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Indexed

EVERGREEN TREES

Catalogue No. 1—Descriptive.

1894

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY

EDWARD HOYT, - Proprietor.

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS.

FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.

SCOTCH GROVE, Jones County, IOWA.

S. S. FARWELL, Prest. H. D. SHERMAN, Vice-Prest. H. M. CARPENTER, Cashier.

Capital \$100,000, **The Monticello Bank.** Surplus \$40,000.

MONTICELLO, IOWA, Jan. 1st, 1893.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—We take pleasure in recommending Edward Hoyt to all who may contemplate dealing with him. We regard him as a strictly reliable business man, abundantly able financially, to discharge any agreement he is likely to contract. In an acquaintance of many years we have always found him commanding the confidence of those with whom he came in contact.

THE MONTICELLO BANK, H. M. Carpenter, Cashier.

G. W. & G. L. LOVELL, BANKERS.

MONTICELLO, IOWA, Jan. 1, 1893.

We are pleased to state that Edward Hoyt who is extensively engaged in the nursery business is well and favorably known by us and as a nurseryman he maintains the confidence and patronage of the most enterprising with whom he is acquainted.

G. W. & G. L. LOVELL, BANKERS.

In addition to the above, in reference to our financial standing or credit, we respectfully refer you to the Commercial Reports of Bradstreet or R. G. Dunn & Co., a copy of which will be found in most leading banks.

As to our manner of dealing and the satisfaction we are able to give, we will be pleased to refer you to any one who has dealt with us.

When writing to any of our customers please remember to always enclose a stamped envelope addressed to yourself and we trust that any *reasonable* questions will be promptly answered.

The following is a sample (in substance) of the letters continually coming to us during the shipping season from intelligent enterprising people who purchase nursery stock in a safe business like manner the same as any other goods.

OLAF, Iowa, May 6, 1892.

MR. EDWARD HOYT, Scotch Grove, Dear Sir:—The trees received in splendid condition. I am perfectly satisfied, but the fellows who bought of agents are blue and with good cause when they compare the trees which you sent with what they received. If you do business in this way I think I can furnish you with several orders from this locality for next season. I am sure I shall take pleasure in recommending your nursery.

Yours truly,

EMIL SIGSTAD.

Grand Meadow Herd of Poland Chinas }
WASHTA Iowa, May 5, 1892 }

EDWARD HOYT, Esq., Dear Sir:—My spruce evergreens came all right. I have much faith in them growing as they are such fine plants.

Resp.

F. L. COOPER.

J. M. ERION, Breeder of Poland China Hogs }
Strong Bone, Extra Length and Individual Merit a Specialty. }

Mt. VERNON, Iowa, May 11, 1892. }

EDWARD HOYT, Scotch Grove, Iowa, Dear Sir—The trees proved to be in good condition when unpacked. * * * Enclosed find draft for \$7.50

Yours Resp.,

J. M. ERION.

1871.

NO, 1.

1893.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

**IOWA ❖ NURSERY ❖ CROWN**

EVERGREENS.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS

Flowering and Ornamental Shrubery.

~~~~~  
Scotch Grove Nursery,

EDWARD HOYT, Proprietor,

SCOTCH GROVE, JONES COUNTY,

I O W A .

~~~~~
MONTICELLO, IOWA,
Jones County Times Print,
1893.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have been engaged in the nursery business at Scotch Grove for the last 22 years, and have made it a specialty for the last 8 years.

We have given our attention to the business with a view particularly of learning what varieties of the different classes of trees and plants were the most valuable for given uses and the best and cheapest means of propagating the same.

As we are admirably situated and our soil has proven right for propagating and cultivating nursery stock, we have met with success, particularly with Evergreens, far beyond our first expectations. Some years ago when our stock was yet small our sales were confined to those who came to our nursery or who ordered of us on the strength of a recommendation our stock received from some of our customers with whom they were acquainted.

As our trade kept pace fully with our capacity we did all business in person or direct with customers and did not employ solicitors.

By this means we were able to protect the reputation of our stock by personal supervision.

As we became more familiar with the business features, our capacity of course increased and yet without a line of advertising, we were patronized so liberally that it indicated plainly that our stock was "in the lead."

Our trees grew so surely and we could tend them so cheaply that we could easily compete with others ON PRICE and all we had to do was to maintain the reputation we already had, by square dealing and let the public know what we had to sell, in order to get all the business we could handle.

We are now engaged extensively in growing nursery stock and as our sales have invariably been made DIRECT to customers or planters, and have proven so satisfactory to them, we have reason to believe that our plan of dealing is correct and the safest for all.

Our suggestions and descriptions found on the following pages of this catalogue will be found valuable to all who are situated in a climate similar to our own, as they are based strictly on our experience and facts.

We have prepared this catalogue to extend our business acquaintance and trust the same will be a source of mutual benefit.

In regard to the letters which will be found in this catalogue we wish to say that we are well aware of the skepticism existing, in regard to testimonials. They are EVERY ONE OF THEM genuine letters and were written for no other reason known to us than that the author wished to express his satisfaction with our stock that he had bought. We have lately written to each of these parties and have received permission to publish the letters that we had formerly received.

Please look them over carefully and as we have chosen them from a great many similar letters, we have, because of the writers being widely known, you can perhaps find some from your locality.

If you write to any of these parties for information pertaining to ourselves or our stock, we trust any reasonable questions will be correctly and cheerfully answered.

Such inquiries should invariably be accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed to yourself.

FOR SHIPPING FACILITIES SEE PAGE 10.

❖❖❖ TERMS OF SALE. ❖❖❖

The PRICES herein quoted are for the number named at least, and will not apply when two or more sorts or sizes priced separately are chosen to make the required number.

We *guarantee* all stock to be in good shape and condition when it is delivered to forwarders. While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

In furnishing assortments of fruit trees and plants, at the prices in this list, we will give the purchaser his choice as far as practicable, but in case varieties mentioned are all sold we reserve the right to substitute varieties equally desirable or refund the amount paid for such trees as we cannot furnish according to wish of patron.

After delivering the goods to forwarders our responsibility ceases except on orders according to special given below. Any mistakes of ours will be promptly corrected if notified immediately on receipt of goods.

We measure our trees from the collar above the roots to the top of the tree.

Give full directions as to route and manner in which goods are to be forwarded: whether by Express or Freight. Write your name, post office, county and state carefully.

When goods are ordered to be shipped by Express C. O. D., one-half the cash must be sent with the order and return charges added to the balance when sent. Remittances may be made by draft, registered letter, express money order or post office order on Monticello Iowa, but sent to us at Scotch Grove, Jones County Iowa. No order filled for less than \$1.

Make all remittances payable to EDWARD HOYT.

SPECIAL—*To Encourage Large Orders.*

When a bill amounts to \$15 at prices quoted in this catalogue (No. 1.) and shipped as one order (yet several may club together to make the amount \$15.) We will pack and pay all transportation charges to any freight office in Iowa, and in case of failure to grow, of said bill or any part thereof we will the next planting season pack and deliver trees or plants of the same kind to the number and original value of those that die, on board of cars here, at one-half the original price paid for said trees or plants that may die from any cause (except accidents through carelessness of purchasers) before they have reached a fruiting age if they be fruit trees or plants, or before three years from time of original purchase if they be Evergreens or Shrubbery.

Note—Some ask "how can you make this offer?"

Ans.—We take our stock up fresh and we know how to pack it. It is not subject to any unnecessary exposure when we sell it **DIRECT** to the planter.

Our patrons are invariably those who have recognized the merits of our stock or patronize us because of our proven reliability, and as these things are noticed only by an enterprising class, our stock usually receives proper attention when received.

Whenever our stock has been cared for properly it HAS grown so surely that we do not expect to have to replace much or any of it.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Cash, or, if customers wish they may deposit the value of the order (exchange and postage added,) with their nearest banker and have him send us a notice to the effect that the money has been deposited by them subject to our order when the trees are received.

Customers will please remember that they may be strangers to us and that they must invariably give satisfactory security before goods can be shipped.

As it is sometimes impossible for us to determine the cost of freight until it reaches its destination, customers will please pay it and we will accept their receipt for the same in payment on the order that amounts to \$15, as mentioned in special above. If customers send the value of their order in cash (\$15) previous to shipment, we will refund the amount of freight they have to pay according to the freight receipt which they will send us.

We make no charge for packing, which is done with moss and mostly in boxes made strong and yet as light as possible, which secures the safe arrival of goods to any part of the U. S.

WINDBREAKS.

This is a question which concerns every land holder, where the severity of a long winter season is greatly increased by high winds, such as are so prevalent over the Northwestern states.

The effect of a temperature 30° below zero, when accompanied by a furious, snowy wind storm, as compared with the same temperature during a calm, is well known to us all, especially if our occupation keeps us exposed to it for a few hours.

When animals are exposed at any time to a driving wind, they not only sustain a severe drain on their vitality, but the consumption of an extra amount of food will be necessary from which to rebuild the tissues of the body that have been absorbed to supply the great waste of animal heat caused by exposure, which will retard the advancement in their weight and value in a marked degree.

□ Domestic animals that are well protected will grow fat and valuable in the midst of well filled mows and cribs, while their less fortunate kin arch their bristling backs and quake with fear that the heavy rations they daily require to fan the spark of life, will exhaust the garnered supply before the grass points will prompt the planing of the pasture.

As we have been engaged in farming and cattle feeding in connection with the nursery business, we have realized quite fully the profits and comforts emanating from the complete windbreak by which our yards and buildings are surrounded.

▢ In this age of keen competition and diversified business pursuits which puts a value on nearly everything we may quite truly say that anything saved is money made. If the present cash value of beef, pork, horse flesh and many other country products that are allowed to literally blow away, were applied to mortgages and bank accounts, it would not be long until the country resident would be subjected to long and critical interviews by the Assessor.

