

January, 1902.

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In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.  
In Amount of Stock handled.  
In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
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ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

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When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"One first class novelty is worth twenty indifferent or good things."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1902.

No. 1.

## MISSOURI FRUIT GROWERS.

**Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at St. Joseph—Federal Inspection Bill Heartily Endorsed—Fruit Trees Killed by Fumigation—Iowa Nurseries Free From Scale—New Insect From the West Indies—Topics Discussed—Officers.**

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society was held at St. Joseph, Dec. 4-6. President Murray, in his annual address on "The Possibilities of Fruit Growing in Missouri," said that only one state exceeded Missouri in the production of fruit, California, but nowhere in the world is the quality of Missouri fruit excelled.

Fruit culture in Missouri has become a great industry. When the horticultural society was organized forty-four years ago, the aggregate sale of fruit in the entire United States amounted to \$20,000,000. Now Missouri produces annually from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth of fruit. The speaker said that in one year \$1,200 had been made from a single acre of strawberries in Missouri. He said that one of the delegates present, who had twenty acres of strawberries, sold last season 6,020 crates, for \$1.40 a crate, making a profit of about \$6,000. He said that Missouri has the largest deciduous orchards in the world, one containing 167,000 trees. In spite of the rapid progress which has been made the speaker said that Missouri is only in its infancy in fruit growing. He referred to the good work of the school of horticulture established in Columbia.

Among the exhibitors were D. A. Robnett, Columbia; A. Nelson & Sons, Lebanon; Titus Nursery, Nemaha, Neb.; Ozark Orchard Co, Goodman. Among those in attendance were Fred Wellhouse, president, and W. H. Barnes, secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society; A. G. Gano, of Gano apple fame, Parkville; L. A. Goodman, Kansas City; S. H. Linton, Des Moines, Ia.; M. Butterfield, Lee's Summit; A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.

It was reported that a new insect, resembling the San Jose scale, has made its appearance in Missouri. It is called the West India scale, but came to this country through Mexico from Central America. It is stated that it attacks all kinds of trees. Professor J. M. Stedman, of Columbia, had different specimens of insects for examination by all who cared to see them.

Professor Stedman said that the "external inspection laws" which are in force in some states failed to have the desired effect in most instances and that he was not in favor of internal inspection laws until national laws are passed.

The matter of taking up the question of international law in regard to pests was discussed at a meeting of entomologists held at Washington three weeks ago. Professor Stedman was in attendance. He said that all those in attendance were in favor of a national inspection law.

H. Augustine, of Normal, Ill., stated that a thorough examination of the nurseries of his state had been made, and that he would pay the expenses of the trip if Professor Stedman made an examination and could find a single instance of San Jose scale in the nurseries. He did not entirely agree with the advice to fumigate trees, saying that he knew of one instance where 150,000 peach trees were killed by fumigation.

Silas Wilson, of Iowa, said that his state had rigorous laws in regard to admitting trees into the state and that each shipment must be accompanied with a statement by State Entomologist Summers, stating that it is free from pest. He said that he was on a committee from Iowa which secured the passage of a national law in regard to tree inspection through the house in Washington, but it was just the time the Spanish-American war broke out, and the measure was not taken up during the excitement. Mr. Wilson said he was confident the matter would be taken up by the senate at the present session of congress.

Secretary Goodman recommended the appointment of a committee whose duty it should be to go before the St. Louis Fair commission and urge the appointment of a separate commission to have charge of horticulture, instead of the way which has been proposed, by which only one member of the commission shall have charge of the agricultural, horticultural, floricultural and forestry departments. He said that similar action would be taken this winter by societies all over the country.

Dr. H. Van Schrenk, of the United States department of forestry in St. Louis, during the past summer, traveled through nearly all the countries of Europe in the interest of the United States, examining fruit trees. He said that in most European countries twelve trees are considered a large orchard. The quality of their apples is not good, and he thinks Americans should raise apples for the old world.

The exhibition of fruit was the finest ever seen at any meeting of the society. One speaker said that he had attended conventions from Minnesota to Texas, but never before had he seen such a choice array of apples. It was pronounced superior to similar collections at the Chicago World's Fair and at Omaha and Buffalo. The apples were shipped to Iowa and Illinois for exhibition, and later to Kansas and Nebraska to state meetings.

The following officers were elected: D. A. Robnett, Columbia; vice-presidents, G. T. Tippin, Nichols; C. H. Dutcher, Warrensburg, and C. W. Murtfeldt, St. Louis; treasurer, W. G. Gano, Parkville; secretary, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society was held at London, November 18-15. Inspector Fisher discussed "The San Jose Scale in Ontario." He had seen very few newly-infested localities this season. People were awake to its dangerous character, and the necessity of promptly notifying the government of its appearance.

## INDIANA HORTICULTURISTS.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society was held in Indianapolis December 5-6. Four hundred plates of fruit were on exhibition. President C. M. Hobbs of Bridgeport spoke of the promising outlook for commercial apple growing in the state, the large amount of land well suited for apple growing, which is being used for purposes to which it is not suited, and the fact that the great possibilities of these lands are not appreciated by the present owners. He strongly emphasized the necessity for continual warfare against insect pests and recommended that the state appropriation for this purpose be increased to \$2,000.

"Some of the Duties Which Nurserymen Owe to the General Public," was the subject of an address by W. H. Freeman of Indianapolis. He urged the necessity for establishing a better sentiment of general honesty and thus gain the confidence of the public, which, he said, has, in a measure, been lost through misrepresentations by unscrupulous parties. He objected in strong language to the extensive advertising and planting of Carolina poplars. He argued for the planting of windbreaks for orchards and closer planting for better protection from storms and sun. He also stated that forest planting had become imperative and urged nurserymen to prepare to meet the demand, already manifest, for native forest trees.

Prof. S. A. Beach, Geneva, N. Y., speaking on "The Function of the Experiment Station Horticulturist," said: "Horticulturists are more ready than any other class of citizens to support a liberal management of these institutions. The fruits of their work are seen in the changes adopted by fruit growers, in methods of fighting insect pests and plant diseases, better tillage and management of orchards."

These officers were elected: President, W. W. Stevens, Salem; vice-presidents, E. B. Davis, Cartersburg, E. M. C. Hobbs, Salem, E. C. Reed, Vincennes, J. C. Grossman, Walcotville; secretary, W. B. Flick, Lawrence; treasurer, Sylvester Johnson, Irvington; executive committee, James Troop, Lafayette; Joe A. Burton, Orleans; H. H. Swain, South Bend.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S ORCHARD AREA.

The orchard area of Great Britain continues to extend at a comparatively rapid rate, says the Gardener's Magazine, London, notwithstanding the pessimistic utterances of those who regard fruit growing for profit as much overdone and believe that it cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, be made to pay. Last year the orchard area of Great Britain was 232,129 acres; this year it is 234,660 acres, an addition of 2,531 acres. In 1892 the area was 208,950 acres, consequently there has been an addition of 25,710 acres, or an increase of about one-eighth. The area in the years subsequent to 1892 has continuously increased.

The largest acreages are in Kent, Devon, Hereford, Somerset, Worcester, Gloucester, Cornwall, Middlesex, Salop, Dorset, Monmouth, and Wilts, and these twelve counties, all of which are in the south or southwest, contain 174,716 acres, or practically three-fourths of the orchard area of Great Britain. The most remarkable extension in the orchard area has been in Kent. Last year this favored county occupied the third place with 26,340 acres, but this year it is at the top with 27,175 acres, and, considering its splendid climate soil and climate, it is reasonable to assume that it will maintain the

position it now occupies. The counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford contain in the aggregate 120,297 acres, or fully one-half of the entire orchard acreage of Great Britain. The principal fruit-growing county in Scotland is Lanark, which contains 771 acres; and the largest orchard area in Wales is in Brecon, this comprising 1,185 acres. In Jersey there are 1,027 acres of orchards.

## SAN JOSE SCALE DAYS NUMBERED.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman says that the days of the San Jose scale are probably numbered. Regarding the discovery in China, by C. L. Marlatt, of a ladybug that destroys the scale, reference to which has been made by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Professor Van Deman says in Rural New Yorker:

About 25 years ago there appeared on the premises of James Lick, at San Jose, Cal., a new species of scale insect, ravaging his fruit trees. Having been a very wealthy man, and enterprising as well, he imported fruits, flowers, and other things of a horticultural nature from many parts of the world, and it was finally and very correctly supposed that he had unwittingly imported this new pest on some of those foreign plants. Tahiti was at one time thought to have been the source from which it came, and latterly Japan. The spread of this new scale was very rapid, and the Californians were greatly alarmed and tried various ways to destroy it. In that dry climate they found that a preparation called "resin wash" would hold it in check, and that is why it was not considered so serious a trouble as in the Eastern States, where it was eventually brought on fruit trees, and where this remedy is not effective because of the moister climate. As is generally known, the spread of the San Jose scale in the Eastern States, from a bundle of trees sent from California to New Jersey, about 1886, has been so rapid and steady that now the whole country is in dread of the destruction of or very serious injury to their orchards. Legislation, official inspection, and other means of fighting the terrible evil are familiar to all progressive horticulturists.

In the course of our warfare against the San Jose scale the United States Department of Agriculture sent out one of its most skillful entomologists, C. L. Marlatt, to hunt out, if possible, the home and the natural enemy of this insect. It was supposed that where the evil originated there might also be its antidote. Japan was visited by Mr. Marlatt last summer in his quest, because it has long been known that the scale existed there. But he found that in every case where it existed there it could be traced back to importations of trees or plants from America. From Japan he went to Chefoo and other places in China where he also found it in destructive numbers. He then hunted north-westward, and between Tientsin and Peking he found it diminishing, that is, present, but in small numbers, and, happy to know, along with a species of ladybug, called by scientist *Chilocorus similis*, that was holding it in check. This is the treasure for which the trip was made. Mr. Marlatt made the most careful study of the whole matter, and when he was sure (and he is one of the most accurate and conservative of scientists) he wrote a long letter, giving all the facts to Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Division of Entomology at Washington, D. C., and sent a number of the parasites of the scale to the Department of Agriculture as a trial shipment. Others will follow in due time. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that the days of the San Jose scale are numbered, or soon will be, and that we will in due time experience similar relief from the ravages of this dire enemy that the orange and lemon growers of California did from those of the Fluted scale by the introduction from Australia of the *Vedalia* cardinals, which is another of the ladybug friends of fruits and humanity. While it would be wise to continue every present effort to suppress the San Jose scale, it would seem to me unwise to cut down valuable orchards until the new means of fighting it had been given a thorough test. It was not more than three years from the introduction of the Australian ladybug until the Citrus orchards of California were safe, and it may be that the Chinese species will prove equally effective in our apple and other orchards.

