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62.29
TO POMOLOGY
OF NOMENCLATURE
1917
FEB 9 - 1917
INDEXED.

Chanute Nurseries

Mayflower Peach

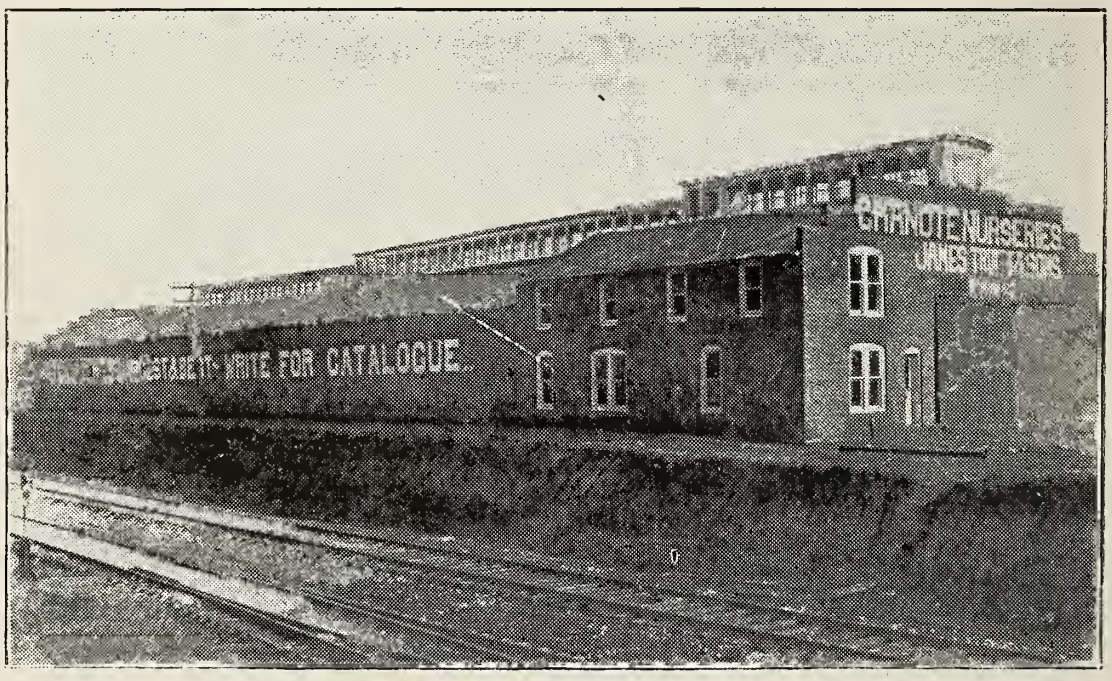
Chanute, Kansas

Chanute Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1878

The Chanute Nurseries now comprise one of the largest and most complete horticultural establishments in the West.

The management will continue its policy of fair and liberal dealing, and all buyers that see fit to place their orders here may rest assured that they will get thrifty, well grown stock, which upon coming into bearing will fully reward them for their labors.



Packing House, 225 feet long, 97 feet wide.

Our stock is all grown upon upland, which gives a firm, thoroughly ripened growth, insuring its success in any and all soils.

We test all new fruits on our own grounds, as soon as possible after acquring them, and recommend nothing that does not succeed in our own climate. No stock is permitted to leave the nursery in a damaged condition, and any mistakes that occur are cheerfully corrected, but notice of such should be given us immediately upon receipt of goods.

We exercise the greatest care in labeling everything true to name, and we will gladly replace free any stock that may prove untrue to name, or refund the purchase price, upon proper proof, but it is mutually understood between us and the purchaser, that we will in no case be liable for a greater amount than originally paid for the trees. When out of any variety we select another sort as near like the kind ordered as possible, unless notified not to do so.

The railroad service at Chanute is excellent. We are able to ship in all directions with assurance of quick delivery of goods, a factor of no small importance in building up our immense trade.

Terms of Sale

Cash should accompany orders.

We pack and deliver to the express or freight office free of charge all orders amounting to $1 or more, and prepay the charges on orders of $10 and upwards.

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
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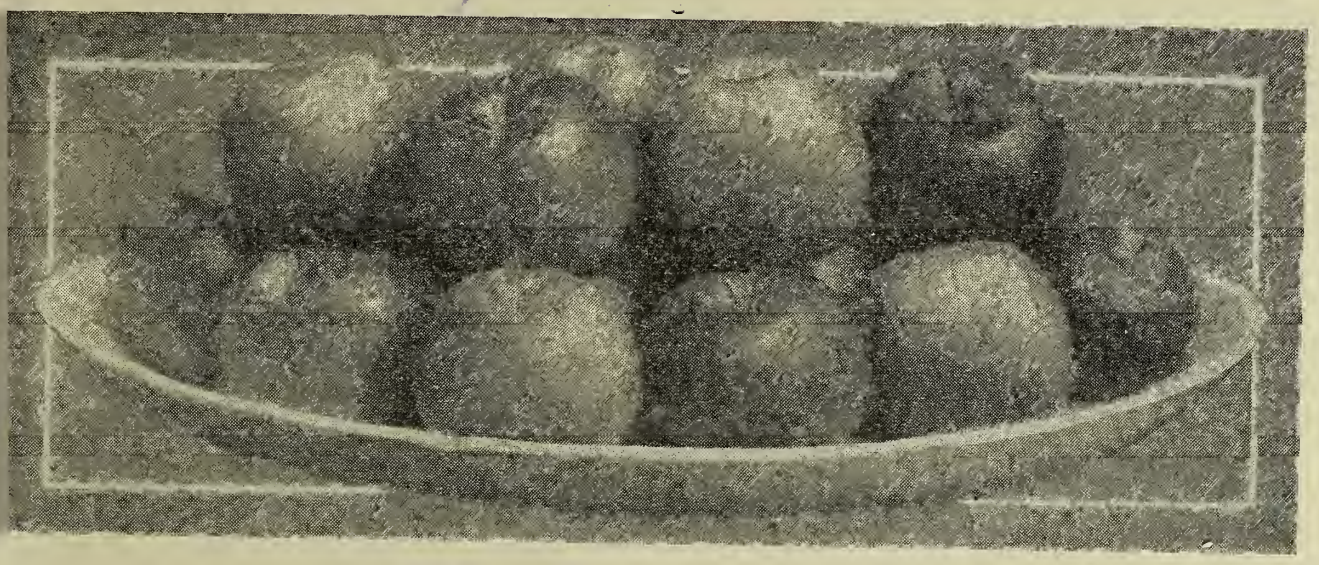


Apple Trees

The first fruit in importance, all things considered, is the apple. Its season extends ıroughout the year. By careful selection of varieties it is possible for the householder to ave this most popular of all fruits upon his table every day in the year. In this climate ıe apple ripens earlier than it does farther north and east and the winter sorts have a ɜndency to drop some seasons. To counteract this the orchardist should select a northern ope if such be possible, and should pick and store the winter fruit when ripe, irrespective f the coming winter. With proper attention to culture and spraying, it is possible for very farmer to have an orchard that will not only furnish the household an ample supply f apples throughout the year, but will be a source of a liberal income besides.

Our list has been selected with the greatest care and contains the best of the introuctions to date.

Apple trees are planted all the way from twenty to thirty feet apart each way, the tter distance being in use by most large orchardists. Where trees are planted thirty feet part each way it is advisable to plant peach and other quick maturing fruit trees ɜtween; and these will more than pay for the whole orchard before they are ready to be ıt at the end of ten or twelve years, after which time the apples will require the entire ıace.

ed June—Medium size; brilliant red; flesh mealy; pleasant flavor; good bearer, but rather inclined to scab. Early July.

ed Astrachan—Large; roundish; dark red with heavy bloom; tree quite hardy and heavy bearer. August.

Prices of apples other than Summer Extra and not less than 10, 100, and 1000 of a ɹriety:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
years, 2 to 3 feet	$0.07	$0.70	$ 5.00	$ 50.00
years, 3 to 4 feet	.15	1.00	9.00	90.00
years, 4 to 5 feet	.21	1.80	16.00	130.00
years, 5 to 6 feet	.30	2.50	21.00	170.00

Summer Extra

First of all we present this magnificient apple. This apple was originated by James ·uitt in Kentucky in 1868. It was fruited there and has been fruited in Kansas with usual results. Best of all summers; truly a magnificient apple, very pale yellow; fine : both eating and cooking; tree hardy and outbears any other sort we have ever fruited; ɔduces a full crop each year. July.

ices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
year, 2 to 3 feet	.25	$2.00	$18.00
years, 3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
years, 4 to 5 feet	.60	5.00	40.00
years, 5 to 6 feet	.75		

SUMMER APPLES—Continued

Duchess (Oldenburg)—A Russian sort; very hardy and succeeds in extreme north; medium size, rather flat; greenish with red markings; sprightly flavor; not the best apple for this climate. August.

