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ALBERTSON & HOBBS

Nurseries,

Bridgeport, Marion County, Indiana.

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LOCATION:

Situated on the Vandalia Railroad and National Pike, Nine Miles West of Indianapolis. Grounds one-half mile from Depot.

Vandalia Trains leave Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Bridgeport, at 7:30

A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning reach Indianapolis at 10 A. M., 5:20

P. M. and 7:35 P. M. Only 9 miles. Come and see us.

Telegraph, Express, Freight and Post-Office, BRIDGEPORT, MARION COUNTY, INDIANA.
MONEY ORDER OFFICE, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Freight prepaid and stock *guaranteed* to be in good condition on arrival, so that you are getting your stock delivered to you at your nearest railroad station free of freight and in good condition and everything *first-class*. This is better than light inferior stock by mail or express. Buy nothing but the best.

INDIANAPOLIS:

CARLON & HOLLENBECK, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1892.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Orders should be made on separate paper from body of letter, and shipping directions should be written out plainly and completely on order, so that no mistake need occur. Always state whether by express or freight, and by what route.

Errors or Shortages in count cheerfully corrected, if reported on receipt of stock.

Terms Cash, with the order.

Remit by New York Draft Postal Money Order on Indianapolis, Registered Letter or Express to Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.

No Point has better shipping facilities, as we are near Indianapolis, from where shipments are made direct to any part of the country in shortest time, an advantage worthy of consideration.

Special Rates.—If order amounts to \$10, stock may be selected from list at rate per 10 trees regardless of the amount of each variety taken. If order amount to \$20, stock may be selected at 100 rate, regardless of amount of any article taken. (Special rates on large orders.)

GUARANTEE.—While we exercise the *greatest care* to have *every tree or plant* true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent out by us that may prove untrue to label, free of charge or refund the money paid for it, it is understood and agreed, between purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that prove untrue.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Apples, Standard.....	25 to 40 feet.	Currants.....	3 to 4 feet.
Pears, Standard.....	18 to 20 "	Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 "
Pears, Dwarf.....	10 "	Raspberries, Red, in rows.....	2 by 6 "
Peaches.....	16 to 18 "	Raspberries, Black, in rows.....	3 by 6 "
Nectarine and Apricots.....	16 to 18 "	Blackberries.....	3 by 7 "
Cherries.....	14 to 18 "	Strawberries, rows.....	1 by 3½"
Plums.....	16 to 20 "	Strawberries, in beds.....	1½ by 1½"
Quinces.....	10 to 12 "	Asparagus, in beds.....	1 by 1½"
Grapes.....	8 to 10 "		

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

4 feet each way.....	2,723	15 feet each way.....	194
5 " " ".....	1,742	18 " " ".....	135
6 " " ".....	1,210	20 " " ".....	110
8 " " ".....	680	25 " " ".....	70
10 " " ".....	430	30 " " ".....	48
12 " " ".....	325	33 " " ".....	40

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, strawberries, planted 1½ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.

GOOD SALESMEN WANTED.

Fruit Department.

The varieties in black letters we recommend as the most desirable for general orchard planting for both family use and market, and covers the entire season from early to late, including the best keepers among the winter varieties, as well as late fall and early winter sorts. It is a great mistake to plant a large number of varieties, and especially of winter varieties, as no two kinds keep alike, and in putting away for keeping should not be mixed.

Those marked with a * are of superior quality.

Those marked with a † are extra hardy and adapted to more unfavorable situations.

Those marked with a - are extra long keepers.

The letters following names of varieties indicate color, r for red, s for striped, g for green, y for yellow, b for blue, w for white, p for purple, two or more letters indicating combination of colors.

APPLES.

		Each.	10.	100.	1000.
3 and 4 years, heavy,	6 to 8 ft.	30 cents.	\$3 00	\$25 00	
2 " 3 " first class,	5 to 7 ft.	20 "	2 00	18 00	\$125 00
2 " 3 " medium,	4 to 6 ft.	15 "	1 50	14 00	100 00
1 " 2 " light,	3 to 4 ft.	15 "	1 25	10 00	75 00

LEADING VARIETIES.

<i>Summer.</i>	Baldwin, r,	Northern Spy, s,
†Alexander, s, r and y,	Ben Davis, s,	Paradise Winter Sweet, s,
*†Benoni, s, r and y,	Big Rambo, s,	†Pewaukee, s,
Chenango, s, r and y,	Broadwell Sweet, y,	Prolife Sweeting,
†Duchess of Oldenburg,	†Clayton, s,	R. I. Greening, g,
s, r and y,	-Del. Red Winter, r,	*†Roman Stem, y,
Early Harvest, y,	†Dominee, s,	*Rome Beauty, s, r and y,
Golden Sweet, y,	English Russet,	Rox Russet,
†Hagloe, s, r and y,	Gano, r and y,	-Salome, s,
†Red Astrachan, r,	Gilpin, r,	†Scott's Winter, r,
*Red June, r,	Gravensteine, y,	Seedless, g and s,
Red Stripe, s,	*Grimes' Golden, y,	Shiawassa,
Sweet June, s,	Hyde's King, s, r and y,	Smith Cider, s,
Sweet Bough, y,	*Indiana Favorite, r,	*Stark, s,
Summer Queen, s,	Isham Sweet,	Sutton's Beauty, s,
Summer Pearmain, s,	Ivanhoe, y,	†Tolman Sweet, y,
†Tetofsky, y.	Janet, s,	Tulpehocken, y,
<i>Fall.</i>	Jersey Black,	Vandiver, s,
Fall Wine, r and y,	*Jonathan, r.	Wagoner, s,
†Famense, s,	King, r,	†Walbridge, s,
†Fall Orange, y,	Ladies' Sweet, s,	Walker's Beauty, s,
Fall Pippin, y,	†-Lausburg, r and y,	*White Pippin, y,
Flory, y,	-Lawver, r,	†Willow Twig, s,
†Haas, s,	Lou, r,	Winesap, r,
*Maiden's Blush, r and y,	-Mann, g,	†Westfield Seeknofur-
*Rambo, s,	McIntosh Red, r,	ther, s,
†Wealthy, r,	*Milan, r,	W. W. Pearmain, w,
20 Ounce, g and y,	-Minkler, y and s,	†-Wolfe River, r and s,
<i>Winter.</i>	*-Moore's Sweet, r,	Yellow Bellflower, y,
Bailey Sweet, s,	Mosier Sweet, y,	†York Imperial, r and y.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

		Each.	10.	100.
3 and 4 years, heavy,	6 to 8 ft.....	50 cents.	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 " 3 " first class,	5 to 7 ft.....	30 "	2 50	20 00
2 " 3 " medium,	4 to 6 ft.....	25 "	2 00	15 00

August,	German Rambo,	-Mam. Black Twig, r (see
†Antanovka, y,	†*Gideon, y and r,	Desc.),
Blushed Calville,	†Hibernal, s,	†McMahan's White, w,
†Bell D. Boskopp, r and y,	†*Indian, s (see Desc.),	-†N. W. Greening, y,
†Charlemoff,	-*Jacob's Sweet, y and r	*Red Beitigheimer, r & y,
Charlottenthaler,	(see Desc.),	*†Yellow Transparent, y
Fill Basket, y and r,	-†Longfield, s,	(see Desc.),
Fess,	Loy, r and y,	Winter Wine.

Special varieties in above list in orders of \$10 or over, same price as leading varieties.

RONK. Originated in Boone county, Ind. In 1862 Mr. Ronk dug some seedlings from his father's orchard, intending to graft such as did not bear desirable fruit. One seedling dug from under a Vandevere tree bore so well and the fruit was so valuable that it was not grafted. Since coming into bearing it has not failed to fruit when there were apples of any other variety in the orchard. Tree is growing on rather low moist black soil—stands 25 feet high, body 18 inches in diameter, while the branches have a spread of over 33 feet. It is the largest and healthiest tree in the orchard, and has borne *twenty bushels* of apples in one season. Has stood the test of 30 degrees below zero. While trees of Maiden's Blush, Astrachan, Rome Beauty, Yellow Bellflower, etc., planted since, are either dead or dying the **RONK** remains perfect in health and vigor. Mr. RONK says for profit it is worth any other two trees in the orchard.

In the nursery the tree is a strong, vigorous grower, in habit somewhat like Vandevere, but more stocky and vigorous.

Fruit large, rather flat, resembling the Vandevere in shape and size, regular or even in size, very smooth and symmetrical. In color it is one of the most beautiful apples; about one-third of the apple about the apex is covered with a rich waxen yellow, the remainder being a bright solid red. In quality flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good, excellent for eating out of hand or cooking, good keeper, keeping till April. Fruit does not rot or drop prematurely but remains on the tree till gathering time.

WHAT more is to be desired than this, a tree of *remarkably* strong growth, *hardy* and *productive*, large, smooth, *beautifully* colored fruit of *excellent* quality and a good keeper.

This is what you have in the **RONK** apple which we now offer you and of which we have the entire stock.

Price—First-class, 5 to 7 foot trees, \$.50 each; \$5.00 for 12 trees.

Medium, 4 " 6 " .35 " 3.00 "

Special prices for orchard planting.

INDIAN APPLE. This valuable new apple originated in Orange county, southern Indiana, on an old Indian camping ground. Trees grafted thirty to forty years ago from original tree are healthy and bear large crops almost every year. Tree a strong, upright grower, as hardy as Ben Davis and *much longer lived*. Fruit as large as the largest Ben Davis, resembles it in shape, a little duller color, and has a richer yellow meat, making it a very pleasant eating or dessert apple; keeps well. We think this one of the best and most profitable apples in cultivation here, and where known is *preferred to Ben Davis*. An *extra early* bearer. This apple is bearing many places in Indiana and elsewhere and *highly* prized by all who know it.

DOWNING'S WINTER MAIDEN BLUSH. An apple of recent introduction, a seedling of and closely resembles fall Maiden's Blush, except it is a winter apple. Where known is highly prized and greatly in demand. Fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

FILL BASKET. Or Kentish Fill Basket, an English apple, said to be very large, showy and of good quality.

JACOB'S SWEET. A large and very showy Massachusetts apple. Yellow,

shaded with a brilliant carmine, a good keeper of excellent quality, strong grower and very productive.

MAM. BLACK TWIG. Large, dark red, very showy and said to be of good quality, a strong grower and productive. Becoming very popular in the West.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (Russian). Tree a fair grower, *hardy* and an early and annual bearer, ripens very early, fruit good size to large, beautiful, almost transparent yellow and of good quality. We consider this one of, if not the most valuable early apple ever introduced, three-year trees often fruiting in nursery. And is giving the best of satisfaction in the orchard, proving to be the most profitable of early apples, for both home use and market.

For description of other varieties, see large descriptive catalogue, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

CRAB APPLES.

	EACH.	10.	100.
<i>Standard first-class</i> , 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$18 00
“ <i>medium</i> , 4 to 6 ft.....	15	1 50	14 00
“ <i>light</i> , 3 to 4 ft.....	15	1 25	10 00

*Hyslop, *Martha, —*Winter Golden Sweet,
 *Transcendent, s, r and y, Sweet Russet, Gen. Grant,
 *Whitney, s, r and y, Lake Winter, Excelsior.

✓ SWEET RUSSET. A fine, sweet crab for eating or cooking. Large, round green Russet.

WINTER GOLDEN SWEET. Fruit large, flattened, yellow, rich, good—and keeps well. Early bearer and good grower.

PEARS.

<i>Standard</i> , 2 and 3 years, extra selected, 5½ to 7 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
“ “ “ first-class, 5 to 7 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
“ “ “ ex. select med., 4 to 6 ft..	50	4 00	30 00
DWARF, 2 years, 3 to 4 ft., first-class.....	50	4 00	35 00

✎ Varieties marked 0 are grown both *Standard* and *Dwarf*, others as standards only.

