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Descriptive Catalogue

— OF —

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Grown and For Sale at

MOORE'S NURSERIES

D. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

Location, 1315 Washington Avenue, One-Half
Mile North of Ogden River Bridge,

OGDEN CITY, UTAH.

STREET CARS PASS EVERY FIFTEEN MINUTES.

AN ELBERTA PEACH TREE THREE YEARS FROM PLANTING.

Introductory

No Agents—My Catalogue is my only agent, it contains no colored pictures or descriptions. Instead of listing every variety I ever heard of, and describing each in such extravagant language as to bewilder the amateur, I aim to mention the poor as well as the good points, and only list such varieties as I have in stock, and have found by experience to be the best of their season.

No Substitution—When out of a variety that may be ordered, I do not manufacture the variety in a minute, by simply attaching a label, as is too often the practice with some nurseries. Neither do I fill orders with stock from other nurseries, except by request of the purchaser, and then in no case will I assume any responsibility as to such stock proving true to label.

Cheap Trees—Competition induces some nurserymen to propagate *cheap trees*. This is done by using cheap roots and by other methods known to the trade. Such trees are not cheap—they are only low priced. Planters may think five cents saved on each tree is five cents gained; but when in after years they find their trees failing when they should be in full, vigorous bearing, they often discover that the five cents saved was five dollars lost. If planters will apply the same business judgment to the purchase of trees they do to other affairs they will save themselves sore disappointment and material loss in their efforts to secure an orchard, and many peddlers of trees will have to change their vocation.

TERMS, CONDITIONS, ETC.

Please read carefully before ordering.

This list cancels all previous quotations, except on orders already booked, and is in effect only so long as present stock remains unsold.

Order Early—Order early and stock will be reserved for you. Early orders find full stock, while later in season some varieties are liable to be exhausted, thereby causing disappointment.

Terms—Cash with order, except by special agreement. But if you wish to order early and do not find it convenient to send all of the money with the order, I will accept orders accompanied by ten per cent cash, balance to be sent upon notice that stock is ready for shipment.

Prices—On orders amounting to \$5.00 or more accompanied by the cash, purchasers may select all trees and plants at 100 rates, or at the lowest price quoted, even though but one or two trees of a kind are wanted.

How to Send Money—Postoffice or Express orders, or Registered Letters, will be perfectly safe and at my risk of loss.

Shipping—Always give name of express or freight station you wish goods shipped to. If to go by special route, this also should be specified.

Notice—I accept all orders upon condition that they may be cancelled, should any injury befall the stock from frost, hail, fire, or other cause over which I have no control.

Errors—I use great care in filling orders. Mistakes, however, may sometimes occur; if so, please to promptly notify me and I will make satisfactory corrections. Please retain copies of your order for comparison. Correspondence and personal inspection of stock solicited.

Planting—Season usually commences from 15th to 20th of March, and continues to 1st of May.

Apple.

The Apple is the most valuable of hardy fruits. It does not possess the rich, melting qualities of the peach and some other tender fruits, but it is noted for its health-giving qualities and when the varieties which ripen in succession are planted it may be had almost the entire year.

I have not encouraged the planting of apples for market in localities where the tender fruits thrive, for the reason that other states, with cheap land and water, can produce them cheaper, while they cannot grow the tender fruits. But the fact remains that hardly a season passes that imported apples are not found in our markets selling at good prices.

PRICE:

2 years, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100
2 years, 4 to 5 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100
1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100

SUMMER.

Yellow Transparent—A valuable Russian sort; medium to large, smooth waxen, pale yellow. Becomes mealy if allowed to get over-ripe. Tree very hardy.

Red Astrachan—Medium to large, deep crimson, over-spread with a thick bloom; acid, juicy. A kitchen apple of the best quality. Tree hardy, a heavy bearer in alternate years.

Early Strawberry—Small, roundish, handsome; nearly covered with red. A dessert apple of first quality.

AUTUMN.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Russian. A popular late summer or early autumn apple, and the standard of hardiness. Medium to large, streaked red and yellow; tree a young and abundant bearer.

Utter's Red—Large, round, striped and clouded with red. Beautiful; sub-acid; tree vigorous and hardy.

Wealthy—Of good size, roundish, brilliant light red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree productive and of iron-clad hardiness. A winter apple in cold climates, but an autumn variety here.

Wolf River—Origin Wisconsin, and may be classed among the iron-clads. Fruit very large; skin greenish yellow, flesh tender and juicy.