Where the wind has a free sweep, the expense of necessary buildings and maintaining the same is greater, the amount of fuel must be increased, the value of bodily comfort sacrificed to some extent and many other losses and expenses that can be attributed directly to neglecting to provide some cheap and effectual means of modifying inclement atmospheric changes.

A Windbreak or Screen can be most conveniently made by planting Evergreen trees of the varieties which grow the most freely in the locality where protection from storms is desired, thereby adding beauty and value to a place.

The Norway Spruce and White Pine have proven the most valuable sorts for this purpose that we have planted and they are considered the best throughout the larger part of Iowa

The arrangement must of course depend on the location of buildings, roads, etc. but it should be borne in mind that it is the best improvement that can be made for what it will cost, and this being the case, plenty of land can be well afforded which will render it more effectual than when crowded.

Each row should be planted independently with the trees, four to six feet apart in the row—if Norway Spruce is used—and eight to twelve feet apart if White Pine or any of the rougher open sorts are planted. The trees in a row planted in this way will soon come together and form a thick continuous surface of green on both sides of the row nearly as high as the trees.

The rows should be so far apart that the limbs of one row will not reach the limbs of the other, which will necessitate their being about twenty-five feet apart for permanent growth.

A common mistake is made by planting Evergreens too close to buildings and also of planting the rows too close together.

It is the foliage that makes a tree effectual for a Windbreak and it will fall from every part of a tree that is not exposed to the free air or sunlight. Three or four rows arranged as suggested above, will in due time be as effectual as a greater amount of trees planted any other way and will have an influence sooner, as each row will make a close screen as soon as the trees grow together in the row, and the more rows there are the more complete will be the shelter belt so formed. We find that by the time Mr. Blizzard comes howling and puffing through three or four such hedges, he has no spunk left that can be noticed.

What size trees to buy will of course depend on the time a man is willing to wait, as compared with the amount of money he cares to invest.

It will, without regard to size, always pay to buy trees that have been two or three times transplanted, which causes a thick growth of fine roots that will supply the tree with abundant nourishment directly after it is set out.

The Norway Spruce is one of the most rapid growing Evergreens and is more dense and compact than any of this class. The little trees [12 to 18 inches] of this variety that we planted on our farm for Windbreaks fifteen years ago, were effectual in a small degree when they were about ten feet high and have grown with such rapidity that they now average *over thirty-five feet high* and are in a word "Blizzard proof."

Where drouth and drying winds are excessive, some of the Pines are more enduring than Spruce, and might be used instead in a few localities that are so affected.

The White Pine is the handsomest and most rapid in growth of all the Pines. It grows a more spreading top than the Spruce and when the outside row is planted to White Pine the effect will be pleasing to the eye and the rows will collectively present a higher resisting surface than when they are all planted to Spruce which does not close together so near the top, yet the latter is much the best single kind to plant, as they remain thick and dense close to the ground.

A few suggestions on buying and planting may, if heeded, be valuable to some who are unacquainted with trees and their necessary cost.

It is more convenient and much cheaper to order direct from a reliable Nursery that is firmly established and "in the business to stay," than it is to hire some traveling stranger to do the ordering for you. If a man is permanently located and doing a successful business on the strength of his reputation, he **MUST** be honorable and courteous with his customers in order to maintain their patronage which to him is essential.

The importance of patronising such a man is perhaps greater in buying *nursery stock* than anything else, as you have to depend so much on the honor of the man with whom you deal, that unless he is in a position whereby *you can have free recourse at any time*, you will be running more or less risk of sustaining a loss.

For extensive planting, it is best to buy heavy rooted trees that have been from one to three times transplanted [we do not mean root-pruned, but we mean trees

that have been taken up and planted out again the number of times indicated) that are one to two feet high that can be bought for three to six dollars per hundred which make a convenient, practical size to handle.

When you get the trees in the Spring, unpack and "heel them in" at once in good shape in moist mellow soil so as to exclude the air from the roots where they may await your convenience for planting.

When the land is right, pulverize it thoroughly as for corn or potatoes and with a strong team and plow make a deep furrow where each row of trees is wanted. Make a "puddle" of fine soil and water about as thick as cream, then get an armful of trees and plunge the roots into this puddle which will coat the roots thoroughly with thin mud that will exclude the air and keep them moist while planting.

A few trees may be first dropped handily by the furrow the desired distance apart and by the help of an attendant with a spade the furrow may be deepened a little if *necessary* at the point where the tree is to set so that when the surface is leveled the roots will be in the ground a trifle deeper than they were in the nursery. See that the roots are well extended in their natural position and as the *mellow* soil is shoveled in upon them give the tree a perpendicular shake or two to work the soil among the roots thoroughly.

Fill the furrow about the tree so as to cover all the roots and tread the earth firmly upon them with your feet, then scatter a little loose soil over your tracks to prevent "baking" and the work is well and quickly done.

After the furrows have been plowed I have with the help of a handy, capable man, planted two thousand eighteen inch trees for a *common* day's work in soil that had been *properly prepared*, and 99 per cent grew nicely.

The space between the rows may be used for gardening or any other purpose that will insure thorough cultivation. The rows may be planted close together at first to save land and transplanted when they become larger, which can safely be done when they are six to eight feet high, and even larger. were it not for the expense of labor which would make it impracticable.

The rows should however, be left for permanent growth the distance apart above mentioned.

Some things to avoid are, buying poor trees, letting the roots dry, planting in unbroken sod or in the shade of large deciduous trees, or allowing the ground to grow up to weeds or harden, allowing dogs, pigs or large stock to run about them.

By giving an extensive, well arranged Windbreak, the same conditions required to raise *extra* corn on the same land it would after getting well started, make a growth of from two to three feet each year and add to the selling value of a good quarter section of land, *more* than "one dollar an acre" and the privilege to cut it down could not be bought from the owner.

See our SPECIAL offer in "Terms of Sale" on 3d page. Order Early, as we fill and ship in rotation, as orders are received.

THE SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY does not employ Agents. See prices on last pages of this Catalogue.

Evergreens are particularly valuable for the purpose of ornamentation, since they are always objects of beauty. They

are coming into requisition more and more and indeed they should, for by their means the value of a place is greatly enhanced and a fine picturesque effect produced at a very moderate expense. Our stock is very fine and complete as will be seen by the following description of leading varieties :

WHITE PINE, (*Pinus Strobus*.)

One of the best Evergreens. The foliage is a warm light green, often with a bluish tinge. The leaves, in fives, three or four inches long, soft and delicately fragrant. It does not grow so rapid the first few years as some, but after being planted eight or ten years it is the most rapid grower of all our Evergreens. It accommodates itself to a great variety of soils; it is one of the best for shelter, the best large growing Evergreen to plant near buildings or along streets to be trimmed up for shade. But few, if any other trees, unite so many elements of beauty and utility as our Native White Pine. See Fig. 2 on following page.

RED PINE. (*Pinus Resinosa*.)

A rapid growing tree with dark rich green foliage in twos. It is superior to the Scotch or Austrian Pines for ornamental planting. Nine-tenths of wild trees perish in transplanting. When grown in nursery it transplants as successfully as other pines. When it has more room and *freedom* from shade, it is one of the best Ornamental Pines. It does best in a dryer and more sandy soil than suits the Austrian Pine. The rate of growing is about the same as the Norway Spruce.

AUSTRIAN PINE. (*Pinus Austriaca*.)

A thrifty tree with heavy long foliage in twos, very rigid and sharply pointed, of a deep green. The buds are long and white, a large tree, and must have room and freedom from shade. Does well in a moist loam; good for large places.

SCOTCH PINE. (*Pinus Sylvestris*.)

Is one of the most rapid growers while young; one of the best for shelter planting in the West. It will make the best wind-break in the least time—6 to 8 years—of any.

(*Var. Rigensis*.) Pine of Riga, is the variety of the Scotch Pine that is now mostly planted in European forests.

[Fig. 1.—Norway Spruce.]

of rapid growth, trunk uniformly straight and upright. Its lower branches are persistent, foliage dense and it readily adapts itself to a variety of soils and climates. It bears the shears with impunity and is one of the best Evergreen Hedge plants. [See Fig. 1.]

WHITE SPRUCE. (*Picea Alba*.)

By some called Silver Spruce of the North. It is more compact and not quite so rapid growth as the Norway Spruce. It is a better tree for small lawns and cemetery planting.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. (*Picea Alba*.)

The Western Mountain form of *Picea Alba*.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. (*Albies Canadensis*.)

A tree of graceful drooping growth and dark green foliage. It needs a moist, loamy soil in a cool location with partial shade and protection. It makes a highly ornamental hedge.

PONDEROSA PINE. (*Pinus Ponderosa*.)

A tree well adapted to dry, windy and exposed situations. One of the largest and most common pines in the Rocky Mountain regions and westward to the Pacific. It is a native of western Nebraska and we think it should be tried on the Western Prairies, especially on light, dry or stony soils.

DWARF PINE. (*Pinus Mugho*.)

A dwarf tree with numerous ascending, widely spreading branches, with dark green leaves. Makes a compact round bush, very hardy. A lawn curiosity of slow growth.

NORWAY SPRUCE. (*Picea Excelsa*.)

One of the most popular Evergreens for planting, either as single trees or in masses for effect or shelter. It is the most rapid grower of the Spruces; it is one of the best for shelter and forest planting; it is hardy,

[Fig. 2.—White Pine.]

BLACK SPRUCE. (*Picea Nigra.*)

This is the common timber spruce of Canada and Maine. In growth it resembles the White Spruce, but of darker color and is a tree of rather slow growth, valuable for Christmas trees.

COLORADO SPRUCE. (*Picea Pungens.*)

One of **THE MOST BEAUTIFUL**, conical and dignified growth; foliage, sage green.

SILVER SPRUCE. (*Picea Pungens.*)

Selected Blue. [See Fig. 3.]