LEADING VARIETIES (Pear).

Summer.

Autumn.

Winter.

*Bartlett, o, y, *Bell Lucrative, y and g, †Kieffer, o, y and r,
 *Brockworth Park, o, Beurre Clairgeau, y and r, L. Bonne de Jersey, o, g,
 ✓ *Clapp's Fav., o, y and r, *Beurre d'Anjou, o, g rus., y and r,
 ✓ Doyenne d'Ete, y and r, Buffam, o, g, Sheldon, y, r and g,
 Early Harvest, y, *Duc. d'Angouleme, o, g, *Seckel, o, g, brown.
 Le Conte, y, and y,
 Lawson, o, y and r, Doyenne Boussock, y,
 *Manning's Eliz., y and r, Doyenne White, pale y, *Beurre Easter, o, y,
 *Osband's Sum., o, y and r, *Flemish Beauty, o, g, y, r, †*Lawrence, o, y, b. dots,
 ✓ Petit Marguerite, y and r, Frederick Clapp, y, —Mt. Vernon (russet),
 ✓ S. D. Congress, y, †Garber's Hybrid, g, y, ✓ Vicar, o, g.
 ✓ †*Tyson, o, y, †Goodale, g.

✓ IDAHO. Spoken of by many as the best of Fall Pears. Keeps well after picking and will stand shipping long distances, specimens having been sent by mail from Idaho to *Germany*, *France*, and other foreign countries, arriving in good condition. Fruit very large and handsome, somewhat irregular in shape, rather flattened, core small, skin golden yellow with russety spots. Flesh melting juicy, delicious flavor, ripens latter part of September.

U. S. Pomologist, in agricultural report 1888: “This pear is of such real value that I take pleasure in giving it a place in this report.

“Specimens received at this office, October 4, 1888, from Mr. Evans, were in fine condition, and the illustration on plate No. 2 of this report is as near exact in color, size and shape, as could be made, and is not exaggerated in any respect. The original tree commenced to bear fruit at four years from seed. I would recommend it for extensive trial, as the tree has already proven itself to be hardy in several northern states.”

We regret to have to report Idaho having blighted badly on our grounds and so reported by many others.

		EACH.	10.
Standard, first-class, 5 to 7 ft.....		\$1 00	\$8 00
“ medium, 4 to 5 ft.....		75	6 00
“ 1 year, 2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 00
Dwarf, 1 year, 2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 00

✓ **WILDER.** One of the earliest—superior quality, free from rot at core—a good keeper and shipper. Very productive, of medium size, a very beautiful, highly colored fruit—a strong grower, and comes into bearing very early—making it a very desirable early pear for both home use and market—as its beauty and quality will certainly command for it the highest prices—and regular customers.

Prices same as Idaho.

✓ **VERMONT BEAUTY.** A most desirable dessert pear, originating on Grand Island, Lake Champlain. Its success in this location as an abundant and early bearer is a good testimonial to its hardiness. It is also a strong grower and has not been troubled with the leaf blight, but holds its foliage until late in the season. The fruit is of medium size, obovate, very handsome, being yellow with a bright carmine cheek. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, of the best, and almost equal to Seckel. Its beautiful, high color and exquisite quality render it especially desirable for table use. Ripens immediately after Seckel.

Dr. Hoskins, the well known pomologist, of Newport, Vt., writes: “In quality I rate Vermont Beauty as A No. 1, first among the acid pears; a class which, when as fine flavored and juicy as the Vermont Beauty, are ahead of the sweet or neutral flavored sorts. The most piquant in flavor of any pear known. Its beauty, quality and hardiness will make it very desirable.” \$1 each; \$8 per 10.

✎ For descriptions of other varieties see large general descriptive catalogue, mailed on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

✓ **KEIFFER.** Among pears the **Keiffer** leads the list in the most desirable qualities: *Vigor* in growth; *hardiness*—exemption from blight (never having seen any signs of blight on it); *productiveness*—large size; *keeping and shipping* qualities; excellence for *cooking and canning* as well as eating out of hand; *beauty in appearance*, and ripening at time when there are almost no other pears to compete with it, commanding the highest prices on the market; can be shipped to any of our home markets or will carry well to *Europe*.

Read what others say:

PUTNAM CO., IND., December 23, 1892.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.: We had about 50 bushels of **Keiffer** pears this season; all being sold readily from the orchard at \$1 per bushel, though bringing \$1.50 or more elsewhere on market. They came in for 20 miles after them, and long after the pears were gone they continued to come, and was not able to supply one-fourth of them.

The **Keiffer** pear stands head. Will bear as early as a peach tree; is a good grower; has not shown the least signs of blight; nothing feeds on the leaves but they remain green and fresh throughout the season. Some of the pears were left on the tree till 12th of November, during which time they were frozen solid, yet when thawed out the flesh was perfect, the juice sweeter and flavor improved; should not be gathered till it turns yellow on the tree, when it should be laid away till mellow. Properly treated it is the equal of anything I have ever eaten; is a No. 1 shipper.

Respectfully, J. H. ROBINSON, M. D.

At the New Jersey Horticultural Society *Mr. Denise* says: “The **Keiffer** is the most vigorous grower in the pear line and most *productive*; fruit evenly distributed over the tree and when placed on the market customers run after him and sought the **Keiffer**. Its beauty sells it. He has 1,600 trees. Those 10 years from bud were as large as Bartlett 25 years old. Fruit hangs on well and is not liable to be blown off, and is good to handle because hard when ready to pick. Nine hundred and forty trees 8 and 9 years old produced last year 791 barrels. One hundred trees produced 191 barrels. These figures taken from his books. Now, if he were to plant more with his experi-

ence he would plant 999 **Keiffer** and 1 Bartlett in an orchard of 1,000 trees."—*Coleman's Rural World*, October 27, 1892.

B. A. Mathews, of Iowa, writes in the *Homestead* as follows:

"MR. EDITOR—I send you to-day some specimens of the **Keiffer Pear**, a variety we have been raising for the past 14 years. An early bearer and good market variety. It is most desirable for spicing and canning. Nothing outsells it on the market. One afternoon last October a hand sold 60 bushels on the street at this place—gives entire satisfaction for culinary purposes—has shown no defect of leaf, thus doing away with the necessity of spraying to retain foliage. Some of my **Keiffer** kept last season until April. A number of buyers set theirs aside till January or February before canning.

"Thorough thinning out of fruit should not be neglected as this variety will frequently overbear to such an extent as to work great injury to the tree."

[It might seem like an extravagant statement for Mr. Mathews to make that his hand sold 60 bushels of this pear on the streets in one afternoon. It was with difficulty the writer got his basket of pears home from the express office. There were 26 in the basket, and their average weight was near $\frac{1}{2}$ pound—one specimen weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound—measuring 12 inches in circumference one way, by 11 inches the other. Were a rich yellow in color, and larger and more attractive in the basket, than any coming from California.—ED.]—*Coleman's Rural World*, Dec. 15, 1892.

Again, October 20, 1892, we find in *Coleman's Rural World* the following from the venerable Horticultural editor, Samuel Miller:

"**THE KEIFFER PEAR.**—A friend recently wrote me and said I might consider him cranky on this Pear, but justified himself by what he saw in Illinois.

"If he is cranky on this subject there are many more like him, myself among them. I have but three trees, yet got more fruit off them this year than all of the others combined.

"Had I planted all **Keiffer** when it first came out, instead of a variety, they would now be a source of considerable revenue. Were I ten years younger I would not hesitate to plant ten acres of them."

Again in the same paper of November 10, 1892, we find the following by Charles Tuebner, of Missouri: "**Keiffer** commenced to bear at 3 years from planting; at 4 years some produced $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and at 5 years, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 bushels each. One in my yard, planted 5 years ago, is now over 18 feet high and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground, though only a one year switch when planted. It bore 325 pears, 50 or 60 of which filled a one-half bushel measure. J. A. J. Shultz had, on his farm near Lexington, 50 bushels from 13 trees 7 to 10 years old, which sold here for \$2.50 per bushel. In quality they have been pronounced by all whom I gave specimens, to be excellent. To secure good quality, the fruit should be gathered and stored in cellar to ripen, when it turns a beautiful yellow and is very full of juice, and lasts several weeks."

Mr. BLUE, near Indianapolis, has planted 3,000 **Keiffer** pear trees in his orchards. This year some of the older trees bore very full and he had 600 bushels which brought him over \$1,200, averaging over \$2 per bushel.

Mr. RIEBOLT, of same county, has 60 trees which occupy less than one-half acre of ground. This year he sold the fruit from these trees for over \$300, or more than \$5 per tree, a good portion of the fruit bringing him \$2.50 per bushel. Next spring he intends planting 600 more pear trees, a large portion of which will be **Keiffer** and will get his trees of the *Bridgeport Nursery*.

Mr. WILSON, of Hamilton county, had over 100 bushels of **Keiffer** pears this year, which he sold for over \$2 per bushel, and when at the nursery last fall he took home with him nearly 1,000 **Keiffer** and **Garber** pear trees.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, }
BULLETIN No. 18, JANUARY, 1892. }

✓ **THE KEIFFER PEAR.** Fruit above medium in size; skin, deep yellow, reddish orange in sun; flesh, white, a little coarse, juicy, sweet, with a de-

lightful flavor. Fruit began to ripen in October and continued to hold until middle of November. When ripe it emits a delicious aroma. Trees planted in 1886 bore first fruit in 1888, and in 1891 the yield of one tree was one and one-half bushels. Fruit was picked October 16th, looking somewhat green, and placed in a moderate cellar where it turned to a beautiful yellow in four days. About ten days later, when the pears became soft, they were canned and proved to be worthy rivals of Bartlett. Keiffer ripening late must continue to grow in favor. Was untouched by severe frost May 8th, 1890, when the young growths on many others were injured.

A large number of others could be referred to who have found the **Keiffer** to be the most profitable fruit they can grow, and in fact the most profitable crop of any kind, and are increasing their orchards as fast as possible. **Keiffer** pears can be grown cheaper than apples as they are more productive, healthier, more vigorous and bear earlier. Yet they have been selling in the market for more than Florida oranges.

Those who plant largely first will be the ones to reap the largest benefits, while all who plant and care for their trees will get better returns than from anything else that can be grown on the same ground and with the same work. *Will you be one of those to secure the first and largest returns?*

The Garber Pear.

Next to the **Keiffer** in hardiness, vigor of growth, exemption from blight and productiveness, stands the **Garber**, a wonder to all who see it. This pear belongs to the same class as the **Keiffer**, but has its fruit distributed more uniformly along the big branches, but like the **Keiffer** should be headed back every year. The fruit is very large, but in shape resembles an apple more than a pear. Like the **Keiffer**, it is a very late pear, coming into market after almost all other varieties of pears, and in fact most other fruits, excepting apples and late grapes, are out of the market, and will command a big price. Should be picked and ripened in house or cellar when it becomes a rich, golden yellow and is of good quality. Is a good keeper and shipper. It has a peculiar flavor of its own, resembling both the apple and pear in texture of flesh and flavor. Where known it is being extensively planted.

Prices of Keiffer and Garber same as other pears, except that in large orders of 500 or more trees for orchard planting we will make special prices.

We have an extra fine stock of both one and two-year trees for fall. The one-year trees, 3 to 5 ft., are an excellent grade for orchard planting, starting off readily and making the best of orchard trees; cost less and are easier handled and planted, and should bear the third year.

We furnished nearly 4,000 trees the past spring, taking an interest in the orchards in pay for the trees. PLANT AN ORCHARD.

CHERRIES.

(The figures 1, 2 and 3 following names of cherries show order of ripening, 1 being for earliest, 2 medium and 3 latest. Most sweet cherries are about same in hardiness as the peach.)