## FRUIT TREES IN WASHINGTON.

Word from Tacoma, Wash., is to the effect that a fruit tree planting boom has set in similar to that of the early '90s, when the possibilities of horticulture in that state first became generally known, says the California Fruit Grower. This year the fruit crop has brought about \$2,000,000 into the state, and scores of individual farmers and horticulturists have made fortunes of \$3,000 to \$12,000 each from orchards ranging in size from 40 to 200 acres.

State Horticultural Commissioner Van Holden announces that fully a quarter of a million fruit trees will be planted by Washington orchardists during this fall. He estimates that 100,000 were planted during October, of which nearly half were set out in Chelau and Okanogan counties, heretofore noted chiefly for their mineral productions. The largest acreage is being planted in Western Washington and comprises hardy winter apples and prunes. In Eastern Washington most fruit growers do their planting in the spring.

## OHIO HORTICULTURISTS.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society was held at Lancaster December 4-6. There was an unusual display of fruit. Resolutions were adopted recommending that the whole system of free tree distribution be abandoned; favoring free inspection by the state of nurseries, orchards, etc., supposed to be affected by the San Jose scale, canker worms, peach yellows, and other dangerously spreading pests and diseases, together with their compulsory suppression by or at the expense of the owner of the land infested through means prescribed by the proper state officers; urging ample appropriations for the work of the state experiment station, particularly along the lines of more extended work in horticulture.

Prof. Webster reported that he had found the San Jose scale in 44 counties of the state; that there are 192 nurseries, covering an area of 6,130 acres, and that he had destroyed 3,603 infested trees.

Although the apple crop was generally a failure, there were some notable exceptions, and these were of so marked a character that the apple tree business is booming among the nurserymen.

Among those who renewed membership were J. J. Harrison, Painesville; W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville; C. L. Whitney, Warren; M. Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls; L. H. Pierce, Tallmadge.

## MARYLAND HORTICULTURISTS.

The fourth annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society was held in Baltimore December 12th. Professor J. B. S. Norton, state pathologist, inspected some nurseries and says a number of plant diseases were found in them, principally leaf diseases not of a dangerous character. He spoke of crown gall as a disease especially occurring on nursery stock. Professor A. L. Quaintance, state entomologist, read his report. He said an excellent start has been made on a collection of the injurious insects of the state. Extensive experiments are being carried on with crude petroleum in mechanical mixtures for fighting the San Jose scale. The professor has

inspected 47 nurseries and reports that records received show that there are 739 cases of scale in the state—which does not mean that there is that number of distinct localities infested.

The following officers were elected: Robert S. Emory, president; George O. Brown, vice-president; Professor A. L. Quaintance, secretary-treasurer. Orlando Harrison, Berlin; J. W. Kerr, Denton; Richard Vincent, Jr., White Marsh; H. B. Witter, Frederick; Charles T. Sweet, Swanton, and F. F. Allen, Salisbury, were elected county vice-presidents. Mr. Kerr had on exhibition more than 250 jars of plums from his place.

## ILLINOIS HORTICULTURISTS.

Senator H. M. Dunlap of Savoy presided over the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society, at Champaign, December 10-12. Among those present were: Arthur Bryant, Princeton; George J. Foster, Normal; H. A. Aldrich, Neoga; R. A. Simpson, Vincennes; J. T. Zook, Olney; J. L. Hartwell, Dixon; E. A. Riehl, Alton; A. F. Colman, Corning; E. G. Mendenhall, Kinmundy; R. Morrill, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Prof. S. Forbes, Urbana. R. Morrill discussed peach culture; Arthur Bryant, plum culture; E. A. Riehl, grape culture; H. T. Thompson the best methods of propagating trees for the orchard. These officials were elected: President, Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy; vice-president, H. A. Aldrich, Neoga; secretary, L. P. Bryant, Princeton; treasurer, J. Stanton, Richview.

## HEAVY PEACH TRADE IN TENNESSEE.

H. Lightfoot, who with D. W. Hunter conducts the Chattanooga Nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes as follows: "The peach industry in this section is booming. Nurserymen could not begin to supply the demand for trees. We are planting 100 acres in peach pits and expect to make 2,000,000 June buds another season. In addition to peach stock we will plant 250,000 apple grafts, 50,000 pears for budding, and 60,000 cherry stocks; also we grow about 75 acres strawberry plants for southern planters."

## HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Following is the schedule of meetings of horticultural societies:

- January 7-8, Virginia Horticultural, Richmond.
- January 8, Connecticut Horticultural, Hartford.
- January 8-9, New Jersey Horticultural, Trenton.
- January 8-9, New York Fruit Growers, Syracuse.
- January 8-10, Peninsula Horticultural, Berlin, Md.
- January 8-10, Nebraska Horticultural, Lincoln.
- January 15, Eastern Nurserymen, Rochester.
- January 15-17, Southern Minnesota, Spring Valley.
- January 15-17, Idaho Horticultural, Boise.
- January 18, Rhode Island Horticultural, Providence.
- January 20-22, Nova Scotia Horticultural, Wolfville.
- January 21, Southern Nursery Association, Charleston, S. C.
- January 20-22, South Dakota, Sioux Falls.
- January 22-23, Western New York, Rochester.
- February 3-5, Wisconsin Horticultural, Madison.
- February 5, Oregon Horticultural, Corvallis.
- February 12-13, Eastern New York, New York.
- March 12, American Rose, New York.
- March 12-13, Massachusetts, Worcester.

## IOWA HORTICULTURISTS.

### *Proposed Plan for Examining Tree Sellers and Tree Stocks at State Expense Not Endorsed by the State Horticultural Society — Preparing for St. Louis Fair — Addresses by Messrs. Wilson, Graham, Linton and Patten.*

At the annual convention of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, presided over by M. J. Wragg, of Waukee, Secretary Wesley Greene recommended the transformation of the society into a state department of horticulture in the following statement which, it will be seen, touches upon the nursery interests:

The department of horticulture should include forestry, floriculture, fruit growing, market gardening and all kindred subjects associated with the study and care of plant life. Such an arrangement would in no way impede the work of the department of agriculture, for the field of operation is a large one and there is a plenty of work to do.

The society does not want a change in its organization or to lose its identity. Experience in the work suggests more could be accomplished through a department than as a society. The changes would be nominal only. The board of directors of the society would become the state board of horticulture, and the secretary of the society the secretary of the department. The secretary's salary and that of a stenographer should be paid from the state treasury, as in the other departments. This would place the office of the secretary of the society in direct contact with the people of the state, and the method of filling the office would be free from political influence.

As a department it might very properly be charged with the care and supervision of the lawn around the capital building and other public grounds belonging to the state. This need not interfere with the duties of the custodian, as he would still have control of the building and approaches.

With a stenographer to take care of the clerical work in the office, it would leave the secretary more time for field work, to organize local societies, study plant growth in different parts of the state and to note the distribution of varieties; to locate the different fungus diseases and insect pests, and to call to his aid, when necessary, the state entomologist or pathologist to help suppress or destroy them. The department co-operating in this work with the experiment station at Ames, which the state should support as well as the United States government.

The directors of the society, acting as a state board of horticulture, could make rules in co-operation with the state entomologist to regulate the sale and distribution of nursery stock through the state inspection laws. The Iowa inspection laws are similar to those of many other states. The law might be strengthened in some respects, and through the department and state entomologist a license could be issued to all nurseries selling stock in the state.

For an outline of this method, I would suggest that any person wishing to sell nursery stock in the state should send to the department a fee with the application for a license, on receipt of which the state entomologist would inspect the nursery and report its condition to the department. Tree jobbers not growing the stock they sell should, in addition to the fee, be required to give a bond to protect any person from loss which might occur through irregularity in the sale of the stock.

The tree agent also should be required to obtain a license before he is permitted to solicit orders for the sale of nursery stock in the state. To secure the license he should be required to pay a small fee and send at least the names of two reputable citizens in the county in which he lives to vouch for his character. All money received for licenses issued to be paid into the state treasury. To sell stock without a license should be made a misdemeanor. The board of horticulture could revoke any license where it had positive evidence that the party misrepresented the stock sold or offered for sale, or was guilty of fraud in the transaction.

This brief outline may not entirely remove the evils complained of, but it would have a tendency to strengthen the confidence of the people in the men who solicit orders for stock, and thus help to build up the nursery trade in the state.

A board of horticulture could also act as a court of inquiry, revoke a license, arbitrate matters in dispute between the buyer and seller of nursery stock, and, when necessary, invoke the courts of justice to redress the injured party. The wall against the wily tree agent is heard annually. Is there no remedy to relieve this cry of distress?

The committee on secretary's report reported as follows:

Owing to the growing importance of horticulture in Iowa, we believe the work should be given a wider field of usefulness by changing our society to a state organization, our secretary being made a state officer, and we therefore heartily commend the secretary's recommendation regarding the formation of a state department of horticulture.

The committee did not endorse the secretary's plan for examining tree sellers and tree stocks at state expense.

J. Sexton, of Ames, told why Northwestern Iowa people grow their own trees. The relative hardness of root and top is tested, he said. "We must not only plant hardy varieties, but they must be propagated on hardy roots. Here is one question I would put to any agent who is soliciting orders for trees from me: 'Where were your trees grown?' If he says in the East or South, I would tell him I wanted trees grown in the Northwest states."

Addresses were made by Silas Wilson, M. J. Graham, S. H. Linton and O. G. Patten.

Following is the resolution introduced and adopted unanimously relative to the St. Louis exposition:

We believe that the horticulture of Iowa should be represented at St. Louis in 1903 in a manner worthy of our great state; that we recommend this subject to the most earnest consideration of our board of directors, hoping that their plans may be so broad and far-reaching as to worthily compass the object sought.

The committee on president's address endorsed Mr. Wragg's recommendation for a liberal appropriation at St. Louis.

Frederick W. Taylor, of St. Louis, representing the St. Louis exposition managers, made a plea for a large horticultural exhibit from Iowa. Mr. Barnes, of Kansas, asked whether the horticultural interests would be separately accommodated at the St. Louis exposition.

"It is too early to say," said Mr. Taylor.

