remove all sod within a radius of 3 feet or so, keeping the ground well mulched or cultivated.

Pruning. Before setting, remove the broken roots and nip back the others. About one-half of the previous season's growth on all branches except the leader should be cut off. This gives a well-balanced tree in top and roots. Large street trees do best when trimmed to a pole or only short spurs left at the top. After-pruning should consist in pinching back or cutting out interfering or damaged limbs, aiming to form a symmetrical tree. When large limbs must be removed, do it while the tree is dormant and wax over the wound. June is also a good time to prune, as wounds then heal over very soon. In this section all fruit trees should be branched low (12 to 24 inches from the ground) and pruned very little.

How to Plant. Make a thin mud in a pail or box and place the roots in same before setting. This is much better than applying water in the hole or to the tree after planting. Tramp the ground very firm about the roots, leaving only an inch or so of the surface soil loose. Do not mound up the ground about the tree, but leave it level or dished towards it. A plant properly set cannot be pulled up without spoiling it.

Deep Setting. Trees should, as a rule, be set a little deeper than they originally grew in the nursery, and on lighter soils they should be set deeper than on heavy soils. The seedling roots on which some of our trees are grafted, are unreliable, and for this reason many

WE OFFER YOU A Direct Deal

INSURE YOUR TREES

By Using
Tree Protectors.

of our fruit trees die. We believe in deep-setting of all trees suffering from root killing, such as apples, cherries and plums (when not on native or their own roots) as this induces the tree to root from above the graft and it soon becomes on its own roots, which are perfectly hardy. Trees not over 2 years of age root most readily. Thus, some varieties root more readily than others and hence the difference in hardiness.

Cultivation and Mulching. We believe in thorough, continued cultivation of the orchard and fruit garden for the Northwest, applying strawy manure or straw and leaving it as a mulch induces the formation of surface roots and if neglected afterwards the trees suffer more from severe drought and hard Winters. Manure, applied around the trees, early in the Winter, will be of great benefit as a Winter protection and otherwise.



Tree Protectors should be placed around all orchard trees, and also some of our shade trees, such as the Basswood, Mountain Ash and Butternut. Burlap makes a neat, convenient and serviceable covering. Never use tar paper as it induces sunscald.

We use a thin veneer of wood around our young trees. It is cheap, neat, easily applied, and is a complete protection from mice, rabbits, borers, sunscald, extremes of heat and cold, and also prevents trees from becoming hide bound or damaged by whipple trees, as far up as they reach. They should be soaked in water before applying to prevent cracking. A wire or string will hold them in place,

TREE PROTECTORS.

12 inches wide, 24 inches long.

2 cents each; \$1.75 per 100.

START RIGHT *If you wish* **TO SUCCEED.**

APPLES.

At the present time, if the planter desires to know and will profitably the experience of others, intelligent effort along the line of orcharding will bring success as surely as in other ventures. There are many paying orchards north of us in Manitoba, which should encourage planters in less favorable locations throughout the Northwest to at least give some of our hardiest varieties a fair trial.

LOCATION.—For commercial purposes the higher elevations and northern slopes have a decided advantage, but for ordinary purposes the orchard should be placed near the house. On our prairies or exposed situations they should be protected with a wind-break on the South and West sides to check the force and aridity of Summer winds.

PLANTING.—The plan of planting that we practice and that commends itself as one of the best for the average planter, is to set in rows, North and South, about 35 feet or more apart, trees from 14 to 20 feet apart in the row. Spreading growers should be set farther apart than others. Between the trees in the same row may be planted currants, gooseberries, pie plant, etc. The plots between give a nice space for the small fruits garden, corn or potatoes. When planted in this manner we have an opportunity of renewing the orchard by setting a row between later. Furthermore the trees are not as liable to be neglected, and more interest will be taken in the garden,

VARIETIES.—Many of our purchasers are prejudiced against CROOKED TREES, and hence we wish to say that if you desire straight, pretty ones, buy only those termed upright growers. Spreading growers invariably are crooked growers in the nursery and many of our hardiest varieties belong to this class. They have stronger crotches, not liable to split down and also to protect their own trunks better. These do not make as nice looking trees and hence many firms do not grow or push the sale of them.

THIS CATALOG is intended to inform
and not mislead.

WE AIM to Furnish Good Stock at Right Prices.

SIZE OF TREE.—The kind of tree that delights the average buyer is one with a fine-looking, good-sized top, and here, as a rule, is where he starts wrong. *Buy a Northern-grown, medium-sized thrifty grade* of trees and you will get trees well balanced in top and roots and that will save you money in every way. We offer a 4 to 5 foot grade in most trees, because we prefer to plant and handle them, and firmly believe you will not be disappointed in planting such. We can also furnish larger and smaller sizes when wanted.

ROOT-KILLING.—In severe Winters, when there is little snow and the ground rather dry, we lose a great many trees from this cause. We can prevent it to a great extent by thorough, continued cultivation, deep setting (see page 2) and by mulching around the trees late in the Fall and moistening the soil.

BLIGHT is a disease that is hard to explain. All varieties are subject to it, and sufficient it is to know that bad blighters should not be planted. Some varieties are troubled much more than others, and without doubt it is contagious. Limbs which become affected should be cut away at once.

SUNSCALD.—The trunk, and lower crotches of a tree, are very liable to be injured by this if not protected in some manner. It is due to the alternate freezing and thawing of sap in Winter, killing the bark over the portion affected. If, in planting, trees are slanted somewhat towards the South-west, and set so that a main, lower limb will be on that side, this will aid largely in preventing it. Branch trees low—from 12 to 24 inches from the ground, and use some form of protection below this.

PRICE OF APPLES AND CRABS,

4 to 5 foot trees, 20 cts. each; \$2.25 per 12; \$17.50 per 100.
3 to 4½ foot trees, 15 cts. each; \$1.75 per 12; \$12.50 per 100.

1-year-olds, grafts and scions, we can also supply, when desired.

PATTEN'S GREENING.—Very hardy, free from blight; vigorous, spreading grower; bears early and abundantly. Fruit large, yellow. Good eating and cooking apple. Season October to January.

ORDER EARLY. All orders are filled
in rotation.

WE HANDLE ONLY the Hardest Varieties.

HIBERNAL.—Without doubt the hardest, spreading grower, early and regular bearer, blights but little. Fruit large, handsome, excellent for cooking, but rather tart for eating until fully ripe. Season, October to January. It is one of the best stocks to plant for top-working with more tender sorts.

DUCHESS.—Very hardy, free from blight, upright grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit large, handsome, fine for cooking and eating. Season, September.

CHARLAMOFF.—About as hardy as the Duchess. Thrifty, spreading grower, early and regular bearer. Fruit similar to Duchess, only longer, later; hangs to tree better, and is better in flavor. Tree in fruit is very aromatic. Season, September.