WINTER.

Jonathan—A popular old variety and highly esteemed for its fine qualities. Always brings highest prices. Size small to medium, bright red, juicy and excellent. Not a long keeper, but is in good eating condition from time it colors as long as it lasts.

Pewaukee—A seedling of Duchess. Fruit medium to large; surface yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh yellowish white. Quality good to best, tree hardy.

R. I. Greening—Large, greenish yellow; juicy and rich; tree of spreading growth. An abundant bearer, but fruit is inclined to drop badly.

Mam. Black Twig—Large, dull red; a seedling of Wine-sap, which it resembles, but is larger and more flattened.

Gano—A seedling of the Ben Davis and closely resembling that variety, except it is not striped, nearly covered with red.

Missouri Pippin—Medium; deep rich red, quality medium. Tree begins to bear young.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, productive; a late keeper. More pleasing to the eye than to the taste.

Wine Sap—Medium, roundish, deep red; long keeper; tree an annual heavy bearer. Very popular. One of the best winter apples for this locality.

Crab Apples.

Aquibifolio—This is one of the most beautiful of crab apples. Skin yellow, nearly overspread with two colors of red. Size medium; flesh yellow, tender and juicy.

Hyslop—Fruit medium to large, deep crimson; flesh sub-acid.

Whitney—Tree a fine grower and very hardy; fruit large; skin smooth, striped and splashed with red.

Pears.

This fruit is being more extensively planted each year as its value becomes better known. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, pears may be had in good eating condition from July to early spring. The pear will succeed on a variety of soils, but prefers a clay loam

Summer and Autumn varieties should be gathered at least five days before they would ripen, and they will become juicy and melting. Winter pears should be permitted to remain on the tree until danger of frost, then stored in an underground cellar and removed to a warm room for ripening as wanted

PRICE.

2 years, 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100
1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100

Wilder—Medium size; greenish yellow; fair quality. Very fine for the home garden.

Bartlett—The continued heavy demand for trees of this variety is a proof of it still being the most popular and profitable of all pears. New varieties come and go, but the old Bartlett still holds its own. Cannors and commission men will accept no other variety as long as Bartletts can be had.

AUTUMN.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow, with reddish brown cheek, juicy and sweet. Decays at the core if allowed to ripen on the tree. Tree very hardy.

Howell—Large, handsome, melting; tree vigorous, hardy and productive. More subject to root-knot than other varieties.

Sheldon—Medium to large, greenish yellow; mostly covered with thin light russett; very juicy, melting and sweet. Drops from the tree badly if not gathered a few days before it would ripen.

Rossney—A new pear of great promise; medium to large, yellow, with crimson cheek; fine grain and sweet; tree vigorous.

Idaho—Large, nearly round; lemon yellow; fine flavor; core small; hangs to tree well; seldom any loss from wind-falls. Tree said to be very hardy.

Vermont Beauty—Described as being one of the most desirable of dessert pears; fruit yellow, covered on sunny side with a bright crimson red. Tree very hardy.

WINTER.

Buerre de Anjou—One of the finest of late fall or early winter pears. Fruit medium to large; skin smooth and a clear lemon yellow when ripe. Flesh buttery, juicy, rich and melting. Tree on rich soil is very tardy coming into bearing.

P. Barry—Large, yellow, nearly covered with russet; juicy. Tree a crooked grower.

Easter Buerre—Medium to large; skin yellow, covered with russet dots, flesh juicy, rich, melting. Can be kept till late spring in a cool cellar.

Cherries.

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. The early season at which it ripens renders it always acceptable. Cherry trees should be trained low, that the foliage may protect the trunk from the sun. Plant early before growth starts, or failure is apt to follow. Let fruit remain on tree until thoroughly ripe. Most cherries are not ripe for several days after coloring. Sweet cherries (Hearts and Bigarreaus) on account of the firmness of their flesh, are best for distant shipment. Sour cherries (Dukes and Morellos) have tender flesh and should only be planted for home use or for local market. Cherries thrive best on a deep gravel or sandy loam.

PRICE—1 and 2 years, 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each; \$20 per 100.

Named about in their order of ripening.

Early Richmond—A fine, early cherry of the Morello class, color bright red, flesh acid, slightly and rich. Tree hardy.

Black Tartarian—Large, flesh tender, rich and juicy. A popular dessert cherry.