"I am against subjecting the fruit show to the management of the agricultural ring," said Mr. Barnes.

"What ring? Do you mean to say that the horticultural interests at Buffalo were run by any ring?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"No, no," quickly responded Mr. Barnes. "They were not. But there was an agricultural ring."

"I guess I ought to know about the fruit exhibits," said Mr. Taylor. "I had charge of the department at Buffalo. I may add that if one man has the St. Louis department in charge, I shall be he. Whether I shall be more agricultural than horticultural, I am not prepared to say."

"Fruit men will be glad to show under you, Mr. Taylor," said Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Taylor said that the present plan is to have the horticultural, agricultural and forestry exhibits in the big agricultural building, which will have a first floor space of almost thirty-three acres, and be the largest exposition building ever erected. It was this statement that brought out the inquiry from Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes and other fruit growers hope to see the horticultural department kept wholly separate from the agricultural.

The following officers were elected: President, M. J. Wragg, Waukee; vice president, N. K. Fluke, Davenport; secretary, Wesley Greene, Davenport; treasurer, Elmer M. Reeves, Waverly. Directors, Abner Bronson, New Sharon;

William Langham, Cedar Rapids; M. J. Graham, Adel; C. H. True, Edgewood; P. F. Kinne, Storm Lake; Eugene Secor, Forest City. Holdover directors, C. G. Blodgett, Mount Pleasant; Silas Wilson, Atlantic; W. O. Willard, Grinnell; Ben Shontz, Correctionville; B. F. Ferris, Hampton; W. A. Burnap, Clear Lake.

At the meeting of the Northwestern Iowa Society at Rockwell City, December 3-5, a plea was made for a state appropriation for plant breeding. The planting of evergreens for windbreaks was strongly recommended. Evergreens grown in the moist regions are not apt to succeed well in Iowa. They should be grown here and transplanted at least twice; should not be more than 15 or 20 inches high when set out, and the less they are pruned the better. Pines are better than spruces for windbreaks. The Austrian, Ponderosa and white pines are the best. Scotch pine begins to die before the Austrian. Red cedar is not hardy, but it does better on high ground than on low.

"Why We Should Grow Our Own Trees in the Northwest," was the subject of a paper by J. Sexton of Ames. Mr. Sexton says there are many reasons why this should be done, not the least of which is the fact that the relative hardiness of root and top is tested before the plant receives them. He does not wish to be understood as saying that a tree grown in the East or South, and brought here, is less hardy than those grown here; but as the Eastern or Southern trees are almost invariably budded on tender stock they are not so likely to do well. In this connection he refers to the large number of cherry and plum trees grown in the South and East, which have been imported into Iowa in late years. The high budded trees of the East and South, Mr. Sexton says, should be avoided. Trees grown in the Northwest are the only ones which should be purchased by the Iowa horticulturist, according to Mr. Sexton. Prairie grown trees, he says, should be the motto of the amateur fruit grower.

#### ELBERTA PEACH TOO LARGELY PLANTED.

Elberta peach is being too largely planted, and in Elberta season in future years you are going to see flooded markets, and no mistake, says J. H. Hale in Rural New Yorker. Consumers are going to be all right, while growers who like to work for fun will have their hands full, and most likely empty pockets. Georgia will plant from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Elberta trees this winter, and probably 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 more would be planted if the trees were to be had. For months now my nursery has had daily calls for Elberta in lots of from 5,000 to 50,000, while there is only a moderate call for more profitable earlier and later varieties. We nurserymen expect a picnic in the sale of Elberta trees for a year or two more, when a "busted" market will teach the orchardists that it is even possible to have too much of a good thing.

#### PENINSULA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Orlando Harrison, president of the Peninsula Horticultural society, is a member of the firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, of Berlin, Md. The fifteenth annual session of the society will be held at Berlin, Md., January 8, 9 and 10, 1902. It will be of great value to fruit growers. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut; Professor W. G. Johnson, of American Agriculturist; R. W. Sylvester, of the Maryland Agriculture college and his entire

staff; and the president of the Delaware experimental station and staff will be present. The meeting promises to be the



ORLANDO HARRISON.

largest ever held on the peninsula. The society covers part of Maryland and Virginia and all of Delaware. All who are interested in horticulture are invited.

#### MARKETING FRUIT.

A speaker at the meeting of the Wayne county, New York, Fruit Growers association, last month said:

I was in New York recently and at the dock of the Hamburg line I saw a carload of apples from Oregon going to Hamburg. They were packed in boxes, graded as to size, and wrapped in tissue paper. It had cost the grower about \$1 a box to put them in New York. If you would put up your fruit in as good shape, you would get as good a price in Hamburg or Liverpool as they do, and make nearly all of that dollar more than they do. But you haven't learned to pack your fruit. You use a short or pony barrel, and put all grades of fruit in the same barrel, after stuffing in some cider apples in the center. It is well known that the belt of counties along the south shore of Lake Ontario raise the finest flavored apples in the world, and if you would put them up honestly and in good shape, you would get the highest price in foreign markets. It would pay this association to put up a shipment of apples on the California plan and send it to Liverpool, even if they had to send a man with it. I hope this organization will take up this matter another season.

#### EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE.

George H. Van Houten, secretary of the Iowa Board of Agriculture, said before the Kansas State Horticultural Society:

I think that Iowa and Nebraska far surpass Kansas and Missouri in cherry culture, both in quality, quantity and commercial value, prolonging the season of the English Morello. Speaking more fully of the apple, it has been the ambition of the Iowa growers to get an apple with quality of Jonathan and keeping properties of Ben Davis. An absolute cross has been made; it is not a chance cross. We have tens of thousands of this cross. You can take the pollen of a tender variety and apply it to the pistil of a hardy variety and produce a cross of as decided hardiness as desired. We are beyond the time of theory, and are at last near to the time of absolute success. We have also experimented with plums. People across the Missouri river are working just as energetically to that end as we. We find people who are raising thousands of varieties. I do not mean thousands of plums, but thousands of varieties.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in charge of the Alaskan experiment stations, has reported to the Department of Agriculture that he has found good gardens all along the Yukon Valley in the cold interior region of Alaska.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, - - - - -	1.50
Six Months, " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irrving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1902.

## FOR MODIFIED POSTAL LAW.

Wholesale seedsmen of the country have endorsed the bill providing for doing away with stamps on third-class mail matter and for having third-class matter weighed at the post-office and paid for at the regular rate of eight cents per pound.

Rochester is one of the heaviest mailers in the country of third-class matter. Assistant Postmaster Whittlesey is authority for the statement that the Rochester postoffice sold 2,000,000 one-cent stamps during the last three months. Most of these went on third-class matter and at an average of ten cents a pound, allowance being made for one-cent stamps on matter weighing less than two ounces, represents the enormous quantity of 200,000 pounds of such matter sent through the local office during the time indicated by Mr. Whittlesey. All of this matter had first to be stamped by its senders and then postmarked and cancelled by the postoffice clerks.

"Fully one-third of this third-class mail is sent out by the New York Institute of Science," said Mr. Whittlesey, "and

then follow the seedsmen and nurserymen. This year, however, local merchants and manufacturers of all sorts have been sending out great quantities of advertising matter—something unprecedented in the history of this office for years. Every day, for the last four months, we have sent out from twenty-five to thirty-five sacks of third-class mail matter. All of our clerks have been putting in their spare time at sorting it out, weighing it and canceling it, and we have had to employ two extra clerks besides."

One peculiar feature about the third-class postage regulations is that seeds, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, by being placed in that class, are given preference over every other form of merchandise. The reason for this is that the post-office department holds such matter to be of special public benefit in that it goes to beautify the country.

Assistant Postmaster Whittlesey is of the opinion that a single rate should be made for all third-class and fourth-class matter.

## AN ERA OF NATURE STUDY.

The opening of the second year of the twentieth century finds a quite general and active participation in nature study. Nurserymen first became acquainted with the subject through the earnest talks of Professor Bailey years ago and they looked on while he put into practical application his ideas at Cornell, and saw others quickly follow. In the last few years, however, nurserymen have participated in some of the ideals which were then set up.

It is apparent to all whose business or whose pleasure in any way associates them with nature, that never before has there been such an active interest in landscape adornment. This subject was the principal topic of discussion at the opening session of the annual meeting, last month, of the largest horticultural society in this country, the Minnesota State Society, having a membership of 1,000. And a nurseryman O. F. Brand, of Faribault, presented at that meeting a paper on "The Nurseryman's Part in Landscape Adornment."

Naturally the nurseryman's part in the improvement of public and private estates is a large one. It is recognized at once by those having charge of such improvement, especially if there has been the proper education on the subject. All have noted the large number of books published within the last few years on nature subjects. These books have created and fostered a love for the beautiful in nature. Recently there has appeared a work which bears more directly upon the nurseryman's part in the adornment of the landscape than do most of the others, The title is "The Improvement of Towns and Cities." The author is Charles Mulford Robinson, member of the Architectural League of America's National Committee on Municipal Improvements. Although the title sounds dry and the theme lends itself to prosiness, Mr. Robinson has produced a really entertaining book on civic æsthetics. It is a timely volume and will be a valuable addition to the library of the progressive nurseryman. It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Passing rapidly over the titles of the chapters on the site of the city, the street plan, burial of wires, smoke nuisance, the advertising problem, architectural development, we note a discussion of the tree's importance, in which the author refers to the rise of esteem for trees in cities, gives two views as to their proper ownership, and comments on trees in Paris and Ameri-

can cities and the activity of village improvement and tree planting societies. Assuming that it is generally admitted that trees are desirable in cities, Mr Robinson asks why their care has been so neglected. He finds that the disregard of trees tends more and more to apply to the past; that as cities extend boundaries they take in villages where the trees have been allowed to grow and that these trees are then preserved. He makes a plea for city ownership as against the individual ownership of city trees, and cites examples of the successful trial of that plan. It is suggested that labels be used to designate the name and date of planting of trees in cities. Much more might be made of Arbor Day, says the author. The possibilities of gardening and of parking along the centers or sides of streets and avenues are suggested. In short, the book is full of suggestions; some of them not entirely new, but all of them commendable.

This work and others of its class will do much to stimulate activity along lines that must directly affect the nurseryman.