	EACH.	10.	100.
Dukes & Morellos, first-class, fine, 4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
" " light, first-class, fine, 3½ to 5 ft.	40	3 50	30 00
" " No. 2, 3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
†Sweet Cherries, first-class, 5 to 7 ft.	50	4 50	40 00
†Black Eagle, 2,	†Gov. Wood, 1, y,	†Nap. Biggareau, 2 y and r,	
†Black Tartarian, 1,	††Ida, 2, w and r,	†*Ostheim, 3, dark r,	
†Coe's Transparent, 1 r,	†*Knight's E. Black, 1,	†Reine Hortense, 2, r,	
†*Dye House, 1, r,	Late Duke, r, 3,	†Rockport Biggareau, 1, r,	
†*E. Richmond, 1, r,	†Late Richmond, 3, r,	*Windsor, dark r, 2,	
*Emp. Eugenie, r, 2,	†Lieb, 2, r,	†*Wragg, 3, dark r,	
†Elton, y and r,	†Luelling, 1, r,	Yellow Spanish, etc., y, 1.	
†Eng. Morello, 3, r,	May Duke, 1, r,		
†*E. P. Guigne, 1, p,	†*Montmorency, 2, r,		

IDA. A sweet cherry of Pennsylvania origin, and for years has proven to be the hardiest of the sweet cherries. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit large, whitish yellow, covered with light red, flesh tender, juicy, and of best quality, very rich, pit very small. We believe this to be one of the best of the sweet cherries.

✓ **LATE DUKE** is proving very hardy, having stood the extreme cold of the northwest and producing immense crops. Also considered one of the most valuable in Western Ohio, as well as other places where tested. Fruit is large, almost black when fully ripe; rich and unexcelled for either desert use or cooking.

For other descriptions see large descriptive catalogue.

PEACHES.

The numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 signify time of ripening, 1 being earliest, and so on to 4, the late varieties.

	EACH.	10.	100.	1000.
One year, first-class, 4 to 6 ft.	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$125 00
One year, medium, 3 to 5 ft.	15	1 50	12 00	90 00
One year, light, 2 to 4 ft.	15	1 25	10 00	75 00

✓ Amsden , 1, r,	Henrietta, 3,	*† Rosier , 4 w and g,
✓ *† Alexander , 1, r,	Hill Home, 3,	Robert E. Lee,,2
Annie Trice, 1, r,	Hill's Chilli, 3,	Salway, 4, y and r,
✓ Ark'saw Traveler , 1, r, y,	*Honest John, 3, w and r,	Susquehanna, 3,
Bilues' Late, 4, w,	* Heath Cling , 4, w,	*Slipley's Late Red, 4, r,
Capt. Eads, 1,	Heath Free , 4, w,	* Smock , 4, y and r,
* Crawford's Early , 2, y, r,	Indian, 3, r,	Steadily, 4 y and w,
* Crawford's Late , 3, y, r,	Jacques Rareripe, 3,	Stump , 3, y and r,
Chinese Cling, 2, y and r,	*† Kilborn , 1,	*† Shoemaker , 1, y and r,
Chair's Choice,	Lagrange, 4,	Thurber, 3,
†* Early Canada , 1, r,	Lemon Cling, 4,	Troth's Early, 1, w and r,
Early York, 1, w and r,	Muir, 4,	Ward's Late, 4, y and r,
Fleenor Cling, 4, w,	* Mt. Rose , 2, w and r,	Waterloo, 1, w and r,
Foster, 2, y and r,	New Prolific, 3,	Wager, 2, y and r,
Gerry's Holdon,	* O. M. Cling , 2, w and r,	Wheatland, 2, y and r,
Gol. Drop,	* O. M. Free , 3, w and r,	Wonderful, 4, y and r,
✓ Globe , 3, y and r,	Picquett's Lake, 4, y, r,	Etc.

✓ **PATTERSON.** Originated at Greenfield, Ind. Hardy, both in tree and bud, a vigorous grower and very productive. *Large*, round; rich golden yellow, with beautiful purplish red in sun. Flesh yellow, very juicy and rich, of excellent quality. Season, last of September. The most beautiful and best in quality of the late clings, and unsurpassed for eating, canning, preserving, pickling or for market. An excellent keeper and shipper.

Pronounced by experts W. H. Ragan, James Sanders and others who tested it at fairs to be of best quality, as well as one of the most beautiful peaches they had ever seen. We are the introducers of this valuable fruit, and the trees can not be procured elsewhere.

Price, first-class, 4 to 6 feet, each, 50 cents; ten, \$4; per 100, \$30. Medium, 3 to 4 feet, each, 35 cents; ten, \$3; per 100, \$20.

✓ **CHAMPION.** Originated at Nokomis, Ill., on the grounds of Mr. I. G. Hubbard, and has been carefully tested and has proven a regular bearer even in sections not especially adapted to peach culture, even producing a full crop in 1890, when other varieties were a universal failure. Fruit large, creamy white, with red cheek, giving it a striking handsome appearance, rich, juicy, and sweet, delicious, one of, if not the very best, large, early, free-stones for both home use and market.

It is said to have stood 18° below zero during the winter of 1887-8, and produced an abundant crop the following season.

Points of superiority, *hardiness, productiveness, earliness, large size, extra quality, extra shipper* and perfect *freestone*, rare points for early peaches.

	EACH.	10.	100.
PRICES: { First-class.	50 cents.	\$4 00	\$25 00
{ Medium.	35 "	3 00	20 00

Chinese. A new peach introduced some years ago from China, said to be very hardy and desirable. Try it. 50 cents each; \$3.50 per 10.

✓ **ANNIE TRICE.** Originated at Hopkinsville, Ky., and where tried has proved very hardy and productive. Fruit large, nearly round, purplish red, flesh white, rich, juicy, excellent. One of the best early peaches for profit.

✓ **FLEENOR.** A large white cling peach of excellent quality, very productive, and, where known, highly prized as one of the best for preserving, pickling and market.

✓ **ELBERTA.** Called by many the *best of all*. Originated on the grounds of Mr. Rumph, in Georgia, and the fruit has been sold by him in New York for \$15 per bushel, when other fine peaches were only bringing one-third that price. Succeeds not only throughout the South, but also in the more unfavorable portions of the North, and to-day stands at the head of the list of the most profitable *market* sorts, and is being planted in the large commercial orchards in larger quantities, perhaps, than any other one variety, and can not be too strongly recommended as one of the hardiest of peaches, producing good crops when others fail, leading all others of its season in *quality, size, productiveness* and vigor of tree. Fruit *large, yellow*, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor. Flesh yellow, ripens early, and is perfect free-stone; a good shipper.

(Missouri Horticultural Society, 1892.)

Mr. J. E. Kreybill, of Howell county, Mo., sold the past season from six acres of **Elberta** Peach trees planted in the spring of 1889 \$1,800 worth of fruit. These peaches were extra fine and sold for \$6 per bushel. Mr. J. C. Evans, president of the society, confirmed this peach story.

Mr. Kreybill is trying to grow the finest possible fruit. He cultivates constantly, fertilizes with wood ashes, prunes and cuts back the previous season's growth annually. He says the **Elberta** is the best peach he has ever seen in any state or country.

H. E. Van Deman, U. S. Pomologist, in report for 1891, says of the **Elberta**: "Above medium size; oval, rich lemon yellow, with enough blush to make it showy and of most excellent flavor. Bears well and ships well. Altogether no peach before the public has more good points, and scarcely any other is so thoroughly reliable in almost every way."

PRICE: First-class, 4 to 6 feet, each, 30 cents; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$18. Medium, 3 to 4 feet, each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$15.

In large orders for peach will furnish 10 per cent. of **Elberta** at same price as other varieties.

✓ **ROSIER.** An extra hardy, very late peach, of good quality, greenish yellow, excellent for cooking, a free-stone; reproduces itself from seed; becoming very popular in many sections.

✓ **INDIAN.** A large, dull-red peach, flesh and juice blood red, of fair quality, good for canning and pickling.

✓ **WATERLOO.** An early peach resembling **Amsden**.

✓ **SHIPLEY'S LATE RED.** Highly prized in Southern Indiana and Kentucky as one of the very best and most profitable late market peaches, being large, showy and good quality, commanding good prices.

✓ **CROSBY.** Claimed to be the hardiest of all. Has fruited for 10 years in Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire where standard varieties have in same time borne only two or three crops. Highly recommended by J. H. Hale, the Connecticut peach grower. Worthy of trial in all sections. If it sustains its reputation for hardiness will prove a very important addition to our peach list. Medium size, color bright yellow with crimson splashes; flesh bright yellow, red at the stone, free, juicy, mild subacid, good quality; ripens before **Late Crawford**. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.25.

✓ **NEW PROLIFIC.** Said by introducers to be the largest, most productive, finest flavored and hardiest peach ever offered, original tree having borne eight heavy crops and still sound; fruit large, attractive and a good shipper. Last of September.

✓ **HENRIETTA.** Large yellow, cling, crimson cheek.

CAPT. EADS. Early; said to ripen before **Alexander**.

ROBT. E. LEE. Seedling Chinese cling. Very fine.

✓ **THURBER.** Large, fine, hardy, freestone, highly indorsed.

✓ **MUIR.** Large yellow freestone, firm, sweet, one of the best for canning or drying, as well as for market. Quality excellent.

For descriptions of other sorts see large descriptive catalogue.

PLUM ON PLUM.

	EACH.	10.	100.
EUROPEAN, 2 years, 5 to 7 ft., first-class.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
“ 2 years, light, No. 1, 4 to 6 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00
“ 1 year, light, 3 to 4 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00
*Bradshaw, r,	Italian Prune, p,	Quackenboss, p,	
Clyman,	Imperial Gage, g,	Red Egg,	
*Coe's Gol. Drop,	*Jefferson, y and r,	Richland,	
Diamond,	*Lombard, p,	Rein Cland, y and r,	
Field,	*Moore's Arctic, b,	*Smith's Orleans, r,	
French Damson,	*Niagara, r and p,	Spaulding, y and g,	
French Prune,	Peters' Yellow Gage,	*Shipper's Pride,	
*German Prune, p,	*Pond's Seedling, r,	*Washington, y,	
Genii, p and b,	*Prince of Wales,	Yellow Egg, y.	
Grand Duke,			
†NATIVE and } 1-2 yrs., first-class, 4 to 6 ft., fine.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
‡JAPANESE, } light, 3½ to 5 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00
‡Abundance, r,	†Mariana, r,	†Robinson, r,	
‡Botan, y and r,	†Newman,	‡*Satsuma,	
‡Burbank,	†Ogon,	‡Wild Goose, r,	
‡De Soto, r,	†Pottawatomie,	†Wolf, r,	
†Forest Rose,	‡Prunus Pissardi,	†Wayland.	
†Hawkeye, r,	‡Prunus Simoni,		

PLUM ON PEACH.

First-class, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Medium, 3½ to 5 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00
Number 2, 3 to 4 ft.....	30	2 00	20 00
*Abundance, r,	Mariana, r,	Rollingstone, r,	
Botan, r,	Ogon, y,	Spaulding,	
*Burbank,	Prunus Simoni, r,	*Satsuma, r,	
Clyman,	Pottawatomie, r,	Shropshire Damson, b,	
De Soto, r,	Prunus Pissardi,	Wayland,	
French Damson, b,	Robinson, r,	Wildgoose, r,	
*Hawkeye, r,	Richland, b,	*Wolf, r,	

✓ **ROBINSON.** Introduced by us several years ago, and though claimed by some to be too small it still holds its own, and has proven very satisfactory, bearing large crops (of good-sized fruit when not allowed to overload itself), when all others had failed and every one thought they could not raise plums. The demand has taken every tree we have grown since we began handling it. When in Georgia last summer visiting the grounds of Mr. Rumph we found him fruiting it for the first time and highly pleased with it, and remarked that he thought it would prove very valuable, though all around him they were digging up large orchards of wild goose and burning them, having found them unprofitable. Tree exceedingly hardy and wonderfully productive, coming into bearing usually the second year from planting. Fruit medium in size, bright red, and of good quality when fully ripe. Preferred for cooking to wild goose. The tree sets so much fruit that the curculio gets discouraged and gives up the job, leaving usually a sufficient crop to mature. There has been some complaint in some localities of the fruit rotting before maturity. Our experience and observation is that it is less subject to rot than most other varieties.