Early Harvest—Standard sort for this climate; good size; yellow; excellent flavor; regular bearer. July.

Fall Varieties

Lowell—Large; yellow; roundish, slightly conical; excellent flavor; good bearer. September.

Maiden Blush—Standard fall apple; medium to large; yellow with red cheeks; flat; choice eating variety; regular bearer. September.

Rambo—Medium size; flat; yellowish and streaked with red; flesh tender and quality good. September to October.

Snow (Fameuse)—Medium size; roundish; dark red; very handsome; flesh white; juicy and high flavored. October.

Twenty Ounce—Very large; nearly round; yellow, striped with red; good quality. October.

Winter Varieties

Arkansas Black—Originated in Arkansas; medium to large size; dark red; appears not to succeed everywhere, but where it does, is a great favorite. December to May.

Huntsman's Favorite—Large, rather flat; golden yellow, with red cheeks; excellent flavor; a good bearer where it succeeds. November to January.

Gano—Said to be a seedling of the Ben Davis, which variety it resembles; fruit deeper in color than Ben Davis and of better quality; a good bearer. December to April.

Jonathan—One of the handsomest of apples; rich red; uniform in size and of high quality; annual and profuse bearer, and is becoming more popular every year as a market sort. November to March.

King—Large and handsome; yellow and red stripes; at one time a leading market sort. November to March.

Baldwin—A favorite in the Eastern market; large roundish; deep red; juicy; good flavor; in sections where it thrives, is a standard market sort. January to April.

Ben Davis—Is too well known to need much description; large, handsome, striped with red; very productive; a standard market sort in the West. December to March.

Grimes Golden—Medium size; rich golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender and juicy, delicious; one of the best, if not the very best, of the early winter sorts; an early, annual and profuse bearer. November to January.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the most profitable and valuable for market; resembles Winesap, except that it is from a third to a half larger. Inclined to drop in some sections. December to April.

Missouri Pippin—Large size; very handsome and of fair quality; a good grower and immense bearer; valuable for market. December to April.

Northern Spy—Large; striped; flesh white, mild and tender, slightly sub-acid, with a rich, delicious flavor. Tree is a good grower, but we do not recommend it for planting in this climate, except in favored localities. November to February.

North Western Greening—Large to very large, smooth, yellowish-green and attractive. Flesh is mild sub-acid. Tree is very hardy and is recommended for the North. January to April.

Rawles Janet (Never Fail)—Medium; roundish greenish-yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; splendid keeper; often bears when others fail. January to May.

Reagan's Red—Claimed to be a seedling of Ben Davis. Originated in Arkansas. An improvement on Gano, which it resembles.

Red Winter Sweet—A medium sized, dark red apple, fine quality for sweet; good bearer. December to April.

Rhode Island Greenings—Large; greenish-yellow, juicy and rich with a slight acid flavor; a good bearer in some sections. December to April.

Romanite (Gilpin)—One of the best winter apples for planting South. On good soil the fruit is fair sized, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Roman Stem—Fruit medium; whitish-yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender, juicy; rich, musky flavor; fine dessert apple; a good bearer. November and December.

APPLES, WINTER VARIETIES—Continued

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow striped and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and sub-acid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness size and beauty. November to January.

Roxbury Russet—Rather large; greenish yellow; mostly covered with bright russet; pleasant, sub-acid flavor. January to June.

Winesap—Medium; dark red; excellent quality and a good bearer; a favorite market sort. December to April.

Willow Twig—Tree hardy and quite productive; medium size; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red; good quality when fully ripe. December to May.

White Winter Pearmain—Medium size; conical; pale yellow, good quality. December to April 1.

Yellow Bellflower—A large, deep yellow apple; very high quality; although slightly tart; a good bearer in some sections. January to April.

York Imperial—Medium to large; skin greenish-yellow; flesh tender, crisp, aromatic; highly esteemed. November to January.

Crab Apples

Prices of Crab Apple:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	$0.10	$0.90	$ 8.00
4 to 5 feet	.22	1.90	15.00
5 to 6 feet	.32	2.70	23.00

Hyslop—Medium; roundish; ovate; a dark red with a blue bloom; flesh yellow; excellent for cider. September to November.

Martha—Very vigorous, hardy and a good producer; striped. September and October.

Transcendent—The standard Crab apple of this country; tree very vigorous, growing to good size and making a dense shade; comes into bearing early and produces large crops of very large, finely flavored crabs; yellow and red. September.

Pear Trees

Prices of Pear trees:	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
3 to 4 feet	.20	$1.90	$17.00	$140.00
4 to 5 feet	.27	2.30	21.00	160.00
5 to 6 feet	.34	2.90	26.00	190.00

The pear is one of the most highly esteemed of fruits and one of the easiest to raise, if the assortment is properly chosen and cultural details attended to. It comes into bearing early and produces annually full crops. Blight is the pear's worst enemy, and because of its ravages many people have failed with their pear orchards. The remedy consists in the selection of the blight resisting sorts and the keeping of the trees in healthy, vigorous condition without undue forcing of growth. We have trees on our grounds nearly thirty years old that show practically no signs of blight and that rarely fail to produce full crops.

Varieties that succeed best as dwarfs are marked D; standard S.

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery; very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S. August and September.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Very large, with rough and uneven surface; of a greenish yellow, with patches of yellow and a dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and a good bearer while quite young. It attains its greatest perfection on the quince root. As a dwarf is the very best pear for this section of the country. A blight resister. In season during October and November, D.

Kieffer's Hybrid—What the Duchess is as a dwarf, the Kieffer is as a standard. Tree is a vigorous grower and a regular bearer and very productive; fruit large; rich, yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and very handsome; flesh white, buttery and juicy. Commands the highest price in the market when properly ripened. Little affected by the blight.

Seckel—Small size; yellowish-russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish; buttery, very juicy and melting. The richest and finest variety known and extensively planted all over the country. A prolific bearer. September and October, S.

PEAR TREES—Continued

Tyson—Above medium size; deep yellow at full maturity; slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine flavored, a vigorous and rapid grower. One of the finest summer varieties. In season during August. D. and S.

Quince Trees

Prices of Quinces—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
No. 1	.39	$3.20	$28.00
No. 2	.32	2.70	24.00
No. 3	.26	2.00	16.00

The demand for this rich and aromatic fruit is never fully supplied. Tree dwarf and requires little space; succeeds where the pear or apple does. Seems to be particularly suited in the kitchen garden. The most vigorous and productive trees we have ever known have been so situated that they received the suds from the family washings and a goodly portion of wood ashes.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive; bears abundantly while young.

Orange or Apple—Large; bright golden yellow. One of the best and most desirable quinces in cultivation.

Peach Trees

The public is demanding more of this luscious fruit every year, and to supply this demand hundreds of thousands of acres of orchards have been planted recently throughout the country, especially in the South.

These orchards have paid their owners richly, yet the supply of peaches continues unequal to the demand. If the Southern orchardist can grow the fruit and ship it many hundreds of miles north at a profit, how much greater the profit, in growing it for the home market! The peach transplants readily and comes into fruiting at an early age, and should be planted very much more largely than it is. While the more tender sorts winter kills occasionally, the hardy kinds rarely fail to produce a crop. On our home grounds there has been but one year in a dozen that we have not had peaches.

Peaches may be planted from sixteen to twenty feet each way, and should be pruned and the borers taken out each year. F. stands for freestone; C for clingstone.