A writer on the Pacific coast, where everything is magnified, even Nature producing there some of her finest specimens, is of the opinion that the twentieth century has ushered in the "age of fruit." A Roeding, a Wellhouse, a Burbank, a Burpee, a Bailey, a Hale, is continually coming forward with some marked success with fruit or flower, and commercial orchards are occupying vast acreages in all sections of the country. All is based on nature study, and as the nurseryman enters another year at the beginning of the new century, he has every reason to view the prospect with confidence that the field is large, tastes are being educated and there is more and more a tendency to appreciate the beautiful in landscape and the truly meritorious in orchard fruits.

#### TREE PLANTING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.

A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, by William L. Hall on "Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds," suggests a field of operation by the nurseryman. Mr. Hall calls attention to the fact that in many cases school houses are entirely isolated from trees of any kind. He shows the advisability of surrounding school houses with trees as a means of protection from storms and as an object lesson in the value of trees generally. He refers to Arbor Day tree planting and suggests a better method of observing that day. He says:

While undue haste in adopting a plan should be carefully avoided, it should be remembered that many good movements fail by not being properly prosecuted. If the district adopts the policy of establishing and permanently maintaining a plantation of trees and shrubs on the school ground for ornament, protection, and improvement, a great advance will have been made; but until this has been done there is no guaranty of lasting results. It is easy to arouse the tree-planting spirit in the school, but unless this interest has the support of the district it is likely to wane and languish. The teacher cannot take the responsibility, for his tenure of office is liable to be short. Both teacher and school must be among the chief agencies in carrying out the work, but only according to the general plan, judiciously directed by the district authorities. The appropriate celebration of Arbor Day as a part of the plan will aid greatly in the promotion of education and sentiment in tree planting. As soon as a policy of planting is adopted, some experienced person should be appointed to superintend the preparation of the ground, the procuring of the trees, the planting, and the subsequent cultivation.

The school ground being permanent and the need of trees continuous, for the most part long-lived trees should be used. But where the

present need of trees is great, there is another side to the question. A short-lived tree grows quickly, coming into early usefulness, and serves its purpose for from twenty-five to fifty years. A long-lived tree usually grows more slowly, but serves its purpose for a century or more. In many cases it is advisable to use the two kinds in such a way that the long-lived trees will become useful about the time the short-lived trees reach maturity. The latter can then be removed, leaving the ground to the long-lived trees. In all cases an ultimate stand of such trees as elms, oaks, walnuts, or chestnuts should be the aim.

Under the heading, "Obtaining the Trees," Mr. Hill suggests forest seedlings, home-grown seedlings and trees from a nursery. He says:

The most common method of obtaining forest trees in regions remote from the natural woodland is to purchase them from a nursery. Nearly all nurseries grow trees for ornamental planting, and a number in the prairie States offer stock for forest planting. Where large quantities are handled, the trees are usually sold as seedlings when one or two years old, and are quoted by the hundred or thousand, the price for ordinary kinds ranging from \$2 to \$7 per thousand. Ornamental trees are sold at the age of from three to five years, after having been transplanted once or more. They are sold by the single tree, or in small quantities, at prices ranging from 10 to 25 cents each. As a rule there is little to be gained by planting large trees.

With the suggestions of Mr. Hill, the nursery agent should have little difficulty in securing the adoption of a plan of tree planting at all the school properties in his territory. The bulletin is No. 134 of the farmers' series.

#### WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

At the meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, at Kansas City, on December 17th, a brisk demand for nursery products was reported. The nurserymen are encouraged by the good crops and other favorable conditions. It was decided to issue stock condition reports during July, August, September and October. A fair stock of the main varieties of nursery products was reported as on hand for the spring trade. The following subjects were discussed: "New Varieties of Fruit That Should Be Generally Grown," A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; "Root Knot and Tree Pests," J. H. Skinner, North Topeka, Kan.; "The Bright Outlook for the Painstaking, Conscientious Nurseryman," F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kan.; vice-president, R. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.; executive committee, J. H. Skinner, F. Stannard, A. Willis, H. B. Chase, E. S. Welch.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., and Mr. Chase of Huntsville, Ala., called upon Western New York nurserymen during the closing days of 1891.

The department of the interior has withdrawn from settlement all lands in Montana north and west of the Kootenai river. The order involves 1,000,000 acres of land. The new forest reserve will be known as the Kootenai. Idaho will contribute 276,000 acres.

Nurserymen and fruit growers of New York state have agreed upon a legislative bill providing for fumigation of nursery stock in infested nurseries and all stock brought into the state. This committee is in charge: S. D. Willard, Geneva; C. M. Hooker, Irving Rouse and William Pitkin of Rochester.

## AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

*Iowa Company Enjoined From Using the Name of the Great Northern Nursery Company, of Baraboo, Wis.—Defendants Amended Articles of Incorporation and Changed Name of Company—President Foley's Signal Victory—All Costs Paid.*

The Great Northern Nursery Co., of Baraboo, Wis., has won an important victory in the courts, the details of which are described by the Baraboo Republic as follows:

"For some time past Mr. M. F. Foley, president of the Great Northern Nursery Company of Baraboo, Wis., has been battling with the representatives of an Iowa concern that has made use of the name of the Great Northern Nursery Company. This use of the name, "Great Northern Nursery Company," Mr. Foley considered was an infringement on the rights of the original Great Northern Nursery Company and also interfered with that company's business.

"Mr. Foley realized that it would be very expensive to carry the matter into and through the courts of Iowa, but in order to protect his ever increasing business and his patrons throughout the Northwest, it became necessary to institute suit against the parties who were using the name of his company to enjoin the Iowa concern from the further use of that name.

"An action was begun in Iowa City, Iowa, and has terminated in a complete victory for the original Great Northern Nursery Company of Baraboo, Wis. A similar case had never been brought in the courts there, and Mr. Foley realized that it fell to his lot to carry on the test case. His success is a splendid vindication of his company and his rights to the name he has labored so hard to build up.

"The defendants in the case were J. P. Regan, owner of the Iowa City Nursery, and H. P. Paasch and Charles Kane. After three decisive decisions upon demurrers interposed by the defendants, all being against the Iowa concern, the defendants realized the futility of further contesting the matter, and amended their articles of incorporation and assumed the name of the Empire Nursery Company of Coralville, Iowa, under which name they are now operating. In addition to being obliged to give up the name of the Great Northern Nursery Company, the defendants were compelled to pay the costs and all expenses connected with the proceedings of the trial.

"It is a source of satisfaction to know that after a thriving business has been built up by close application and careful attention to the interests and demands of the fruit growers of the country the courts will respect the owner's right to that name. The victory thus won in this case will go far towards discouraging any who seek by a short cut to gain an enviable name, and to obtain the benefits therefrom which are justly due to another."

THOMAS MEEHAN.

The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, commenting editorially upon the death of Thomas Meehan, said:

The public will learn this morning with deep regret that Professor Thomas Meehan, who stood for all that is commendable and praiseworthy in our citizenship, has passed away. Professor Meehan had the literary and scientific temperament which in too many instances has withdrawn men from public life and active participation in politi-

cal affairs. Not so with him. Eminent as a botanist, and a lover of kindred sciences, Professor Meehan gave very much of his time and thought to the unselfish service of the public as a member of the common council of Philadelphia, and in other useful capacities. For twenty years he was conspicuous as the courageous champion of measures that were for the public good, and he could always be counted upon to resist steadfastly and resolutely any action by which the public interests were to be threatened or sacrificed. If our state and municipal legislatures were composed wholly of members of this stamp they would make a very close approach to ideal government.

One of the permanent memorials of Professor Meehan's useful and disinterested public labors, which will commend him to this and succeeding generations of Philadelphians, is the small park movement, by which many of those breathing spots have been dedicated to the perpetual enjoyment of the people. The public school system found in the departed citizen a firm friend. He bore a prominent part in all the public movements of his vicinage, and by his example led the way to the better citizenship which advances communities. Professor Meehan's voice, his counsel and his intelligent zeal for the righteous cause will be missed in the municipal legislature and elsewhere.

At a very early age Professor Meehan was interested in botanical research. He became distinguished as a vegetable biologist, and took very high rank in evolutionary investigations and discoveries. For more than forty years he was an active member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and was long in practical charge of the botanical section. He was an honored member of many other scientific associations. His frequent contributions to scientific publications gave him a national reputation as an authority upon botanical and horticultural subjects. His services were very often called into requisition as a lecturer before scientific bodies. Professor Meehan's contributions to botanical and allied science would fill many volumes.

The attendance at the funeral of Mr. Meehan was very large. City councils were represented by fully two-thirds of the members, including the president of the lower branch, of which the dead councilman was so long a member. The board of education, the twenty-second sectional school board, the academy of natural sciences, the small parks association, the commercial museums and other bodies with which Mr. Meehan was connected, either directly or by association in public work, also were represented, as were the public schools of Germantown by both teachers and pupils.

The remains of the great botanist were laid in the library, which was almost filled with floral tributes from public bodies and lifelong friends. Councils' token was a sheaf of wheat, with roses and chrysanthemums, and among the flowers from the Germantown schools was a wreath of violets and lilies of the valley from the teachers and janitors of the schools for colored children, in whose welfare Mr. Meehan took such an earnest interest.

At the head of the casket were simple sprays of Douglas spruce, taken from a tree grown from a sprig that formed part of Mr. Meehan's bed while on an exploring expedition in the Wasatch mountains, which was used by him on the evening of the day he discovered the Engelmann cañon.

The honorary pall-bearers, who were selected from among the members of the various civic and scientific bodies of which Mr. Meehan was a member, were Professor Monroe Williard, Simon Mendelssohn, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Dr. E. J. Nolan, Stewardsen Brown, Charles Roberts, Dr. Jesse Michener, James R. Gates, Jacob J. Seeds, Edwin C. Gellet, Uselma C. Smith, Dr. Edward Brooks, Dr. Willis Alrich, Dr. James Darrach, Charles H. Miller, Horace J. Smith, Dr. W. P. Wilson. The active pall-bearers were Robert D. Cridland, Charles W. Kesser, Arthur Denham, Henry Illman, Vernon Carsel, J. William Cofresh, A. Rockwell Meehan and William C. Butler.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

William J. Peters, Troy, O., called on Western New York nursery men early last month.

F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill., is vice-president of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society.

Mrs. Hexamer, wife of Dr. F. M. Hexamer, horticulturist, New York City, died Dec. 21, aged 70 years.

The exports of nursery stock during September, 1901, were valued at \$4,010, against \$3,116 in September, 1900.

The large water tower and tank in the nursery of Arthur Bryant & Son, Princeton, Ill., were destroyed by fire on December 16th.