WEALTHY.—Hardy, but somewhat subject to blight and sunscald. Upright grower, abundant and early bearer. Fruit large, red. Season, October to January. This variety is without doubt the best quality and most popular apple grown in the State.

LONGFIELD.—Hardy, blights somewhat; strong, spreading grower. Very early and very prolific bearer. Fruit medium sized, yellowish, with blush; choice for eating and cooking. Season, October to January. If you want apples soon, try this.

KAUMP.—An early and constant bearer, hardy and vigorous. Fruit yellow, medium size and of good quality. Season, November to March. A promising variety for the North.

MALINDA.—Of crab-like growth, hardy, free from blight; rather a tardy bearer, but becomes very productive with age. Fruit yellow, "sheep nose" shape, nearly sweet and the best of keepers. Season, February to May.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING.—Moderately hardy; vigorous, spreading grower; fruit large, pale green, sub-acid, good quality. Season, November to April. Deserves a trial.

PEWAUKEE.—A very promising new variety; vigorous, hardy and productive on clay soils. Fruit large, yellow, splashed with dark red; fine quality, juicy and a good keeper. Season, December to April.

Our Descriptions Are Correct.

A DIRECT DEAL is the only proper relation between the nurseryman and his customers.

REPKA MALENKA.—Very hardy and free from blight; upright grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, red striped, mild, sub-acid, and a good keeper. Season, December to April. Do not fail to try it. **5c extra per tree.**

ANISIM.—Free from blight, very hardy and prolific. Upright grower; fruit dark red, medium size and of good quality. Season, October to January. **5c per tree extra.**

Tetofsky, Walbridge, Wolf River, Peerless, etc., we have in small quantities. Also **Florence, Transcendent** and **Minnesota** in Crabs.

CRABS AND HYBRIDS.

VIRGINIA heads the list as to hardiness. Blights very little; strong, spreading grower. Fruit large, bright red. Season, September to November. Far superior in fruit and tree to the Transcendent.

MARTHA.—Hardy, upright, thrifty grower; fairly early and regular bearer. Fruit large, finely colored. Desirable for market and cooking. Season, September to November. Its fine form makes it a very desirable tree for ornamental or lawn planting. It is a very profuse bloomer.

SWEET RUSSET.—Very hardy, spreading grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium, conical, russeted, yellowish. Season, September and October. Fine for eating and highly prized for cooking. **5c per tree extra.**

EARLY STRAWBERRY.—Hardy, spreading grower, liable to blight; early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium size, highly colored; good quality for an early eating apple, but very perishable.

WHITNEY.—Hardy, thrifty, upright grower. Fruit large, handsome, and of good quality for eating. Season Sept.

BRIAR SWEET.—Hardy, thrifty, upright grower; prolific and early bearer. Fruit large, yellowish, splashed with red. Highly prized by those liking a sweet apple. Season, Sept.

START RIGHT *If you wish* **TO SUCCEED.**

PLUMS.

There is no fruit that we can grow with greater assurance of success, and derive more pleasure and profit from, than our improved native plums. When on their own roots or worked on native roots (which all of ours are), they are perfectly hardy, and will thrive anywhere throughout the Northwest. They invariably produce fruit the second or third season after planting, are subject to but few diseases, and require but little care to produce bountifully. Some varieties are self-pollenizers and will produce well even when isolated, but most varieties should be planted in clumps. Plums will stand closer planting than apples, and may be set in rows 12 to 16 feet apart, depending on manner of growth or form of tree. The rows may be from 16 to 24 feet apart. They do best in a reasonably moist and rich soil. Branch trees from 2 to 3 feet from the ground. Manure liberally. Thin fruit in most varieties if you desire to keep up size, as most trees set twice as much fruit as it is possible for them to mature properly. Very little pruning is necessary other than nipping back a top-heavy growth, or such as to give good form to tree when young.

Character of soil and the season has much to do with quality and quantity of fruit produced by certain varieties, and hence we cannot judge which will be the most profitable for your location.

4 to 5-foot trees 40 cts; \$4.50 per 12.

DE SOTO.—Spreading grower, self-pollenizer; does well on most all soils. Fruit good size and quality; yellow, turning to red. Very liable to overbear and fruit must be thinned. A very popular market variety. Season, Sept.

FOREST GARDEN.—Very vigorous grower and profuse bearer of good-sized, reddish-yellow fruit of good quality. Ripens about two weeks before the De Soto. We offer a limited number of these on their own roots.

PLANT PLUMS For Pleasure
or **PROFIT.**

WE AIM to make this Catalog
a reliable guide for planters.

WYANT.—Spreading, thrifty grower, self-pollenizer; adapted to all soils. Fruit large, red, good quality and handles well. Nearly a freestone. Ripens before the De Soto, and is rapidly taking the lead in some sections.

CHENEY.—Upright grower, self-pollenizer; at its best on rather sandy soils. Fruit one of the largest and earliest; red, rather acid; fine for cooking, as it has a very thin skin, and hence not desirable for shipping any distance. Troubled by curculio and plum pockets somewhat more than some varieties; a very satisfactory variety among general planters.

WOLF.—Tree similar to De Soto; fruit ripens about the same time; large, red, rather acid; a free stone (also a cling stone variety.) Good market variety.

SURPRISE.—Upright, vigorous grower; early bearer. Fruit dark red, very large, and attractive; fine quality; ripens about a week before the De Soto. A new variety that promises to be one of the best for general planting. 65 cts. each; \$7.00 per 12, 3 to 4 foot, 50c each.

* * *

COMPASS CHERRY.

This is a new fruit that is attracting considerable attention at present. It is a hybrid, and is in reality more of a plum than a cherry. Is perfectly hardy, an early and abundant bearer. Trees bearing in nursery rows before being sent out. Fruit dark red, good flavor, both for eating and canning. Well worthy of a place as either an ornamental, or in orchard.

75 cents each; \$7.50 per 12; 3 to 4 foot 50c each.

* * *

SAND OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

Perfectly hardy anywhere in the Northwest and valuable for variety in severe locations. As sure to grow as a currant bush. It forms a very ornamental bush about five feet high; is a very early and prolific bearer. Fruit black, of a puckery sweet taste; nearly as large as standards.

20 cents each; \$2.00 per 12.

ORDER NOW All orders are filled in rotation. **ORDER EARLY**

You Should Try the Homer Cherry.

CHERRIES.



CHERRIES delight in elevated or well drained soils and gentle Southern slopes. If not on their own roots, they should be planted deep and allowed to grow in bush form. Plant about the same distance apart as plums. The varieties given below are giving the best satisfaction and deserve more extensive planting.

4 to 5 ft. 40 cts. each; \$4.50 per 12.