Prices of Peaches other than Mayflower:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet	.10	$0.70	$ 7.00	$ 65.00
3 to 4 feet	.15	1.00	9.50	90.00
4 to 5 feet	.21	1.65	14.00	120.00
5 to 6 feet	.25	2.15	19.00	160.00

PEACH TREES—Continued

Mayflower Peach—This is the earliest peach known, ripens one week before Sneed. Color, red all over, beautiful appearance. Carries well to market, not being tender like Sneed. Blooms very late, crop never entirely cut off by late spring frosts, size medium; quality good. Tree an upright grower, a very prolific bearer. We have fruited this here on our own grounds and it has never failed a crop, although other varieties were nipped by early frosts. We consider it par excellent. See front cover.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	.25	$2.00	$18.00
3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
4 to 5 feet,	.60	5.00	40.00
5 to 6 feet	.75		

Arkansas Traveler—Seedling of the Amsden and ripens earlier; medium to large; color red; flesh white and delicious. July. (c)

Bokara No. 3—Claimed to have withstood 27 degrees below zero and produced a crop; has not quite fulfilled this claim with us, but is hardy in the bud and a good producer; medium to large; greenish yellow, with red cheeks; good quality, but too soft for shipping. August 1st. (f)

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; fine flavored; very hardy in the bud and one of the very best in its season. July. (Classed as freestone, but adheres a little.)

Champion—One of the best of all peaches; large; creamy white, with red cheek; very fine flavored; unsurpassed for hardiness in the bud. August 1st. (f).

Chinese Cling—Very large; cream colored, with blush; hardy in the bud; often bearing full crops when many other standard sorts fail; quality excellent. August. (c).

Crosby—Introduced a number of years ago as a frost proof peach; quite hardy in the bud; medium size; yellow, with real red cheeks, and excellent quality; pit very small; a profuse bearer. Last of August. (f).

Crawford Early—An old time favorite; large; yellow, with red blush; for many years a standard market peach, and has not been superseded in many sections. August. (f).

Crawford Late—Like Crawford Early, but deeper in color and richer in flavor. September. (f)

Dewey—Very much like Triumph, but a slight improvement upon the famous variety, having a little richer flavor and being a more nearly perfect freestone; very valuable addition to the list of peaches. July. (f).

Elberta—The most widely famed of all peaches; esteemed throughout the country as the leading market variety; millions have been planted in the South in commercial orchards; very large, yellow, largely covered with red, fine for both eating and canning and a splendid shipper. August. (f).

Fitzgerald—An improved Crawford's Early; hardier in the bud and better in every way, except size; medium to large; yellow and red; very fine flavored; one of the best for general planting. Early in August. (f).

Foster—Very large; deep yellow; largely covered with red; excellent flavor. August. (f).

George the Fourth—This grand old peach has never been beaten for its time or ripening; large; creamy white with red blush; fine quality and a good bearer. Last of August, about a week before Mixon Free, which variety it resembles. (f).

Globe—Very large; round; yellow and red; excellent quality. Middle of August. (f).

Greensboro—One of the best of the early sorts; large, creamy white, with red markings; fine quality for an early sort; hardy in the bud and a good bearer. Early July. (Not entirely free.)

Heath Cling—The standard late cling; very large; white, with faint blush; of high quality and a good bearer. Last of September. (c).

Kalamazoo—Large; golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick, yellow; superb quality; small pit. Strong grower; very hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford. (f)

Mountain Rose—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches. First of August. (f).

Old Mixon Free—Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. One of the best of the old varieties. First of September.

PEACH TREES—Continued

Old Mixon Cling—Similar to Mixon Free, except that it is a clingstone and ripens a few days later.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, brownish cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich. October. (f).

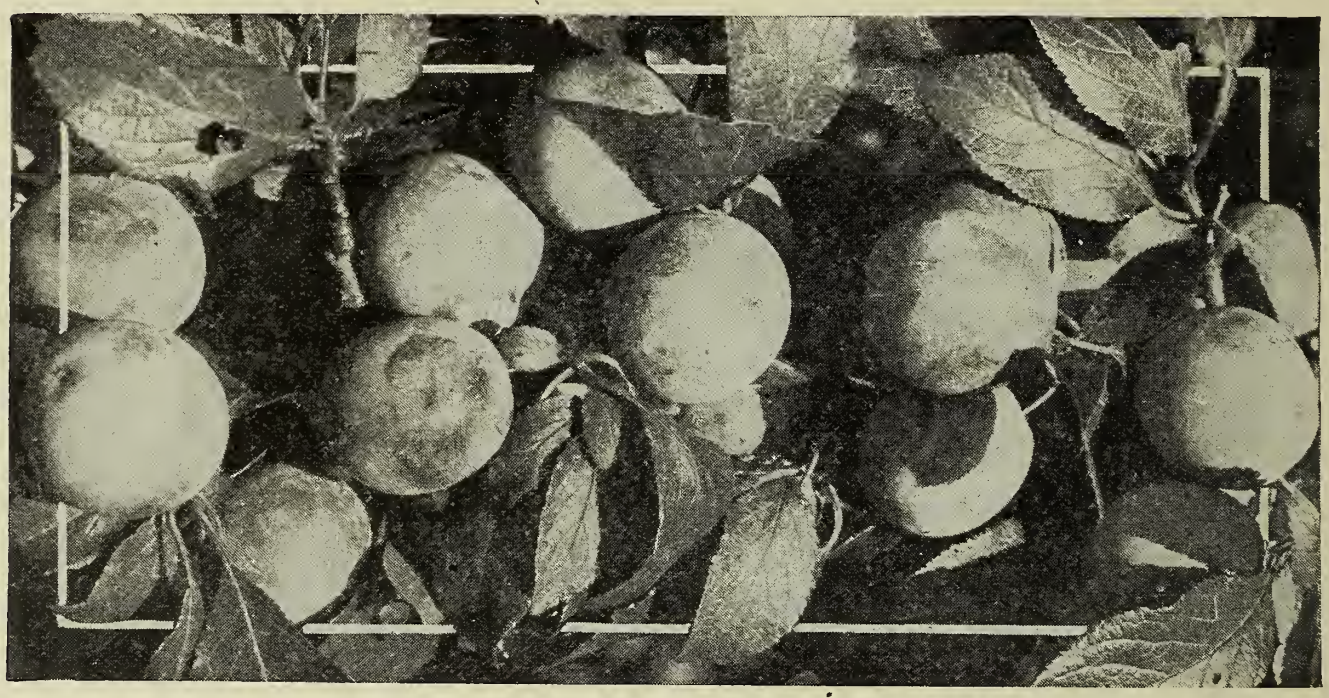
Smock—Large size; light orange-yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow and rich. September. (f).

Stump of The World—Very large; roundish; white, with red cheek; a most excellent peach. Middle of September. (f).

Triumph—The introduction of the Triumph marked an era in the development of the peach, being the first extra early yellow peach; large, rich yellow; nearly covered with red; almost free when fully ripe; very hardy in the bud and a sure bearer; good shipper and splendid market sort. Early July.

Wonderful—Rich, golden yellow, overspread with red; notworthy as a reliable, very late peach. Last of September. (f).

We have other varieties which we have not listed. Write us for information.



Plum Trees

Prices of Plums—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	$0.20	$2.00	$20.00
4 to 5 feet	.30	3.00	28.00
5 to 6 feet	.40	3.80	35.00

The plum succeeds best on rather heavy soil, yet we have no difficulty with it on light, sandy loam. Perhaps no fruit has been more benefited by recent introductions than this popular dessert and canning species. The plum's two enemies are the Black Rot and the Curculio, but both of these may be overcome by exercising a little care. Judicious spraying with fungicides and the removal of the affected fruits will render the rot harmless. The best way to trap the curculio is to spread a specially prepared sheet under the tree and strike the tree a sharp rap with a hammer, which causes the insects to drop, when they may be easily gathered and destroyed. A limb should be sawed off to act as a receiver for the hammer blow, and the operation of catching the insects should be performed very early in the morning. The plum is deserving of much more attention than is at present given it.

Abundance (Botan)—The popular new Japanese plum. Tree thrifty, hardy and beautiful; fruit large, showy and good, richly perfumed. First of August.

Burbank—The largest, handsomest and best of the wonderful new Japanese plums. Tree thrifty; free from black knot and other diseases, and perfectly hardy. Ripens just after Abundance.

PLUM TREES—Continued

Bradshaw—Fruit very large, dark velvet red; flesh yellowish green, juiry and pleasant Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Aug. 15.

Fellemberg (Italian Prune)—A fine late prune, oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts down from the stone. Fine for drying. Tree very productive.

German Prune—Medium; oval; purple or blue; rich; juicy; fine; tree vigorous and productive. September.

Green Gage—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Should be top grafted to get good trees. September.