H. J. & O. Brabham, Bramberg, S. C., have presented to the managers of the Charleston Exposition half a carload of evergreens for the grounds.

M. J. Wragg, Waukeg, Iowa, was re-elected, last month, a director of the Iowa State Department of Agriculture; also president of the State Horticultural Society.

The dutiable imports during the month of September, 1901, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$279,613, as compared with \$318,118 during the same month a year ago.

The dutiable imports during the month of October, 1901, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$194,817, as compared with \$165,725 during the same month a year ago.

More than 1,200 plates of fruit were exhibited at the annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society at St. Joseph, last month: It was declared to exceed the exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

California products, 1900: Cured fruit output (including prunes) 47,290 tons; fresh fruit shipments, 91,187 tons; orange and lemon crop 24,900 cars; prune output, 174,000,000 pounds; raisin yield, 94,000,000 pounds.

It is stated that the orange-orchard area of Riverside, Cal., covers thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres, on which are growing 1,536,000 orange trees. The money value of the crop approximates \$6,000,000 annually.

The exports during October, 1901, of nursery stock were valued at \$7,895, against \$7,329 in October, 1900. The total export of seeds in October, 1901, reached a valuation of \$1,134,343, against \$1,591,430 of last year.

During the last days of October a state horticultural society was organized by the fruit men of South Carolina at a meeting at Columbia. T. J. Williams, of Columbia, was elected president; Charles E. Chambliss, of Clemson College, secretary.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society will be held in Trenton, January 8 and 9. Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of Rural New Yorker, will give an address on the String-fellow method of planting peach trees.

"The florists and nurserymen of Japan derive more custom from the sale of tea in their gardens than from the disposal of plants and flowers," says J. K. M. L. Farquehar, Boston. "The Japs congregate in large numbers in these gardens to sip their favorite beverage and admire the plants and flowers, their devotion to which amounts to a cult."

Nurserymen desiring to ship fruit or stock to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Cape of Good Hope, France, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland or Turkey are referred to Dr. L. O. Howard, U. S. Entomologist, Washington, D. C., or to his Circular No. 41, new series, Division of Entomology.

Orlando Harrison, president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, has asked Governor John Walter Smith to give the address of welcome on the part of the county, and Dr. James C. Dirrickson on behalf of the town, at the meeting of the society at Berlin, Worcester county, Md., January 8-10. He has secured prominent men to read papers and take part in the discussions on subjects pertaining to horticulture.

President Ellwood Cooper, of the California State Board of Horticulture, at the recent meeting of fruit growers in San Francisco, made these recommendations: That we request an appropriation of \$10,000 from the next legislature, to be expended in securing parasites destructive to insect pests; that we work for improvement of our fruit quar-

antine laws; that we urge amending and improving the pure food laws.

Thomas B. Meehan, J. Franklin Meehan and S. Mendelson Meehan, the remaining partners in the firm of Thomas Meehan & Sons, have purchased the interest of their late father, Thomas Meehan, and will continue the business under the old firm name of Thomas Meehan & Sons. Meehan's Monthly will still be continued. S. Mendelson Meehan will be the editor. He has been doing much of the editorial work for the past two or three years.

Cox Brothers, Lawrence Co., Ohio, at the Ohio Horticultural meeting, reported a crop of 1,700 barrels of fine Rome Beauty apples. Their fancy grade sold for \$5 per barrel. Notwithstanding all that has been said against the Kieffer pear, reports from nearly all sections of the state place it at the head of the list for profit. Kieffers this season sold from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel, and the demand was not satisfied. Peaches were reported a heavy crop from all sections of the state.

Next spring, says Success, the secretary of agriculture will distribute throughout the country young trees and seeds. Each member of congress will be asked to furnish a list of constituents to whom he would like to have trees or seeds sent. The seedlings will be grown in the government propagating houses, and forwarded to their destinations with specific instructions as to how they should be raised and cared for. In this way the government expects to start several million new trees every year.

"James O'Neill, the father of the nurserymen of California, a whole-souled, genial old gentleman, whom it was our pleasure to meet at the fruit growers' convention at San Francisco, is a genius in his line," says the Rural Californian. "Broadminded, quick and energetic, he is the friend of all with whom he comes in contact, and a real walking encyclopedist of knowledge on growing fruit trees. Mr. O'Neill is the originator of the Imperial prune, the reputation of which is well established for size and flavor. As far back as 1853 he was honored with a special medal of merit at the state horticultural meeting in Pennsylvania for the finest native and foreign fruits grown on his place, and the competition was keen."

## OREGON NURSERIES.

The Northwest Horticulturist publishes a description of nurseries in Oregon, from which the following summary is made:

ALBANY NURSERY, Albany—Albert Brownell, proprietor. Sixty acres. Large orders for commercial growers in Oregon, California and Washington are filled.

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY, Salem—Established ten years ago by A. McGill and M. McDonald. They ship to every state, including Montana and Utah, north and west on the Pacific coast. They control about 200 acres of nursery at Salem, their headquarters, besides having branch nurseries at North Yakima, Wash., Los Angeles, Pomona, and Santa Paula, Cal., and a branch office at Missoula, Mont. The large packing house at Salem covers an area of 175 x 195 feet. A refrigerator at one end keeps trees in a low moist temperature, to prevent budding out, even to the latter part of April. This serves well for stock to be shipped to Northern Montana and like late sections. From thirty to forty men are constantly on the road canvassing for orders, and during packing season about one hundred persons are employed about the nursery and office. A. W. McDonald and A. W. Powers are members of the company.

PACIFIC NURSERY, Tangent—Proprietors, W. O. Hudson and his son, A. D. Hudson, who went from Michigan. Established eight years ago.

RUSSELLVILLE NURSERY, East Portland—Established a few years ago by Lewis Brothers. Now conducted by F. Walker and A. H. Lewis.

AT OTHER POINTS—Mt. Tabor Nursery, T. V. Sluman, proprietor; J. B. Pilkington Nursery, East Portland; Monte Vista Nursery, A. Halladay, at Scappoose; Christopher Nursery, John A. Stewart, in White River Valley, between Tacoma and Seattle; Puget Sound Nursery and Seed Co., C. N. Sandahl, Seattle; Yakima Nursery, Thomas Hopkins; Columbian Nursery, Waitsburg, Col., E. F. Babcock; Northwestern Nursery, C. L. Whitney, Walla Walla; Milton Nurseries, A. Miller & Son, Milton.

**IOWA TREE PRESERVATION.**

*State Forestry Law Proposed by the Forestry Association—Would Encourage Planting of Fruit as Well as Forest Trees—Endorsement by Treasurer of State Horticultural Society—Regulations as to Reservations.*

At the initial meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association in Des Moines, last month, President Macbride presiding, B. Shimek, C. A. Mosier and Elmer Reeves reported a bill to be urged on the coming General Assembly providing for the encouragement of tree planting in Iowa. It provides that upon any tract of land in the state the owner or owners may select a permanent forest reservation not less than two acres in continuous area, or a forest tree reservation of not less than one acre in area, or both; a forest reservation to contain not less than 160 growing forest trees per acre; one-fifth of the trees shall not be removed in any one year; a fruit tree reservation shall contain not less than ninety fruit trees; cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and hogs shall not be allowed to pasture on these reservations until the trees reach a diameter of four inches; forest tree reservations shall be assessed on a taxable value of \$1 per acre; if used for a pasture, at half the full taxable value. It is not determined, as yet, whether the auditor of state or a newly created officer should have charge of the business. It is contemplated that the officer who has it in charge shall appoint deputies who will serve without pay.

"I am strictly in favor of the proposition of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association to pass a law encouraging the growing of trees in this state," said former Treasurer W. M. Bomberger of Shelby county of the State Horticultural Society, to a representative of the Iowa State Register, "but it will have to provide some limit to the number of acres the fruit men may reserve exempt from taxation. This was the difficulty with the old law. It did not limit the acreage of exempted orchards. The result was that in some of the counties in Southwestern Iowa it was impossible to secure enough revenue to run the schools, even because so much of the land was exempt from taxation under that law. If the number of acres is limited, as it should be, there can be no difficulty in passing and enforcing the law, and it will prove of great benefit to the people.

"The good agricultural land of this state can not raise trees to a profit; but the thousands of acres of poor land, hill-sides, low land, etc., can be put to that use profitably, in my opinion. I think experience has demonstrated these two facts. A law which will exempt forest tracts and certain acreages of fruit trees from taxation will give a stimulus to an industry which will give us untold benefits continuously after ten years. It is estimated that all of the timber will be gone in forty or fifty years, and then the people who want timber or use it will have to buy it instead of cutting it for nothing from government lands as to-day. Then the man and the state that has timber to sell will be wealthy. Besides that a grove or forest pays for itself and a handsome profit as it goes along, in fence posts, telephone poles, stove wood, etc."

The legislative committee of the State Horticultural Society is: Eugene Secor of Forest City, Silas Wilson of Atlantic, W. M. Bomberger of Harlan, C. L. Watrous of Des Moines and Prof. H. E. Summers of Ames.

**SHARE CROP ORCHARDS.**

Among the many interesting things developed during the past season, bearing upon the fruit industry, is the final outcome of those who have set out apple and peach orchards on what is called the "share crop plan," says the Arkansas Fruit Grower. A great many farmers in North Arkansas set out orchards on this plan several years ago and this season the nurserymen came around for their share of the fruit. At the time the trees were furnished, the farmer contracted to let the nurserymen have a certain share of the fruit, and was more than anxious to set an orchard on these terms. He figured that he was not able to pay for the trees, the nursery would furnish the trees free of charge, he could well afford to divide the fruit for a certain period, after which time the orchard would be all his own.

The nursery furnished the trees against the work of the farmer caring for them, and as the nursery makes the heaviest investment or outlay it appears perfectly natural that they should share in the enterprise. The farmers are never urged into these deals. It is usually after earnest solicitation that the nurseryman is induced to furnish trees on such terms and that after he sees there is no chance to sell the trees to the party wanting to set an orchard.

But the past season was trying on the farmer's integrity. He beheld his trees loaded with fruit. Some one bushel, some five bushels and ten bushels per tree. The nurseryman calls and demands the fruit, which is in strict harmony with the contract. This he cannot deny, but he begins to compare the crop of fruit with the small sum for which he could have bought the trees some six or eight years previous. After he has figured it all out and sees that he would have been a few hundred dollars ahead, if he is an honest man he will say, "I see where I could have saved something by paying cash for the trees, but I didn't have the cash and I am willing to stick to the contract." But it is not every farmer who can look at it in that light. In some cases the fruit has been gathered which properly belonged to the nurserymen who are at the mercy of the very men to whom they have practically given valuable orchards.