HOMER.—The only cherry grown and marketed in any quantity in the State. Very hardy and productive.

An annual bearer, which ripens its good-sized, dark red fruit very evenly. All offered are on their own roots.

WRAGG.—Strong, rather spreading grower; early and prolific bearer of dark red cherries, larger than the English Morello. Hardy and very highly spoken of wherever planted.

Early Richmond and **Ostheim** we can also supply when desired. Both are good varieties.

GOOSEBERRIES.

They are easily grown and should be more extensively planted. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet in the row. Trim out some of the old wood occasionally and apply manure or mulch to keep in a healthy and vigorous condition.

HOUGHTON.—Light red when ripe. Very hardy, productive and reliable; 15c each; \$1.50 per 12; \$8 per 100.

DOWNING.—Light green, larger than Houghton, but not as vigorous or productive; 20c each; \$2 per 12; \$10 per 100.

CHAMPION.—Hardy, healthy and very productive. Berry is large, green, mild acid. Our best. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

RED JACKET.—Large red variety; very prolific and well worthy of trial. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

CARE FOR YOUR TREES after planting them.

WE OFFER THE BEST for the
money.

CURRENTS.

No fruit will better repay for generous treatment than currants. They do best in rich, cool soils. Mulching the rows and cultivating between is a good plan. Currant worms can be destroyed by spraying with a solution of white hellebore, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water. Spray as soon as they appear.

15c each; \$1.50 per 12; \$8 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE.—Best white variety. Should be more extensively planted, as no variety is sweeter and better for table use.

LEE'S PROLIFIC.—(Black)—The best of its kind; vigorous and productive. Fruit good size and quality.

RED DUTCH.—Standard red; vigorous and productive.

VICTORIA.—Red; later than Red Dutch; productive, vigorous, and not as acid.

NORTH STAR.—A newer variety that ranks well with the Victoria; clusters large, long and abundant.

LONG BUNCH HOLLAND.—The best of late varieties; vigorous and productive; fruit clusters long and of large size. Ripens after others are gone.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—Hardy, but not a strong grower. Fruit of largest size and long bunches, but not as productive with us as some others. Medium to late in season.

RASPBERRIES

Succeed well on any good soil. May be planted either in Fall or Spring. Plant red varieties 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. The black caps and purple cap varieties should be planted in rows 8 feet apart. They amply repay for good cultivation. Cut out the small and old canes and shorten the others to two-thirds their height in the Spring. Old canes may be removed after fruiting. When black caps are about 18 inches they should be nipped back so as to cause them to branch. Our plants are all dug from new plantations, which is of great importance.

WE HANDLE ONLY the Hardest
Varieties.

THE BEST *is always* THE CHEAPEST.

RED VARIETIES.



LOUDON.—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; berry firm, large, bright crimson; keeps up in size, hangs on well and is of good quality; mid-season to late. Our best. You will make no mistake in planting it. 50c per 12; \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE.—New; very hardy, productive; large late, very firm berry, of good quality. Deserves a trial. 50c per 12; \$3 per 100.

TURNER.—Hardy, standard variety; early and of good quality; medium size. Rather soft for market. 25c per 12; \$1 per 100; \$7 per 1000.

CUTHBERT.—One of the best market varieties, but needs Winter protection. Berry good size and quality; firm, deep, red; season medium to late. 35c per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$9 per 1000.

MARLBOROUGH.—Hardy and productive; early, firm, bright red, large, but not of best quality. A good market berry. 35c per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$9 per 1000.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Very similar to the Cuthbert, only color is of a beautiful yellow. Best of the yellow varieties. 35c per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

BLACK AND PURPLE "CAP" VARIETIES.

Although we do not recommend the extensive planting of these varieties, they should receive more attention for home use. They give a pleasing variety and are much preferred by many, in flavor, when canned. *They do not sprout*, and with reasonable care, are very productive.

50c per 12; \$2 per 100.

PALMER.—A very hardy and extra early black cap. Fruit hardly as large as some of others, but of good quality, and coming in early as it does, makes it one of our most profitable varieties.

LOUDON RASPBERRY leads them all.

COLUMBIAN AND KANSAS are varieties you should have.

OHIO.—A later variety; hardy and very productive. Berry good size and quality.

OLDER.—A hardy, medium early, and reliable bearer. Fruit large, having very small seeds, and of fine quality. Rather soft for shipping.

KANSAS.—A new, hardy, vigorous, productive, medium early variety, that is giving the best of satisfaction. Berries are large, firm and of good quality.

COLUMBIAN.—Best and hardiest purple cap variety; berries are very large and juicy and quite firm. Should be in every fruit garden, as they prolong the berry season often for a month after other varieties have disappeared. They are vigorous growers, hardy and very productive. Even if tops are severely killed back they seldom fail a crop as they will fruit on sprouts coming up from the base.

BLACKBERRIES.



THEY do best on a sandy loam. When given a reasonable show they yield very abundantly and always find a ready sale at good prices. Plant in rows 3 by 8 feet and give same care as for raspberries. They should be covered in Winter. Cover with earth, bending in the roots.

ANCIENT BRITON.—The best and most popular variety for the North. Hardy, productive and of good size and quality. 50c per 12; \$2 per 100.

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA.—A low growing, trailing form of the blackberry. Fruit of large size, soft, sweet and luscious; early and productive. Its habit of growth adapts it to the North and makes it easy to protect; 50c per 12; \$3 per 100.

WE FURNISH SIX at dozen rates; 50 at 100
and 500 at 1000 rates.

STRAWBERRIES.



PROPERLY PLANTED.

PLANT early in the Spring in thoroughly prepared ground in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and from 1 to 2 feet in the row. Mark rows straight with a rope. Holes may be made with a spade by pressing forward and back. Insert the plant after giving the roots a shake so they will not be in a bunch and firmly set with the foot. Plant (as in illustration) so the crown is at the surface—not too deep or too shallow. Keep roots moist while planting, by carrying them in a pail having water or thin mud in it. Cultivate as soon after as possible and at least once a week through season. Pick off the blossoms and allow

none to mature the first season as it weakens the plants. Keep clean, and when ground is frozen in Fall, apply a light covering of clean straw, corn fodder, or marsh hay. This will hold moisture and keep the berries clean.

☞ If plants appear rather dry when received, do not set at once unless the weather is very favorable, but open the bunches and heel them in in some cool, damp place for a few days.

A very successful and sure method of growing a good crop of large berries in the Northwest, without irrigation, is by the "hedge row" system. Set plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet and allow only the first runner to set. This gives a solid row of mammoth plants. They can be cultivated closer, hence grow better and the weeds can be kept out easier. Mulch heavily after ground has frozen quite solid, removing the straw from over the plants in the Spring before growth starts. This gives little or no chance for drying out, which is the greatest drawback to strawberry culture in the Northwest. The same bed can be profitably used for three or four seasons.