Reine Hortense—Very large, rich, juicy, sub-acid; beautiful glossy red; excellent for canning; too tender for distant shipment.

Windsor—Fruit large, mottled dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh firm and of fine quality. Tree quite hardy and prolific. Gives promise of being the leading market cherry.

Napoleon Bigearreau—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek, flesh very firm, juicy, sweet. Tree a free grower and an abundant bearer.

Black Republican—Medium, flesh remarkably firm, but not of best quality.

English Morello—Medium to large, dark red, nearly black; very acid; a constant and profuse bearer. Tree hardy.

Knudson—A large, dark red, acid cherry; larger and better than the English Morello. No one seems to know its origin, so I have named it "Knudson," for the man that first called my attention to it. Tree is of good form and quite hardy.

Plums.

The Plum and Prune will thrive on any moderately good soil, but succeeds best on a deep rich loam. The plum grows to its greatest perfection in Utah, and is not infested with the insect pests and diseases that are so destructive to the plum and prune orchards of other states.

PRICE—1 and 2 years, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100

Named about in their order of ripening.

Willard—Medium, bright red; quality not the best, but possibly its extreme earliness will make it valuable as a market variety.

Simon—(*Prunis Simonii*)—Very large, resembling a tomato in shape; red, flesh yellow, with a peculiar banana or musk melon flavor. The fruit should be gathered from the tree soon as colored, and ripened in the shade.

Bradshaw—Very large, deep purple; juicy and good. Tree productive.

Giant Prune—One of Burbank's "new creations," resembling Pond's Seedling. Medium to large, dark red when fully ripe; tree a strong grower.

Satsuma—(Blood Plum)—Large, deep crimson to the pit; flesh very firm; will keep in good condition for weeks after ripe.

Fellenberg—(Italian Prune—Large German Prune, etc.)
—Oval, pointed and tapering at both ends; dark purple, with blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, free-stone; excellent for drying or shipping.

Oregon Silver Prune—Very large, greenish-yellow; juicy, sweet; a good shipper.

Peaches.

The Peach succeeds best if planted in a rich, sandy, well drained loam. To grow good fruit it is necessary to preserve a continued healthy growth. The branches should be shortened every spring so as to form a round, vigorous head, with plenty of thrifty young wood. The soil should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

After carefully testing nearly every variety of note, I offer the following as being the finest for either home or commercial orchards, forming a succession of ripenings, in an ordinary year, from July 20th to Oct. 1st.

PRICE—1 year, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100

Named about in their order of ripening.

Alexander—Size medium; nearly covered with two shades of red. Juicy, sweet; most popular early variety. Semi-cling.

Triumph—Size medium; flesh yellow; skin yellow, nearly covered with dull red. Semi-cling.

Hale's Early—Medium to large; white with red cheek; juicy, rich and sweet. Semi-cling.

Gov. Briggs—Large, yellow with red cheek; rich and sweet; resembles Crawford's Early, but more uniform in size and shape than that variety.

Champion—Large, round; skin creamy white with pink cheek. Sweet, rich and juicy.

Eldred Cling—Medium to large, white, nearly covered with crimson. Fine for pickling.

Cragun's La Grange—Large, flesh yellow; skin yellow; mostly covered with red; prolific. Tree vigorous.

Elberta—Medium to large, yellow with red cheek; if grown on heavy soil the coloring is not rich. Flesh yellow, rather coarse; firm. Hardy in tree and bud. Its bearing and shipping qualities make it very popular. It has been more extensively planted than any one variety known—perhaps too extensively.

New Prolific—Size medium; flesh yellow and of finest flavor. This is probably the most hardy free-stone peach of its color.

Cragun—Very large. Nearly round, orange with crimson cheek; pit large; a fine market variety.

Prize—Similar to the above and ripens about the same time.

Seller's Cling—One of the largest and most beautiful. Yellow, crimson cheek; flesh firm.

Crawford's Late—Medium to large. Skin yellow, largely covered with dull red.

G. A. L.—Large, pale yellow, almost perfectly round; one of the best late sorts.

Lizzie—Large, yellow, with deep crimson cheek. Prolific for so large a peach.

Orange Cling—A yellow cling of largest size, but like most orange or yellow varieties, a little tender in tree and bud.

Apricots.

A great deal of attention is now being given to the growing of the apricot, on account of the increasing demand for the fruit for canning and drying purposes. This fruit, canned or dried, always commands good prices because of the limited territory in which it can be successfully grown.