✓ **HAWKEYE.** Originated in Iowa. One of the largest of the native plums, dark red, of good quality, a strong grower and said to be very productive, coming into bearing early.

DE SOTO. Very hardy and productive. Medium size, bright red, good quality; one among the best natives.

✓ **ROLLINGSTONE.** Very hardy and productive, fruit medium size, bright red, thick skin, keeping long time after picking.

✓ **RICHLAND.** Belongs to the Damson class, remarkably prolific. Fruit of good size, perfect freestone and of good quality. Tree very vigorous in growth, a good plum for market, always commanding a good price.

✓ **WAYLAND.** Resembles Golden Beauty, vigorous, crimson, medium, good, firm, very prolific, sure bearer, season late.

✓ **CLYMAN.** A seedling of one of the European varieties grown in California, hardy, a strong grower and very productive. Fruit nearly round, dark purple with a heavy bloom giving it a rich, bluish color. Flesh yellow, firm and of a delicious flavor when ripe, a perfect freestone. Its principal merit over other varieties is its extreme earliness, ripening long before any others of its class, making it very valuable for market; will certainly succeed well where any others do any good.

✓ **PRUNUS PISSARDI** (*Persian Plum*). A good grower and hardy tree. Fruit medium in size, very dark purple. The principal point of merit in this tree is its beautiful, bright and dark red or purple foliage, being the brightest and most highly colored of any tree we have ever seen and retaining its brightness throughout the season, one of the best for ornamental purposes.

✓ **BURBANK PLUM.**—Color dark red or purplish, with yellow under color; skin of medium thickness, tender, peeling easily from fully ripened specimens; flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy; flavor rich, sugary, resembling other Japanese plums; quality best. Imported from Japan in 1885 by Mr. Burbank, and named by United States pomologist in honor of Mr. Burbank. Fruit carries remarkably well, and tree appears to be hardy, at least as far north as Geneva, N. Y., where it has fruited, and deserves extensive trial, as parties who have tested it are contemplating planting it largely for market.

✓ **OGON.** Large, nearly round; bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. A perfect freestone, resembling the apricot more than other plums. Has fruited well for us here and we consider it one of the best and most promising Japanese plums. Tree vigorous and hardy.

✓ **SATSUMA.** Large; color purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower. Also a desirable Japanese sort and worthy of trial.

✍️ Beyond question plums are now commanding far greater attention from fruit-growers and fruit lovers (and who does not like a good plum?) than almost any other fruit.

Below we give a few accounts or reports from parties who have planted them in the past few years, and which are certainly worthy of consideration.

Bear in mind that these are reports of actual experience and show the results of planting *good varieties, good trees, in good condition, and, above all, true to name*, bearing the kind of fruit recommended and not disappointing the planter after having waited and cared for them till they come into bearing; and be sure that you get your trees from responsible parties who will send you such trees as you want and as will not disappoint you when they come into bearing.

CLINTON COUNTY, IND., Jan. 4, 1893.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.: GENTLEMEN—Please price me 50 plum and 10 **Keiffer** pear. The 100 plum trees (mostly **Robinson**) I bought of you four years ago have done well; some of them brought me \$3 worth of fruit each.

Five years ago I bought 600 Concord grapevines of you. Got a good crop the past year and they sold well here at home. Yours truly,

DAN H. LANE.

UNION COUNTY, IND., Sept. 19, 1892.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.: I have delayed writing you about our plums, etc., longer than I had intended, having been very busy. Our plums have done unusually well this year. We have had plums to use since the first of July and will have yet for several weeks. Among the first to ripen was Wild Goose and **Ogan**.

✓ **The Ogan** is the best of all plums. It bears young and the fruit is of good quality, either for eating out of hand or for cooking. Every one that saw our tree said they never saw anything to equal it.

✓ The **Mariana** is most too sour and does not bear until the trees get some age.

✓ **Robinsons** are good and sold at good price; are very heavy bearers.

✓ **Lombards** were splendid.

✓ **Wolf**, one of the best for cooking; a perfect free stone; pared they are better than apricots.

✓ **Weaver** does not bear well.

✓ **P. Simoni** rots badly.

✓ **Shropshire Damson** does well and sells at the highest prices.

✓ **German Prune** is the largest plum I have seen (except **Simoni** which rots badly); very fine.

Have sold enough plums this year to pay *all* the *expense* of our *little* orchard and have a nice sum left, besides having all the fruit we could use, etc.

✓ Our **Russian Apricots** ripened some fruit about the 15th of July. It was rich, sweet and good.

Of grapes, the **Brighton** is the best. **Niagara** and **Pocklington** do well. **Vergennes** is very fine for cooking, etc., and will keep all winter just laid away in boxes like apples; have kept them in good condition until April; think I will visit your nursery some time and have a talk with you and see how you grow your trees. Yours truly,

W. H. LAFUSE.

While in attendance at the State Horticultural meeting, I visited the nurseries of **Albertson & Hobbs**, at Bridgeport, Marion county, Indiana, near Indianapolis. These nurseries are in a beautiful farming country, soil mostly a sugar tree land, well adapted to growing trees and plants. They now have nearly 200 acres in trees and plants. To give some idea of the extent of these nurseries, I will itemize a few things that I saw; 300,000 budded peach trees, all in one block; 250,000 two-year-old apple trees and 250,000 one-year apple trees, all in one block; cherry, plum, quince and other trees and plants in proportion. In their cellars were 50,000 trees ready for early shipment. They employ from 20 to 40 men and boys, and are foremost of any in the country in their business. They are now propagating some varieties that promise to be very valuable, especially apple, pear, plum and currant. I was much pleased with my visit, and think any one wanting trees and plants will do well to send to them, judging from what I saw and from my own experience in planting their stock.—*W. H. Lafuse, in Liberty Herald, December 22, 1892.*

PUTNAM COUNTY, IND., Aug. 1, 1892.

Albertson & Hobbs: Sample **Ogan** plum received. They were simply superb. One fine specimen was kept on hand several days and finally butchered in the presence of seven or eight folks. All were highly pleased with its richness and exquisite banana flavor. All who saw and tasted must have trees.

My orchard of **Robinson** plums is rapidly getting in shape for harvesting. My first order comes from a fruit grower near Ladoga calling for 20 bushels. He says the **Robinson** is quite popular.

Again, December 23, 1892: We had between 60 and 70 bushels of plums and sold them all readily. Also 50 bushels of **Keiffer** pears which sold readily. I never saw a plum and pear panic until this year. They flocked in from twenty miles around and long after every pear and plum was gone they kept coming; not a fourth of those who came could be supplied. A strange feature of the case was most of them were farmers. They all left in the notion of having trees. Respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, M. D.

HOWARD COUNTY, IND., June 27, 1887.

Albertson & Hobbs: Two years ago last spring I ordered from you 6 **Robinson Plums** now 3 years old and have a nice crop of plums on them; have had to tie them up to keep them from breaking. **Weaver** 6 years old but fruit all drops off. **Wild Goose** 12 years old and no plums. I want more **Robinson** and my neighbors also want some.

LATER.—Please send me 260 **Robinson** plum trees for my own and neighbors' use.

Yours truly, LLOYD MUGG.

HOWARD COUNTY, IND., Jan. 13, 1893.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—In 1891 I had the finest crop of **Robinson Plums** I ever raised, and this last season, 1892, I had a fair crop. Trees not quite so full as in 1891, but fine in size. My **Robinson Plums**, planted in 1885, bore a fine crop of fruit in 1887, and have not failed to give us fruit each season since. My partner's **Robinson Plum** trees were very full this season, also bore heavy crop in 1891.

The **Robinson** is the only **Plum** that bears well in this section.

No apples this last season, but had a good crop of pears. Have not failed on a crop of pears in fifteen years.

Yours truly,

LLOYD MUGG.

A Large fruit-grower of Floyd county, Ind., writes us July 8, 1892:

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.: GENTLEMEN—**Burbank Seedling** plum is loaded with me this season. Trees three years old. The fruit so far looks very fine—large and perfect.

Again July 12, 1892: I send you to-day specimens of **Burbank's Seedling plum**. The tree from which they were taken is three years old. The branches are bending to the ground with the most perfect plums that I have ever seen.

[These specimens though prematurely ripened were received in good condition.]

Again July 20, 1892: I had my **Burbank** plum tree photographed yesterday. The plums are much larger now than the samples which I sent you. This is certainly a great acquisition.

[We must say these photographs show a productiveness rarely equaled in any other fruit.]

Again July 24, 1892: **Ogan** sample received; quality good, and being a freestone is much in its favor. I shall send you a few specimens by mail again, to-morrow, of the **Burbank Seedling**.

[These specimens were received in good condition, and one of them kept in our office in good condition till the 5th of September. They were large and fine in appearance and excellent in quality.]

Again August 2, 1892: The **Burbank** is attracting great attention in New Albany, Ind., where have had it on exhibition. Yours truly,

JONATHAN BEARD.

✓ **THE OGAN PLUM.**—Messrs. Albertson & Hobbs, of Bridgeport, Ind., are propagating a choice Japan plum called the Ogan, of which they have shown us a small branch less than two feet long taken from a young tree in their orchard. This branch contained fourteen large plums. Fruit yellow, freestone, and average $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.—*Indiana Farmer, July 23, '92.*

(This was same branch we had photographed.)

Here at the nursery our **Robinson** plum trees have borne very heavy crops—again the past season—every tree three years old or over being loaded and bending its branches almost to the ground.

✓ **OGAN** plum trees bore for the first time; fruit good size, averaging one and one-half inches in diameter, of excellent quality and trees well loaded; a perfect free stone, resembles the apricot in appearance and flavor. Blossoms very handsome and fragrant.

✓ **POTTAWATOMIE** plum also heavily loaded with medium sized oblong light red fruit, good for table, cooking with almost no astringency.

✓ **KEIFFER** pear trees all loaded, requiring removing over one-half of the fruit to keep trees from breaking down; trees four and five years old bearing one-fourth to one-half bushel of fine fruit which, when laid away for two or three weeks after gathering, took on a beautiful color and were excellent for eating out of hand or cooking. We consider this the best of all pears for general planting for home use or market.

✓ **GARBER** pear was also loaded with fine fruit and although over one-half of the crop was removed early in the season, trees were still overloaded and broken. This like Keiffer is a very late pear and excellent for cooking as well as dessert. In color a rich yellow. In flesh and flavor very good, resembling the apple more than any pear we have ever tested. This pear is destined to rank very nearly with **KEIFFER**.

APRICOTS.

	EACH.	10.	100.
†ENGLISH, first-class, 4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
CHINESE (Shense), first-class, 4 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
“ “ “ medium, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50	30 00
†RUSSIAN, first-class, 4 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
“ “ “ medium, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
†Alexander, †J. L. Budd, †Gibbs,			
†Catherine, †Alexis, †Nicholas,			
†Moor Park, †Breda, †Peach.			

CHINESE. Or Acme, grown by Prof. J. L. Budd, of Iowa, from seed received from China, and first sent out under name Chinese or Shense, but more generally known now as the Acme. It is a fine grower with large, handsome, thick foliage and very hardy, said to be an early bearer of large, good fruit. Yellow with red cheeks, free-stone. Promises to succeed well where other varieties have failed.

For description of other varieties see large descriptive catalogue.

QUINCES.