There are two classes of strawberries and many fail to raise good crops on this account. The *Staminate* or perfect flowering varieties will bear well by themselves and as a rule our farmers and others will be better satisfied by planting only such, unless they will observe the difference. *Pistillate*, or those of imperfect blossom, need at least one row of some staminate variety planted among them every third row as a pollinizer.

WE AIM to make this Catalog
a reliable guide for planters.

CAN YOU INVEST

A Dollar Better
than in Strawberries?

Our plants are dug from new beds. We dig the entire row and cull the old and inferior ones. Put up in bunches of 25.

25 cts. per 25; 75 cts. per 100; \$4 per 1000.

(If wanted by mail, add 25 cents per hundred for postage.)

S—Staminate. P—Pistillate.

BEDERWOOD.—(S)—One of the best; early; light red, productive, fine size and quality. Rather soft for shipping.

BRANDYWINE.—(S) A very productive, large, late, firm, deep red berry; a favorite for shipping and canning.

BUBACH.—(P)—Very large, early, light red and rather soft berry. Valuable for home use and near market. Not a vigorous grower, but profitable in some sections on heavy soils.

CLYDE.—(S) — A large as the Bubach; earlier, much firmer, very vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Does well on most all soils. A very popular variety and one of our best; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000.

CRESCENT. — (P) — Early medium size, very prolific (even under neglect). An old and reliable variety.

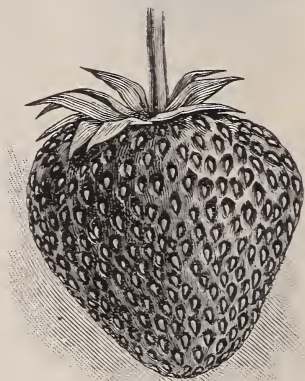
ENHANCE. — (S) — Large, dark red, late; very productive, firm; valuable market berry.

GLEN MARY.—(S)—Vigorous, healthy and very productive. Berries are moderately firm, large, dark red; a popular new variety.

HAVERLAND.—(P)—Large, long, bright red, early; very vigorous and productive. A grand market berry.

SEAFORD.—(P)—A new, vigorous, very productive, large, firm, late variety; dark red to center of berry. One that is giving good satisfaction generally.

WARFIELD.—(P)—Good size, dark red, firm and very productive. One of the leading market varieties.



CLYDE.

A GOOD GARDEN

means
Health and Happiness.

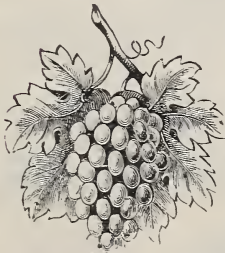
WE AIM to Furnish Good Stock
at Right Prices.

SPLENDID.—(S)—Is true to its name and promises to be one of the best of all new varieties. Resists drought well; vigorous, very productive; fruit medium to large; firm, good color and quality.

* *

We also have **Lovett, Senator Dunlap, Rough Rider, Nick Ohmer, Excelsior, Tennessee Prolific, Johnson's Early**, etc., in limited quantity, at \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000.

GRAPES.



A FEW of the hardiest varieties should at least be planted by every lover of a home. They can be trained along side of a building or fence, occupy but little space and be ornamental as well as useful. They do best in a warm, sunny location, where there is good drainage and circulation of air. Plant vines in a slanting position to facilitate covering. Plant in rows 8 feet apart each way. Prune in the Fall and cover with earth. Erect trellis for them to run on after the second season, using three plain wires. Prune

back the laterals to 2 or 3 buds each Fall. This will give plenty of wood for the new fruiting growth to come from.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—A fine new black grape, combining the good qualities of the Concord and Moore's Early; ripens about time of the latter, and is superior to either. Well worthy of a trial. 30c each; \$3 per 12.

CONCORD.—Black, rather late, The most popular and common American grape. 15c each; \$1.50 per 12.

20c each; \$2 per 12.

JANESVILLE.—Hardest black grape; desirable for severe locations. Bunch smaller and quality for eating not as good as Concord; colors early.

WORDEN.—Similar to Concord. Larger and better berry. Ripens several days earlier; very hardy, vigorous and productive.

WE AIM to Hold Your Patronage
by Right Treatment

ORDER EARLY. All orders are filled in rotation.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Black; larger berry than Concord. Standard Early grape. Hardy and free from disease, but not as vigorous or productive as Concord.

DIAMOND.—Fine, white, very hardy variety, ripening a few days after Moore's Early. Vigorous and productive; of fine quality.

NIAGARA.—A vigorous and very productive white variety. Bunches very large and compact and of fine quality; ripens with the Concord.

DELAWARE.—Medium size, red; ripening a few days before Concord. Best in quality and brings good price. Hardy and productive; requires rich soil.

WYOMING RED.—Similar to Delaware, but hardier, healthier and more vigorous. Should be given more room and not pruned as close.

BRIGHTON.—One of the best early red grapes. Good quality and size. Vigorous, hardy and productive.

AGAWAM.—Red, large berries, having a rich, aromatic flavor. Ripens with Concord and keeps well into Winter. Strong grower and productive.

ROSES.



ROSES do best in rich soils and sunny locations. The varieties offered are the hardiest and most desirable of the various colors for the North. Most of them should be laid down and covered with earth before the ground freezes in the Fall. Or, if too large for this, bend to the ground as far as possible and cover with leaves, etc., placing boards over them to keep in place. Always bend a plant in the roots as much as possible. By setting a plant in a slanting position when planted, and removing the earth on that side when covering, will make this much easier. The perpetual bloomers will bloom finer and more freely if watered well occasionally during a dry spell and also if the blossoms are picked off before or as soon as they fade.

TRY A RUGOSA ROSE it is Perfectly Hardy.

NOW IS THE TIME to Plan and Buy.

30c each; 4 for \$1; \$2.75 per 12.

Rugosa or Japanese—Perfectly hardy without covering. Foliage is of a glossy, dark-green, heavy and wrinkled; very odd and beautiful. Flowers are large, single, fragrant and produced in abundance until frost, followed by large scarlet fruits. They make a fine, low border or hedge plant. *Red* and *White* varieties.

Sweet Brier—(*Lord Penzance Hybrids*)—An improvement of the old sweet brier. The foliage is as fragrant, the flowers are single and produced in great profusion. They are also valuable for hedge purposes and should be in every yard. We have them in *Crimson*, *Rose*, *Pink* and *White*.

Persian Yellow—Seldom injured if not covered. Flowers double and a free bloomer. Finest hardy yellow rose grown.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, very double, fragrant; blooms all Summer. Flowers are the largest of any variety in cultivation.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Dark crimson, double, fragrant, perpetual rose. Very popular and desirable.