Lombard—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; tree very vigorous, a great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. September.

Milton—Very much like Wild Goose, but earlier and much better bearer.

Pottawatomie—Yellow, overspread with bright pink and prominent white dots; flesh yellow; luscious; good; tree hardy, early and an annual bearer. Not a large plum.

Red June—For market value, Red June is, perhaps, unequaled among Japanese plums. Ripens two weeks earlier than Abundance, equals Lombard in quality; of larger size; color deep vermillion red. Preeminent among plums for its freedom from rot, due, no doubt, to its ripening before the plum-rot begins.

Satsuma—One of the celebrated Japanese plums. Fruit large; color reddish purple, with blue bloom; flesh blood-color; quality fine; pit remarkably small. Perfect hardy and a vigorous grower. September.

Shipper's Pride—The fruit is of a large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round; a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color; excellent for canning and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping a long time in excellent condition.

Shropshire Damson (Prune Damson)—An English variety of great merit for perserving. Large and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree vigorous grower, hardy and an abundant bearer. October.

Wickson—Originated by Mr. Burbank who says: "Among the many Japanese plums I have fruited so far, this one stands preeminent. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome deep maroon red, covered with a white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper. August and September.

Wild Goose—A variety of the Chickasaw; medium; roundish-oblong; reddish-yellow; valuable and profitable in the South and the Southwest, where the European plum will not succeed. Tree a fine grower. Middle of August.

Yellow Egg (White Egg Plum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid; fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Apricot Trees

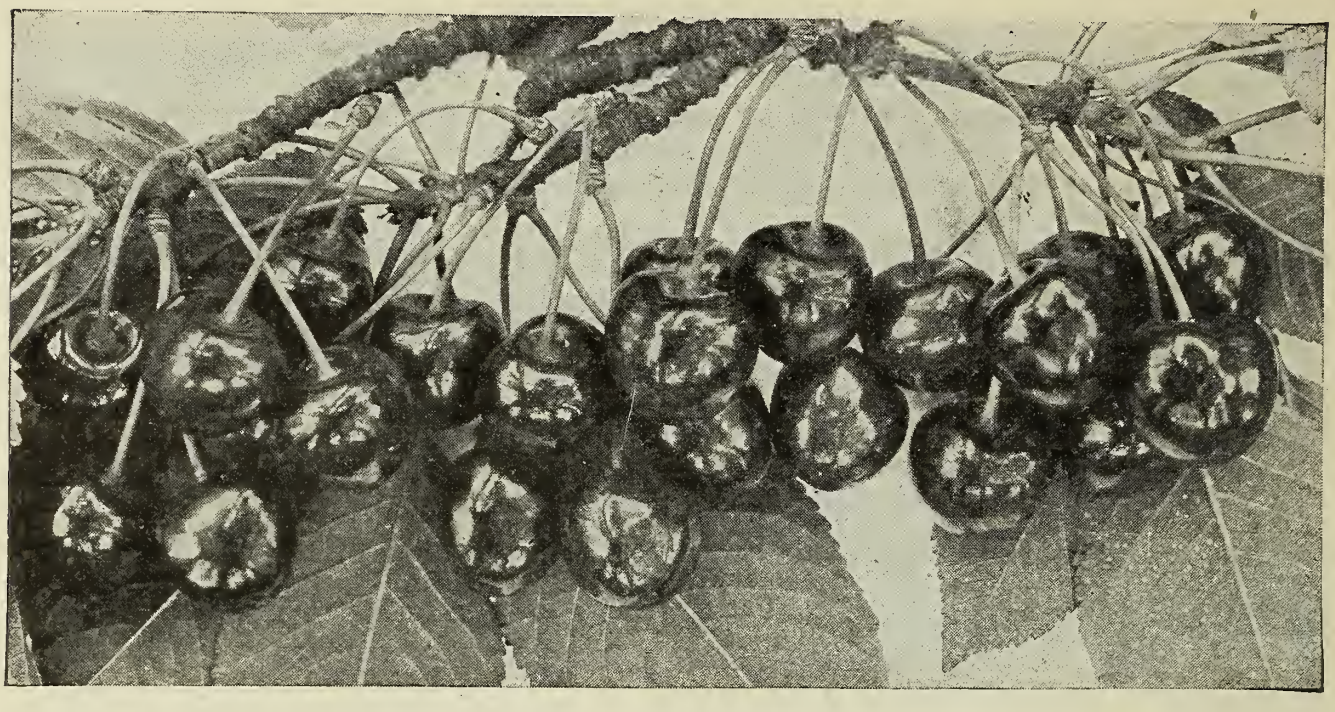
The Apricot blooms out very early in the spring and the fruit buds, which generally come through the winter safely, are frequently killed by late frosts. On this account it can not be regarded as an annual bearer in this climate, yet we have had during the past few years a number of very fine crops of it, and we think that every planter will be repaid for setting at least a few trees of this richly flavored fruit.

Prices of Apricots—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	.22	$1.90	$16.00
3 to 4 feet	.25	2.30	19.00
4 to 5 feet	.30	2.80	26.00

Alexis—A Russian apricot. An abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

Budd—Russian apricot. Tree is a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white, with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. August.

Early Golden—(Dubois) Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive; first of July.



Cherry Trees

The cherry succeeds best on a sandy or gravelly soil, but may be grown successfully anywhere, except in a wet location. The past few years have been very hard on cherry trees in Kansas and many people have become well-nigh discouraged in their planting. However, the cherry is too delicious a fruit to be allowed to run out, and we feel certain that the planter's perseverance will be rewarded presently. The cherry comes into bearing at an early age, produces abundantly and is one of the most satisfactory of fruits. Our stock is grown on French Mahaleb seedlings, which do not sprout and which make the hardiest and most satisfactory trees. Our list comprises the sorts best adapted to this country.

Prices of Cherries—

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$0.14	$1.40	$14.00
3 to 4 feet	.20	1.70	17.00
4 to 5 feet	.30	2.70	25.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.20	30.00

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkable vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best for the climate.

English Morello—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. Valuable as a great producer.

Governor Wood—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings; clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. Hangs well on the tree. End of June.

Louis Phillippe—Extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive; large size; rich, dark red; flesh red, tender, juicy, sub-acid, mild. July.

May Duke—An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens over a long period; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

Montmorency—Tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops. Fruit very large, fine flavor and of

CHERRY TREES—Continued

bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere; a week later than Early Richmond. The finest acid cherry.

Winsdor—(New) A seedling originated at Winsdor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn or Transcendent's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

Wragg—Origin, Iowa. Medium to large, juicy and rich. Tree a good grower, hardy and immensely productive. Well adapted to this Northwest.

Grape Vines

The grape is one of the most healthful and most esteemed of fruits; succeeds everywhere, but requires a thoroughly well drained soil. No one, having even a small garden plot, can afford to be without a supply of grapes. The grape can be trained to an arbor, to a trellis, or may be tied up to posts. The only requirements are: free exposure to the air, and judicious annual pruning. There are many theories for pruning grapes, but most any of them are efficient if properly carried out. Pruning should be done very late in the winter, or very early in the spring before the sap starts to flow. Our list comprises the most valuable sorts for this climate.

Agawam—Large, round, early and of great vigor of growth. Rich, peculiar aromatic flavor. One of the best reds. September.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	.10	.70	$4.25
Two year	.13	.95	6.50

Brighton—A superior family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large, compact bunches, rich wine shade of ripened berry, delicate skin, tender almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united in such a degree in any other sort. Ripens middle of August. Especially commended as a standard variety for the vineyard or garden.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	.12	.85	$6.00
Two year	.15	1.15	9.00

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape. Bunches large and loose; berries large of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened. Requires favorable soils and good culture.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	.12	.85	$5.00
Two year	.15	1.15	9.00

Concord—A large, handsome grape; very hardy and productive; one of the most popular market grapes; medium early—middle of August.