BALSAM FIR (*Abies Balsamea.*)

A handsome, compact, erect pointed tree with short soft leaves, which are dark green above, silvery beneath; good grower and very hardy. [See Fig. 4.]

SIBERIAN SILVER FIR. (*Abies Pichta*)

From the Mountains of Siberia. A medium size tree of compact, conical growth resembling the Balsam Fir, but with longer darker foliage. Said to be hardy.

CONCOLOR FIR. (*Abies Concolor.*)

A common tree from northern New Mexico, north an dwestward. Foliage lighter green and larger than the Balsam Fir, and it is known in the mountains of Colorado as the White Fir.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. (*Thuja Occidentalis.*)

One of the finest Evergreens for ornamental screens and hedges. It grows rapidly, and soon forms a most beautiful hedge. It bears trimming to any extent desired and plants that have been rendered compact by clipping, retain the fresh green of their leaves in winter better than those with more open foliage. For an ornamental hedge the plants may be set twelve to sixteen inches apart. For a screen to grow tall, plant about two feet apart.

PYRAMID ARBOR VITÆ. (*Var. Pyramidalis.*)

An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, like the Irish Juniper: resembles a pillar of deep green foliage; color well retained in winter. Perfectly hardy and very desirable for lawns and cemeteries. [See Fig. 5.]

GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. (*Douglas Golden.*)

A very desirable Golden variety, especially for the Northern States. Hardy, free grower, with golden foliage in the fall winter and spring.

GLOBE ARBOR VITÆ. (*Var. Globosa.*)

A dense round, slow growing variety, hardy and very desirable.

[Fig. 3.—Silver Spruce.]

[Fig. 5.
Pyrd Arbor Vitæ.]

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ. (*Var. Sibirica.*)

A slow growing, regular conical form, very dense, heavy foliage of velvety dark green color. Exceedingly hardy and of great value for small places.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

For Handling and Planting

When the trees are received they should be unpacked and the roots immediately dipped into a puddle of mellow soil about the thickness of paint ready for use, and if not ready to plant heel them in in a cool, shady place by placing the roots in a trench rather deep, placing the trees upright, rather close a few at a time, working the soil well among and over the roots; put in more trees and soil until all are in and the roots well covered with mellow soil well packed. NEVER PERMIT THE ROOTS TO DRY IN THE LEAST. If a dry wind is blowing when unpacking, throw water on the roots before taken from the package. DON'T LET THE AIR DRY THE ROOTS.

[Fig. 10—Siberian Arbor Vitæ]

Prepare the ground well, as for a garden, mellow and fine (best if done in the Fall) by spading or plowing rather deep. When ready to plant carry the trees in a pall of water if roots are not well covered with mud, so the roots will be dripping wet while planting, which is all the watering needed if soil is moist and mellow, and they should not be planted in any other. Plant a little deeper than they were in the nursery; work the soil among and pack firmly about the roots. Mulch with old straw, leaves or rotten chips (never use fresh stable manure around evergreens) or cultivate to keep down weeds and soil mellow.

The soil must be kept moist and mellow three or four feet each side to get a healthy, vigorous growth. If ground is dry, water liberally and mulch.

The seedlings and small transplanted trees, 12 to 18 or 24 inches, are best planted in fresh furrows (nursery rows) planting them 8 to 12 or 18 inches apart in the row and cultivated like corn until 3 or 4 feet high, when they may be thinned by digging under those to be moved and lifting them carefully with the dirt on the roots and planting where wanted. When the nursery rows are where you want trees to remain, such may be left undisturbed and their growth will not be checked by transplanting.

The best time to plant evergreens is when the cottonwood buds start, which here is usually from the 13th to the 20th of April to the 1st or 5th of May. South earlier; north later; better earlier than later. If to be shipped, they should be taken up before they start to grow.

☞ The above directions will apply to trees in general.

PLEASE SEND ORDERS EARLY.

EDWARD HOYT.

Scotch Grove, Jones Co, Iowa.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Our nursery is located on the open prairie near Scotch Grove station, in Jones County Iowa, (through which six trains pass daily,) on the Davenport and Calmar line of the C., M. & St. P., Ry., forty-two miles from Cedar Rapids, (four trains via. Monticello, daily) by which we obtain direct transit to all points.

Our specialty is to place the most valuable nursery stock at the least possible cost within the reach of enterprising people who will care for and appreciate it.

To do this we will not employ solicitors but will trade strictly on the merits of our stock and will receive the patronage of the best class of customers, who investigate before buying.

Our "special" clause found on the 3d page suggests the confidence we have in the merits of our stock, and has come of our past experience.

☞ Prices will be found on last pages of this catalogue.

It is cheering to be greeted by the many colored flowers in their green foliage, and is an index to the life that goes on about them. If domestic peace and happiness were overthrown, it is certain that no attention would be given to plants or flowers. Flowers and discord do not go together. The cultivation of flowers shows that some degree of contentment and happiness is the portion of the occupants of the houses where they are displayed, that there is a seeking after the beautiful, and that something more than mere life or existence is the object. Flowers are the most beautiful product of nature, and whoever appreciates and cultivates them is subject to an influence refining and ennobling. Flowers cheer and elevate, and the more flowers we have the more cheerful and the better we ought to be.

HOW TO GROW ROSES.

In selecting a spot to plant your Roses, choose one where they will have full sunlight all day, if possible; and never near large trees or in shady situations, as the Rose delights in a sunny, airy position. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if it is well drained and enriched with WELL ROTTED barnyard manure. In preparing the bed dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drouth. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two by frequent stirrings and an occasional soaking with manure water is a great help to them.

PROTECTION.

All Roses are better for protection during winter. The Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant Roses need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or, better by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches. In situations not exposed to winds, oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient. Defer covering for winter until cold weather fairly sets in, as moderate freezing will not injure them.

The Ever-Blooming Monthly Roses must not be expected to survive in the open ground where the temperature falls much below zero.

SUMMER ROSES.

BLOOMING IN JUNE AND JULY.

MADAME PLANTIER.—Pure white, medium in size, double. Produces flowers in great abundance early in the season. One of the best White Roses for hedges and for massing in groups, a most desirable rose for cemetery decoration, as the plant grows in fine form and is quite hardy.

HARRISONS YELLOW.—Golden yellow; medium size; semi-double. Blossoms freely in June. The finest, quite hardy Yellow Rose.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Pink or crimson; double; full and fragrant.

CLIMBING ROSES.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES.—Bright rose; large, blooms in clusters. One of the best.

SEVEN SISTERS.—Crimson, changing all shades to white.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIES.—Light crimson, large and double, sometimes blotched with white; fragrant.

ANNA MARIA.

BALTIMORE BELLE.

MOSS ROSES.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE.—Reddish blush, of medium size and good form, good in bud and flower.

CAPTAIN JOHN INGRAM.—Crimson, double.

COUNTRESS OF MURINAI.—White, beautifully mossed.

WHITE BATH.—White, fine in bud and open flower.

Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant Roses.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—Bright red, with crimson shade, large double, very full and a free bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep rose, very large, a good grower and free bloomer.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Crimson, large, fragrant and free bloomer.

VICTOR VERDIER.—Bright rose shaded with crimson, full and fine.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES.—White, good size, full and a free bloomer.

JOHN HOPPER.—Bright rose with carmine center, large, full and good bloomer.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET.—Pink, large and fine.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.—Light pink, a late bloomer.

MARIE BAUMAN.—Carmine crimson, large, full fine form, fragrant.

China, Bourbon, Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses.

When bedded out these bloom all summer and their flowers improve in quality as the season advances, and reach perfection in Autumn.

AGRIPPINA.—Rich, velvety crimson, fine.

HERMOSA.—Bright rose, a constant bloomer.

BON SILENE.—Rosy carmine, fragrant and a free bloomer.

COQUEET DE LYON.—Pale yellow, large, full and of fine form.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—Bright cherry carmine, fragrant and a free bloomer.

LA FRANCE.—Silvery Rose, large, full, sweet and a constant bloomer.

SOMBREAIL.—White tinted with rose; large, free grower and good bloomer.

W. F. BENNETT.—Crimson, fragrant, free bloomer.

—FLOWERING SHRUBS.—

SPIREAS (Ger.—*Spierstrauch*.)

Elegant low shrubs of the easiest culture. Their blooming extends over a period of several months.

[Fig. 7.—Van Houttei.]

VAN HOUTTEI.—One of the finest Shrubs. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season. In late May and early June, when it is in flower, it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. [See Fig. 7.]

COLOSA ALBA.—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit. Very fine.

BUMALDA.—Bright rose color. Late.

BILLARDI.—Rose colored. blooms nearly all summer.

LILACS. (Ger.—*Fleider*.)

Well known beautiful Shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May.

PURPLE.—Common purple, one of the best.

PERSIAN.—Light purple in bud, but when fully open a clear blue. Truss very large. A fine variety.

WHITE.—Pure white, truss large. The finest white variety.

CHARLES THE TENTH.—Redish purple flowers, a strong rapid grower.

WEIGELIA. (Ger.—*Diervilla*.)

Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They produce trumpet-shaped flowers in profusion.

ROSEA.—A beautiful Shrub with rose colored flower. Blooms in May and June. [See Fig. No. 8.]

CANDIDA.—The best white Weigelia

VARIGATED LEAVED.—Of dwarf habit. Leaves margined creamy white; flowers pink, one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved Shrubs.

[Fig. 8.—Rosea.]

SNOWBALL. (Ger.—*Shneeball* or *Schlinge*.)

A well known shrub; produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June.

FLOWERING ALMOND.

A beautiful small shrub bearing in May, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

DOUBLE PINK—Variety, bearing pink flowers.

DOUBLE WHITE—Like above, but bears white flowers.

HYDRANGEA. (Ger.—*Hortensie*.)

[Fig. 9—*Paniculata*.]