Madam Plantier—Pure white, double, early and very free bloomer. Nearly Thornless; very hardy and vigorous. Sure to please.

Marshal P. Wilder—Dark red; large, perfect flowers. Perpetual and very free bloomer. One of the best.

Salet Moss—Light rose; profuse bloomer. One of the hardiest and best of its class.

Baltimore Belle—One of our best climbing roses. Very free bloomer; nearly white or pale blush.

Queen of the Prairie—Climber; bright red; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Very popular.

Crimson Rambler—Very vigorous grower. Produces its flowers in pyramidal clusters of large numbers. Remains in bloom for a long time and retains its color unfaded. The profusion of bloom is marvelous, and the variety deserves the popularity and praise it receives.

White, Pink and Yellow Ramblers—These are similar in growth to the Crimson and are equally as desirable.

Helene—A new seedling of the Crimson Rambler. Similar, but has better foliage, less thorns, and flowers are larger, darker and more double. 40c each.

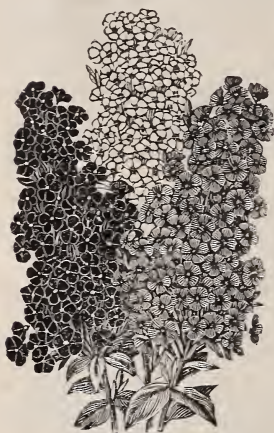
Let Us Figure on Your Wants.

PLANT HARDY PERENNIALS instead of annual flowers.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

The ease with which this class of plants may be grown, and the great variety offered, is making them more popular each year. They can be worked in here and there among other ornamentals and produce pleasing effects. Once planted they practically care for themselves and become "a joy forever." Plant all rather deep in Fall or early Spring. They delight in rich soils and appreciate a mulch of manure.

Clumps 20c each; \$2 per 12.



PERENNIAL PHLOX.

Achillea—(*Pearl*)—Produces a wonderful profusion of double, white flowers throughout the entire Summer. Beautiful and useful, particularly for borders or cemetery planting.

Bleeding Heart—(*Dielytra*)—Popular, hardy, ornamental, Spring-flowering; fine foliage and drooping racemes of heart-shaped pink flowers. 25c each.

Columbine—(*Aquilegia*)—Sometimes improperly called Honeysuckle. Prolific bloomers and very desirable. Colors range in all shades of white, blue, red and yellow. Season June and July.

Hemerocallis—(*Lemon Lily*)—Produces a profusion of yellow, lily-like blooms in July. Valuable for cut flowers and very popular.

Iris—(*Germanica*)—Hardy, thrives anywhere; grows and blooms luxuriantly; very fragrant. There are several colors, the creamy white variety being very popular and desirable; also shades of yellow and blue.

THESE FLOWERS require but little care and are sure to please.

WE HANDLE ONLY the Hardest Varieties.

Lily of the Valley—A well-known little favorite. Does best in partly shaded locations.

Oriental Poppy—Very showy. Brilliant and free bloomers. Flowers are very large. Hardy and desirable.

Rudbeckia—(*Golden Glow*)—A new, hardy perennial, well worthy of a place in every garden. Makes a plant about 6 feet tall. Flowers yellow, large, aster-like, produced in great profusion during August and September.

Perennial Phlox—The finest of its class; sure to please all who give them a trial. Bloom profusely even after severe frost. We have dwarf and tall sorts in many shades of white, red and purple.



IRIS.

Pæonies—(*Herbaceous*)—Very showy and easily grown; many of the newer varieties are very fragrant. They can truly be called "the Rose for the North"; we have many shades of red and pink. 25 each; white, 35c.

SMALL PLANTS of any variety can be sent **BY MAIL.**

BULBS and Hardy Perennials are the flowers for **BUSY PEOPLE.**

BULBS, MISCELLANEOUS.



TULIPS.

Tulips—Should be planted in the Fall about 4 inches below the surface and 6 inches apart. A covering of leaves and straw will be appreciated. They bloom early and the great variety and brilliancy of colors makes them a universal favorite. There are early and late classes of single, double and parrot varieties; choice assorted, 50c per 12, postpaid; \$2 50 per 100, not prepaid.

Gladiolus—The ease of culture, great variety of colors, succession of bloom, and many other points in their favor, make the Gladiolus one of the most desirable of our Summer blooming plants. They may be planted in succession any time from May 1st up to June, with the assurance of blossoming that season. They do well anywhere, except on wet, cold and very heavy soils. Dig in the Fall before severe freezing weather and keep in a dry place; choice mixed, 50c per 12, postpaid; \$1.50 per 100, not prepaid.

Dahlias—This well-known, Fall-blooming plant is deservedly becoming very popular. They are in single, double and cactus types, ranging from white to purple and darkest red. Best results in blooms will be obtained if dormant roots are set out the middle of May in not too rich soil. When plants are of a blooming size, apply fertilizer as a mulch or in liquid form. Take up in Fall and store same as Cannas. Strong bulbs of best varieties 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

IF YOU DON'T SEE what you **ASK FOR IT.**
want

These Bulbs Will Please You.

LILIES.

Plant deep; from 6 to 8 inches, in well-drained soil, sandy loam preferred. Best to plant in October, but may be planted in early Spring. Do very well when planted near shrubbery and give pleasing variety; postpaid, 20c each; \$2 per 12.

Auratum—Mammoth, fragrant, pure white flowers, studded with crimson spots and having a golden band in center of each petal.

Speciosum Album—Pure white, large, very fragrant flowers; very popular and desirable.

S. Roseum—Similar to above, but flower is shaded with deep rose color and red spots. Most reliable of its class and a beauty.

Tiger, Improved—(*Double or Single*)—Bears large clusters of orange red flowers, spotted with black; both are very desirable.

GARDEN ROOTS.

Asparagus—(*Palmetto*)—One of the best all around varieties on the market. Early, good size and quality; \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1,000.

This desirable early vegetable should be more extensively planted. Beds last indefinitely when once established and require very little care. For home use or marketing on a small scale, plant in a row 1 foot apart or make a bed of three rows, about 18 inches apart; set the plants about 1 foot apart in the row, spreading the roots and covering to a depth of about 4 inches. Asparagus delights in a deep, light and rich soil and should be top dressed with manure each Fall. Rake or harrow it in in the Spring.

* *

Horse Radish will thrive in any soil and is a useful condiment; 20c per 12, \$1 per 12.

* *

Rhubarb or Pie Plant—(*Linnaeus*)—Early, large, productive and tender; not as acid as others. One of the best. 15c each, \$1 50 per 12.

Deep, rich soil is necessary to secure large stalks; it cannot be too rich. Plant 4 feet apart and so that crowns are about 2 inches below the surface; apply manure in the Fall as a mulch and fork in in the Spring.