One year	.07	.35	$2.50
Two year	.10	.70	4.25

Diamond—(Moore's Diamond) A cross between Iona and Concord. A vigorous grower, with leaf resembling Concord; very free from mildew. Bunch large.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	.12	.85	$6.00
Two years	.15	1.15	9.00

Moore's Early—Bunch large; berry round; color black, with a heavy blue bloom. Vine exceedingly hardy, and is entirely exempt from mildew and disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	.12	.85	$6.00
Two year	.15	1.15	9.00

Niagara—The vine is a strong grower and very hardy. Bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries larger than the Concord, and skin thin, but tough, which insures their shipping qualities good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens before the Concord.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	.12	.85	$6.00
Two year	.15	1.15	9.00

GRAPE VINES—Continued

Pocklington—Bunch large; berry large, round, of a rich yellow color; flesh pulpy, juicy and of good quality; ripens at the time of the Concord. Vines vigorous, healthy, and very hardy and productive. Quality good.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	.13	.95	$6.50

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large, larger than those of the Concord. Ripens a few days earlier and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for vineyard and garden.

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	.10	.70	$4.25
Two year	.13	.90	6.50

Blackberry Vines

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1,000
Prices of Early Harvest and Snyder	$0.50	$0.75	$2.40	$15.00
Prices of other varieties	.60	1.00	3.00	25.00

Blackberries are planted in rows from five to seven feet apart and about three feet apart in the rows. Their requirements are a deep, rich soil, clean cultivation, annual pruning and the careful digging out of any diseased plants that may appear from time to time. Sometimes mulching will be found very beneficial. Both the early and later sorts should be planted, in order to have a succession.

Early Harvest—The earliest blackberry and consequently valuable for market. The canes are strong and upright in growth and enormously productive. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some others.

El Dorado—This remarkable berry has been cultivated twelve years and under careful test at different experimental stations. It has never been winter killed or failed to produce a crop of the finest fruit. Vine vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters in the far Northwest; berries sweet, melting, without any hard core, and keeping ten days after picking.

Erie—Very large and very hardy. A strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

Lawton—Very large, excellent quality and an abundant bearer.

Mercereau—Remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout, stocky canes, claimed to be the hardiest blackberry, standing uninjured 20 degrees below zero without protection. An enormous producer of extra size berries which are brilliant black and retain their color under all conditions; extra quality, without core. Unsurpassed as a shipper and keeper. Season early to midsummer.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; not many thorns.

Lucretia—A trailing form of the blackberry, with large, beautiful, luscious fruit. It matures in advance of the ordinary varieties.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Prices	$0.35	$0.60	$2.00	$18.00

Raspberry Vines

The culture of the raspberry is similar to that of the blackberry. It is one of the most profitable of small fruits and deserves much more general planting than is now accorded it.

Cardinal—This new variety originated in Kansas. Very vigorous and productive and of excellent quality. Highly recommended. Red.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Prices	$0.75	$1.25	$3.00	$25.00

Cuthbert—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the Northern winters and Southern summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so very firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

RASPBERRY VINES—Continued

Gregg—Of good size, fine quality, very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert does among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Kansas—Jet black, firm and delicious, quite large. The hardiest black cap known, successfully withstanding the winters of Canada. A little later than Souhegan and more prolific. One of the very best.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Prices	$0.50	$1.00	$3.50	$30.00

These prices apply to Cuthbert, Gregg and Kansas.

Currants

Currants do not succeed in this hot climate except in a protected nook. The north side of a tight board fence makes an ideal spot. Plant in rows four feet apart each way. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. Prune freely every spring.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wines.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Prices	.15	$1.20	$9.00

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Prices	.10	.80	$6.00

Fay's Prolific—(Red) Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be quite prolific. Universally commended by those who have had experience with it.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Prices	.10	$0.80	$7.00

Gooseberries

Gooseberries require deep, rich soil, well drained. Require thorough cultivation and are benefited by slight protection. Are very fruitful and profitable. Market is never fully supplied. Unlike other small fruits it keeps well and may be handled at the convenience of the grower, a great point in its favor. Should be more largely planted.

Downing—Large size; oval; greenish-white; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly, and is profitable for market and for home use.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Prices	.15	$1.35	$12.00

Houghton—A vigorous sort; very productive; free from mildew. Fruit medium; roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of delicious flavor.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Prices	$0.10	$1.00	$ 9.50

Pearl—A new variety, originated in Canada. A wonderful cropper; strong grower, and free from mildew. Similar to Downing in size.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Prices	$0.20	$1.50	$12.00

Strawberries

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where crops of potatoes or grain can be raised. The ground should be well prepared. Three hundred bushels per acre is not an unusual crop. We have all leading varieties.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Prices	$1.00	$7.50

Garden Roots

Asparagus—No family should be without a bed of this delicious, succulent vegetable. Beds should be made very rich and the plants set in trenches, the dirt being filled in as the plants grow up in the spring. Should not be cut until the second year after planting.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Prices	.25	.40	.90	$7.00

GARDEN ROOTS—Continued

Pieplant—(Rhubarb) This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and fresh table sauce and it continues in season for several weeks. Ground should be rich and plants should have a yearly mulch. Plant four feet apart each way. We grow only the Mammoth variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Prices	.10	.90	$6.00	$35.00

Ornamental Department

HOW AND WHAT TO PLANT

Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the ground. A fine, well cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn. This will secure light and air and good views from the house. Upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned. Vines should be planted near the house and allowed to climb upon and about it, or they may be trained on posts or arbors in suitable locations on the lawn.

We present a few of the most desirable, but have others we do not list.

Ash—(White) A very hardy, native tree; transplants well, and when once established requires little, if any, pruning. Makes a very symmetrical head; has rich, glossy foliage and is a very desirable tree for shade.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 feet	.30	$2.50	$22.00

Catalpa—(Bungei) One of the best ornamental trees. Has a straight trunk with a spreading umbrella top. Each $1.25

Hardy or Western (Speciosa) Catalpa—This early blooming, upright variety is much hardier than the Syringa-leaved, having proven itself able to stand the severe winters of Wisconsin and Iowa; making, when planted in groves, straight, symmetrical trees, suitable for posts or railway ties, for which purpose it is one of the most useful trees known, lasting in many instances nearly or quite a century.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 feet	.30	$2.50	$22.00

Carolina Poplar—Pyramidal in shape and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color. Succeeds well in the city, where most other trees fail.

	Each
5 to 7 feet	$0.15
6 to 8 feet	.20
8 to 10 feet	.40

American White (Americana) Elm—A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head, and graceful drooping branches. Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds very admirably even where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp.

	Each
5 to 7 feet	.25
6 to 8 feet	.30
8 to 10 feet	.50

Silver Leaved or White Maple—A hardy, rapid growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.
Same price as Elm.

Sugar or Rock Maple—Well known native tree, valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood. Its stately form and rapid growth make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	.30
4 to 5 feet	.40
5 to 7 feet	.50

Forest Tree Seedlings

We grow and handle each year a great many thousand seedlings of Box Elder, Soft Maple, Black Locust, Russian Mulberry, Catalpa, Osage Hedge, etc., for planting in groves and hedge rows. They come in various sizes from 6 inches to 3 feet.

	Per 1,000
Black Locust, 4 to 6 inches	$ 1.25
Black Locust, 6 to 12 inches	2.00
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches	3.50
Black Locust, 18 to 24 inches	6.00
Catalpa, 6 to 12 inches	3.00
Catalpa, 12 to 18 inches	4.00
Honey Locust, 6 to 12 inches	2.50
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 inches	4.00
R. Mulberry, 6 to 12 inches	2.50
R. Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches	4.00
Osage Hedge	3.00

Flowering Shrubs

ALTHEAS

These are fine, hardy, free growing and flowering shrubs, blooming in August and September, when few plants are in blossom. They attain a height of 6 to 10 feet.

Blush, Purple, Red, White, White Red Eye.

	Each
Two feet	.25
Three feet	.30
Tree Althea	.50

Calycanthus, or Sweet Scented Shrub (Calycanthe)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward. Each 25 cents.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora or Large Panicle Flowered—A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August, continuing several weeks. It is valuable for planting either singly or in beds. Pronounced "decidedly the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction." Very hardy. Each 25 cents.

Lilac—Well known and beautiful, hardy shrubs, flowering in May. Purple and White—Each 20 cents.

Snowball or Arrow-Root—Well known and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. Very handsome and desirable, and should be in every collection. Each 20 cents.

Billiardi—Rose colored flowers in spikes; blooms nearly all summer.

	Each	Per 10
Fine for hedging	$0.15	$1.00

Syringa or Mock Orange (Philadelphus)—The Syringa is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Each 25 cents.