PANICULATA.—A fine shrub and very popular, quite hardy, easy to grow and blooms the same year they are set out. The flowers are in immense panicles, creamy white when first open, changing to pure white when fully out and turning pink and bronze with age, blooms during August and September. The flowers will be larger and finer if given good rich soil, and the plants cut back each spring fully one-half the past season's growth. [See Fig. 9.]

TREE HONEYSUCKLE. (Ger.—*Heckenkirche*.)

Large growing shrubs, perfectly hardy, flowering profusely in early spring.

RED TARTARIAN.—Beautiful pink and rose colored; blossoms followed by red berries.

WHITE TARTARIAN.—Flowers, white.

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE. (Ger.—*Wilder Jasmin*.)

A medium size shrub, bearing an abundance of white flowers in June, after the Weigelias.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

A most useful class of plants for covering cottages, verandas, walls, trellises, etc.

[Fig. 10—Trumpet Creeper.]

AMPELOPSIS. (Ger. *Jungfernein.*)

QUINQUEFOLIA, or AMERICAN IVY.—A native of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, affording shade, quickly, the color is a deep green in summer, changing to a rich crimson in autumn.

TACOMA or TRUMPET CREEPER.—A splendid climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. [See Fig. 10.]

Honeysuckle, (Ger.—*Geisblatt.*)

SCARLET TRUMPET—One of the handsomest and best, a strong rapid grower and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer. [See Fig. 11.]

WISTARIA. (Ger.—*Wistarie.*)

CHINESE.—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, when well established growing at the rate of 15 or 20 feet in a season, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers, resembling in size and shape a bunch of grapes, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall. [See Fig. 12.]

[Fig. 11.—Trumpet Honeysuckle.]

[Fig. 12—Chinese

CLEMATIS. (Ger.—*Waldrebe.*)

None among hardy perennials exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of Clematis. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars along the garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rock work, it has no rival among strong growing blossoming plants. The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep sandy loam, and be well mulched with well rotten manure and protected during winter same as roses.

For varieties of Clematis see next page.

—O—

Send Orders direct to the Scotch Grove Nursery which DOES NOT employ AGENTS.

JACKMANI.—Violet purple. Large and abundant bloom remarkable for its velvety richness. **THE BEST SORT.** [See Fig. 13.]

ALEXANDRA.—Reddish violet. Large flower, strong grower and a fine variety.

HENRYI.—Creamy white. Of large, fine form, free grower and bloomer.

PANICULATA.—Pure white. Small fragrant flowers borne in clusters. Fine and the most fragrant.

SIEBALDII.—Blue. Large and fine.

[Fig. 13.—Jackmani.]

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

HARBACEOUS PÆONIES.—These are among the showiest and most useful of hardy flowering plants. The first point in their favor is hardiness. Then their vigorous and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects: growing well in almost any situation or soil, although the flowers will be finer, and the color brighter if planted in a deep, rich loam well manured. The Pæonie may be planted either singly on the lawn or in the borders. Where the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show.

[Fig. 14.—Pæonies]

It is really a flower for the million. Our collection has been made with great care and includes Red, Purple, Rose, White and different shades. Early and late flowering. [See Fig. 14.]

Prices of every described Shrub, or Flower will be found on last pages of this Catalogue.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

Few plants give greater satisfaction to the amateur than the Phlox. They require no care, but dividing and resetting every second year; their vigorous growth and freedom of bloom make them very useful plants. The improvement made in this beautiful class of plants is perhaps more marked than in any other section of the hardy herbaceous family. Instead of the thin flowers which were limited to lilac and white colors, we now have gorgeous flowers, combining all the different tints of rose, carmine, red and purple. Perfectly hardy everywhere. Like the Pæony, a flower for the million. We offer a choice collection.

ONAWA, Iowa, May 5, 1892.

Dear Sir:—My box of Evergreens came to hand in good time and were very satisfactory. They were the best lot of Evergreens we ever received and the most for the money. We have at last found the place to purchase Evergreens which I shall recommend in the future. People in this section have bought dead trees long enough.

Respectfully,

Mrs. S. M. COLBY.

The following is from Mr. Edson Gaylord, a life-long farmer and Horticulturist now Treasurer and director of the Northern Iowa Horticultural Society:

NORA SPRINGS, Iowa, Apr. 25, 1892.

FRIEND HOYT.—The box sent came in good time and in most splendid condition. To say that we are more than pleased would but too feebly express the many warm thanks we send you for the choice selection of rare and beautiful Evergreens. I am now doubly convinced that I was extremely lucky in leaving the matter of selecting to yourself. The careful and judicious packing was by all odds the best I have ever seen, leaving it next to impossible to damage either from heat or cold. * * * Every tree is an object of beauty and perfection and we feel ourselves more than lucky that we left the selection to your own choice and taste. In short you sent us just what we wanted, and those heavy rooted wordens were objects of comment by all who have called to see our new choice evergreens. Everybody asks, "where did you get those beauties?" I tell them just where and who sent them. I have set them out with MUCH care and I hope to make them monuments to our home and to yourself as long as we or our children live.

EDSON GAYLORD.

Rector of St. Mary's church }
MT. CARMELL, Ill., April 18, 1891. }

My Dear Sir—Let me tell you that you sent me first-class trees. Indeed you are the tree man to deal with. I can recommend you to everybody. Please find enclosed \$20.45. I wish you good success. Yours truly in Christ,

G. IGNATIUS ROTTLE.

From Experimental Station of Agriculture, }
ST. ANTHONY PARK, Minn. April 22, 1892. }

Deai Sir: Please send duplicate of your bill of April 15. The pines arrived yesterday in the best of condition. I am much pleased with them. Yours truly,

SAMUEL B. GREEN.

FOREST CITY, Ia., April 22, 1892

Sir: The evergreens are at hand and will say they are first-class, larger than expected, healthy and thrifty, full count, a few too many, not space enough to give you full credit. Thanks for fair dealing.

Yours Respectfully,

H. P. RYGMYR.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Jan. 16, 1893.

Mr. Edward Hoyt, Dear Sir.—Please send me your wholesale catalogue for '93. The evergreens I bought of you last spring have done very good. I want many more this spring.

Yours Truly, AUGUST LINDAHL. 102 River st.

West Plains Nursery, R. G. Smith & Son, Props., }
WEST PLAINS, Mo., April 4, 1892. }

Evergreens at hand in best of condition. Please find enclosed balance on bill.

Resp.,

R. G. SMITH & SON,

How to Plant and Care for the Orchard.

The location should be selected with several objects in view.

It should be higher than the adjoining surface so as to admit of free air drainage, and a northern or northeastern slope is subject to detrimental atmospheric changes in a milder degree than those which are common on other sides of an elevation, with other conditions equal.

The soil should have under drainage so complete that water would at no season of the year STAND within four feet of the surface.

If the soil is underlaid with an impervious sub-soil, it should be under-drained with tile, placing the lines not more than two rods apart nor less than four feet deep. Soil that is thin, poor and subject to drouth should be avoided. In short it SHOULD be a deep, strong loam with complete drainage, above and below the surface.

Prepare the ground as for corn, deep fall plowing preferred.

Look over the catalogue from a nursery that you know is sound and right and order ONLY a few varieties which you know have done well in your locality, and if your opinion is not well fixed on this point leave the selection to the man with whom you deal.

It cannot be too strongly urged that it is always best to deal direct with a nursery and then you have the assurance that you will get what you pay for, and in case of any failure of the nurseryman to perform faithfully his part of the contract you can always find him "at home" and can have free recourse. The "stranger tree agent" can in most cases be profitably left out of the contract. He is an "expensive schoolmaster," as many will testify, and even if he chances to be wholly reliable, he is superfluous, so far as you are concerned.

By ordering trees early you will be sure of getting the benefit of an unbroken collection from which to make selections and if the trees are on hand early they can be planted the first time the soil is in good condition, in the spring, thereby giving them the full benefit of the growing season.

It is advisable to order trees in the the fall and keep them buried tops and all until spring. They will then possess more vitality and grow more freely than they would if left exposed to the harmful atmospheric changes of winter.

In the spring when the soil is in good shape for planting, pulverize the surface as for corn, then plow deep, straight, parallel furrows about two rods apart.

If cross rows are desired marks may be made about 16 feet apart across the furrows by any convenient means, make the rows perfectly straight, for appearance if for nothing else.

Get the trees out and with a sharp knife, cut from the inner or lower side outward, and remove the bruised or mutilated ends of any roots that may be noticed so as to leave smooth sound ends on all the roots,

As soon as the roots are pruned in this manner they should be well coated by plunging them in a puddle of soil and water mixed to the consistency of thin paint. This will exclude the air while carrying and planting which may be done by using a spade to make the furrow deeper if necessary immediately at the point

where the tree is set. A tree should be planted so that when the surface is level it will be a trifle deeper than it was in the nursery. The finest surface soil should be well shaken and worked in so that the soil will come in contact with the entire surface of all the roots. See that the tree is precisely "in line" and it is well to incline it well toward the 2 o'clock sun.

Now pack the earth firmly over the roots and about the trunk of the tree, with your feet, then scatter some loose soil on top of the packed surface, to prevent hardening or baking and the planting is well and quickly done.

A cultivated crop of most any kind may be grown so as to insure a loose, shaded surface between the rows and about the trees, yet no cultivation should take place near the trees after about the 1st of July as that would tend to force the growth of the tree so that the wood would not be sufficiently ripened for the following winter.

Bear in mind that a loose shaded surface is essential and that a growth of weeds is preferable to a tough sod. The stalks of a crop or a few weeds that are allowed to come up late in the season are a decided benefit if left standing through the winter for the purpose of retaining the snow, but should be well cut and mixed with the surface the following spring, for which purpose the disc harrow is admirably adapted. Cultivation during the early part of the season should be kept up until the trees have come to a full bearing age when the only care of the ground necessary will be to occasionally run the mower over it and leave all vegetable growth on the ground where it falls. Rabbits, mice, etc., may be kept from harming the trunks by getting wire cloth such as is used for window screens and cutting it in pieces about six inches by two feet. These guards can be shaped by wrapping them the narrow way around a broom or fork handle. They can then be sprung open and closed loosely about the trunk of the tree and tied gently with a wire that may be raveled from the edge of the screen. The upper edges of the tube so formed should be rounded outward so as not to chafe the tree.