EVERY GARDEN Should have Asparagus,
Pie Plant and Horse Radish.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL Planting Time.
Order Now.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY.

25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

HYDRANGEA—(*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—A perfectly hardy shrub, producing an abundance of immense clusters of bloom in August. Should have a place in all home grounds. Blossoms the same season they are planted. If they are cut back nearly to the ground each Spring, larger and finer clusters of flowers will be obtained.

SPIREA.—(*Van Houttei*)—One of the most attractive and graceful, hardy shrubs we have; sure to please. Produces an abundance of drooping sprays of white flowers early in June. Sometimes called "Bridal Wreath."

SPIREAS BILLARDI and **DOUGLASII**.—Are very desirable rose-colored varieties. Flowers in terminal spikes from July until frost.

MOCK ORANGE or **SYRINGA**.—Hardy and vigorous; blossoms profusely in June; very fragrant.

SNOWBALL.—Hardy, popular shrub.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL.—Hardy, and differing in foliage and flowers to the above. Price 35c each.

LILAC.—(Purple and White)—Popular and desirable.

BERBERRY.—(Purple Leaf)—Very pretty purple foliage; desirable for massing with other shrubs for effect. Clusters of red fruit, yellow blossoms.

BERBERRY.—(Common)—Same as above, with green foliage. Desirable for hedges or otherwise. 20c each.

CARAGANA OR **SIBERIAN PEA TREE**.—A perfectly hardy shrub, bearing a profusion of clusters of yellow pea-like flowers in June.

TAMARIX.—(*Amurensis*)—Hardy, graceful shrub, rapid grower; fine cedar-like foliage and pink flowers in June and July.

RUSSIAN ARTEMESIA.—A vigorous, hardy shrub, similar to the plant called the "Old Man." Desirable as an ornamental or for low hedge. Cuttings 50c per 100.

GOLDEN ELDER.—Our finest golden-leaved shrub. Very valuable for effect in groups. Best in sunny locations.

HONEYSUCKLE.—(*Bush*)—An attractive, fair-sized shrub, which bears a profusion of pink and white flowers in early Spring.

PLANS FOR PLANTING Executed Free for Customers.

A VINE will add much to the attractiveness
of Your Home.

CLIMBING VINES.

25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

VIRGINIA CREEPER or **AMERICAN IVY**.—Hardy native, vigorous grower. One of the best for covering porches, walls or unsightly spots. Foliage colors very brilliantly in Fall; purple berries.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.—(*Japan Ivy*)—Similar to above, only clings to stone, brick, etc., with great tenacity. A rapid grower and quite hardy.

BITTER SWEET.—A strong growing native vine, of twining habit Very attractive when covered with its orange-colored seed pods, which open late in the Fall, exposing the dark red berries.

HONEYSUCKLE, **SCARLET TRUMP T.**—Produces a constant supply of red trumpet-shaped flowers during the entire Summer; very desirable. A strong and rapid grower; quite hardy, but should receive Winter protection.

CLEMATIS, VIRGINIANA or **VIRGINIS BOWER**.—A beautiful native climber; hardy and strong growers. Flowers white, small and fragrant; produced in August in abundance.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.—A perfectly hardy, vigorous, new, white clematis The large clusters remain in bloom for a long time; they fairly cover the entire plant and are very fragrant.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNII.—A very popular and desirable variety. Flowers rich, royal purple and produced in great abundance; needs Winter protection; best of the large flowered varieties **50c each**.

WISTARIA.—A rapid growing, moderately hardy vine, producing long, drooping clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June. **35c each**

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.—A hardy, vigorous grower, having small purple star-shaped flowers, followed by crimson berries, which remain on the vine for a long time. **35c each**.

A HOME is not complete without
fruits, flowers, trees and shrubs.

RUSSIAN OLIVE is a new shrub that
will please all.

FRUIT BEARING ORNAMENTALS.

25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.—Perfectly hardy, very ornamental and fruitful. Fruit resembles the blueberry; borne in attractive clusters; bluish black; fine for canning, blossoms white. Should be in every garden.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY.—Very similar in habit and appearance to the Snowball. Hardy, does well in reasonably retentive soils, and is very beautiful in the Fall, when covered with its large clusters of red berries. They are acid, valuable for jelly.

BLACK HAW, or SHEEPBERRY.—A good, hardy, ornamental shrub belonging to same genus as the Snowball, and High Bush Cranberry. Fruit dark blue, sweet; borne in large, drooping clusters. Foliage colors brilliantly in Autumn.

BUFFALO BERRY.—A very hardy, drought-resisting shrub, attaining a size of 12 to 15 feet. There are two sexes, the pistillate form only, bearing when properly pollenized from staminate variety; hence they should be mixed when planted. Fruit red, similar to currant and valuable for jelly. Sets same close to branches and in great abundance. Hangs for long time into the Winter, which, with the silvery foliage, makes it very ornamental and desirable. Valuable also for low windbreaks.

RUSSIAN OLIVE.—Belongs to the same family as the Buffalo Berry. Makes a medium-sized, very hardy and beautiful tree. Foliage and newer growth is silvery white. Fruit of same color, not edible, but hangs on the tree till late in Winter. Flowers are small, yellow, but very fragrant. Very desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. Pleases all who give it a trial.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—Hardy in this section, but liable to kill back in some places in severe Winters, which damage it soon outgrows. Fruit resembles the blackberry; rather insipid. Valuable for canning when mixed with other berries; makes a good low windbreak and a desirable ornamental; 4 to 6-foot trees, 25c; 1 to 2-foot, \$1 per 12.

ORDER EARLY.

All orders are filled
in rotation.

A FEW NUT TREES will add much pleasure
to any home.

NUT TREES AND SHRUBS.

Few investments would do more towards increasing the value and add more pleasures to our farm homes than the planting of a few nut trees. Many think it pays better to plant the nuts. This may have been true a few years ago, when most of the trees were procured from the forest, but nursery-grown trees that have been once transplanted are as easy to make live and fully as desirable as those of any other kind. Although we have but few hardy varieties, they should be freely planted. 1-year seedlings, 50c per 12, \$2.50 per 100.

2 to 4-foot, 20c each; \$2 per 12.

Black Walnut—Valuable for nuts, timber and as an ornamental. Hardy here; does best in rich, rather moist soils, but stands drouth well.

Butternut—Hardy, more rapid grower and earlier bearer than Black Walnut. Does well as a grove tree. Nuts rich and sweet.

Hazel Nuts—A hardy native shrub, that produces an abundance of fine flavored nuts. Valuable as an undergrowth in or near groves in sections where not found naturally. 10c each; 75c per 12.

WEEPING TREES.