	EACH.	10.	100.
ORANGE, 3 to 4 ft., No. 1.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
CHAMPION, 3 to 4 ft., No. 1.	50	4 50	35 00
<i>Meech's Prolific</i> , 3 to 4 ft., No. 1.	75	6 00	50 00
†MISSOURI MAMMOTH, 3 to 4 ft., No. 1.	75	6 00	50 00
“ “ “ 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

MISSOURI MAMMOTH. One of the largest quinces in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it is fruiting extensively and attracting general attention on account of its large size, perfect form and quality, being very rich and aromatic. Tree one of the most hardy, vigorous and productive, an early bearer and free from blight; has been fruiting in central Indiana for several years and large orchards of it are now being planted; many specimens weighing over 1 lb. each, having been exhibited at our state fairs. We believe this to be the best quince in cultivation as well as the most hardy good quince.

NUTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

For description, see page 34 in large descriptive catalogue, mailed on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

	EACH.	10.	100.
✓MULBERRIES, Russian, 5 to 7 ft., No. 1.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
“ “ “ 4 to 5 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
Downing or New American, 4 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	
CHESTNUTS, American Sweet, 5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
“ “ “ 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
ALMONDS, <i>Hard Shell</i>	50	4 50	

✓ JAPANESE WALNUT. (*Juglans Sieboldi*.)

A native of the mountains of Northern Japan, in about the latitude of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the winters are severe, the snowfall deep, and the summers comparatively cool. The tree is said to be “as hardy as an oak.” This walnut has been growing in the United States about twenty-five years, being first planted in California. The tree grows very thrifty in nearly all soils, of upright, pyramidal form. Leaves of immense size, of a charming shade of green. Nuts are produced in great abundance, growing in clusters of fifteen or twenty. The shell is about the thickness of our finest hickory nuts. Meat is sweet, of the best flavor, much resembling the Pecan, and said to be “the best in flavor of all nuts, native or foreign.” We believe this will take first rank among nut-bearing trees for the United States.

Price, \$1 each; 6 for \$5; small trees, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

GRAPES.

M for market, t for table, e for early, m medium, l for late.

EACH.   10.   100.   1000.

AGAWAM, r (Rogers' Hybrid, No. 15), 2 years,				
No. 1, m, t.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$100 00
1 year, No. 1.....	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
AUGUST GIANT, b, 2 years, No. 1, e, t.....	50	4 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	40	3 00		
+*BRIGHTON, r, 2 years, No. 1, m, t or M.	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
1 year, No. 1.....	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
*CATAWBA, r, 2 years, No. 1, m, t, or M.	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1 year, No. 1.....	15	1 00	8 00	60 00
+CHAMPION, b, 2 years, No. 1, e, M.....	15	1 25	10 00	70 00
1 year, No. 1.....	10	1 00	8 00	50 00
+CLINTON, b, 2 years, No. 1, m, M.....	15	1 00	10 00	70 00
1 year, No. 1.....	10	1 00	7 00	50 00
CONCORD, b, 2 years, No. 1, m, t or M.	15	1 00	7 50	60 00
1 year, No. 1.....	10	1 00	6 00	50 00
*DELAWARE, r, 2 years, No. 1, e, t.....	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
1 year, No. 1.....	20	2 00	10 00	75 00
EARLY VICTOR, b, 2 years, No. 1, e, t.....	25	2 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	20	1 50		
+EATON, b, 2 years, No. 1, m, M or t.	75	6 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	50	4 00		
ELVIRA, w, 2 years, No. 1, m, M or t.	35	3 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	25	2 00		
*EMPIRE STATE, w, 2 years, No. 1, e, t.....	50	4 00	30 00	
1 year, No. 1.....	35	3 00	25 00	
HARTFORD, b, 2 years, No. 1, e, M.....	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
1 year, No. 1.....	25	1 50	10 00	75 00
ISABELLA, b, 2 years, No. 1, e t.....	35	3 00		
+IVES, b, 2 years, No. 1, e M.....	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, No. 1.....	15	1 00	8 00	60 00
*JEFFERSON, b, 2 years, No. 1, l, t.....	50	4 00	30 00	
1 year, No. 1.....	35	3 00	20 00	
LADY, w, 2 years, No. 1, e, t.....	35	3 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	25	2 00		
LADY WASHINGTON, w, 2 years, No. 1, e, t..	50	4 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	40	3 50		
LINDLEY, r (Rogers', No. 9), 2 years, No. 1, m, t.	25	2 50		
MARTHA, w, 2 years, No. 1, e, t.....	25	2 50		
1 year, No. 1.....	20	1 50		
*MOORE'S DIAMOND, w, 2 years, No. 1, M or t.	50	4 00	30 00	
1 year, No. 1.....	40	3 00	25 00	
*MOORE'S EARLY, b, 2 years, No. 1, e, t or M.	30	3 00	20 00	150 00
1 year, No. 1.....	25	2 50	15 00	100 00
+*MOYER, r, 2 years, No. 1, e, t.....	75	6 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	50	4 00		
+*NIAGARA, w, 2 years, No. 1, m, M, or t.	30	3 00	20 00	125 00
1 year, No. 1.....	25	2 00	15 00	80 00
NORTON, o, 2 years, No. 1, l, m.....	30	2 50	15 00	
+PERKINS, r, 2 years, No. 1, e, t or M.	25	2 00	10 00	
+*POCKLINGTON, y, 2 years, No. 1, m, t.....	30	3 00	20 00	125 00
1 year, No. 1.....	25	2 00	15 00	80 00
*POUGHKEEPSIE RED, r, 2 years, No. 1, m, t.	50	5 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	35	3 50		
PRENTIS, w, 2 years, No. 1, m, t.....	50	4 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	40	3 00		
SALEM, r, Rogers', No. 53, 2 years, No. 1, m, t.	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
1 year, No. 1.....	20	1 50	12 00	80 00
*ULSTER PROLIFIC, r, 2 years, No. 1, m, t.	50	4 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	35	3 00		
*VERGENNES, r, 2 years, No. 1, e, t.....	50	4 00		
1 year, No. 1.....	35	3 00		

		EACH.	10.	100.	1000.
✓ WILDER, b, Rogers', No. 4, 2 years, No. 1, m, t.	\$0 35	\$2 50			
✓ 1 year, No. 1	25	2 00			
*WOODRUFF RED, r, 2 years, No. 1, l, t.	50	5 00			
✓ 1 year, No. 1	35	3 00			
+*WORDEN, b, 2 years, No. 1, e, t or M.	25	2 00	\$15 00	\$100 00	
✓ 1 year, No. 1	20	1 50	10 00	75 00	
WYOMING RED, r, 2 years, No. 1, m, t.	35	3 00			
1 year, No. 1	25	2 00			

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Seedling of Concord, resembling its parent in hardness, foliage and vigor of growth, of excellent quality and earlier than Concord; greenish white, smooth, free from mildew; juicy, sweet, melting, very fine; adheres firmly to stem.

✓ CLINTON. A valuable wine grape; bunches small and compact; berries black, juicy, fair quality.

✓ ELVIRA. Strong grower; berries white, medium size; bunch compact, productive, hardy, season medium.

✎ For further descriptions see large descriptive catalogue, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

CURRENTS.

CHERRY, WHITE GRAPE, WHITE DUTCH, and LEE'S PROLIFIC, 2 yrs.,	EACH.	12.	100.	1000.
first-class, strong.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$75 00
*FAY'S PROLIFIC, 2 yrs., first-class, strong.	25	2 50	15 00	125 00
1 yr., first-class, strong.	20	2 00	12 00	100 00
✓ CRANDALL, No. 1	25	2 50		

✓ NORTH STAR. A new currant of much promise now first offered to planters. Exceedingly hardy, standing the severe cold of Minnesota and producing very heavy crops of fruit; said to be of remarkably vigorous growth, often making a growth of 3 to 4 feet in one season; bunches of fruit long and thickly set. Fruit large, sweet, rich, of excellent quality; for market, dessert, jellies, etc.; propagate readily. Price, 2-year plants, each, 35 cents; per 12, \$3; 1-year plants, each, 25 cents; per 12, \$2.50.

For descriptions of other varieties, see descriptive catalogue.

KNIGHT'S IMPROVED CURRANT.

An improvement on the old Knight's Sweet Red. Grown near Indianapolis, where it has been fruiting for the past fifteen years; but as little attention was given to the cultivation of currants till the last few years, no particular notice was taken of it. Yet its continued production of such immense crops of fine fruit finally attracted the attention of one of our leading fruit-growers, who commenced propagating his own plants and planting it some years ago, till now he has ten acres of them in bearing, and has supplied plants to his neighbors, who have planted ten acres more.

In 1892 Mr. Blue sold over 1,000 bushels of Knight's Improved currants from his ten acres, realizing \$3,400 for them, or at the rate of \$340 per acre from the currants alone. While on the same ground he has an orchard of Keiffer pear trees just coming into bearing, yet they do not interfere with the productiveness of the currants. He also has in bearing Fay's Prolific, Victoria, Cherry, Red Dutch, etc., yet he has found all of these much less productive and profitable than Knight's Improved, and will dig them all up and discard them, replanting the same ground with Knight's Improved.

✎ Of the ten acres which yielded in 1892 more than 1,000 bushels, over half of the plants had been planted but two years, and when planted were but one year old, yet all were loaded down with fruit, while the oldest plants which had been set for fifteen years, are still healthy and vigorous and as heavily laden with fruit as any.

They are vigorous growers, yet the foliage is light and when loaded with fruit present as beautiful a sight as one often sees, the immense crop almost hiding the foliage and being exceedingly easy to pick, costing but one cent per pound, or five cents per gallon to pick, yet pickers make from \$1 to \$2.50 per day.

Rows forty rods long yielded ten bushels of fruit to the row, selling for \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel.

Mr. Blue advises planting 1,800 plants to the acre. The above results have been obtained by ordinary field culture and can be realized equally as well elsewhere.

Only a limited quantity of plants can be furnished orders for which will be booked and filled as received as long as stock lasts at the following price:

Strong plants, \$3 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Fifteen hundred currant bushes may be planted upon an acre. With good cultivation each plant should produce four to six quarts of fruit, which will sell in most markets at from ten to fifteen cents a quart. Under proper conditions very few fruits are more profitable. They need a deep, well cultivated soil. Part of the old wood should be pruned or cut away each autumn. The ground should be thoroughly cultivated in the spring or up till time fruit begins to ripen, and well manured in fall. Then keep the worms away, and you are pretty sure of good fruit.

Most fruits must be gathered as soon as ripe. Not so with currants; they will hang on the bushes two to three weeks after ripening, thus giving a chance to market them at grower's pleasure, avoiding gluts and low prices as well as loss or damage to fruit by rainy, bad days.

GOOSEBERRIES.

	EACH.	12.	100.	1000.
HOUGHTON, 2 years, No. 1.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
1 year, No. 1.....	10	1 00	7 00	50 00
+*DOWNING, 2 years, No. 1.....	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
2 years, medium.....	15	1 50	10 00	75 00
INDUSTRY, 2 years, No. 1.....	50	4 00		
+*CHAMPION (new, fine), 2 years.....	25	2 00	15 00	
1 year.....	20	1 50	12 50	

INDUSTRY. An English variety, and like almost all of the English varieties has been badly effected with mildew, and we do not consider any of them worth planting, except in very favored locations.

*DOWNING. Large, of best quality, hardy, productive; light green, smooth; undoubtedly the best gooseberry for general planting and market.

✓CHAMPION. A seedling, resembling Houghton in growth, but almost as large in fruit as the Downing—of same color—greenish white; one of the best American sorts in quality, enormously productive, bearing at 2 or 3 years old very heavy crops. We believe this will prove one of the most desirable and profitable for general planting.