These guards may be left on the trees until they rust out which will be in from 5 to 6 years

If the vermin reach the trees because of very deep snow, they must be destroyed with poison, trapped, or driven from the place. Plenty of strong soft soap applied to the body of the trees about the 20th of May and again in three weeks, and a good spray pump may be found effectual for fighting the insects that may appear,

If a man STARTS RIGHT and then takes a keen interest in the work he will have a pleasant occupation which will surpass many others in swelling a bank account or contributing to the joys and comforts of a home.

Office of I. W. Hoffman, County Surveyor,
ROSELLE, Carroll County, Iowa, April 18, 1892 }

EDWARD HOYT, Scotch Grove, Iowa. Dear Sir:—Trees arrived in good condition. The stock is nice, I am well satisfied, and hope to get more of you next year.

Yours truly,

I. W. HOFFMAN.

DEWITT, Iowa, May 12, 1892.

EDWARD HOYT. Dear Sir:—I received your bill this morning. The trees are all satisfactory. Enclosed please find amount your bill calls for.

Truly Yours,

S. H. DINSMORE.

SAVANNA, Ill., May 19, 1892.

EDWARD HOYT, ESQ. Dear Sir:—Trees received in most excellent condition. I never saw trees packed in better shape. They arrived sooner than I expected and are fine.

Respectfully,

WM. SCHOPKE.

WHAT ARE THE BEST VARIETIES OF FRUIT TO PLANT ?

This is a question many of our friends ask before ordering.

The best answer we can give is to refer them to the reports of the several horticultural societies there are in Iowa.

Customers residing in different parts of the state will be interested more particularly in the recommendations from their part of the state.

The secretary of the Northern Iowa Horticultural society, during the winter of 91-92, sent letters to the leading fruit growers of that part of the state and requested them to fill out an enclosed blank with the names of fruit they would consider the most valuable to plant for commercial and also home use.

As the recommendations for market and home use were so nearly alike the lists were put together for convenience.

We notice in their report that of 51 replies from apple growers the Duchess of Oldenburg was recommended by 51, Wealthy 47, Haas 37, Whitney 29, Fameuse or Snow 26, Longfield 14, Talman Sweet 12, Hibernial 12, Yellow Transparent 11, Red Astrachan 10, Golden Russet 8, Willow Twig 8, Ben Davis 7, Wolf River 5, Peter, Cross, McMahon, Grimes Golden, Fall Orange, Allen's Choice, and Perry Russet, each by 4.

Of 46 plum growers we find the Desoto recommended by 43, Wolf 19, Forest Garden 8, Hawkeye 7, Rollingstone 7, Wyant 5.

The Wyant would have received more votes, but 5 were all who had fruited it.

Out of 32 cherry growers the Early Richmond is recommended by 27, Wragg 14, Ostheim 12, and English Morello 7.

Out of 48 grape growers the Concord is recommended by 44, Worden 42 and Moore's Early 27.

Out of 39 berry growers (raspberry,) the Gregg is recommended by 33, Turner 29, Schaffer 18, Souhegan 12, Cuthbert 11.

Of 45 strawberry growers the Crescent is recommended by 43, Wartfield 26, Bubach 26, Captain Jack 11.

Of 42 blackberry growers the Snyder is recommended by 42, Ancient Briton 14.

By 8 who were raising gooseberries, Houghton and Downing were recommended by all.

By 27 currant growers the Red Dutch and White Grape are recommended by all, Victoria 24, Fay's 13.

The Southwestern Iowa Horticultural society adopted the same plan to get a list of fruits and we notice that for commercial orchard of 61 replies received the Ben Davis was recommended by 52, Johnathan 51, Janet 42, Winesap 41, Grimes G. 38, Duchess 32, Fameuse 28, Wealthy 18, Willow Twig, 16, Roman Stem 13, Haas 13, Transparent 7, Red Astrachan 7, Whitney 5, Minkier 4.

For a family orchard of 65 replies the Duchess was recommended by 56, Johnathan 49, Janet 47, Grimes G. 44, Fameuse 44, Winesap 43, Ben Davis 36, Roman Stem 31, Wealthy 23, Red Astrachan 20, Talman Sweet 17, Whitney 15, Haas 14, Transparent 11, Hyslop Crab 11.

Of 51 cherry growers we find the Early Richmond recommended by 51, English Morello 40, Wragg 16, Montmorency 11, Ostheim 10, Late Richmond 8.

Of 30 plum growers we find the DeSoto recommended by 30, Wolf 22, Pottawattamie 15, Forest Garden 14.

Of 58 grape growers the Concord was recommended by 58, Worden 39, Moore's Early 30, Pocklington 8.

Of 48 berry growers (blackberry,) the Snyder is recommended by 48, no other getting more than 4 votes.

Of 41 raspberry growers the Gregg is recommended by 41, Turner 24, Tyler 18, Schaffer 18, Cuthbert 14, and a long list getting 4 or less.

Of 23 currant growers the Red Dutch was recommended by 23, White Grape 18, Victoria 17, Fay's Prolific 10.

Of 46 strawberry growers the Crescent is recommended by 46, Captain Jack 23, Bubach 23, Warfield 13, and a long list getting 1 to 3 votes.

The Southeastern Iowa Horticultural society at their meeting at West Branch in December 1892 named the following as their recommended fruit list.

APPLES. SUMMER.—Whitney, Benonia, Duchess, Astrachan.

FALL.—Wealthy, Fameuse, Longfield, Utter's Red, Dyer.

WINTER.—Talman's Sweet, Willow Twig, Grimes Golden, Roman Stem, Black Annette, Johnathan, Ben Davis.

PLUMS.—Desoto, Forest Garden, Maquoketa, Wolf.

CHERRIES.—Early Richmond, Wragg, Montmorency.

STRAWBERRIES.—Crescent, Bubach, Captain Jack, Warfield, Beder Wood, Windsor Chief.

RASPBERRIES.—Gregg, Souhegan, Cuthbert, Turner, Schaffer.

BLACKBERRIES.—Snyder.

CURRANTS.—White Grape, Victoria, Fay's Prolific.

GRAPES.—Concord, Moore's Early, Worden, Pocklington, Lady, Cottage.

The above recommendations are from men of actual experience who have made fruit growing a success. It will be noticed the lists are short and of leading well known kinds.

We advise every inexperienced planter to visit successful fruit growers in his neighborhood and be governed largely by their experience especially as to varieties. Plant of varieties known to do well in your locality and leave experiments to amateurs and experimenters or those who can afford to lose their time and money.

Full information on all horticultural topics can be had by sending one dollar to the secretary of the society of your choice and become a member. You will then be entitled to a report of the state and all the district horticultural societies, also the proceedings of the Iowa academy of science which will be bound in a neat volume of 5 to 6 hundred pages and sent to you post paid.

The Secretary of the Northern society is Mr. Elmer Reeves, Waverly Ia., of the Southwestern society, Mr. George VanHouten, Lenox Iowa. Of the Eastern society, Mr. C. W. Burton, Cedar Rapids Iowa. Of the Northwestern, Mr. Pierce Bechtle, LeMars Iowa.

A valuable inference may be drawn from a comparison of the fruit list chosen by men of experience with the list, associated with overdrawn colored pictures, lies and exorbitant prices.

MONEY IN GROWING FRUIT.

Our experience in fruit growing leads us to suggest that there is good money in it for the thorough, intelligent, persistent, industrious grower, having a good location, a fair market and reasonable shipping facilities.

The essentials are, good soil well drained, highly fertilized and always well cultivated; a FEW varieties of best hardy trees or plants, producing large, firm, high colored fruit throughout the season; proper mulching, nipping, pruning, thinning of fruit, and winter protection for small fruits, a knowledge of fungus and insect enemies and remedies for same promptly applied; neat, uniform packages well made; fruit carefully picked, packages well filled and above all of uniform quality throughout.

To the beginner we would say, go slow. Do only what you can do well; nothing but the best production will pay. You may safely figure that, besides the land, every acre of good general small fruit or orchard, properly prepared planted and brought to a bearing age, will cost from \$75 to \$150, or their equivalent in honest work at \$1.25 per day. There are many expensive lessons to learn UNLESS you have some one's good experience to serve you.

Commence modestly. Subscribe liberally for good papers and increase your plantation as experience is gained.

APPLE TREES.

The following DESCRIBED varieties are those which we can safely recommend for general planting in localities where the different degrees of hardiness is sufficient and is indicated by the number of (*) stars placed after each variety and explained as follows:

The sign (* * *) three stars indicates that the tree is as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg, which is known to be very hardy.

The sign (* *) two stars, indicates that the variety is not so hardy as the Duchess, yet it can be planted safely in THIS PART OF IOWA, on soil that is favorable for orcharding.

The sign (*) one star indicates that that the variety should be planted on the most favorable places and even then it is best top grafted, on hardy varieties a few of which admit of a congenial union.

The seasons named will apply to this part of Iowa (Jones county). When the same variety is planted in the southern part of the state it will mature from two to six weeks earlier and in the northern part of Iowa and Minnesota it will be from one to two months later than is herein named.

The sign (*) will apply to any variety of tree or plant according to above description. SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY. Please read terms on page 3.

[Fig. 15—Duchess of Oldenburg.]

✓ **THALER.** (* *)—One of the leading Russian varieties.

Tree of moderate growth and good form; very early bearer, (small trees often bearing in nursery rows.) Fruit medium pale yellow. Flesh white, tender, juicy with a brisk sub-acid flavor. Season, July, August.