PRICE.

1 and 2 year, 5 to 6 feet (Apricot root), 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

1 year, 5 to 6 feet (Peach root), 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

Named about in their order of ripening.

Jones—Medium. Yellow, with red cheek, prolific. Has always commanded highest prices in market on account of its earliness.

Wayment—Medium to large. Yellow with carmine cheek.

Routier—Medium to large. Yellow with dark red cheek, where exposed to the sun. Sure and prolific bearer.

Gates—Very large. Late. Valuable as a shipper.

SAND CHERRY.

PRICE—10 cents each; \$5.00 per 100.

A low growing shrub or bush, said to be as hardy as sage bush. Fruit jet black when ripe. In flavor it is rather insipid; an early and abundant bearer.

Gooseberry.

PRICE—75 cents per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Craghead—(Poorman's)—Originated with Mr. W. H. Craghead of Brigham City. Bush strong and vigorous, with but few thorns. Has a fine root system which enables it to thrive in dry soils where other varieties would prove a failure. Fruit above medium in size. Clear red when fully ripe; of finest flavor. Fruit will hang on bush for weeks after ripe. Very rarely mildews.

Downing—Medium, pale green; hardy and prolific.

Currants.

PRICE—75 cents per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Fay's Prolific—The leading red variety, fruit large as the cherry currant; more uniform in size, longer bunch. Bush only moderately vigorous.

White Transparent—Medium to large. Not so acid as the red varieties; very prolific.

White Grape Currant—Medium. Yellowish white; sub-acid; fine table variety.

Lec's Prolific—Bunch short; berry large. Of special value for jellies and jams.

Crandall—A native variety—quite distinct from the European Black currant, and without its strong odor. This is the best of its species yet introduced. Wonderfully productive; fruit of largest size.

Raspberries.

RED VARIETIES.

PRICE—\$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000

Marlboro—The largest early red raspberry. Beautiful bright scarlet. The first berries to ripen. Sometimes sun scalds on one side. Bush hardy and productive.

Cuthbert—An old well known variety. Dark crimson; firm, fine flavor. Bush will not stand excessive cold.

Royal Church—Large, dull red. Fine for home use, not recommended for market, as berry crumbles.

Loudon—This I believe to be the most hardy red raspberry in cultivation. Fruit medium to large size. Very firm; light scarlet while approaching the ripening stage. Dull red when fully ripe. Very prolific. Not liked by pickers on account of its appearing ripe when it is not.

BLACK VARIETIES.

PRICE—\$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

Eureka—A valuable new variety, nearly rivaling the Gregg in size, productiveness, and greatly surpassing that grand old variety in hardiness of cane.

Kansas—For the second early there is nothing in Black Raspberries that equals this. Large, hardy, one of the most productive varieties known.

Gregg—Once the leading market variety; berry large, firm. Plant tender, more subject to disease than other sorts.

Blackberries.

Where one can produce a good-sized, well-formed Blackberry, the market demand is always good and the profit large. But inferior fruit is never profitable. I have tested nearly all of the so-called "iron-clads," and find the fruit of most of them so small as to be of no value; and in nearly every instance when the canes of the Wilson's which are considered tender, were killed by the frost, the "hardy" varieties were so badly damaged that there would be but few perfect berries. For these reasons I am able to list only a few varieties; but those listed are likely to prove satisfactory with proper care.

Blackberries and Red Raspberries should not be planted on deep, rich soil, as it forces a heavy wood growth at the expense of a fruit crop.

PRICE—\$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

Lucretia Dewberry, or Trailing Blackberry—Large, glossy black; handsome. Fruit of excellent quality. This variety can be successfully grown in cold climates, as the vines trail on the ground and when covered with snow, is seldom injured by frost.

Wilson's Early—Once the leading early blackberry, and still a popular market sort. Plant tender.

Native or Hardy Grapes.

PRICE—Assorted, \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

The vine should be pruned back in the fall and laid on the ground and protected from frost by a covering of soil or litter. *Applies to Tender Grapes*

Concord—Bunch and berry medium to large. Black, vigorous and productive. Popular and succeeds everywhere.

Moore's Diamond—Bunch and berry equal in size to Concord. Color greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Flesh tender, juicy. Vine vigorous.

Bighton—Large, of a coppery-red color. Sweet and of best quality. Vine vigorous.

Foreign or Tender Grapes.

Malvoisie—Bunch and berry large. Black; fine; early.