**THREE CENTURIES IN NURSERY BUSINESS.**

Through a good portion of the eighteenth, all through the nineteenth centuries, and the start of the twentieth, my family has been engaged in the nursery business. My grandfather, the founder of the business, was born in or about the same year as King George III., 1738 or 1740. When this Richard Hartland reached manhood, he went to Kew Gardens as one of the staff, got noticed by the then Marquis of Bute, and James Earl of Kingston of Mitchelstown Castle, in this county, both of whom encouraged him to go to Ireland. He went and got special apartments in the Castle, his first work being the laying out of the entire grounds.

"I have lived all through her late Majesty's long reign, and seen all the changes in agricultural matters from the timber plough, the reaping with a sickle or hook, to the great facilities of the present day, in both the sowing and harvesting. We had no potato blight until 1846, the haulms keeping green until cut down naturally by frost. I hope I have proved to have a strong claim to seniority in a calling to which I am proud to

## THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

11

belong."—Wm. Baylor Hartland, Seedsman to her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, Ware House, Patrick Street, Cork, in *Gardener's Chronicle*.

## LARGEST CHESTNUT GROVE.

Coleman H. Sober of Union county, Pa., owns the largest chestnut grove in the United States, says the Philadelphia Press. It comprises 205 acres, with over 100,000 trees. Mr. Sober is a wealthy lumberman of Lewisburg whose object is to render profitable the millions of wild mountain land in the commonwealth. When a boy of 12 he asked his father while grafting fruits, to graft some young chestnut trees, but was only laughed at. Five years ago he carried out his boyish idea, on land too rough even for sheep pasture, the waste of lumbering operations, on the sides of Irish Valley, eight miles from Shamokin. Pine and oak were cut down a generation ago, leaving chestnut standing. Cutting these down, young shoots sprung up which were grafted with scions of Paragon, a crisp, sweet nut, five times as large as the native chestnut. This fall Mr. Sober harvested his first crop, 30 bushels, worth \$7 a bushel, and in a few years his returns will be by the thousands. In fact, the estimate for next year is about 3,000 bushels, which, at \$6, would be \$18,000, from land not worth \$3 an acre for farming purposes.

## LARGEST HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society was held at Minneapolis, Dec. 3-6. Landscape adornment was the principal topic of the first session. President Pendergast announced that the society was the largest of the kind in the United States, having a membership of 1,000. There were added to the library last year 275 books. Cash balance on hand, \$959.48.

The general subject of the last session was the improvement of fruit. The following papers were read: "Growing Seedlings to Improve the Apple and Plum," Wyman Elliott, Minneapolis; "Practice of Budding and Its Relation to the Improvement of Fruits," illustrated, R. S. Mackintosh, St. Anthony Park; "Selection of Wood for Grafting," Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea; "Adaptation of Stock and Grafts in Improving Fruits," A. J. Philips, West Salem, Wis.; "Bud Variations and 'Sports' in Improving Fruit," Prof. S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park; "Science and Practice of Cross-Pollination," Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D.; "Influence of Cultivation on the Permanent Improvement of Fruits," Dewain Cook, Windom.

## WOULD PLANT FIVE-YEAR OLD TREES.

Regarding chances for success with apple orchards, Grant M. Hitchings, of Onondaga county, New York, says in answer to a query in *Rural New Yorker*:

It seems to be a case of each one finding out for himself what is best for his particular location. Now, as to what I am doing this fall, I have ordered 125 Spy, 75 from a Syracuse nursery, 50 of Rogers pedigree trees. The trees from Syracuse are grown on heavy clay, rich in potash, and are full of vitality. The pedigree trees are smaller, but have a known parentage. I shall watch their development with interest. The trees from that heavy clay have always started better with me than the trees from other nurseries.

I would hunt for trees four or five years old, one and one half to two inches through, that stand from four to six feet apart in nursery row; have had good root pasturage and appear very healthy. These trees must have stored up in their tissue a good deal of vitality, and I think they would soon come into bearing if one would nourish the buds during summer and fall and not stimulate wood growth by spring cultivation. Mulch the trees when first set to hold moisture until roots become established, and then let grass in spring take up fertility and prevent excessive wood growth. Letting this grass decay on ground during fall to feed the fruit buds is the key-note of my practice. Doing this saves a lot of labor, and I believe it is in the long run the best way.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., returned last month from a brief visit to France.

## Long and Short.

Clematis may be had of George Bros., East Penfield, N. Y.

The Hardie spray pumps are sold at 56 Larned street, Detroit.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., are headquarters for seeds.

Transplanted Loganberry is wanted by Wm. Fell & Co., Hexbam, England.

October Purple plums are offered by Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn.

A foreman for nursery is wanted by J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., offer a complete list of ornamental and fruit stock.

A bookkeeper and stenographer is wanted by the Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn.

Hardy border plants are a specialty with the Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Kansas grown Mahaleb cherry seedlings are a specialty at the Martin Nurseries, Winfield, Kansas.

Irish juniper, Norway maple and assorted peach trees are offered by C. L. Longsdorf, Floradale, Pa.

The Bordeaux nozzle is sold by Henion & Hubbell, Chicago. It is said to be the best for spraying nursery stock.

50,000 Crimson Rambler roses are offered by W. E. Wallace, Ridge-land, S. C. He ships all winter in paper-lined boxes.

Apple, peach, cherry, Keffler pear, American arborvitae and red raspberries may be had of H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Hybrid perpetual and climbing roses on own roots, and Wickson plums can be obtained of Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, Ontario, Canada.

Elmire Sebire, Filsaine, France, is grower and shipper of fruit stocks of all leading kinds. August Rölker & Sons, 52 Dey St., New York, are the American agents.

The Bamberg Nurseries, H. J. & O. Brabham, Bamberg, S. C., have for sale at a low rate a number of agent's plate books in good condition; also Manetti cuttings.

200,000 apple for spring delivery, all grades, are offered by E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa; also Keffler pear. Apple and crab grafts are made in any style, to order.

Evergreen seedlings by the million are grown by the Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Iowa. They have a surplus of two-year grape and hardy fruit and ornamental stock adapted to the North.

Jackson & Perkins Co., of Newark, N. Y., are receiving a large number of European orders for plants of their new climbing rose Dorothy Perkins. This is the variety that was awarded a silver medal at the Pan American Exposition last summer.

The Mount Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch proprietor, Shenandoah, Iowa, are exceptionally well equipped for making root grafts for the trade. They pay particular attention to apple and crab, and have one packing house and cellar especially designed for the work of grafting, packing and callousing. Their winter list will be sent on application.

## Recent Publications.

No one in all the trades, professions and occupations of life has more reason to reverence Nature than has the nurseryman. It is only through her smiling aid and inviolable laws that he succeeds in propagating the many varieties of fruit and flower and ornamental or useful shrub and tree demanded by his patrons. It is to him more than to other workers in the soil that the wonders of forest and plain appeal; for his mind is bent on tree and flower exclusively. To the nurserymen, therefore, as indeed to all lovers of Nature, the recently published work of John Muir, on "Our National Parks," is of special interest.

The author of this book has treated his subject in so entertaining and instructive a manner that his title seems but faintly to indicate the subject matter, unless one is somewhat familiar with the broad expanses of mountain and forest in the far West. The book is appropriately dedicated to Charles S. Sargent, "steadfast lover and defender of the country's forests," for twenty seven years director of the Arnold Arboretum, chairman of important commissions for the preservation of forests, author of "Silva of North America" and other works. It is made up of sketches published in the Atlantic Monthly in attempt to set forth the beauty and usefulness of our wild mountain forest reservations to the end that they may be preserved.

In the first chapter Mr. Muir notes with pleasure a tendency to wander in wildernesses and proceeds to nourish that tendency, describing in simple yet alluring manner the attractions of the great forest preserves for business men needing rest from the cares of a strenuous life. Thompson-Seton has brought into busy homes and offices the daily life of feathered and furry denizens of plain and valley; the love of Nature is fostered even more by Mr. Muir's graphic descriptions of both habitat and habitant; his depiction is interwoven with mention of the animal people of the forest, experiences with individuals forming many an aside. Full advantage has been taken of the opportunity for an enthusiast truthfully to portray the grandeur of mountain peak and towering tree, of echoing cañon and verdant plain.

The book is as fascinating as it is instructive. After expressing a regret that the work of man is likely to effect still greater changes in the beauties of Nature, the author takes a bird's-eye view of the gardens of the continent, starting with the vast tundras of Alaska, smooth, even, undulating, continuous beds of flowers and leaves from latitude 62 degrees to the shores of the Arctic ocean, Nature's own reservation defended by kindly frost. The Yellowstone, Yosemite, General Grant and Sequoia national parks are described in detail in succeeding chapters, but in the discussion of the wild parks of the West are most interesting descriptions of the Black Hills Reserve of South Dakota, filled with yellow pine and Engelmann spruce, and carpeted with an abundance of flowers; the Rocky Mountain Reserves, the Teton, Yellowstone, Lewis and Clark, Bitter Root and Priest River and Flathead, comprehending more than twelve million acres of mostly unclaimed, rough, forest-covered mountains in which the great rivers of the country take their rise. The least known of all of this grand group of reserves is the Bitter Root, the wildest, shaggest block of forest wilderness in the Rocky Mountains, "full of happy, healthy, storm-loving trees, full of streams that dance and sing in glorious array, and full of Nature's animals, elk, deer, wild sheep, bears." "Wander here a whole summer if you can," says Mr. Muir. "Thousands of God's wild blessings will search you and soak you as if you were a sponge, and the big days will go by uncounted. If you are business-tangled and so burdened with duty that only weeks can be gotten out of the heavy laden year, then go to Flathead Reserve; for it is easily reached by the Great Northern Railroad." There the king of larches grows to a height of 20 feet, and the forest is carpeted with the richest beds of *Linnaea borealis*.