✓GOLDEN PROLIFIC. An American seedling of English type, very promising; said to be very hardy, a good grower and free from mildew. Have not tested it here yet, but hope to find it able to resist mildew and blight, so fatal to the English strain of gooseberries when grown in our drier, hotter climate. Fruit large, golden yellow, very handsome, very productive. Strong plants, 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

LIST OF THE BEST VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

	DOZ.	100.	1000.
BUBACH'S No. 5, P; CRESCENT, P; CUMBERLAND;			
HAVERLAND, P; WARFIELD, P; JESSIE;			
WILSON; SHARPLESS; KENTUCKY.....	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$5 00
MICHEL'S EARLY; GANDY; EUREKA, P; LADY			
RUSK, P.....	50	1 50	7 50
*PARKER EARL; EDGAR QUEEN, P.....	50	2 00	10 00

Prices in larger quantities given on application and receipt of list wanted.

MICHEL'S EARLY. Very early, of crescent type, very vigorous in growth and productive of fruit of good color, size and quality; by many considered one of the best, very profitable, early market.

✓GANDY. By many who have thoroughly tested this variety claimed to be the most profitable, though it has not succeeded so well in some few

localities; very late, large, firm and of good quality; very vigorous in growth and productive; needs extra cultivation to succeed best.

✓ ECLIPSE (P). One of the finest kinds we have; luxuriant grower, with dark green, perfectly healthy foliage; strong roots, standing extreme drought or wet; one of the most productive; berries very large, bright scarlet, uniform size, excellent quality, firm, carries to market well, and brings the highest market rates. We highly recommend it for either home use or market. Fifty cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

✓ BEVERLY. Originated in Massachusetts, has received three first-class prizes from Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Plant is large and perfectly healthy, producing large amount of runners, and surpassing in productiveness some of the best old varieties like Bidwell, Crescent, etc., grown in same garden with equal chance. Season medium to late, bears a long time, and holds its size to last picking. Regular conical form; bright crimson color, very superior quality, resembling the wild berry. Fifty cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

✓ TIMBRELL STRAWBERRY. I have tried the Timbrell, and it is, as judged by me, the best berry—all things considered—I have ever tried. Abundantly productive, of the first quality, large size, and having a characteristic form, which is fairly regular; it is, besides, a firm berry. The vines are vigorous and hardy. I can hardly say too much in favor of this berry from one season's trial. Sincerely, E. S. CARMAN, Editor of the *Rural New Yorker*.

The fruit is large, generally uniform in shape, and dark crimson in color; the plant is vigorous—a rank grower. Solid as Bubach's. It is the best grower of any berry I know, and it has a future.—E. G. FOWLER, Associate Editor of the *Rural New Yorker*.

This is the latest strawberry. A splendid variety. Price, \$1 per 12; \$6 per 100.

✓ EUREKA, P. Resembles Bubach, but of better form, plant very healthy and vigorous. Berries large, handsome and of good quality, mid season, very profitable for market.

PARKER EARL. (Originators.) Description: Plant robust, free from disease, stooling heavily, and renewing itself sufficiently by strong runners. It is a model in make up; endures the extremes of heat and cold remarkably well. The roots are exceedingly long and abundant, capable of meeting all the demands of the immense crops it produces. Season medium to very late.

Berry, regular uniformly large, conical with a neck; glossy, scarlet crimson, ripens all over, flesh firm, crimson, no hollow core; seeds, golden, becoming crimson, prominent, protecting in handling; quality, excellent. Flowers, perfect, always setting perfect fruit, which is borne in the greatest profusion, the rate of sixteen thousand quarts to the acre having been gathered. The fruit carries well and brings the very highest price in market. Shipped from Denison to St. Louis, over 600 miles, in perfect order in common 24-quart cases. Hundreds of cases shipped from Denison to Kansas City and other distant markets in perfect order, and bringing highest price.

A book can be filled with unqualified praise of this variety, from the best strawberry authorities in the country.

On our grounds this has proved a wonder in vigor, producing immense stools which were loaded the past season with an immense crop of *large fine* fruit of the best quality, regardless of the extreme drought; all who saw it praised it in the highest terms and at once placed it at the head of the list of desirable varieties for both home use or market.

No berry of recent introduction has been so thoroughly tested in so many localities and without an exception commanded the praise of every one who has seen or tested, or has received so much unqualified praise from the leading horticultural papers and horticulturists, and in offering it we feel confident we are offering the best berry that has been introduced for many years.

✓ LOVETT'S EARLY. Claimed to be the most promising of early varieties; rank, vigorous grower. Fruit large, uniform in size; firm, high color, good flavor, ripens early. Perfect flower, very productive, and ripening

throughout most of the strawberry season, beginning with the earliest, makes it an exceptionally good berry for home use, and, being so firm, an excellent shipper; seems to succeed well on all soils.

✓ **EDGAR QUEEN, P.** Originated in Illinois, of large size, fine dark color, firm, good quality, very productive. A very vigorous, strong grower, resembling Sharpless, but much more productive.

Originator says *Edgar Queen* was selected as by far the best out of a lot of more than 5,000 seedlings, and when tested by more than 100 of the most noted sorts it has proved to be the *largest, most productive, and finest in quality*. On our grounds has proven a very vigorous, strong plant, and very promising; very highly recommended by those who have tested it.

✓ **SOUTHARD, GENERAL PUTNAM, P, and SWINDLE, P.** New varieties, highly recommended by originators, introducers, and others who have tested them. Price, 75 cents per dozen; per 100, \$4.00.

✓ **FARNSWORTH and SHUSTER GEM, P.** Highly recommended by best authorities and well worthy of trial. Price, 50 cents per dozen; per 100, \$2.50.

✓ **GREENVILLE.** New at the East, although fairly well tested and liked at its home and vicinity, where it has been grown for some years. It is a seedling of unknown parentage, found near Greenville, Ohio, and produces very large berries of good quality, moderately firm in flesh, bright crimson color, and good flavor. The plant grows well, shows no inclination to rust, and is very productive. An improvement upon Bubach's No. 5, and an exceedingly promising sort. Mid-season to late. Dozen, \$1; 100, \$5.

✓ **PHILLIPS' SEEDLING.** A seedling of Crescent, fertilized by Sharpless, much resembling the former in foliage and habit of plant, and fully as productive and hardy. Berries very large, of same shape and style as Sharpless, without any green tips, deep scarlet, showy, firm, good quality. Early. Exceedingly promising. Originated in Clay county, Indiana, where it has surpassed all other varieties in size, productiveness, etc., winning the praise of every one who has seen it. Perfect flowered. Price, per dozen, 75 cents; per 100, \$4.

For descriptions of other varieties see large descriptive catalogue, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

RASPBERRIES.

	12.	100.	1000.
✓ GREGG, SOUHEGAN, HILBORN			
MAMMOTH CLUSTER, HOPKINS OHIO, Tips } ...	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$12 50
WONDER (<i>best everbearing, new</i>), Tips.....	1 00		
✓ TURNER, {	50	2 00	12 50
CUTHBERT, red {	50	2 00	12 50
SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL (purple), Tips.....	75	3 00	
GOLDEN QUEEN, yellow.....	75	3 00	
PALMER, Tips, one of the best.....	75	3 00	20 00
JOHNSON'S SWEET {			
and NEMAHA, Tips {	75	3 00	
✓ WADE.....	1 00	4 00	
MILLER'S DAILY and EARHART, Tips.....	1 00		
LOVETT.....	75	4 00	

✓ **WADE.** This new Black Cap originated on the farm of John Wade, in Fountain county, Ind., about ten years ago. Being attracted by the extraordinary vigor of the plant, its development was carefully watched, and noticing that it stood the winters perfectly, coming out in the spring in excellent condition and without sign of injury, while Gregg, Mammoth Cluster, etc., have been injured and crop shortened, gave its development additional interest. When fruit matured the yield was simply enormous, showing fully one-third more than any other sort under exactly the same cultivation and surroundings. Our attention being called to the merits of this new seedling, and after watching it carefully, finding that it retained all its valuable features year after year, we purchased the entire stock, and now offer it for the first time.

Fruit nearly as large as Gregg; showy black; firm and superior in quality, making it an *ideal market berry* as well as one of the best for home use. *An iron-clad, wonderfully productive, excellent in quality.* Ripens about with the Souhegan.

JOHN WADE, the originator, says: "Perfectly hardy, standing the excessive cold winter of 1885 without the least injury, when the thermometer marked 32° below zero. Yielded on test picking one-third more quarts to the hill than Gregg or M. Cluster on same grounds. Very fine flavor. In the season of 1888 from one-sixth of an acre was picked 242 gallons, or at the rate of 180 bushels to the acre."

HILBORN. Originated in Canada; very hardy, of fine healthy growth; very productive. Berries of good size, excellent quality, ripening just after the earliest sorts. On our grounds has proven a strong grower and produced large crops, making it one of the best for both home use and market, and has given excellent satisfaction wherever tested, and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular varieties for general planting.

HOPKINS. A strong grower, ripens just after Souhegan, very large and of good quality, very productive, a great favorite among growers for market who have tried it, as it is showy and commands a good price. Is one of the hardiest on our grounds.

MILLER'S DAILY. When properly grown, this is a very large, fine and very productive berry, and after ripening its first crop, at the same time as the Gregg, it continues in bearing all the time till frost, having at the same time ripe berries and bloom on the same plants. We think this one of the best ever-bearing raspberry ever introduced, and can not too strongly recommend it, as it should be in every garden. It requires very little cultivation after the second year, if a good heavy mulch of straw is applied every season and allowed to remain on the ground and the weeds kept pulled out.

WONDER. A new ever-bearing black-cap raspberry. Originated in Hamilton county, Indiana, on the farm of Mr. Robbins; has been fruiting on our grounds for two years, and we find it the most productive ever-bearing raspberry we have ever fruited or grown. Berry large, covered with light bloom, and we believe the sweetest black-cap raspberry we have eaten, far superior to GREGG, *Miller's Daily*, or any other black-cap. Plants should be well mulched to keep ground moist for late crops during hot summer. This should be in every garden.

NEMAHA. A very large, hardy and productive berry, highly recommended.

LOVETT or \$1,000 RASPBERRY. "The canes are of vigorous growth, the tallest being over six feet. The berries are borne in short racemes somewhat like those of Gregg, are nearly as large, black, glossy with some bloom around the base of the drupelets. They are as firm as it is desirable a black-cap should be, and never drop from the receptacle. There was no marked difference in earliness between the Palmer, Progress and Lovett. Judged from the first season of fruiting, it is an improvement, all things considered, over any variety we have tried."—*Rural New Yorker*, in "Notes from the Rural Grounds."

Originated in Southern Indiana, and has received the highest praise from all who have tested or seen it, being placed at the head of the list of black-cap, for home use or market. Wonderfully productive and of good quality, has made a good growth with us the past season and promises to yield a fine crop for plants set one year. Stock limited.

KANSAS. A seedling originated at Lawrence, Kansas, where it has proven itself the best of all black-caps. Ripens with or just after Souhegan; berries large or larger than the Gregg, jet black, firm, handsome and of the best quality. Very vigorous growth which continues through the season; holds its foliage until frost, stands drought and cold; exceedingly productive. Fruit firm, carries well to and presents a handsome appearance in the market. Should be tried everywhere. We quote from the report of the Pomologist (H. E. Van Deman) for 1891, issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture: "An early black-cap, somewhat resembling Gregg, but the fruit is larger and of better color, being almost free from bloom. Although juicy and excellent in flavor, it is firm

enough to ship well, as specimens received at this office abundantly prove. The plant seems not only to have unusual vigor, but to withstand the trying climate of Kansas and other states where raspberry culture is carried on with difficulty." Quality superb. 12 for \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00.

PALMER. A splendid new black-cap from Ohio. Fruit large and excellent in quality. We have fruited it four seasons and find it all that has been claimed for it. The origiator says: "One acre of the Ohio, four years old, produced 70 bushels of berries, and we regard that as a satisfactory crop; yet the Palmer, alongside of it, with plants of the same age, yielded 120 bushels per acre, a difference of 50 bushels per acre. It ripens at the same time as Tyler and Souhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a shorter time, and commands the highest price in market. What we claim for the Palmer is ironclad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality of fruit, and wonderful productiveness, often bending the canes to the ground with the weight of fruit."