✓ **ANISETT.** (* * *)—One of the new Russians.

Tree is much like the Duchess as we have it in the nursery. It has not yet fruited with us, therefore we copy description as given in the late bulletin of the Iowa Agricultural College: "An annual and full bearer of fruit like Duchess, but finer in grain, less acid and earlier. Will prove valuable over a large part of the U. S.

Season, August.

✓ **DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.** (***)—A large Russian Apple that has proven entirely satisfactory as to hardiness.

Tree medium size, round top, sufficiently vigorous, very hardy, productive and an early bearer.

Fruit medium, regular, roundish oblate; surface smooth, waxen yellow, partially covered with distinct and regular stripes and splashes of red and carmine, often having a light bloom.

Flesh white, tender, juicy sub-acid. A kitchen apple of the best quality and esteemed by many for desert. Season August, September. [See Fig 15.]

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY is able to do business without agents. See page 20 read, consider and buy intelligently.

✓ **WHITNEYS No. 20. (* * *)**—Tree a great bearer and very hardy, a vigorous, beautiful upright grower with dark green, glossy foliage. Fruit small, glossy green, splashed with carmine. Flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant. A fair desert fruit and one, if not the best for cider and vinegar. Season, latter part of August.

✓ **BOROVINKA. (* * *)**—A Russian of great value. Tree closely resembles Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit somewhat smaller than Duchess, ripens later and has better keeping qualities. Flesh like Duchess but less acid and better for desert. Often sold for late Duchess. Season, September.

✓ **FAMUSE. (* *)**—(Snow Apple). Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit small to medium, roundish very handsome, deep crimson. Flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. One of the finest desert fruits. Season, October to December.

✓ **WEALTHY. (* *)**—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Tree medium size of vigorous growth, hardy, very productive and an early bearer. Fruit large, oblate, smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white; fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Season October, December.

+ ✓ **RECUMBENT. (* * *)**—A Russian that has proven of great value in the Northwest. Tree medium size, of quick growth, hardier than the Duchess, an early, profuse and continuous bearer. Fruit medium, resembles a Duchess that has grown in the shade, but it has much dark russet around the cavity. This is one of the best apples for culinary use and has some value for desert when fully matured, and the skin, which has a crab-like flavor is removed. Season, December, January.

✓ **VARONISH-ROSA. (* *)**—A Russian of great promise. The tree is of free growth and handsome as we have it in the nursery. We have not fruited it here, but have seen the fruit as grown in the north and west. Fruit medium, even sized, yellow with rosy red and bloom on sunny side and often over the whole surface. Flesh fine grained, sub-acid and very fine for desert use. Season, January, February.

✓ **SCOTT'S WINTER. (* *)**—Tree rather rough, vigorous and an early bearer. Fruit small to medium, bright red nearly covering the apple. Flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, juicy and of a brisk acidity. Season, February, March.

✓ **ALLEN'S CHOICE. (* *)**—Tree vigorous, slender growth, a rather early bearer. Fruit small to medium, bright red nearly covering the apple. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, refreshing. A good desert apple. Season, January, March.

✓ **BEN DAVIS. (* *)**—Tree large and spreading of vigorous growth, very productive and an early bearer. Fruit large and of a yellowish color striped and splashed with red. One of the most valuable for market and culinary purposes, and when well ripened good for desert. Season, February March.

✓ **BLACKANETTE. (* *)**—Tree of free slender growth, an early good bearer and extra keeper. Fruit small, striped with dark red on dull green with numberless grey dots. Flesh greenish white, juicy, sub-acid, firm and one of the best keepers. Season, April, June and later.

The following list contains some varieties of Apple trees which are not considered reliable for general planting. Some are new and untried. Some do well under very favorable circumstances, and we offer them with the presumption that the buyer knows what he wants and which do well in his locality and buys on HIS OWN judgment.

☞ The above will refer to any tree or plant we list without giving description

- YELLOW TRANSPARENT. (2)—July, August.
- BLUSHED CALVILLE. (2)—Early August.
- RED ASTRACHAN. (1) August.
- KISLAJA. (2)—August to September.
- HAAS. (2)—September to October
- RAMBOUR QUEEN. (2)—October.
- PERRY RUSSET. (2)—October to November.
- McMAHAN. (2)—October.
- KAUMP. (2)—October to December.
- LONGFIELD. (2)—October to December.
- HIBERNAL. (3)—October to December.
- LEIBY. [3]—October to December.
- SILKEN. (3)—October and November
- PETER. (2)—November to January.
- ANTONOVKA. (2)—November to January.
- WOLF RIVER. (2)—November to January.
- PATTEN'S GREENING. (2)—December to January
- NORTHWESTERN GREENING. (1)—December to February.
- MELINDA. (2)—December to February.
- TALMAN SWEET. (1)—December to February.
- GRIMES GOLDEN. (1)—January to February.
- CROSS. (2)—January to February.
- GOLDEN RUSSET. (1)—February to April.
- JANET. (1)—February to April.
- WILLOW. (1)—March to May.
- SALOME.—April to June.

CRAB APPLES.

MARTHA. (3)—Tree a rapid stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great and early bearer. Fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bright, glossy yellow. shaded with light, bright red. A mild clear tart, surpassing all other crabs for culinary purposes. Season, October to November.

TRANSCENDENT. (3)—September.

GIBB. (3)—October and November.

WINTER GEM. (3)—October to December.

HYSLOP. (3)—October.

BRIARS SWEET. (3)—September.

☞ NOTE.—The figures above indicate the number of * credited to each variety, as explained on page 22.

Send a \$15 order to the SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY and get your trees warranted and replaced for one-half price. ☞ See Special on page 3.

PLUMS,

Plums do best in a heavier and moister soil than for the Apple. Plant about ten feet apart, in rows 25 to 30 feet apart.

[Fig. 16—Desoto.]

✓ **DESOTO.** (* * *)—Tree a fair grower, very productive, bears young.

Fruit medium; bright red or yellow marbled with red, sweet, nearly free from ascerbity of skin and flesh; One of, if not the best for culinary purposes. September. [See Fig. 16.]

✓ **WOLF.** (**)—Tree a thrifty grower; very productive.

Fruit large, nearly free-stone and very good. August.

[Fig. 17—Wyant.]

✓ **WYANT.** (***)—Tree a thrifty grower, bears young and regularly.

Fruit large, yellow marbled with red, Flesh firm, very sweet, free-stone. One of the best in quality for desert use, uncooked, served with cream and sugar. August. [See Fig. 17.]

✓ **ROLLINGSTONE.** (* *)

✓ **HAWKEYE.** (* *)

[Fig. 18—Shense.]

APRICOTS.

✓ **SHENSE.** (Acme.)—[See Fig. 18.]

✓ **GIBB.**—Early.

✓ **BUDD.**—Late.

PEACHES.

✓ **BOKARA.** (*)

✓ **CHAMPION,**

✓ **CROSBY.**

✓ **ELBERTA.**

You know what you are getting when you deal with the SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY. Agents cost money. We do not hire them. Our STOCK "tells the story" and gets the order. Please read 2nd page.

CHERRIES.

Plant Cherries on driest ridge soil; set trees about 10 feet in row; rows 20 to 30 feet apart.

[Fig. 19—Wragg.]

✓ **EARLY RICHMOND.** (**)—Tree thrifty: fruit medium light red, juicy, brightly acid flavor. Very valuable for cooking.—Early.

✓ **WRAGG.** (**)—Tree vigorous: fruit medium to large dark purple, rich, acid, juicy, very good.—Late. [See Fig. 19.]

✓ **ENGLISH MORELLO.** (**)—Late.

✓ **OSTHEIM.** (**)—Early.

✓ **MONTMORENCY.** (**)—Late.

✓ **BESARALIAN.** (**) (**)

✓ **LUTAUKA.** (**) (**)

⚙ Explanation of the (**) sign given on page 22.

Please read 3d page. *SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY.*

PEARS.

Plant Pears in DEEP STRONG CLAY RIDGE soil with thorough under-drainage. Plant same as plums.

✓ BESSEMIANKA ** (Russian.)—August.

✓ GAKOVSKY ** (Russian.)—September.

✓ FLEMISH BEAUTY *—September to October.

✓ IDAHO *.

KIEFFER'S.—October to Nov.

GRAPES.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the south side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow and plant the vines in holes 12 to 18 inches deep. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyard, make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in rows.

✓ CONCORD. *—Bunch large, shouldered; berries large, round, black, covered with blue bloom. Skin tender, thin; flesh very sweet if allowed to become ripe. This grape is generally gathered too soon. It is one of the most popular market grapes and more extensively planted than all others together.

✓ WORDEN. *—Bunch medium to large, lightly shouldered; berries large—larger than those of the Concord; thickly set on the bunch, color purple black with a delicate blue bloom; skin thin, tender; flesh melting, sweet; by most people considered better than the Concord, and it ripens a few days earlier.

✓ MOORE'S EARLY. *—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of medium quality; vine quite hardy and moderately productive. This variety is one of the healthiest and least subject to disease. Its earliness renders it desirable for an early crop. [See Fig. 20.]

[Fig. 20—Moore's Early—Reduced Size.]

FAIRMONT NURSERIES, Pierce Bechtle, Proprietor.
LEMARS, Iowa, June 10, 1892.

EDWARD HOYT. Dear Sir:—The Evergreens came in good time and in fine condition and are very satisfactory as to kinds and grade. We have seldom, if ever, received a consignment of Evergreens that were better packed and more satisfactory in every way.

Yours truly,

PIERCE BECHTLE.

[Fig. 21.—Pocklington.]

POCKLINGTON. (*)—Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered; berry large, light golden yellow when fully matured flesh juicy and sweet. Ripens just after the Concord. It is one of the best white grapes. [See Fig. 21.]

✓ MOORE'S DIAMOND. (*)—New, promising, white.