Hedging

Privett (California)—One of the finest hedges. The foliage is large and glossy, and is almost evergreen.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
$0.10	$0.75	$5.00	$50.00

Thunbergii—A native of Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

Purple Leaved (Purpurea)—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to four feet high with violet purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
.20	$1.50	$13.00

Climbing Vines

CLEMATIS

These very showy climbers are beautiful for the trellis or the porch, and when once thoroughly established make vigorous growth. They have a very tender root system, which damages very easily, so that a small per cent of the plants set out grow and make good specimens. We keep on hand a limited assortment of the very best kinds.

Henryii—One of the new Hybrids; a vigorous grower and free bloomer; flowers are white, large and very showy.

Jackmanni—Probably the best known of the Clematis, and to it is largely due the credit of the popularity of the class. The plant is a free grower and blooms very abundantly; flowers are large, and of intense purple color. Each 50 cents

Paniculata—We consider this the grandest of all porch vines. When once established, this vine makes rapid growth, quickly covering the trellis or arbor with handsome, glossy, green foliage. The pure white flowers of small size are borne in immense clusters, and are of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. Flowers appear in September, at a season when few other vines are in bloom. The plant is entirely hardy. Each 50 cents.

AMPELOPSIS

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy—A native climber of vigorous growth, with digitate leaves; fine green, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Each, 20 cents.

Ampelopsis Veitchii or Boston Ivy—One of the finest wall climbers. Hardy and vigorous. Foliage deep green in summer, changing to crimson in autumn. Each, 25 cents.

HONEYSUCKLE, CLIMBING

This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.

Halleana—One of the finest Honeysuckles grown. Blooms from June until November, is almost evergreen and is one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow.

Scarlet Trumpet Monthly—Flowers deep red, trumpet shaped; flowers all summer; a native climber and appropriate for trellises and rockwork. One of the handsomest. Each, 15c.

MATRIMONY VINE

Matrimony Vine—A vigorous climber. It will soon cover any desired space. It has dark, green foliage and beautiful flowers and loads of small berries, which are seen in all parts of the country at Christmas. Each, 15 cents.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple—One of the most magnificent, hardy climbers, producing racemes of pale purple flowers early in spring and autumn, and growing at a rate of 15 or 20 feet in a season, attaining an immense size.

Chinese White—Introduced from China. A beautiful climber, differing from the above only in color, being a pure white. Each, 30 cents.

Perennials—Border Plants

Daisy, Shasta—Probably no hardy plant has been so highly spoken of in American Horticultural Press as this production of Luther Burbank, the result of crossing our native field Daisy with some of the choicer European varieties, and bearing beautiful, clear, glistening white flowers and blooming continuously from early summer until late fall; perfectly hardy without protection, even in the most exposed location. Each, 25 cents.

Dielytra (Bleeding Heart)—Rosy, heart-shaped flowers hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June. Each, 25 cents.

Fox Glove (Digitalis)—Long, bell-shaped flowers on stems three to four feet high; very showy. July to September. Each, 20 cents.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—Flowers large, brightly colored. Each, 20 cents.

Golden Glow (Rudbeckia Laciniata)—A hardy perennial plant, growing eight feet high and bearing hundreds of blossoms on long, graceful stems. Bright golden color. Each, 20 cents.

Hollyhocks—All colors. Each, 15 cents.

PERENNIALS—BORDER PLANTS—Continued

Larkspur (Delphinium)—Flowers in terminal spikes in brilliant blue, purple, white or red. June to August. Each, 20 cents.

Phlox—One of the best of all herbaceous perennials. All colors. Each, 15 cents.

Peony—The peony is the most popular hardy plant. Once established, they become permanent. All colors. Each, 20 cents.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

2 years, 35c; 1 year, 25c.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are esteemed particularly for their fine form and colors, their rich perfume, and their hardiness. They produce an abundant supply of very fine blooms early in the year, and bloom occasionally during the summer. In moist climates they bloom freely throughout the year, but such is not the case in our dry Western states. However, the blooms are so fine that no one can afford to be without a good supply of choice varieties.

Roses

"As long as there's a sun that sets
The rose will have its glory."

Roses should be planted in a deep, rich well-drained soil, so that the top roots are not less than two inches below the surface.

After planting, the earth should be dug up around them, so as to form a small channel all around the bush; pour into this some liquid manure, mixing with it the earth that has to be replaced. A small quantity of liquid manure given to the bushes in manner described, twice a month, will encourage growth and blossom. It is an excellent plan to mulch the surface with fine grass or hay to hold moisture.

Prune severely every spring before the buds start, cutting back the last growth to three or four buds. Climbing Roses may first be allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old, decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground the following spring.

REMEDIES FOR INSECT ENEMIES—THE ROSE

Rose Slug—White Hellebore Powder mixed in water and sprinkled on the bushes with brush or broom, one ounce to the gallon of water.

Rose Bug—Hand picking is the only effectual remedy.

Aphis, or Green Fly—Sprinkle bushes with tobacco water.

Mildew—Apply sulphur or soot in the form of dry powder, having first wet the bushes so that it will adhere to them.

VARIETIES

American Beauty—Strictly speaking this rose does not belong in this class, although it might be called an Everblooming Hybrid. It is one of the finest of all roses for all out-door planting, as well as for winter forcing, makes an abundance of very large, richly perfumed blooms on long stems, throughout the summer. Rich red. Quite hardy.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant rose color, with long pointed buds and large perfectly-formed blossoms; very fragrant and a good bloomer; very fine rose.

Black Prince—Dark velvety crimson, almost black. A good grower and most magnificent rose.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine; form, semi-cupped; wood, long jointed; large handsome flowers. The strongest grower of the entire class.

Clio—A rose of remarkable beauty, on the order of Baron Rothschild, having, like it, large handsome flowers, of fine globular form, which are produced in great abundance. Color a delicate flesh, shaded in the center with rosy pink. A magnificent rose in every particular.

Earl of Dufferin—One of the finest roses of recent years; red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flower, finely formed, vigorous grower. One of the very finest dark roses and should be in every garden.

ROSES—Continued

Frau Karl Druschki, or Snow Queen—It is perfectly hardy everywhere and a most vigorous grower, throwing up enormous shoots which are covered with snow white blossoms. The only pure snow white hardy rose.

Fisher Holmes—One of the choicest of perpetual roses. Bush is vigorous, and produces freely and superb blossoms. Color bright carmine crimson.

General Jacqueminot—A general favorite among the hybrids. Still holds first place among the dark red roses. It is quite hardy, and is a very satisfactory bloomer during its season.

General Washington—Another old time favorite among the reds; is very full and free.

Madame Plantier—Strictly speaking, not a hybrid. In our opinion, the grandest white cemetery rose, hardy as an oak; flowers medium size, very full and beautiful; plant continues in bloom for two weeks or more.

Magna Charta—A great favorite, esteemed because of its strong, upright growth and bright foliage as well as for its splendid bloom. Color bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—A grand, free blooming sort, with fine flowers of soft delicate pink, with satin cast, produced at intervals throughout the summer.

Paul Neyron—The largest rose in cultivation, and one of the freest of hybrids. Color deep, clear rose—very full and beautiful. Plant is a strong grower, making straight shoots 4 and 5 feet high in a season and each shoot capped with an immense flower. We cannot recommend this rose too highly.

Soliel D'Or (Golden Sun)—New—A hardy yellow rose; foliage glossy. Robust in growth, and is sure to be popular.

Ulrich Brunner—Splendid upright grower, with bright healthy foliage. The flowers are of good size, and fine form; color, cherry red. One of the freest bloomers of its class.

HYBRID TEAS

2 years, 40c; 1 year, 25c.

A beautiful class of Roses, combining the rich coloring of the Hybrid Perpetuals with the free-flowering qualities of the Teas. They are reasonably hardy and will pass through most of our Kansas winters in safety. All things considered, we regard the Hybrid Teas as the best of all for outdoor planting.

Augustine Guinoisseau (White La France)—A sport of that grand rose, La France. Has all its good qualities. Color white, slighly tinted with flesh and pink.

Duchess of Albany (Red La France)—Another sport from La France; deeper in color, more expanded in form, and larger in size; very free flowering; and flowers of first quality in every respect.

Helen Gould (Baldwin)—Unquestionably the best of all the red hybrids for general planting. Surpasses all others in hardiness and freedom in blooming. Flowers large, very full; color warm, rosy crimson; very fragrant.

Kaiserina Augusta Victoria—The best summer-flowering white rose. Produces throughout the season large quantities of beautiful double blooms. Hardy outside, with slight protection. No collection is complete without this charming variety.