"The vast Pacific coast reserves in Washington and Oregon—the Cascade, Washington, Mount Ranier, Olympic, Bull Run and Ashland—include more than 13,500,000 acres of magnificent forests of beautiful and gigantic trees. They extend over the wild, unexplored, Olympic mountains and both flanks of the Cascade range. Along the moist, balmy, foggy, west flank of the mountains, facing the sea, the woods reach their highest development, and, excepting the California redwoods, are the heaviest on the continent. They are made up mostly of the Douglas spruce, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, with the giant arbor vitæ,

or cedar, and several species of fir and hemlock in varying abundance. Over all the other species the Douglas spruce reigns supreme. It is not only a large tree, the tallest in America next to the redwood, but a very beautiful one with bright green drooping foliage, handsome pendant cones, and a shaft exquisitely straight and round and regular." Mr. Muir refers to the use of this spruce for ship spars.

The author, now and then, emphasises the fact that the grandeur of these great reserves is unappreciated, unvisited, unknown. "These grand reservations," he says, "should draw thousands of admiring visitors at least in summer, yet they are neglected as if of no account, and spoilers are allowed to ruin them as fast as they like. A few peeled spars cut here were set up in London, Philadelphia and Chicago, where they excited wondering attention; but the countless hosts of living trees rejoicing at home on the mountains are scarce considered at all." As an example of what may be seen if one will but visit these mountains, the following extract is made from a brief description by Mr. Muir of the reserve in the Cascade range referred to:

"To one who looks from some high standpoint over its vast breadth, the forest on the west side of the Cascades seems all one dim, dark, monotonous field, broken only by the white volcanic cones along the summit of the range. Back in the untrodden wilderness a deep-furred carpet of brown and yellow mosses covers the ground like a garment, pressing about the feet of the trees, and rising in rich bosses softly and kindly over every rock and mouldering trunk, leaving no spot uncares for; and, dotting small prairies and fringing the meadows and the banks of streams not seen in general views, we find, besides the great conifers, a considerable number of hardwood trees, oak, ash, maple, alder, wild apple, cherry, arbutus, Nuttall's flowering dogwood, and in some places chestnut. In a few favored spots the broad-leaved maple grows to a height of a hundred feet in forests by itself, sending out large limbs in magnificent interlacing arches covered with mosses and ferns, thus forming lofty sky-gardens and rendering the underwoods delightfully cool. No finer forest ceilings are to be found than these maple arches, while the floor ornamented with tall ferns and rubus vines, and cast into hillocks by the bulging, moss covered-roots of the trees, matches it well.

"Passing from beneath the heavy shadows of the woods, almost anywhere one steps into lovely gardens of lilies, orchids, heathworts and wild roses. Along the lower slopes, especially in Oregon, where the woods are less dense, there are miles of rhododendrons making glorious masses of purple in the spring, while all about the streams and the lakes and the beaver meadows there is a rich tangle of hazel, plum, cherry, crab-apple, cornel, gaultheria, and rubus, with myriads of flowers and abundance of other more delicate bloomers, such as erythronium, brodiaea, fritillaria, calochortus, Clintonia, and the lovely hider of the north, *Calypso*. Beside all these bloomers, there are wonderful ferneries about the many misty waterfalls, some of the fronds ten feet high, others the most delicate of their tribe, the maidenhair fringing the rocks within reach of the lightest dust of the spray, while the shading trees on the cliffs above them, leaning over, look like eager listeners anxious to catch every tone of the restless waters."

It is in this happy style throughout the book that the reader is introduced to scenes restful in the extreme. In every line is seen the author's love for the trees and the mountains, the flowers and the dashing streams about which he writes. Very unappreciative indeed must be the person who having read Mr. Muir's description of Yellowstone park does not long to visit that wonderful spot at once. The same may be said of the description of the other national parks. Reference to the sequoias calls to mind the fact that it was the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., that first brought this famous tree to the east and that fine specimens are growing to day in their nurseries.

Notwithstanding the changes that have taken place since the expeditions of Lewis and Clark and Pike across the continent, much of the territory of the West is still wild and Mr. Muir's book will be read with deep interest by lovers of Nature who have little sympathy with some of the "improvements" by man. The work is illustrated with engravings that add to its value, and there is an index. It is handsomely bound. Its mission is in every way commendable and the reader cannot lay it down without being convinced of the importance of prompt action on the part of the authorities looking toward the preservation of the forests. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 370, \$1.75. Boston and New York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.

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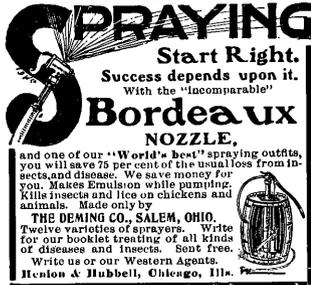
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**BEATRICE, - - NEB.**

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# Willis Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

50,000 Apples, No. 1, 2 years.  
 10,000 Cherrys, No. 1, 2 "  
 2,500 Keiffer Pears, No.1,2"

The above is all choice No. 1 stock and will be graded to suit customers. Especially favorable prices made on carload lots.

In addition to the above we offer a general assortment of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

## Grape Vines AND Currant Plants

Highest Standard of Grades

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

## Wholesale Nurseries

We have a full line of stock for nurserymen and dealers, including Apple Trees and Apple Seedlings by car load. Apple Grafts put up to order, Piece or Whole Root. Thirty-three years in the business.

The only practical Box Clamp in use—Cheap.

**R. H. Blair & Co.,** PROPRIETORS OF LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES.

N. W. Cor. 11th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1 1/2 FEET.  
 2-3 FEET.  
 3-4 FEET.  
 4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES,** UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

**GRAPE VINES**  
 ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock Warranted True. QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early. Catalogue and Price List Free. Send list of wants for prices.  
**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,** FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Hybrid Perpetual and Climbing Roses

on own roots

The undersigned have a general assortment of strong 2 year plants, also a quantity of

### Wickson Plums

2 and 3 years old, and would be pleased to furnish prices on any of the above.

**MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON**

Fonthill, Ontario, Canada

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at **USSY and ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT.**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 OORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
 BALTIMORE, MD.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock, 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Apple,  
 Peach,  
 Standard Pears,  
 Plum  
 Apricots,  
 Grapes,  
 Shade Trees,  
 Evergreens,  
 Shrubs,

Strawberries,  
 Nut Trees,  
 Japan Pear Seedlings,  
 Gooseberries,  
 Roses,  
 Raffia,  
 General Supplies,  
 &c. &c.,  
 &c.

# 200,000 APPLE

For Spring Delivery

All Grades. Strong on Commercial Varieties

## KEIFFER PEAR

CHERRY, PLUM, PEACH, SMALL FRUITS, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, ETC., FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

## APPLE AND CRAB GRAFTS

Any Style Made to Order

One of the largest and most complete lines of General Nursery Stock on the market.

Send us your list of wants. Correspondence and inspection invited.

## MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. WELCH, Prop.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties:

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT

Over 22 years with no change in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## APPLE TREES.

150,000 fine two year old trees.

## CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

## KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

## FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

Write for Prices.

A. L. BROOKE,  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

F. W. WATSON & CO.  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE  
**Andre Leroy Nurseries**  
OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS

are now taking orders at very favorable prices for delivery next fall, of

**Nursery Stocks**

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality, grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**  
Sole Agent  
105-107 HUDSON ST. NEW YORK CITY

## Columbian Raspberry Sets

Extra Strong. From One Year Plants.

Extra Strong JACKMANII CLEMATIS, Out Door Grown.

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

**C. L. YATES** Rochester, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine, France.

GROWER AND EXPORTER,

France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed. The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

## WANTED

TRANSPLANTED LOGAN BERRY

State quantity to offer and price, to

**WILLIAM FELL & CO., (Hexham) Ltd.**

NURSEYMEN AND SEEDSMEN

HEXHAM, ENGLAND

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER**, East Penfield, N. Y.

**Apple Seedlings** on new land.  
Honey and Black Locust Two and three year  
Osage Orange One and two year

**A. E. WINDSOR**, HAVANA, ILL.

**PIONEER NURSERIES CO.**

**ROSSNEY PEAR.**

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,** Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

## We Offer 1901 for Fall of

STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND GRAPES

**7,000 Everbearing Paach.** A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

**225,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best evergreen hedge plant. Superior to Californian Privet.

**150,000 Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses.** Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit

**Biota Aurea Nana.** The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

**200,000 Palms.** Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

**25,000 Caladiums.** Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs**, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos.** (Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas,** Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a general line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**  
Fruitland Nurseries,  
AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.

## WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

●●●●● **WEST** ●●●●●

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

●—TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A., R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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1851 **KNOX NURSERIES** 1902

We offer for SPRING, 1902, the following well grown, thrifty stock.

- APPLE. 2 year, first-class and medium.
- APPLE. 3 year, first-class and medium, but most all first-class. Good lot of Ben Davis and Wise Sap.
- PEACH. In limited numbers.
- CHERRY. 1 year and 2 year in limited numbers. Pretty good lot of 1 year E. Richmond.
- KEIFFER. 2 year medium.
- A.M. ARBOR VITAE. 3 feet.
- SCIONS. Y. Imperial and Jonathan.
- RED RASPBERRIES. Turner.

**WANTED. Strawberry Plants for Spring**

We shall be pleased to correspond with any who are in need of any of the above stock.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.



**BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE**, all the new and old STRAWBERRIES of value. **BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.**

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds.** We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

- 800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.
- 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.
- 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " " " "
- 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
- 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
- 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.
- Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.**

**RICHMOND, VA.**

**OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902**

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Apricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weira Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, RICHMOND, VA.**

**P. Sehire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

**FOR FALL OF 1901**

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.**

**Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES, INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

**OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,**

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

**CLEMATIS** Heavy, two year Field grown

Henry H. Jackmann, Madam E. Andre, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh and Panicleata.

Write for prices. **GEORGE BROS., EAST PENFIELD, N. Y.**  
When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

**BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA**

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

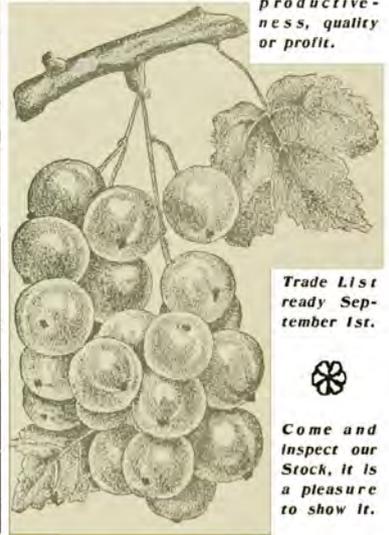
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productive-ness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

**SHRUBS**—Upright, Climbing and Standard.  
**ROSES**—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.  
**RHODODENDRONS**—Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.  
**PÆONIAS**—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.  
**DAHLIAS**—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA, NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Graded to the highest standard; either straight or branched roots for budding or grafting.