✓ BRIGHTON.—Red.

✓ WOODRUFF.—Red.

✓ NIAGRA.—White.

✓ GREEN MOUNTAIN.—White.

Our prices are above the cost of production on every article. We do not charge three prices for one thing and throw in another with it. As our trade is large a small margin on every sale is all we want. Look over our prices on last pages of Catalogue.

YORK CENTRE, Iowa. April 21, 1892.

EDWARD HOYT. Dear Sir:—The Evergreens sent reached me in good order on the 19th and are entirely satisfactory. If I can make arrangements to suit I will order more for next spring's planting.

Yours Truly,

FRANK O. HARRINGTON.

BOONE, Iowa, May 4, 1892.

EDWARD HOYT, Scotch Grove, Iowa. Dear Sir.—The White Pines reached me on Thursday. They opened up in good damp condition and were in every way satisfactory. They have more roots on them than I have ever gotten before which is evidence that they have been more times transplanted. I find in my experience there is pleasure in selling what will do the purchaser good. In this case you can enjoy more than the cash compensation. I am gratefully yours,

FRANK P. WYLIE.

MARTELL, Iowa, April 23, 1892.

DEAR SIR—I received your trees and have planted them and will say that all are pleased with them for they were in good condition and splendid trees. If all is well by next year I will send my order for about 300 trees. Enclosed please find draft for \$15.60.

Yours Truly,

J. E. BARNER,

Madison City Nursey, Thomas Bros., Props. }
MADISON, S. D. June 3, 1893. }

MR. HOYT—Dear Sir: Trees received all O.K. Your trees so far have always come in first-class shape. In fact they have been packed the best of any we have received from elsewhere.

Yours for business,

THOMAS BROS.

CASEY, Iowa, April 25th, 1892.

EDWARD HOYT, Dear Sir: I received evergreens all right and am much pleased with them.

Yours, etc..

E. W. GRINNELL.

GRISWOLD, Iowa. April 21, 1892.

MR. HOYT. Dear Sir:—The Evergreens came in good time and they are nice. I was glad you sent them by Express, as they might have been late by Freight. I will send draft the first of May. Send in your bill.

Respectfully,

L. CAPPOCK.

BLACKBERRIES.

Prepare the ground the same as for corn. Open rows eight feet apart with a plow and plant three or four feet apart in the row. Give clean, shallow cultivation.

Fig. 22—Snyder.]

✓ **SNYDER.** (**)—Enormously productive, medium size, good quality, no hard sour core. The most reliable variety where hardiness is considered. [See Fig. 22.]

✓ **ANCIENT BRITON.** (*)—Very productive, large size, sweet and melting without core, canes tough and easy to cover. One of the best, when winter protection is given. [See Fig. 23 on opposite page.]

✓ **LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.**—A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry.

✓ **TREE.**—(Child's everbearing tree Blackberry.) "Topsy," the name of this is a misnomer, as the growth is the same as other sorts.

✓ **EVERGREEN.**—This is the old Fern-leaved, Parsley-leaved, Cut-leaved, Oregon, Trailing Blackberry, and is just as poor in quality now as it ever was. Valued as an idle curiosity. Of no value to the fruit grower.

✓ **THORNLESS.**—(Wachusett.) Comparatively free from thorns—and fruit.

✓ **ERIE.**—(Uncle Tom.)

✓ **STONE'S HARDY.** (*)

We trade with those who are NOT susceptible to the misleading influence often exerted by agents. See our prices on last pages and the Special on page 3.

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY.

Fig. 23—Ancient Briton.]

RASPBERRIES.

Make the soil mellow and fine. Set the plants 3 by 7 feet.

[Fig. 24—Cuthbert.]

CUTHBERT. (*)—Fruit medium to large: color red; sweet and good. One of the best varieties for market. Season medium to late. [See Fig. 24.]

MARLBORO. (* *)—Fruit large bright scarlet; quality good. Early. [See Fig. 25 on following page.]

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Fruit medium to large, yellow. Ripens in mid-summer. The best yellow Raspberry.

SOUHEGAN or TYLER. (* *)—Fruit good size; black of good quality and very early.

The Enterprising buy at the SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY.

GREGG. (*)—The *largest* of the black caps. A very popular late variety. Very productive. Fruit firm and of fine flavor.

NEMABA. ** — Some harder than the Gregg but identical in fruit and season.

OLDER. (***)—Originated in Northern Iowa, where it has been well tested: fruit nearly as large as Gregg, jet black. The best in quality of the black caps. Season medium. [See Fig. 26.]

SHAFFER'S COLOSAL. (**) —Fruit large, purpleish red, a rich, sub-acid, excellent for canning. Medium to late. [See Fig. 27.]

EVERBEARING (EARHART.)—The best everbearing sort. A novelty for the home garden, but not of great value to the fruit grower. A black cap.

[Fig. 26—Older.]

[Fig. 24—Malboro.]

[Fig. 27—Shaffer's Colosal.]

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY is able to do business without agents. See page 20 read, consider and buy intelligently.

STRAWBERRIES.

Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Set in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, 2 to 3 feet in rows. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw, or some kind of litter, free of weed or grass seed, will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen, nor so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in the spring.

Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition throughout the fruiting season.

Staminate.
Perfect Flower.

Pistillate.
Imperfect Flower.

Right way of Planting

Wrong way—Too shallow

Wrong way—Too deep.

Wrong way—Roots
bunched.

The blossoms of those marked with (p) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit, and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. We give representations of the Staminate, or perfect flowered (see cut) and also of the Pistillate, or imperfect (see cut).

✓ **CRESCENT.** (p)—A well known market variety. The standard or hardiness, vigorous growth and productiveness. Succeeds everywhere. See Fig 28.

✓ **WARFIELD.** (p)—All points considered, it is probably the most promising market variety in cultivation. Vigorous, hardly, *very productive*, good size, and quality. [See Fig. 29.]

✓ **WOOD.** (s)—*Very productive.* Valuable for home use and near market. Berries large and of good quality. Succeeds on a great variety of soils. An excellent variety to plant with Crescent or Warfield.

[Fig. 28—Crescent.]

[Fig. 29—Warfield.]

PARKER EARLE. (s)—A stocky, healthy plant. Berries medium to large. Very bright red and of good quality. Season late.

CURRANTS.

Set four by six feet apart in rich ground. Cultivate well or mulch heavily.

✓ **WHITE GRAPE. (***)**—Large yellowish white, mild acid; the finest of the white sorts.

✓ **RED DUTCH (***)**—An old sort, and yet one of the best.

✓ **VICTORIA (***)**—Bright red, medium size of good quality, ripens late.

✓ **FAYS (**)**—

✓ **Lee's Prolific (***)**—Best Black.

[Fig. 30—Downing.]

GOOSBERRIES.

Plant same as currants.

✓ **HOUGHTON (***)**—Small to medium, pale red, sweet, tender, very good, enormously productive.

✓ **DOWNING (***)**—Large, pale green, good quality, and very productive. [See Fig 30.]

[Fig 31.]

ASPARAGUS.

Plant 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 4 or 5 feet apart covering the crown about 4 inches as shown in Fig. 31.

✓ **CONOVER'S COLOSSAL (***)**—Large size, tender and of finest quality.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT. (Wine Plant)

Plant four feet apart in very rich soil. Cover the plants each

(Fig 32.) fall with a good coat of manure. [Fig. 32 shows root.]

✓ **Linnaeus (***)**—Large and tender. The finest of all.

How to Order.

Use our order sheet when convenient, writing your address, the remittance enclosed, the numbers and names of articles desired, and the price. All in spaces indicated.

HOW TO REMIT. By Draft, Registered Letter, Express, or P. O. Money Order on Scotch Grove, Iowa. Make all remittances payable to Edward Hoyt.

WHEN TO ORDER. A certain class of people will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees, and then on comes the order. "*Fill at once, as my ground is all ready*"; forgetting that we may have many orders on hand that must be filled first, and that their tardy orders must take their turn. Don't do this, please don't! While there are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, *nothing is to be gained by ordering late.*

Send direct to the

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY.

SCOTCH GROVE, JONES CO., IOWA.

1894, No. 1   PRICE LIST,   No. 1, 1894

Of Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Etc.
Grown and for Sale at the

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY, Scotch Grove, Jones Co., Iowa.

We shall be pleased to quote prices to any one desiring stock in larger quantities than offered herein. In sending list, please state definitely the number of each variety and size wanted. For varieties and descriptions see preceeding pages.

TERMS.

Five of a kind at ten rate; fifty of a kind at one hundred rate.

No charge for packing or delivering at express office or railroad station here.

Cash or satisfactory security in all cases before shipment.

How to order, see foot note on page 34.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

We desire to impress upon purchasers the great advantage of ordering direct from us, as we employ no agents and are only responsible for orders sent direct to us. Thus our relations with our customers are on a proper basis and we endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to each one who so orders. Some think because our prices are low our stock cannot be good. This is owing to the fact that in many cases the cost of traveling agents in soliciting and delivering stock is more than double the value of the trees, plants, vines, etc, whilst we, dealing, as we do, direct with the planter, can sell, at these low rates, the very best stock to be had anywhere.

The following is a list of **Evergreens** of selected kinds and sizes

FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTING.

For Decorating Lawns, Cemeteries, etc., and are especially grown for that purpose. Symmetrical and choice. (Trees for other uses see next pages.)