Killarney (The Irish Beauty)—This is one of the grandest general purpose roses ever introduced. Equally good as an outdoor rose and as a forcer. Produces its long pointed, distinctly pink buds in great profusion. Shows the center when full blown, nevertheless is a grand sight.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink; often silvery pink with peach shading; flowers large, full, and of beautiful form; blooms continuously throughout the season. In delicate coloring and fragrance is unsurpassed. Has long been regarded as the most useful of roses.

TEA ROSES

The Teas are the most largely grown of all roses for winter flowering, being the easiest to manage and producing the most flowers under the artificial conditions of win-

TEA ROSES—Continued

ter forcing; exquisitely beautiful and very sweet. If planted outside they bloom constantly throughout the season. They are quite tender, but if properly protected very often come through the winter year after year. They are so easy to grow and so trustworthy that no one can afford to be without a bed of them. We grow only a small list of the Teas, such as we know to be the best.

Bride—Best forcing white rose and for summer flowering it is unsurpassed. Flower large, bud beautifully pointed; very double. Color pure white, although it pinks up slightly in very warm weather.

Bridesmaid—An exquisite rose, both in bud and open flower; color bright pink; large and quite double. Stem long and stiff; foliage rich and glossy; equally valuable for summer and winter flowering.

Duchesse de Brabant—In vigor of growth and freedom of bloom, this rose has few equals; very pretty in the bud, but slightly loose when full open; very fragrant; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

Etoile de Lyon—One of the finest yellow bedding roses, and one of the hardiest of the Teas. Flower large, double and deliciously fragrant. Chrome yellow, deepening in center to pure golden yellow.

Golden Gate—One of the largest and best of the Teas. Also one of the hardiest and least susceptible to disease. Blooms are delicate pink in color, and sufficiently double. A most satisfactory rose.

Ivory—Identical with Golden Gate except in color, which is creamy white. A beautiful flower.

Perle des Jardines—The best yellow forcing rose, and one of the best for outdoot planting; large, full, fine form, beautiful in all stages of development, from small bud to fully opened flowers. Very free, every shoot producing a flower.

Richmond—The most satisfactory red rose ever introduced. Blooms continuously. A rich scarlet, fine pointed bud. Shows the center when fully expanded.

Sunrise—Buds long and pointed; tinted with scarlet and yellow; flowers dark peachy red and shaded with orange and crimson.

Climbing Roses

2 years, 30c; 1 year, 20c.

CLIMBING ROSES—The Climbing Roses are very valuable for covering porches and trellises. Being vigorous growers, they require a rich soil. Only varieties that are known to be absolutely hardy should be planted.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; quite double; flowers come in large clusters, and make a very pretty sight when in full bloom; rapid grower.

Crimson Rambler—In our opinion, the best climbing rose ever introduced; plant a strong grower; flowers come in great panicles, bright crimson color, and retain their brilliancy for a long time; plants in full bloom never fail to attract attention.

Dorothy Perkins—This rose is similar to the Crimson Rambler, except in foliage and color. The foliage is not so heavy as the Crimson Rambler; flowers are rather larger, quite double and pink in color. Makes a very pretty sight in bloom.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red; large globular flowers; blooms in clusters; is a strong grower, and very hardy.

Russell's Cottage—Dark red; blooms in clusters; very pretty for trellises; entirely hardy.

Seven Sisters (Greville)—Deep pink, changing to white; blooms in clusters; very pretty for trellises; is not as strong a grower as some, but perfectly hardy.

White Rambler—Similar to the Crimson Rambler, except in color; not entirely hardy in this climate.

Yellow Rambler—Similar to Crimson Rambler, except in color; not entirely hardy.

BULBS

BULBS—**Cannas**—For brilliant show all summer there is no plant like the Canna. It blooms throughout the summer, until cut down by frost. We have a splendid stock of these in named sorts and color. Each, 5 cents.

Crocus—One of the earliest and hardiest of spring flowers, in all shades of coloring. Should be planted in borders, beds or clusters. $2.00 per 100

Dahlias—The Dahlia is one of the most splendid of our autumn flowers. In September and October, when nearly everything else is fading, it is at its best, and it surrenders only to the frost. The Dahlia should not be planted too early; otherwise it may

BULBS—Continued

spend its force before its best flowering season. The bulbs should be taken up before hard freezing injures them, and placed in a cellar until spring, when they may be divided and replanted. Each, 15 cents.

Caladium (Elephant's Ear)—A grand, tropical-looking plant, used for grouping on the lawn, bordering sub-tropical groups or banking against buildings with high foundations. In deep, rich soil with plenty of water they produce leaves of enormous size, frequently four to five feet long, and almost as broad. Each, 25 cents.

Gladiolus—These are among the most showy and brilliant of bulbous plants. A bed of these makes a very gaudy sight; flowering in August or September. Flowers are lily-like, and are borne on long spikes. $4.00 per 100

Hyacinths—Another very handsome flowering bulb for the border; comes in a great variety of coloring; very sweet. $6.00 per 100

Jonquils—A very pretty variety of the narcissus; very fragrant. $5.00 per 100

Tiger Lily—When once established, this lily increases in size and number of bulbs from year to year, and produces a profusion of large, red flowers, dotted with black spots. Absolutely hardy. Each, 15 cents

Tulips—Nothing will make a more gorgeous show during the early spring than a thickly set bed of tulips. They thrive well in most any soil. Should be planted during October or November. $5.00 per 100

NEW IDEAS IN SPRAY PUMPS

We do away entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc. This pump requires **no fastening of any kind,** holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. **It rises of itself,** the upward stroke being made by a brass spring forcing the cylinders apart.

The **all-brass suction** working within a **brass cylinder** with all **Brass Valves,** does away entirely with all leather, rubber or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order. Everything except handle and hose is **Solid Brass.**

Is the **easiest working** and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a pail, barrel, trough, creek, spring, boat or sink. Without fastenings of any kind, it stands firmly wherever placed.

Farmers with an ordinary amount of spraying put a barrel on their wagon, set this pump in the bung hole and spray their trees as easily and effectively as their neighbor who uses an outfit weighing and costing five times as much. This weighs less than four pounds. Makes two sizes of continuous spray and two of solid streams, has automatic mixer to keep solutions stirred, pleases everybody, lasts a lifetime, and **will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made.**

Price for pump complete.....$3.50

TWELVE YEARS AGO WE INTRODUCED THE FIRST COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER EVER ON THE MARKET

Two years later, others began copying our goods and methods—and still do so. During all these years the **original and distinct features found in no other line** have enabled us to hold continuously the patronage of the largest and best concerns in the world.

The loyalty of this trade, together with the constantly increasing demand from others for a **more reliable and better fitted sprayer** than they have been using, necessitates again enlarging our facilities to such an extent that the enormous quantities now produced enable us to give better value in sprayers than you have ever before enjoyed.

THE "KANT-KLOG" SPRAYER. On the "KANT-KLOG" nozzle, described above, the item of labor alone is **three times what the ordinary nozzles can be furnished for.** Hose is high grade—supported by coiled spring to prevent breaking, couplings solid brass with standard cut threads. Air pump of heavy brass tubing two inches in diameter.

The Sprayer body is made of heavy polished brass or galvanized steel, as desired. Both top and bottom are dome shaped; joined to body under heavy pressure, **making a complete double seam.** When completed this body is thoroughly tested at double the pressure ordinarily used, the result being that **not one in a thousand** give any of the troubles common with other constructions.

Sprays Trees, all kinds of Small Fruits and Garden Vegetables, Disinfectants, Whitewash and many other uses.

Price $6.50

Chanute Nurseries, CHANUTE KANSAS

ORDER SHEET

Name .....
(Very Plainly)

Post Office ..... *P. O. Box* .....

County ..... *State* .....

Street ..... *Forward by* .....

Express Office .....

Freight Station .....

Express Company .....

Railroad .....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

P. O. or Express Order, $.....

Draft - - $.....

Cash - - - $.....

Postage Stamps - $.....

TOTAL, - $.....

Date ..... 191.....

VERY IMPORTANT — No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly.

Do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write Yes or No.....