Black Prince—Bunch large; berry medium to large. Sweet; fine table variety.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunch large. Berry very large; oval; pale amber. Flesh firm, sweet, with fine musk flavor.

Strawberries.

This is the most popular of all the small fruits, and the profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are large. Locality and soil have so much to do with success that it is difficult to name any one variety that will do equally well in every place. Growers should test the different varieties and find which is best adapted to their soil before planting largely of any one variety.

PRICE—\$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Jessie—Large, of good form and color. Early.

Sharpless—Large; irregular shape. Succeeds best on dry, gravelly soil.

Jucunda—An old variety, but still one of the most profitable kinds. Large, regular and uniform shape. Rich crimson; late.

Rhubarb.

My Rhubarb plants are propagated by division of roots, and should not be confounded with the small seedlings of unknown character, such as are offered by many.

PRICE—15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

Varieties—Mammoth, Scott's Giant, Ziemer.

Asparagus.

PRICE—1 year roots, 1 cent each; \$7.00 per 1000.

PÆONIA — Colors, Red, White and Pink. Price—25 cents each.

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Lombardy Poplar—Well known for its erect, rapid growth. Tender.

10 to 12 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

Carolina Poplar—A very rapid growing variety, with large, deep green leaves. Very hardy.

14 to 15 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

10 to 12 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

Bolleana—(Russian Silver Poplar) . . Tree of rapid growth; very hardy. This tree should not be confounded with the common Silver Poplar, as it is far superior to that variety.

12 to 14 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

Balm of Gilead—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Very hardy. Recommended only for cold climates.

10 to 12 feet, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

Scotch Elm—A fine tree of strong, dense growth. Desirable on account of its being free from aphids.

12 to 14 feet, 50 cents each. \$35.00 per 100.

White Ash—Hardy tree of vigorous growth, with broad, round head.

8 to 10 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

Catalpa—Leaves large, heart shaped, and often 6 to 7 inches wide. Large bunches of white flowers, marked with purple and yellow.

7 to 8 feet, 20 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

Mountain Ash—A fine hardy tree of moderate growth, covered from September to winter with clusters of scarlet berries.

8 to 10 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

Russian Mulberry—Tree of rapid growth. Foliage cut or divided into lobes. Fruit of fair size.

7 to 8 feet, 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

Weeping Trees.

Birch—(Cut Leaved Weeping)—Tall, slender, yet vigorous of growth. Graceful, drooping branches; silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage. Price, 50 cents.

Elm—(Camperdown Weeping)—One of the finest lawn trees. Branches having a uniform drooping habit, forming an umbrella-like head. The leaves are large, dark green, and very dense. Price, \$1.25 each.

Evergreen Trees.

Great care must be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to let the roots dry while out of the ground, as the sap is resinous in its nature, and when once congealed the tree will not recover. My Evergreens are all two and three times transplanted, which ensures success in planting if properly handled.

Austrian Pine—A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long dark green leaves. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, 75 cents each.

Scotch Pine—A fine rapidly-growing tree, with silvery green foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, 75 cents each.

Norway Spruce—A compact and symmetrical tree, the branches assuming a graceful drooping habit with age. The growth, however, in this climate, is rather slow when young. One to two feet, 75 cents each.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A native of the Rocky Mountains, and one of the most beautiful of all evergreens. Foliage, a rich silvery blue; forms a beautiful contrast with the dark green of other trees. 10 to 12 inches, 75 cents each.

Chinese Arborvitæ—A fine rapid-growing tree, with erect branches, and dense, flat, fern-like, light green foliage, which it retains throughout the summer, changing to a rich brown or purple during winter. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 50 cents each.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Snow Ball—An old favorite shrub of large size, with large globular clusters of pure white flowers. Price 25c each.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom. Price 25 cents each.

Van Houttei—The grandest of all the Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing; perfectly hardy and an early bloomer. Price 25 cents each.

Weigelia Rosea—Valuable shrub, producing pink, trumpet-shaped flowers. Price 25 cents each.

Snowberry—A well known shrub with small, pink flowers, followed by wax-like berries, which hang on the bush till late in the fall. Varieties, red and white. Price 25 cents each.

LILAC—Great improvements have been made in this well known favorite. Some of the new varieties are very fine. They bloom when young and their color ranges from pure white to deep, purplish red. Their rich, glossy, deep green foliage would make them desirable if there were no bloom.