Mountain Ash—A hardy, rapid grower; very desirable for lawn planting. Very attractive when covered with its large clusters of flowers and red berries; 5 to 6 foot (2-year heads) \$1 each.

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch—One of the most erect, handsome and graceful of trees for ornamental use. Short lived in dry locations unless watered when necessary. 5 to 6 foot trees, \$1.25 each. 4 to 5 foot \$1 each.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—A rapid growing hardy tree; desirable for reasonably moist locations. 4 to 6 foot trees, 35c.

Weeping Russian Mulberry—A very graceful, medium-sized hardy tree that deserves a place in ornamental plantings. 2-year heads, \$1.

INCREASE Your Interest in Your Home
by Planting a few Ornamentals.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ORNAMENTALS, SEEDLINGS AND CUTTINGS.



STREET TREES should be planted about 40 feet apart. For windbreak or grove planting, set 4 by 4 feet or 2 by 8 feet, aiming to get the ground shaded as soon as possible. Cut out the least desirable varieties as they crowd too much.

White Elm--One of the best and most popular of trees for any purpose. Hardy, rapid grower; resists drought well and is long-lived. 6 to 8 ft. 40c.; 4 to 5 ft. 20c; 6 to 12-in. seedlings, 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000; 1 to 2 ft. \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1000.

Hackberry--Similar to White Elm. Very valuable for timber, or ornamental, but not plentiful. Stands drought and dry winds exceptionally well. 3 to 4 foot, 15c each; \$1.50 per 12; 2 to 3 foot \$1 per 12.

Soft Maple--A rapid grower and in some sections is largely used in street and grove plantings. 6 to 8 ft. 40c; 4 to 6 ft. 25c; \$2 per 12; 6 to 12-inch seedlings 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000; 12 to 18-in. 75c per 100; \$6 per 1000.

Hard or Sugar Maple--A very ornamental and desirable tree for heavy, retentive soils: 6 to 8 ft. 40c; 8 to 15-in. seedlings, \$1 per 100.

Ash-(Green or White)--One of our most valuable trees for ornamental or timber planting. Resists drought well; rapid, upright grower; 4 to 6 ft. 20c; 12 to 18-in. seedlings, 75c per 100; \$6 per 1000; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 per 100.

Box Elder--A hardy, rapid grower, (particularly when young), making a desirable shade tree and also useful in timber plantings to mix with more valuable kinds. 6 to 8 ft. 40c; 4 to 6 ft. 20c; seedlings, 6 to 12-in. 50c per 100, \$3 per 1000; 1 to 2-ft. \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1000; 3 to 4 ft. 10c each, \$1 per 12.

Cottonwood--A very rapid grower, attaining a large size and long lived, except in upland or droughty soils. 10 to 15-in. seedlings, 50c per 100, \$3 per 1000; 2 to 3 ft. \$1 per 100; 4 to 6 ft. 20c. each; \$2 per 12.

SMALL PLANTS of any variety can be sent. **BY MAIL.**

WE SELL 6 of a kind at 12 rates; 50 at 100 rates
and 500 at 1000 rates.

Carolina Poplar—Similar to Cottonwood, but has large leaves and is more symmetrical. Being used in cities, considerable in park and street planting. 4 to 6 foot, 25c each, \$2.50 per 12. Cuttings, 50c per 100.

Bolleana Poplar—A very desirable silver-leaved variety of upright growth. Valuable in ornamental planting. 6 to 8 foot 50c; 3 to 5 foot whips 20c; \$2 per 12.

White Willow—Well-known tree; valuable as a pioneer for windbreaks. Cuttings 50c per 100, \$3 per 1000.

Laurel Leaf Willow—Hardy, rapid grower, having thick, glossy leaves, which are not subject to attack by the willow worm. Valuable as an ornamental and also for windbreaks. 4 to 6 ft. 20c; \$1.50 per 12; cuttings 50c per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Russian Golden Willow—A very hardy and beautiful variety. A very rapid grower, making a fine, medium-sized, round-topped tree. Bark is of a rich, golden color in Winter and Spring. Desirable for windbreak planting, as a lawn tree or for variety in ornamental plantings. 6 to 8 ft. 35c; 4 to 6 ft. 20c, \$1.75 per 12; cuttings 50c per 100, \$3 per 1000.

Basswood—(*Am. Linden*)—Hardy, drought resisting, and one of the best of all for shade or ornamental purposes. Blossoms are very fragrant. 3 to 4 ft. 20c, \$2 per 12; \$10 per 100.

White Birch—(*European*)—A desirable lawn tree; its white bark gives pleasing variety to the scene. Hardy, except in droughty soils. 4 to 6 ft. 35c, 2 to 3 ft. 15c; \$1.25 per 12; \$2.50 per 100.

Mountain Ash—(*European*)—A handsome lawn tree, hardy, very attractive when in blossom or when covered with its large clusters of red berries. 4 to 5 ft. 25c, \$2 per 12; 2 to 3 ft. 15c; \$1.50 per 12.

Catalpa—A rapid growing tree of tropical nature. Leaves very large; flowers large and sweet-scented, ripening into long, bean-like pods. Our trees are grown from seed collected in the near neighborhood, producing very hardy trees. 5 to 7 ft. 40c; 4 to 5 ft. 25c each.

Black Locust—A rapid growing tree, that is desirable on account of its pretty foliage and fragrant flowers. 4 to 6 ft. 25c; 6 to 8 ft. 40c.

Russian Olive or Eleagnus—See page 26.

Russian Mulberry—See page 26.

European Larch—Hardy, rapid grower; desirable ornamental or timber tree, except on droughty soils. Similar in appearance to an evergreen, but is deciduous. 4 to 5 ft. 35c each, 2 to 3 ft. 20c; \$2 per 12.

DON'T PLANT STREET TREES TOO CLOSE.

How About That Shelter Belt?

EVERGREENS.

Among all classes of nursery stock the evergreen is the most perishable, and hence special care must be exercised in transplanting them. If the following two rules are observed it can be as successfully accomplished as with any other class. Untransplanted evergreens or seedlings especially, require the best of care. Transplanted evergreens grow quite readily as they have a better root system. All of these offered, except seedlings, have been transplanted one or more times.

FIRST.—*Absolutely prevent the drying of the roots.*

SECOND.—*Pack the earth firmly about the roots in setting.*

When received, wet the roots, unpack and heel in in some moist, shady spot. When ready to plant, make a thin mud in a pail or tub, dip roots in or keep in until planted. Firm ground well as planted, and keep cultivated.

Scotch Pine—One of the hardiest, rapid growers. Valuable for windbreaks. 2 to 3 ft. 35c, \$3.50 per 12; 1 to 2 ft. 20c, \$2 per 12; 4 to 6-in. seedlings, \$1.50 per 100.