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size or age and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

QUANTITY	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	SIZE OR AGE	PRICE

Number	VARIETY	PRICE	

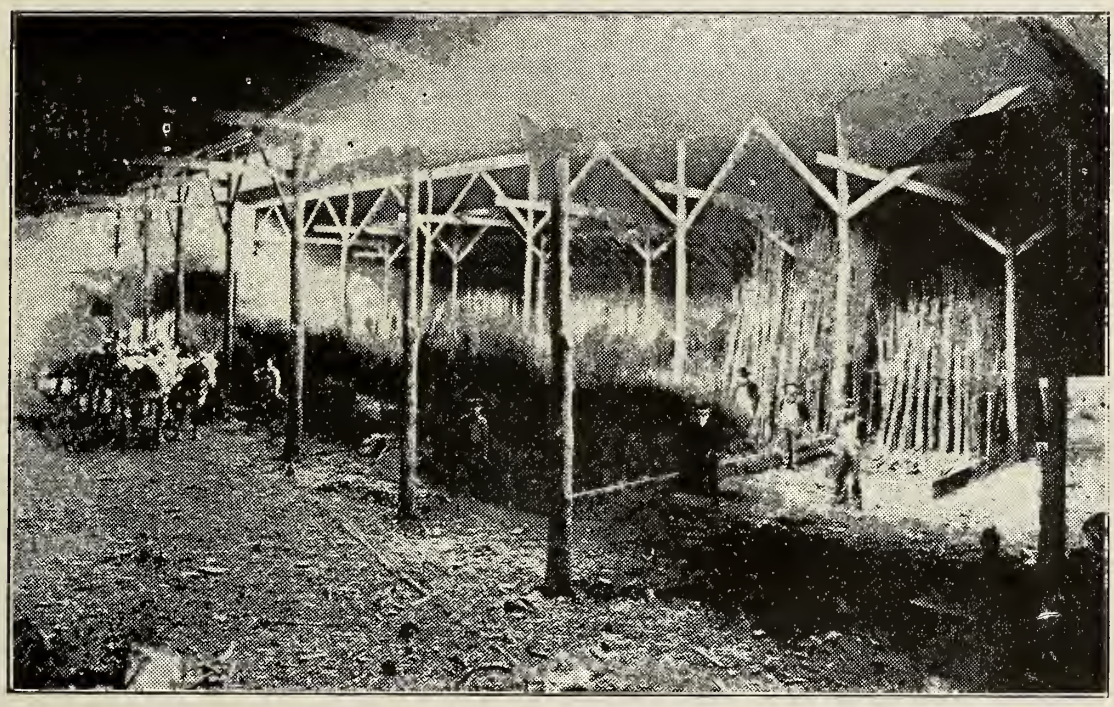
Write below the names and P. O. address of a few of your friends who will likely need plants and we will send them this catalog. If they send us an order for plants we will send you free (your selection) plants for your trouble, amount according to size of orders received.

Cultural Notes

In selecting a location for the orchard the habits and requirements of the fruit to be planted should be considered. In this state a northern exposure is preferable to any other for most fruits. This not only keeps back the fruit buds in the spring, but also tends to protect the orchard from the hot dry winds, with which we are sometimes afflicted in the summer. Local conditions may alter circumstances to some extent. A peach orchard in a sheltered nook sometimes produces a crop when exposed trees are killed in the bud.

Strawberries for the early market should be planted on the warmest slope, as the increased price for the early crop more than counter-balances the risk of frost.

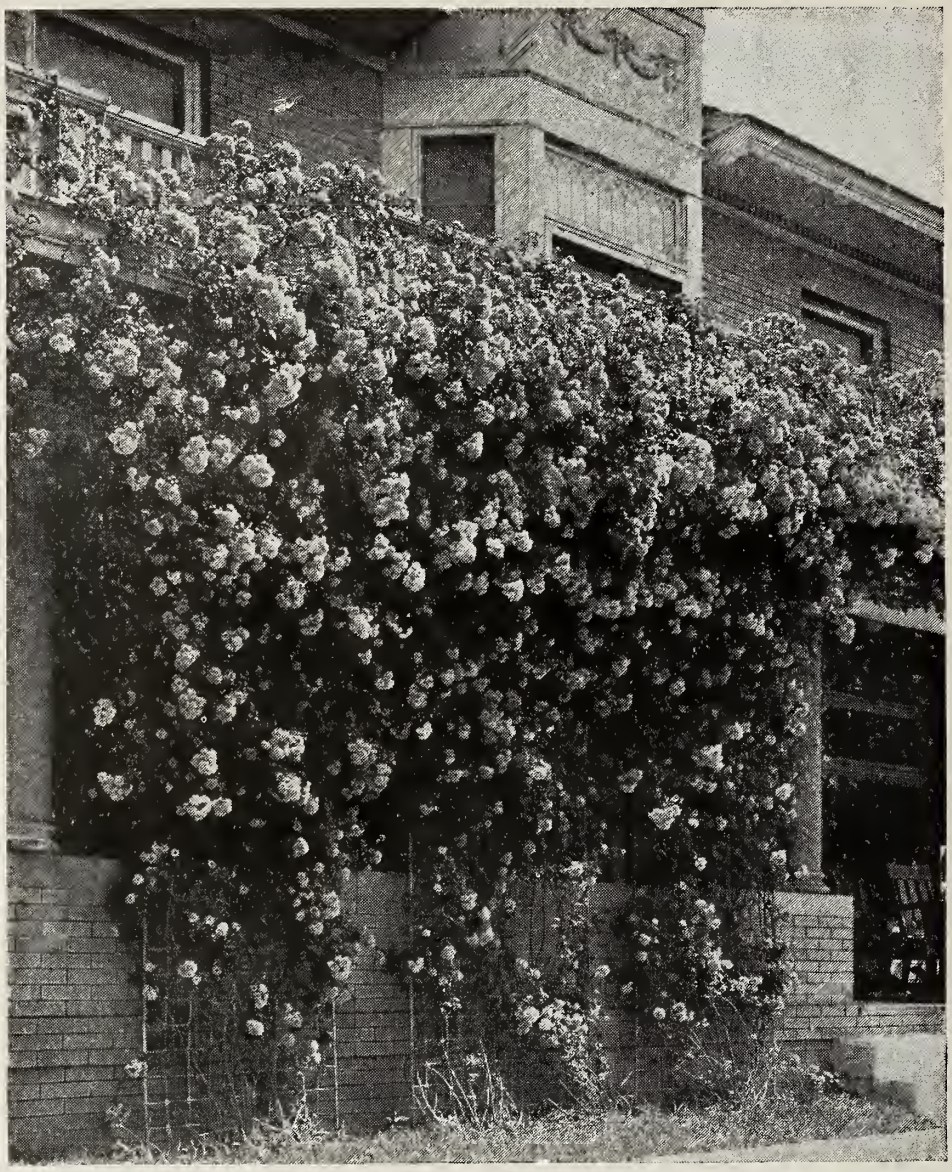
In all cases the land should be thoroughly well drained as no kind of fruit succeeds in mucky, sour soils. The soil should be plowed deeply and thoroughly cultivated; and if naturally poor or exhausted by continued cropping, it should be well fertilized, either by commercial fertilizers or barn-yard manure, as best suits the soil in question.



The trees and plants to be set must, above all things be in a good, healthy condition with vitality unimpaired by careless handling and exposure. The trees should be judiciously pruned, either before or soon after planting, which pruning should be carefully attended to from year to year, for it is in this way only that well developed, symmetrical trees, capable of bearing heavy crops can be assured.

In planting the young trees, care should be exercised to have the holes amply large to receive the roots and to leave the same in their natural state after filling in. The soil should be thoroughly firmed especially at the bottom. Young orchards should be thoroughly cultivated from year to year and should be protected from the ravages of rabbits and other rodents and from insect pests, and should receive the very best of care in every way.

We believe that if these details are carefully attended to, there will not be a single orchard failure.



Garlands of Fragrance

It was Tennyson who exclaimed "What so rare as a day in June!" And there is nothing more rare, of course. But why not add to that rarest of days—June days—by transforming the home porch into a bower of beauty, lavish in color, prodigal in fragrance—a delight alike to the eye and the senses? Why delay the prideful ownership of climbing roses, vivid Crimson Baby Rambler and pink-petaled Dorothy Perkins? You cannot start them earlier than this spring and you should no longer delay and deny yourself the pleasure of beautifying the home place. Nothing adds more, the cost is small and year by year the plant grows in size and quantity of bloom. It's a good time to decide this question by including these beauty bringers in your order today.