VARIETY.	SIZE	Above roots.	PRICE.		
			EACH	TEN	100
Spruce —Norway.....	2 to 3 feet		30	\$2 50	\$15 00
" Norway.....	3 to 4 feet		60	4 50	30 00
" White.....	2 to 3 feet		40	3 50	
" White.....	3 to 4 feet		60	4 50	
" White.....	4 to 5 feet		75	5 50	
" Silver.....	3 to 7 feet		5 to \$10		
" Pungens (Colorado).....	1½ to 2 feet		1 00		
" Hemlock.....	4 to 5 feet		75	5 50	
Pine —White.....	3 to 4 feet		40	3 50	25 00
" White.....	4 to 5 feet		60	5 00	
" Red.....	2 to 3 feet		35	2 50	
" Dwarf (Mugho).....	1 to 2 feet		1 00		
Arbor Vitæ —American.....	1½ to 2 feet		25	1 50	
" Iowa.....	1½ to 2 feet		35	2 50	
" Globe.....	1½ to 2 feet		75		
" Golden.....	1½ to 2 feet		75		
" Siberian.....	1½ to 2 feet		50		
" Little Gem.....	12 inch bunch		1 00		
" Pyramidalis.....	3 to 4 feet		1 00		
" Pyramidalis.....	4 to 6 feet		1 to \$3		
Fir —Balsam.....	2 to 3 feet		35	3 00	
Juniper —Trailing.....	1 to 2 feet across		1 00		

EVERGREENS FOR SHELTER BELTS

HEAVY Transplanted Trees, as follows. (See page 4 for plan of planting.)

VARIETY.	SIZE	{ Above roots.	PRICE.		
			EACH	TEN	100
Spruce —Norway.....	2 to 3 feet	..	2 25	12 50	
“ Norway.....	18 to 24 inch	..	1 25	6 00	
Pine —White.....	3 to 4 feet	..	4 00	25 00	
“ White.....	18 to 24 inch	..	1 50	7 50	
“ White.....	12 to 18 inch	..	1 00	3 50	
“ Red.....	18 to 24 inch	..	1 50	7 50	
“ Scotch.....	3 to 4 feet	..	2 50	18 00	
“ Scotch.....	2 to 3 feet	..	2 00	12 00	
“ Scotch.....	18 to 24 inch	..	1 25	6 00	
Cedar —Red.....	12 to 18 inch	..	1 00	5 00	

FOR EXTENSIVE OR NURSERY PLANTING

With a view to resetting for Groves or Hedges, we offer the following. Transplanted and first-class in every way.

Pine —White.....	8 to 12 inch	....	....	3 00	
“ White.....	12 to 18 inch	....	....	3 50	
“ Scotch.....	12 to 18 inch	....	....	3 50	
“ Red.....	12 to 18 inch	....	....	5 00	
“ Ponderosa.....	12 to 18 inch	25	2 00		
Spruce —Norway.....	12 to 18 inch	....	75	3 00	
“ Norway.....	8 to 12 inch	....	....	2 00	
“ Norway.....	18 to 24 inch	....	1 25	6 00	
“ White.....	8 to 12 inch	....	1 50		
“ White.....	12 to 18 inch	35	2 50		
“ Hemlock.....	5 to 8 inch	....	....	2 00	
“ Douglas.....	12 to 18 inch	25	2 00		
“ Red.....	8 to 12 inch	....	1 00		
Fir —Balsam.....	12 to 18 inch	25	2 00		
“ Siberian Silver.....	8 to 12 inch	25	1 00		
Cedar —Red.....	8 to 12 inch	....	75	3 00	
Arborvitae —American.....	8 to 12 inch	....	75	3 00	
“ American.....	5 to 8 inch	....	....	2 00	
“ Iowa.....	12 to 18 inch	25	2 00	10 00	

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDLINGS.

All grown on our own grounds. Stocky, well rooted, and in every way superior to wild or imported trees, as they grow freely the first season after being set out.

VARIETY.	SIZE	{ Above roots.	PRICE.		
			EACH	TEN	100
Pine —White.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	1 00	
“ White, XX.....	8 to 12 inch	..	....	3 00	
“ Scotch.....	8 to 12 inch	..	....	2 50	
“ Mugho.....	3 to 5 inch	..	....	2 00	
“ Ponderosa.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	2 50	
Spruce —Norway.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	75	
“ White.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	1 50	
“ Hemlock.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	2 00	
“ Douglas.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	2 00	
“ Red.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	1 00	
“ Pungens—15c each.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	7 00	
Arborvitae —American (heavy).....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	2 00	
Cedar —Red.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	2 00	
Fir —Balsam.....	3 to 5 inch	..	....	1 50	
“ Siberian Silver.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	2 50	
“ Concolor.....	5 to 8 inch	..	....	4 00	
Larch —European.....	8 to 12 inch	..	....	2 00	

FOR EVERGREEN HEDGES

To be kept trimmed the following kinds and sizes are the most suitable.

VARIETY.	SIZE	Above { roots.	PRICE.		
			EACH	TEN	100
Spruce —Norway.....	18 to 24 inch		\$ 1 25	\$ 6 00	
" Hemlock.....	8 to 12 inch		75	4 00	
Arbor Vitæ —Iowa.....	18 to 24 inch		2 50	15 00	
" American.....	12 to 18 inch		1 00	6 00	
" American.....	8 to 12 inch		75	3 00	

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS AND VINES.

We give our best attention to the selection of varieties for our customers to plant with profit and satisfaction.

VARIETIES.	EACH.	TEN	100
Apple Trees —Assorted, 3 to 4 yrs.....5 to 7 ft	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Special sorts and crab, 3 to 4 yrs.5 to 7 ft	35	2 50	22 00
Trees —Plum, Prune, Cherry, Pear, Apricot and Peach ..	50	3 50	
Grapes —Concord.....2 years old	25	1 00	3 50
" Agawam, Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Woodruff Red, Worden, Pocklington, Niagara. Assorted.....2 years old	25	1 50	
" Green Mountain.....2 years old	75		
Blackberry —Snyder.....		50	2 00
" Ancient Briton.....		75	3 00
" Tree, Evergreen and other sorts.....	25	1 50	
Dewberry —Lucretia.....	25	1 00	
Raspberry —Gregg, Nemaha, Tyler, Cuthbert, Marlboro. Shaffer, and Golden Queen.....		50	2 00
" Older.....	25	1 00	3 00
Strawberry —Crescent, Warfield, Wood, Parker Earle...		35	1 25
Currants —White Grape, Red Dutch, Victoria, Fay's, and Lee's Prolific.....2 years	25	1 25	8 00
" Varieties grown in tree form.....	25		
Goosberries —Downing and Houghton.....2 years	25	1 25	8 00
Juneberry —Dwarf.....	25	2 00	
Sand-cherry —Dakota Dwarf.....	25	1 25	8 00
Asparagus —Conover's Colossal.....2 years		35	1 25
Rhubarb (Pieplant or Wineplant)—Linnaeus.....	25	1 25	

Hardy Flowering Shrubs, Vines and Plants.

Clematis —Jackmanni and other large flowering sorts...	1 00		
Flowering —Almond, (pink and white) Hydrangea, Tree Honeysuckle, Syringa, Spiraea, Snowball, Lilac and Weigelia.....	35	2 50	
Roses —Climbing, Summer, Moss, Hybrid Pe petual and Tea.....	35	2 50	
Vines —Virginia Creeper, Trumpet Creeper, Wistaria...	35	2 50	
Paeonies —Herbaceous (assorted).....	35	2 50	
Phlox —Perennial (assorted colors).....	35	2 50	
Bulbs and Tubers —Lillies, Dahlias, etc.....	35	2 50	

We Are Sure That with our present most effective methods of packing, shipping, etc., together with our experience in the production of the stock, we are better able to serve you than any grower of Evergreens in America.

Very Respectfully,

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY.

EDWARD HOYT, Scotch Grove, Jones County, Iowa.

VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Prices net Cash. Boxed and delivered at Freight or Express Office Here.

THESE are the most popular and satisfactory tools made for garden and nursery use. We can show but a portion of them here and can but partially describe them here, but we shall be glad to send our

SPECIAL PLANET JR. CATALOGUE

containing full description and fifty illustrations, free to all who will write for it. We have secured rates from the manufacturers which enable us to sell Planet Jr. implements very low. We use them in our nursery and can recommend them as being the best for garden work. Address all orders and inquiries to
SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY, SCOTCH GROVE, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

Planet Jr. No. 2 Seed Drill. Packed wt 40 lbs Listed \$9, our price \$7

This is a simple and most accurate drill, and has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. It sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth; it opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row all at one passage, in the most perfect manner. The continual revolution of the hopper keeps the seed loose, and makes sowing difficult seed, such as carrot, parsnip, beet, salsify, easy and perfect. The machine has no agitators, and hence

delicate seed can be sown without danger of injury.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

Packed wt 35 lbs. List Price \$8, our Price Complete, \$6.50.

This tool is the best for all who raise onions or garden vegetables on an extensive scale. It does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used to straddle the row, or between rows as desired. It has all the attachments shown in cut. The rakes level the ground for planting, gather stones and trash, cultivate, cover seeds, etc. The hoes cut loose and clean, killing everything they meet, leaving the ground level. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow, and are useful for marking out. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up, or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans & peas.

Planet Jr. No. 6 Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Packed wt 70 lbs. List \$12, our price \$9.00

This well-known and popular tool, though acknowledged for years past to be the best in the market, has striking improvements for 1894. Chief among these are the Lever Wheel, a necessity for particular work; the patent Lever Expander, changing the width instantly; and handle adjustment for height, and also side-wise for use in grapes, pole beans, blackberries and nursery stock.

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Kearney County Nursery, G. A. Strand, Prop., }
MINDEN, Nebraska, May 7th, 1892. }

EDWARD HOYT, Dear Sir, The evergreens received in the best of condition and I am very much pleased with them. I shall want a larger amount of your trees next spring.

Respectfully,

G. A. STRAND.

Quaker City Nurseries }
The Growing of American Grape Vines a Specialty. }
FRIEND, Neb., April 29, 1892 }

EDWARD HOYT, Scotch Grove, Iowa—Dear Sir: The trees you sent were very well rooted and packed in excellent shape. I shall send you another order next spring. Please find enclosed draft to balance account.

Yours Resp.

G. W. ALEXANDER.