Common Varieties—Colors: White, Purple, Blue, 25 cents each.

Persian—Leaves small, panicles often twelve inches or more in length. 25 cents each.

Red—Panicles medium to large, flowers large, deep purplish red, foliage very large and glossy. The best of its color. 50 cents each.

White—Panicles large, flowers pure white. The best white lilac in cultivation. 50 cents each.

Blue—Panicles very large, individual flowers large and double. Color most distinct of all blue lilacs. 50 cents each.

Roses.

2 and 3 years old, 25 cents each; \$1.00 per 5.

General Jacqueminot (Hybrid Perpetual)—Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety; makes handsome buds, and is highly esteemed as one of the best and most desirable for open ground planting.

Paul Neyron (Hybrid Perpetual)—The flowers are immense. It is probably the largest rose grown, and one of the finest. Bright shining pink; very double and full.

Prince Camillo de Rohan (Hybrid Perpetual).. Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black. Flowers full; one of the darkest.

La France (Hybrid Tea)—The most profuse bloomer of all hardy roses, the color a most lovely rose, changing to silvery pink. Large, full, with tea fragrance.

Harrison—Yellow, hardy; one of the earliest to bloom.

Madam Plantier—Perfectly hardy; produces flowers in June; desirable rose for cemetery planting.

Crimson Rambler (Climbing)—The plant is of vigorous growth; the foilage is a rich, glossy green, which contrasts finely with the bright crimson flowers. The flowers are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter and formed in clusters.

Baltimore Belle (Climbing)—Pale blush, almost white; double; a profuse bloomer; an old and well known favorite.

Queen of the Prairie (Climbing)—Rosy red; good size; double; vigorous grower and bloomer.

Climbing Vines.

Hallen's—Hall's Japan Honeysuckle...A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves until January. 25 cts.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle—This is one of the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer. 25 cents.

Virginia Creeper—Has beautiful leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, trunks of trees; affords shade quickly. 10 cents.

Wisteria, Chinese—A beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers, 25 cents.

Hints on Planting and After Management.

1st—Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the roots of trees, plants or vines, from the time of leaving nursery until planted, as the sun, wind or frost will prove very damaging.

2nd—On arrival of trees, dig a trench wide and deep enough to receive the roots. Take trees from bale, place roots in trench with tops leaning south. Spread out and wet roots thoroughly, then cover well with fine, moist soil. Let remain till ground is ready for planting.

3rd—The ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized. Dig holes larger and deeper than necessary to receive the roots in their natural position without bending. Take trees from trench as wanted; straighten out roots, cut off all that are badly bruised or broken. Place tree in center of hole and commence filling in with fine soil, working same well among roots with the hand, making sure that every crevice is filled. When roots are covered to a depth of four or five inches (if the soil is moist), firm well with the feet, then fill in more soil, and repeat the stamping until the hole is nearly filled. Finish filling with loose soil. If soil is dry at time of planting, pour in a bucket of water, when hole is half filled, let settle and finish filling.

4th—If trees are one year old there will be but a single stem, if two years old there will be from four to eight branches. Peach trees, however, sometimes have side branches at one year old. When through planting go over the trees with a sharp knife or shears. Cut back the trunks to a uniform height as noted below for the different kinds. If there is but a single stem cut off as directed. If the tree has branches cut off all but four or five, being careful to leave no two opposite each other to form a fork to split under the weight of fruit or snow. Use your own judgment as to which limbs to leave to form a nicely balanced head. Side branches should be cut back to four or five inches from body of tree, and the leader or central stem to from eight to twelve inches from topmost side branch. Apples should be cut back to a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Pears, Plums, Cherries and Apricots to 18 or 20 inches. Peaches should have all the side branches (if any) cut back to last bud. Cut main stem back to within 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. Shade trees should be cut back to a uniform height of 8 or 9 feet.

5th—Lay off ground for irrigating by running a shovel plow each side of the row within eight or ten inches of the trees; if weather is warm, turn in water as soon as done planting, and if weather continues warm and dry, repeat every six or eight days. Soil should be stirred with a hoe or cultivator soon as dry enough to work mellow after each watering.