BLACKBERRIES.

	12.	100.	1000.
<i>Ancient Briton</i>	\$0 75	\$4 00	
<i>Agawam</i> , new, fine.....	75	4 00	
<i>Minnewaski</i>	75	4 00	
<i>Taylor</i>	50	2 50	\$15 00
<i>Snyder</i>	50	2 50	15 00
<i>Stone's Hardy</i>	50		
<i>Erie</i> (does very poorly with us).....	1 00		
Lucretia Dewberry (genuine), Tips.....	50	2 00	15 00
(genuine), Transplanted.....	75	3 00	20 00

ANCIENT BRITON. An old English variety that has recently proved to be one of our most profitable market sorts for the far north, as it is as hardy as Snyder and much earlier, larger and wonderfully productive; of showy fruit, of good quality, always commanding a ready sale at good prices.

STONE'S HARDY. Originated in Wisconsin; very hardy, fine quality, sweet, very productive; about same size as Snyder and ripens later; one of the most desirable and profitable where extra hardiness is desired.

MINNEWASKI. This new berry has not been fully tested here. Reliable parties report it as a vigorous plant, *perfectly hardy, enormously productive*, of extra large fine fruit, of good quality, that ripens extremely early. If further test prove this to be true, it will be a great market variety for the North.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. (For description see page 27, in large descriptive catalogue.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

	EACH.	12.	100.	1000.
AM. PERSIMMON, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00		
DWARF JUNE BERRY.....	25	2 50		
RHUBARB Linnaeus.....	25	2 00		
Hedge Plants, Osage.....			\$1 00	\$4 00
ASPARAGUS, Conover's Colossal.....		35	2 50	

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

For descriptions see large descriptive catalogue, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

	EACH.	10.	100.
Alder European, 6 to 8 ft	\$0 50	\$ 4 00	
Birch, <i>Pyramidal, White</i> , 6 to 7 ft.	50	4 00	
Beech, <i>Purple-leaved</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00	
“ <i>Fern-leaved</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	1 50		
Catalpa (<i>Specioso</i>), 6 to 8 ft.	50	3 00	\$20 00
“ 2 years, transplanted, 3 to 4 ft.	25	1 50	
ELM, Chichester, 7 to 8 ft.	1 50		
“ Exeter, 5 to 7 ft.	1 25		
“ Purple, 7 to 8 ft.	1 50		
“ Scotch or Wyeh, 4 to 5 ft.	50		
“ Common. . . . . 10 to 12 ft.	1 00	8 00	
Horse Chestnut, 5 to 7 ft.	1 00	8 00	
Larch, European, 3 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	
Linden, “ 7 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	
Maple, Norway, 8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 00	
“ 5 to 7 ft.	75	6 00	
“ Silver, 10 to 12 ft.	1 00	8 00	
“ 8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
“ 6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
“ Schwedleri (Purple), 4 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	
“ 7 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50	
“ SUGAR, 8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	
“ 10 to 12 ft.	1 50	12 50	
“ Wier's Cut-leaved, 5 to 7 ft.	50	4 50	
“ 8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00	
MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN, 6 to 7 ft.	75	6 00	
“ “ “ 5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	
“ “ (<i>Oak-leaved</i>), 5 to 6 ft.	50	4 50	
POPLAR, CAROLINA, 10 to 12 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
“ 8 to 10 ft.	50	4 50	40 00
“ 6 to 8 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
SYCAMORE 10 to 12 ft.	1 00	8 00	
TULIP TREE or YELLOW POPLAR, 6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	
THORN, Paul's Imperial, Dbl. red flower, fine, ...			
“ “ “ 6 to 7 ft.	1 00		
“ “ “ white “ 6 to 7 ft.	1 00		
“ “ “ Single pink “ 6 to 7 ft.	75		

ELMS' CHICHESTER AND EXETER. These are two new Elms we imported from *Scotland* in spring of 1891. They are very highly prized there and we believe will make valuable additions to our list of ornamental shade trees; are hardy and good growers, fine street trees. We have only a few sample trees in stock.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. Pyramidal in form; when kept cut back makes a fine, round, dense head; leaves large, rich glossy green. The most rapid growing, very hardy shade tree of which we have any knowledge, and where known is being planted more largely for quick effect on streets, etc., than any other tree; when young frequently makes a growth of 7 to 10 feet in a season, trees 4 or 5 years old measuring 20 to 30 feet in height; grows rapidly on any soil, and is the easiest tree to transplant and surest to grow of any we have ever seen, adapting itself to the most unfavorable situations.

SYCAMORE. A native tree well known to almost every one; a rapid grower, perfectly hardy; smooth, whitish bark; large, heavy, bright green leaves. Makes a beautifully rounded symmetrical head, growing to large size; very desirable for large lawns or parks or for the street.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING AMERICAN CRAB. (*Pyrus Angustifolia*.) This most remarkable and beautiful of all ornamental trees originated near Staunton, Ill., and was first introduced and offered for sale in the fall of 1891. It is destined to take its place at the head of the list of ornamental flowering trees as soon as it becomes known. The tree is a sturdy, though not a very rapid grower, hardy and entirely free from disease. It grows to be a medium-sized tree, and when in bloom presents the appearance of being covered with delicate pink roses, scenting the atmosphere for a long distance with a perfume equal to that of any rose. Unlike many other flowering trees, it does not bloom until the foliage is fully developed, which adds greatly to its beauty. It begins to bloom while very young—often when only two years old from root grafts. A small tree when in bloom might be compared with a tree rose better than anything else, the blossoms having often being mistaken for roses when in a bouquet. The fragrance is similar to that of the native or wild crab.

Much more might be said of this beautiful flowering tree, but we deem it unnecessary, and will point out only the special merits claimed for it, namely: First, PERFECT HARDINESS; second, GREAT BEAUTY OF BLOOM AND LEAF; third, DELICIOUS FRAGRANCE—being the only sweet scented Double Flowering Crab in existence; fourth, GREAT ADAPTABILITY TO VARIOUS SOILS.

Last June (1891) we received from the introducers a small twig of flowers of this beautiful tree. The twig was about four inches long and contained about six of the most beautiful flowers from one and one-half to two and one-half inches in diameter, perfectly double, of a most beautiful delicate tint, and perfumed with the most delightful fragrance, which at once filled the office, attracting the attention of everyone. It resembles very much the beautiful *La France* rose in its delicate tint and fragrance.

We think this will prove the most desirable hardy flowering tree yet introduced.

Price, 2 year trees, 4 to 5 feet, \$2 each; one-year grafts (small), \$1 each.

WEeping TREES.

	EACH.	10.
<i>Ash, European, Mountain</i>	\$1 50	\$12 50
<i>Beech, Weeping, 4 ft.</i>	2 00	
<i>Birch, Cut leaved, 6 to 7 ft.</i>	1 50	10 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	8 00
<i>Elm, Camperdown, 6 to 7 ft.</i>	2 00	15 00
<i>Willow, Kilmarnock</i>	1 00	7 50
New American.....	1 00	8 00
<i>Mulberry, Tea's (new), 6 to 7 ft.</i>	2 00	15 00

EVERGREENS.

(All transplanted two, three or more times.)

	EACH.	10.	100.
ARBOR VITÆ, <i>American, 5 to 6 ft.</i>	\$1 00	\$7 50	
" " " 3 to 4 ft.....	75	5 00	\$35 00
" " " 2 to 3 ft.....	50	3 50	25 00
" " " 1½ to 2 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
" " " 1 to 1½ ft.....	20	1 50	10 00
" " " 8 to 12 inch. (Hedging).....	20	1 25	8 00
" " <i>Pyramidalis, 2 to 3 ft.</i>	1 00	7 50	
" " <i>Compacta, 10 to 15 inches</i>	35	3 00	
" " <i>Hovey's Golden, 12 to 18 inches</i>	50	4 00	
" " <i>Tom Thumb, 10 to 12 "</i>	50	4 00	
" " <i>Siberian, 1½ to 2 ft.</i>	50	4 00	
" " <i>Ericoides, 1 to 1½ ft.</i>	50		
FIR BALSAM, 4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	7 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	75	5 00	
JUNIPER, <i>Irish, 2 to 3 ft.</i>	75	6 00	
1½ to 2 ft.....	50	3 00	
4 to 6 ft., (extra fine specimen trees 2 for \$5).....	3 00		

	EACH.	10.	100.
PINES, <i>Austrian, Scottish and White</i> , 4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
“ <i>Mugho or Dwarf Pine</i> , 8 to 12 inches..	50	4 00	
<i>Retinospora Plumosa</i> , 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00		
“ 1 to 2 ft.....	50		
SPRUCE, <i>American, White</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00	
“ <i>Norway</i> , 3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
“ 2 to 3 ft.....	50	3 50	30 00
“ 1½ to 2 ft.....	35	2 50	17 00
“ 1 to 1½ ft.....	25	2 00	10 00
“ 8 to 12 inches (Hedging).....	15	1 25	8 00
“ <i>Douglasi or Blue Spruce</i> , fine, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00		
“ <i>Hemlock</i> , 2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00	
SAVIN OR TRAILING JUNIPER, 1 foot.....	35		

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

	EACH.	10.	100.
<i>Altheas</i> , in variety, double, mixed colors and variegated-leaved	\$0 50	\$4 00	
<i>Berberis</i> , purple-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	\$25 00
“ 1 to 2 ft.....	25	2 00	20 00
<i>Calycanthus</i>	50	4 00	
<i>Clethra Alnifolia</i> , 1½ to 2 ft	35	3 00	
<i>Deutzia Crenata</i> , 2 ft.	35	3 00	
EXOCHORDIA GRANDIFLORA	50	4 00	30 00
<i>Fringe</i> , Purple, 2 to 3 ft	50	4 00	
“ White, 4 to 5 ft	75	6 00	
“ 2 to 4 ft	50	4 00	
HYDRANGEA, <i>P. G.</i> , 18 to 24 inches	35	3 00	25 00
“ 2 to 3 ft	50	4 00	30 00
<i>Honeysuckle</i> , <i>Tartarian</i> , white and pink	35	3 00	
<i>Lilac</i> , <i>Common Purple and White</i>	35	3 00	
“ <i>Persian Purple and White</i>	50	4 00	
“ <i>Josikea</i> , Purple	50	4 00	
“ “ <i>Alba</i> (White)	50	4 00	
“ <i>Violacea</i> , Violet Color	50	4 00	
PLUMB, <i>Prunus Pissardii</i> , 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	
<i>Quince</i> , <i>Japan</i>	35	3 00	25 00
<i>Syringa</i> or <i>Philadelphus</i> , fragrant, fine.....	35	3 00	
<i>Spiraea</i> , <i>Van Houtii</i> , <i>Thunbergii</i> (White), <i>Douglasi</i>	50	4 00	
“ <i>Billardi</i> , <i>Callosa</i> (Pink), <i>Aurea</i> , etc.....	35	3 00	
<i>Weigelia</i> , <i>Rosea</i>	35	3 00	
“ <i>Floribunda and Variegata</i>	50	4 00	
<i>Viburnum Sterilis</i> (Snowball).....	50	4 00	
“ <i>Plicatua</i> (Japan Snowball).....	75	6 00	
<i>Rhododendrons</i> , <i>Evergreen Shrubs</i>	1 50		

HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA. A very striking and elegant hardy flowering shrub, suitable for lawns, introduced from Japan. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink, and are borne in immense pyramidal trusses more than a foot long and nearly as much in diameter. It blooms in midsummer and remains in bloom two or three months; creates great sensation wherever seen. The plant is of bushy and compact growth, attains a height of 4 to 6 feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country; needs no protection of any kind. The bush should be cut back every spring, at least one-half of last season's growth, dug around and well manured. The flowers are borne on the new or young wood, and are largest and finest when the plant is making a strong, vigorous growth. This is the grandest of plants for matting in beds, and must be seen to be appreciated.