Austrian Pine—A very hardy, robust grower; not as rapid as Scotch, but holds its lower limbs better; also more spreading and symmetrical. 2 to 3 ft. 35c, \$3.50 per 12; 12 to 18-in. 25c; \$2.25 per 12; 6 to 12-in. 10c, \$1 per 12; 4 to 6-in. seedlings, \$1.50 per 100.

Ponderosa Pine—A native of the Rocky Mountains, similar to Austrian, but has longer, softer and lighter colored foliage. Very hardy and desirable. 12 to 18-in. 25c; 6 to 8-in. seedlings, \$2 per 100.

White Pine—The most beautiful of the pines. Adapted to the more favorable locations. Native of Northern and Eastern Minnesota. 12 to 18-in. 20c, \$1.50 per 12; 6 to 12-in. 10c, \$1 per 12; seedlings, 6 to 8-in. \$2 per 100.

Jack Pine—Hardy, native, drought-resisting; very easily transplanted; rapid grower while young. Valuable for dry, loose soils or severe locations. 2 to 3 ft. 25c, \$2.50 per 12; 1 to 2 ft. trees, 15c, \$1.50 per 12.

SEEDLINGS CAN BE SAFELY SENT **BY MAIL.**

IF YOU DON'T SEE what you want ASK FOR IT.

Norway Pine—One of our finest native pines; hardy, drought-resisting. Similar to the Austrian, but of rapider growth and not as coarse foliage. 12 to 15-in. 15c, \$1.50 per 12.

Mountain Pine—(*Dwarf*)—A dark green, hardy shrub; valuable for lawn planting. 12 to 18-in. 35c; 6 to 12-in. 20c, \$2 per 12; 4 to 6-in. seedlings, \$2 per 100.

Juniper Savin—Very hardy and desirable dwarf form. Retains its green color well through Winter. Valuable for low border or specimen. 1 to 2 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

Red Cedar—(*Northern*)—The hardiest, easiest to transplant of all evergreens. Rapid grower when young. Makes the best of low shelter belts. 2 to 3 ft. 35c each, \$3 per 12; 1 to 2 ft. 25c; \$2 per 12.

Arbor Vitæ—(*American*)—One of our most beautiful evergreens for screens or hedges. Adapted to retentive soils and sheltered locations. 2 to 3 ft. 35c; 18 to 24-in. 25c; \$2.50 per 12; 10 to 15-in. 15c; \$1.50 per 12; 6 to 8-in. seedlings, \$2 per 100.

Arbor Vitæ, Pyramidalis—A beautiful, erect form, having compact, dark green foliage, but is not as hardy. 12 to 15-in. 35c; \$2.25 per 12.

Balsam Fir—A conical, upright and quite rapid grower; retains its silvery green color very well. Inclined to be short-lived in dryer soils. A great favorite in many places. 12 to 18-in. 25c each; 10 to 12-in. 15c, \$1.50 per 12; 6 to 10-in. 10c \$6 per 12.

Norway Spruce—Hardy, rapid grower. Valuable on retentive soils for shelter belts or ornamentals. The most common variety. 12 to 18-in. 20c, \$2 per 12; 6 to 10-in. 10c, \$1 per 12; 6 to 8-in. seedlings, \$2 per 100.

White Spruce—A far better and hardier variety than the Norway; holds its bright green color well in Winter. 12 to 18-in. 25c, \$2.50 per 12; 6 to 10-in. 15c; \$1.50 per 12.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A form of the White Spruce from Colorado; hardy and symmetrical; foliage varies much in color from green to a deep blue; selected blues, 12 to 18-in. 75c; average, 25c; 6 to 10-in. 15c each.

Douglas Spruce—A rapid-growing, hardy variety from the Rocky Mountains. Of graceful proportions and fine color. Deserves a trial in all sections. 6 to 12-in. 10c; \$1 per 12.

ORDER NOW All orders are filled in rotation **ORDER EARLY.**

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.



Practical Birds
Bred for

UTILITY

as well as

BEAUTY.

—
**STOCK
FOR SALE.**

EGGS, \$2 per 15.

**SAFE DELIVERY
GUARANTEED.**

GOOD LITERATURE.

“AMATEUR FRUIT GROWING,” by Prof. S. B. Green.
Prepared for and used
as a text book at the School of Agriculture. Just what you
need as a guide to successful fruit growing. Sent postpaid
for **50 cents.**

“FORESTRY IN MINN.” will Tell you All About Forest
Trees The kind best adapted
to your conditions, and how to grow them. Over 300 pages
by Prof. Green. Postpaid for 10c (paper); 25c (cloth).

“THE FRUITMAN.” Subscribe for it. An up-to-date
monthly publication devoted to
Northern horticulture; 50 cents a year. Sample copies free.

Join the MINN. STATE HORT. SOCIETY. This entitles
you to their
monthly magazine, *The Minnesota Horticulturist* and a bound
annual report of some 500 pages of choice reading. Mem-
bership fee \$1 per year. A years' membership given free
(when requested) with a \$10 order.

STRAND'S NURSERY,

**TAYLORS FALLS,
MINN.**

SPECIAL MAIL OFFERS.

AS MANY of our patrons desire stock sent by mail, we offer the following collections, safely packed. Such stock, in some cases, will be cut back, or of smaller size than that otherwise offered, but of good quality, our selection of varieties unless otherwise specified.

No packages divided. Any one of which will be sent

POSTPAID for ONE DOLLAR.

- 1.—10—Apples; 1-year-old.
- 2.— 6 - (either) Gooseberries, Currants, or Grapes.
- 3.— 20 Raspberries (either) Loudon, Kansas or Columbian.
- 4.—20 Blackberries, Ancient Britain.
- 5.—100 Strawberries. Best varieties.
- 6.—Ornamentals—1 Spirea, 1 Hydrangea, 1 Snowball, 1 Lilac and 1 Caragana.
- 7.—Vines—1 Am. Ivy, 1 Bitter Sweet, 1 S. T. Honeysuckle and 1 Clematis Paniculata.
- 8.—5 Hardy Roses, 1 year.
- 9.—6 Hardy Perennials.
- 10.—25 Gladiolus.
- 11.—6 Hardy Lilies.
12. 20 Tulips (for Fall planting).
- 13.—25 Butternut, 1 year.
- 14.—25 Hackberry, 1 year.
- 15.—100 Box Elder, 1 year.
- 16.—Cuttings—10 Golden Willow, 10 Laurel Willow, 10 Carolina Poplar and 10 Russian Artemesia.
- 17.—50 (2-year seedlings of either) Austrian Pine, Arbor Vitæ, Balsam or Norway Spruce.
- 18.—10 (once transplanted) Evergreens in good assortment.

These Packages Will Please You.

RUDBECKIA or GOLDEN GLOW.