6th—If trees are dry and withered when received, bury in moist soil for four or five days, when they will be found fresh and plump. Keep shaded a few days before planting. If frozen, do not open bale, but bury until frost is out. Never handle trees in frosty weather. In planting, never put manure in hole with roots. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Apples.....	25 to 30 feet apart each way
Pears.....	17 to 20 feet apart each way
Peaches.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Prunes.....	15 to 16 feet apart each way
Plums.	15 to 16 feet apart each way
Cherries.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Apricots and Nectarines.....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Grapes	8 to 10 feet apart each way
Currants and Gooseberries	4 by 6 feet apart each way
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	2 by 7 feet apart each way
Strawberry Plants—garden culture.....	2 by 3 feet apart each way
Strawberry Plants—field culture	1 by 4 feet apart each way

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

FEET.	NUMBER.	FEET.	NUMBER.
2x1.....	21,780	8x8	680
2x2.....	10,890	9x9	534
3x1	14,520	10x10	435
3x2.....	7,260	11x11	360
3x3.....	4,840	12x12	302
4x1	10,890	13x13	257
4x2.....	5,445	14x14	222
4x3.....	3,630	15x15	193
4x4.....	2,722	16x16	170
5x1	8,712	17x17	150
5x2.....	4,356	18x18	134
5x3.....	2,904	19x19	120
5x4.....	2,178	20x20	108
5x5.....	1,742	25x25	60
6x6.....	1,210	30x30	48
7x7	888	33x33	40

To ascertain the number of trees or plants required for an acre. Multiply together the distance that the trees are to set apart each way, and divide this into 43,560 (the number of square feet in an acre) which will give the number required.

SPRAYING.

While spraying is not an absolute safeguard against insects and diseases it is of very great importance, and, in conjunction with the other remedies will enable the orchardist to control most insects, pests and diseases. Good results will come from following the instructions given below.

Codlin Moth—This moth lays the egg from which the worm so destructive to apples and pears is hatched.

Remedy—Spray from the time the blossoms fall till September 1st, at intervals of two weeks.

Formula—One pound Paris Green dissolved in 200 gallons water. To this solution add four pounds of lime slacked to a thin paste. Stir the mixture thoroughly at each tree before spraying.

Burlap Bands—In addition to the spray, all trees should be protected with burlap bands. Take a piece of burlap long enough to go round the tree and fold to make three thicknesses, about eight inches wide. Drive a couple of shingle nails six inches apart into the tree and hang your band upon them so that it will encircle the trunk just below the lower limbs. Go over your orchard at least once in ten days, take off the bands, run them through a clothes wringer, which may be attached to a wheelbarrow, and replace them on the trees. Pick up all fallen fruit at least once a week.

Woolly Aphis—This insect works upon both root and branch of the apple, but seldom upon other trees. It is known by the white cottony substance which forms its nest. The Aphis works along the tender branches, in knots and wounds of the tree and upon the roots near the surface of the ground. The insect derives its nourishment from the sap of the tree and is not affected by poison used to kill other insects.

Remedy—When the Aphis is found upon the trunk or branches spray with *great force* upon the nests with kerosene emulsion. When found on the roots, remove the soil to a depth of two or three inches and fill in with air slacked lime or fresh wood ashes, then cover with dirt.

Formula for Emulsion—Take one pound of hard soap and dissolve in two gallons hot water. While still hot add one gallon of coal oil and stir violently with the spray pump by turning the nozzle back into the vessel containing the mixture. The oil and soap solution must be thoroughly mixed to prevent injury to the foliage.

Pear or Cherry Slug.—The slug appears in June and July and works upon the upper side of the leaves, taking all the green matter and leaving only the brown framework of the leaf, making the tree look like a fire had swept through it. When full grown the slug is about one-half inch long and of a slimy nature.

Remedy—Throw dry ashes or air slacked lime through the branches, being careful to thoroughly cover the slugs.

A more reliable and lasting remedy is the following mixture: Take a 40-gallon barrel and fill half full of water. Dissolve in this six pounds of Copper Sulphate (blue vitriol). This can be easily done by placing the vitriol in a burlap sack and hanging in the water just below the surface. Add six pounds of slacked lime, strained to remove all grit. Then take one-half pound of London Purple and two pounds of flour and mix together thoroughly while dry. Moisten the mixture of London Purple and flour to a thin paste and stir into the barrel. Then finish filling the barrel with water. Apply with a spray pump. If a Cyclone nozzle is used the spray can more easily be applied to the upper surface of the leaves where the slug works. If the trees are thoroughly covered with this solution when the slug first appears, one application is usually sufficient for the season.

A BLOCK OF ONE YEAR OLD BARTLETT PEAR TREES.