One of the most beautiful sights we have ever seen was a plantation of young *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*. There were about a dozen rows, each perhaps 30 rods in length and every bush was loaded with its beautiful blossoms—great masses of white, slowly turning to a copperish pink and bending down under their weight. One can hardly imagine the attractiveness of this great mass of flowers, nor how intensely it appealed to the taste

of a lover of flowers, fresh from the city streets. It was so beautiful that we have had it reproduced from a photograph.—*Rural New Yorker*.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

	EACH.	10.
<i>Akebia Quinata</i>	\$0 50	\$4 00
<i>Ampelopsis, quinquefolia</i> (5 leaved ivy), fine	35	3 00
<i>Veitchii</i> , very fine.....	50	4 00
<i>Aristolochia</i> (Dutchman's Pipe).....	50	3 50
Clematis <i>Jackmanii</i> , <i>Gipsy Queen</i> , <i>Gem</i> , <i>Lady Caroline</i> <i>Nevil</i> , <i>Lanuginosa Candida</i> , <i>Lanuginosa Nivea</i> , and other large flowering sorts, <i>extra strong</i> , 3-year... 1 00		8 00
good 2-year.....	75	6 00
<i>Coccinea</i>	75	6 00
<i>Verginica</i> and <i>Viticella</i>	50	4 00
<i>Wisteria</i> , <i>Double Purple</i>	75	6 00
<i>White</i>	75	6 00
<i>Honeysuckles</i> , <i>Belgic</i> , <i>Chinese Twining</i> , <i>Scarlet Trumpet</i> , <i>Halliana</i>	35	2 50
<i>Moon Flower</i> , day blooming (rapid grower).....	50	3 50

HARDY GRASSES. (Large clumps.)

These are among the most attractive plants for lawn decoration, being hardy, beautiful, graceful growers, handsome foliage, green and variegated, and producing elegant, downy and plume-like blooms that dry perfectly, making elegant winter decorations, retaining their beauty for years. Must be seen to be appreciated, and no yard should be without them.

<i>Eulalia Japonica Variegata</i>	\$0 50	\$4 00
" <i>Zebrina</i>	50	4 00
" <i>Gracilis Univittata</i>	50	4 00
<i>Erianthus Ravenne</i> , resembles the Pampas grasses in growth and plume, hardy.....	50	4 00

ROSES.

(Strong 2-year out-door grown plants.)

* <i>Climbing</i>	50	4 00
† <i>Hybrid Perpetual</i> and ‡ <i>Tea Roses</i>	50	4 00
— <i>Moss</i>	50	4 00
<i>Tree Roses</i> , 4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	

* <i>Baltimore Bell</i> ,	† <i>Perle des Jardins</i> ,	† <i>Coquette des Blanches</i> ,
* <i>Seven Sisters</i> ,	† <i>Sefrano</i> ,	† <i>Gen. Washington</i> ,
* <i>Queen of Prairie</i> ,	† <i>The Bride</i> ,	† <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> ,
— <i>Countess of Murimais</i> ,	† <i>Alfred Colomb</i> ,	† <i>Louis Van Houtte</i> ,
— <i>Luxemburg</i> ,	† <i>Anna de Diesbach</i> ,	† <i>La France</i> ,
— <i>Perpetual White</i> ,	† <i>Coquette des Alps</i> ,	† <i>Puritan</i> .
— <i>Henry Martin</i> ,		

Descriptions in large descriptive catalogue, 10 cents.

BULBS, TUBERS, ETC.

<i>Paeonias</i> , assorted red, white, pink	\$0 35	\$3 00
<i>Yucca Filamentosa</i> (or Adam's Needle).....	35	3 00
<i>Dahlias</i> , choice assortment of named sorts.....	25	2 00
<i>Gladiolus</i> , fine named sorts.....	25	2 00
<i>Tritoma Uraria</i>	35	2 50
<i>Lilium Auratum</i> , the finest of lilies.....	50	4 00
<i>Lilium Tigrinum</i> (Double Tiger Lily).....	35	2 50
<i>Lily of the Valley</i>	25	2 00
<i>Fris</i> , White and Blue, <i>extra fine</i> , new	35	

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING.

THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

A dry, mellow, fertile soil with good clay subsoil, is best for trees and plants. If the soil is not naturally well drained, it should be tilled at once. The ground should be broken a uniform depth before planting and should be sufficiently fertile to produce a good crop of grain, if not, it should have a surface dressing of manure.

PREPARATION OF TREES AND PLANTS.

Although we use great care in digging and packing, there is some unavoidable loss of roots. Where the roots have been cut or broken in digging, they should be cut with a sharp knife from the under side with a slanting cut. These smooth cuts at once throw out a callosity or granulation from which numerous small roots start. As a part of the roots are lost in taking up a tree and nature's proper balance between top and root interfered with, this balance must be restored by cutting back the top; this should be done about the time the sap starts to flow in the spring. Cut back all the side branches to the third bud from body, and cut off the main stem or central limb half of the past year's growth.

In transplanting peach trees, all the branches should be cut off close to the body, leaving only a straight stem, which should be cut back to three feet high. The dormant buds on this stem throw out strong, vigorous branches, forming a fine symmetrical head. If a tree has any vitality, it will rarely fail to grow if treated in this way. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned but little and that with the purpose of preserving their individual forms. Great care should always be used in handling and planting ornamental trees. The roots of these should never be allowed to become dry. This applies with especial force to evergreens; *the roots of these must not be exposed to the air or become dry*; if so, failure to grow is almost certain. If you are not ready to plant stock when received, cut the bunches open and trench them in a loose soil, seeing that the fine earth gets in well among the roots, then press the soil firmly to the roots. Trees may be kept in good condition for days or weeks in this way.

PLANTING.

After the soil is broken to good uniform depth, dig the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping and deep enough that the tree will stand fully as deep as it grew in the nursery. The fine surface soil should be placed in the bottom of the hole, the tree placed on this and the roots spread in their natural position and covered with fine surface soil, working it in among the roots thoroughly. After the roots are well covered and before the hole is filled, press the earth *firmly* to the roots with the foot, this is of the *greatest importance* in planting, as it closes up the air spaces, brings the soil in close contact with the roots, supplies immediate moisture to the tree and prevents drying out. More trees fail to grow from not having the earth firmly packed about the roots than from any other cause. After the mellow earth is well firmed about the roots, fill in with loose soil above the general surface, so that when the ground settles it will be a little fuller about the tree than the surrounding surface. Always take a register of the varieties you plant and remove the labels when the trees are planted; if left on, the wires will cut into the tree and often destroy it. Dwarf trees should be planted 6 or 8 inches below where they are budded, thus making a more permanent, longer lived and better tree. When large trees are transplanted, they should be tied with wisps of straw or some soft material between two stakes to prevent being blown out of position.

Never place manure in contact with the roots of trees. All manuring should be done on the surface, letting it filter through the soil to the roots.

MULCHING.

When trees are just transplanted, it is *absolutely necessary* that they should have *thorough* cultivation or good mulching. If mulched, coarse stable manure, partially rotted straw or leaves may be spread about the tree for a diameter of 2 to 4 or more feet, owing to size of tree or plant, and to a depth of 4 to 6 in., seeing that the mulch does not come in contact with the body by 4 to 6 in. In this way the moisture and an equal temperature is preserved about the roots of the tree, insuring a good growth. Mulching is a *necessity*, when planting among older trees or in sod.

AFTER CARE AND CULTURE.

If an orchard is planted, the trees should be cultivated in corn or some hoed crops for a period of four or five years, when it may be sown to clover. The clover should be plowed under every two or three years. When the trees come into bearing, they should have a good surface dressing of manure every two or three years. Trees that are planted where they can not be cultivated with the plow, should be well mulched, the mulch being spaded in annually, about the time the buds begin to swell in the spring. The main object being to prevent forks, limbs from crossing each other, and to keep the top from becoming too dense. All trimming should be done with the knife, and no more than essential to the best development of the tree. It is best to protect the bodies of all young trees by tying corn stalks, straw, paper or other suitable materials about them. This answers the purpose of protection against the intense heat of summer, against the borers, rabbits and mice.

FALL PLANTING.

When trees are planted in the Fall, the earth should be banked up about them 10 or 12 in. This protects from mice, prevents heaving out or damage to the roots by severe freezing. In planting shrubs, roses and other half tender plants, they should be nearly or quite covered with earth or litter and this removed in early spring before they start.

INJURED TREES.

✂ If trees are received in a frozen condition, place them without unpacking in cellar or bury in the ground until thawed out. If received in a dry or shriveled condition, place under water a few hours or bury in the ground until the wood becomes moist and plump.

TO OUR AGENTS AND PATRONS.

The questions often are asked: How long has this nursery been established? How large is it? Does its stock embrace all of the leading varieties both old and new? How are the trees and plants grown? Can't I get better trees from some other place? Etc., etc.

In answer to these questions we wish to say: The business was established here in the spring of 1875, having been carried on at Canton, Indiana, for thirty years previous to that time. The present proprietors, having grown up in the business under the instructions of the founder, O. ALBERTSON, took charge of it at his death in 1879, and having met with a most liberal patronage, have increased the size of their plants, till we now own 135 acres of land and have rented over 100 acres more, making a total of over 250 acres under our control, near 200 acres of which is closely planted in trees and plants. Our plantings in the springs of 1891, 1892 and 1893, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc., amounted to 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 trees and plants each season, making nearly 200 acres of young trees and plants for market.

Our stock embraces not only large quantities of all of the old *leading* standard varieties, but also of the desirable hardy new fruits and ornaments, making the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the State, and one of the best in the country.

Our trees and plants are grown by the most approved methods known to the profession, on the very best and healthiest stocks, by budding, and whole root grafting; our apple are grown both by grafting and budding on whole roots, using only good, healthy wood in propagating. Our soil is selected especially for growing good, healthy, well ripened stock, that is always found to be the best for transplanting, and stands the winters equal to that grown any place. While we do not claim to sell the *cheapest* goods on earth, we do say that we send out as *good stock as can be had any place*, and as *cheap as strictly first-class stock* can be afforded, and that no one can afford to buy inferior stock because it is cheap.

Few have any idea of the great expense connected with the growing of strictly *first-class* trees and plants and their *proper handling*. The large force of skilled workmen, the expensive tools, the number of teams, the amount of packing material, lumber (*over 50,000 feet each year* for boxes alone), postage, etc., etc., required to carry on the business. Freights this year amounting to over thirty car loads.

Good stock can only be grown on good ground and with the *most thorough* cultivation and best care, and then must be *properly handled*, as good stock *carelessly handled* is worthless.

Both of the proprietors live on the nursery grounds and give the business their *careful personal attention*.

We have erected two of as good cellars for storing trees and plants in as are to be found in the United States, and are prepared to fill orders at any time for our southern and western customers.

For reference as to our responsibility and promptness in carrying out our contracts, we ask you to consult *Bradstreet's* or *R. G. Dun & Co.'s* Commercial agencies, or the *Indiana National Bank* of Indianapolis.

Thanking you for the very liberal patronage of the past, we earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, and pledge you our best efforts to give you the very best goods, delivered in the best possible condition, that can not help but please you in every respect, and extend to *all* who *possibly* can come, an *invitation to visit our grounds and see for yourselves*.

Yours truly,

ALBERTSON & HOBBS.

It is not the *first cost* of a tree to consider so much as the fact that you are getting a *good tree in good condition and true to name*, and not one that after *planting and years of attention* will prove not what it was said to be or *entirely worthless*.

See that our agent carries a certificate of agency signed by us, and that your order is made out on order blank headed by our card.

REMEMBER WE PAY THE FREIGHTS.