## GRAFTS.

We are now booking orders for Apple and Crab Grafts, any style desired; send in your list early and secure varieties desired.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

We are long on Downing & Houghton. Grades are up, and Prices down.

## APPLE, CHERRY, PLUM

GRAPES AND SHADE TREES

By the carload.

A full line of stock at wholesale for Spring 1902.

Correspondence solicited. Address,

## SHENANDOAH NURSERIES,

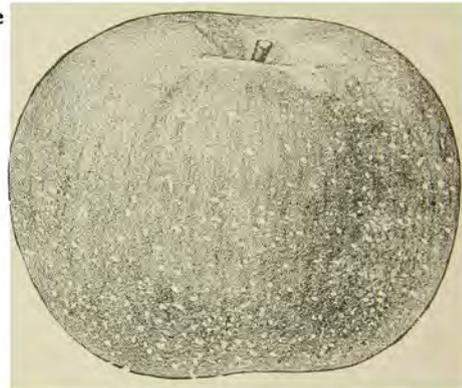
D. S. LAKE, - PROPRIETOR,  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# APPLE TREES

Two year. Send your list—they are as fine as can be grown anywhere. Buds to offer from the following list :

- |                       |                        |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Autumn Strawberry,    | King,                  | Springdale,         |
| Alexander Emperor,    | Legal Tender,          | Salome,             |
| Ben Davis,            | Lily of Kent,          | Smith's Cider,      |
| Baldwin,              | Lankford Seedling,     | Stark,              |
| Bismark,              | Lowell,                | Shackleford,        |
| Dominee,              | Missouri Pippin,       | Scott's Winter,     |
| Duchess of Oldenberg, | Mammoth Black Twig,    | Star,               |
| Early Ripe,           | Maiden's Blush,        | Tetofsky,           |
| Early Harvest,        | Mason Stranger,        | Tallman Sweet,      |
| Early Strawberry,     | N. W. Greening,        | Wine Sap,           |
| Early Colton,         | Northern Spy,          | Wealthy,            |
| Fallowater,           | Nero,                  | Wolf River,         |
| Grimes Golden,        | Pewaukee,              | Willow Twig,        |
| Golden Sweet,         | Paradise Winter Sweet, | W. W. Pearmain,     |
| Gano,                 | Red Astrachan,         | York Imperial,      |
| Gravenstein,          | Rome Beauty,           | Yellow Transparent, |
| Grindstone,           | Rhode Island Greening, | Yellow Bellflower,  |
| Haas,                 | Red June,              | Hyslop Crab.        |
| Jonathan,             | Roxbury Russett,       |                     |



# TREES (Peach)

Better buy now. Our list is complete—both the old and new varieties, and buds to offer of varieties below :

- |                    |                      |                   |                     |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Arkansas Traveler, | Conklin,             | Gold Drop,        | McIntosh,           | Silver Medal,        |
| Alexander,         | Christiana,          | Globe,            | McCullister,        | Switzerland,         |
| Amsden June,       | Carman,              | Gordon,           | Mary's Choice,      | Steadley,            |
| Allen,             | Cobler,              | Gold Mine,        | Moore's Favorite,   | Smock Cling,         |
| Admiral Dewey,     | Connett's So. Early, | Garfield,         | Morris White,       | Schumaker,           |
| Bilyeu L., Oct.    | Delaware,            | Haines Surprise,  | Magnum Bonum,       | Scotts Nonparell,    |
| Brandywine,        | Denton,              | Holderbaum,       | Matthew's Beauty,   | Seedling No. 1,      |
| Barnard's Early,   | Dover,               | Heidelburg,       | Marshall,           | Snow's Orange,       |
| Bray's R. R.       | Elberta,             | Hobson's Choice,  | Mrs. Brett,         | Stinson,             |
| Burke,             | Early Heath,         | Horton's Rivers,  | Miss Lolo,          | Triumph,             |
| Beauty's Blush,    | Emma,                | Hill's Chili,     | Nicholson's Smock,  | Troth's Early,       |
| Bradford Cling,    | Early Rivers,        | Heards' Beauty,   | Newington Cling,    | Victor,              |
| Barber,            | Eureka,              | Hughes,           | New Prolific,       | Van Meteor's L. Oct. |
| Bronson,           | Engle's Mammoth,     | Iale's Early,     | Old Mixon Cling,    | Wheatland,           |
| Belle of Georgia,  | Early Davidson,      | Jennie Worthien,  | Old Mixon Free,     | White Heath Cling,   |
| Bokara,            | Easton Cling,        | Jacques R. R.,    | Oscar,              | Wilkin's Cling,      |
| Bequet Free,       | Early Toledo,        | Kalamazoo,        | Picquet's Late,     | Wonderful,           |
| Buston's Oct.      | Edgemont Beauty,     | Klondike,         | Perry's Red Cling,  | Ward's Late,         |
| Crawford Late,     | Everbearing,         | Krummets Oct.,    | Pierces Yellow,     | Willett,             |
| Crawford Early,    | Early Michigan,      | Lemon Free,       | Reeves Favorite,    | Wager,               |
| Champion,          | Fox Seedling,        | Lemon Cling,      | Red Ck Melocotoon,  | Waddel,              |
| Chair's Choice,    | Foster,              | Lorentz,          | Stephen's R. R.     | William's Fav.       |
| Chinese Cling,     | Fitzgerald,          | Lewis,            | Stump,              | Walker's Var. Free,  |
| Crosbey,           | Ford's Late White,   | Large Early York, | Salway,             | Waterloo,            |
| Connecticut,       | Frances,             | Lodge,            | Sneed,              | Yellow St. John,     |
| Coolridge Fav.     | Geary's Hold On,     | Levy's Late,      | Shipley's Late Red, | Yellow Rarripe.      |
| Capt. Ede,         | Greensboro,          | Mt. Rose,         |                     |                      |

## Keiffer Pear

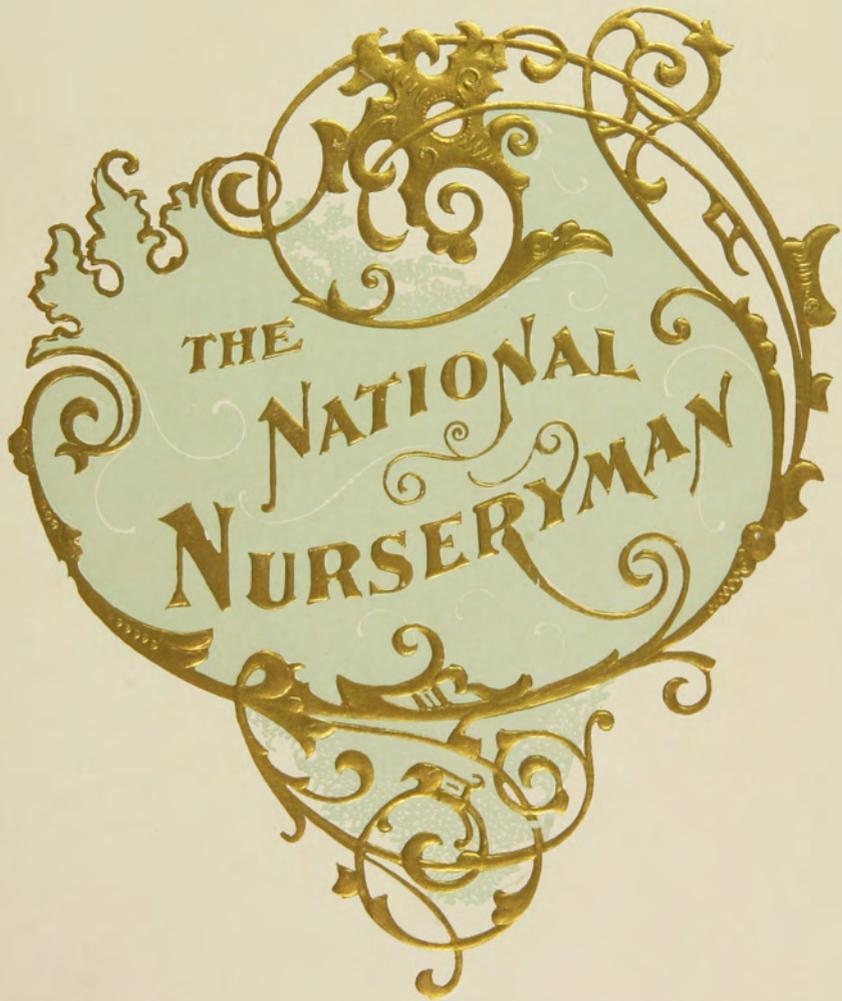
ONE and TWO year trees—  
as fine as can be grown.

## We have buds of Peach, Pear and Plum

to offer, and will make price  
low in large quantities.

Will June bud Peach on contract. Write us to-day.

# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.



February, 1902.

# Painesville Nurseries

## STAND AT THE HEAD

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses.  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses.  
In Amount of Stock handled.  
In Variety of Stock grown.

*Fruit and Ornamental Trees*  
*Nut Trees, Small Fruits*  
*Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs*  
*Climbing Vines, Bulbs, Hardy*  
*Herbaceous and Greenhouse*  
*Plants*

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES;  
GROWN RIGHT, HANDLED RIGHT.

Home grown two year Roses, superior to imported. Largest and best stock in America. Special rates on large orders for fall delivery.

Well grown blocks Upright and Weeping Deciduous and Evergreen trees, Elms, Teas' Mulberry, Mountain Ash, Grafted Chestnuts, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Rose Acacia, Oaks, Poplars, etc.

Holland, French and Japan Bulbs. Direct importations from the leading growers.

In our greenhouses, an extra fine assortment of decorative plants, Palms, Araucarias, Rubbers, Azalias.

On your visit to the Pan-American stop and see one of the largest varieties of stock in one establishment in the country. The finest blocks of two year Standard and Dwarf Pears ever grown. Forty acres of field grown low-budded and own root Roses.

Orders for spring delivery stored in frost proof cellars when desired.

Our cellars and packing houses connected by switch with main line L. S. & M. S. R. R. Nearly 250 cars of nursery stock handled on our siding during Spring of 1901.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE. PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,** Nurserymen, Florists  
and Seedsmen.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed free on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
*Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.*

## Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

### FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

### APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on early orders.

### PEAR SEEDLINGS

### FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS,

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

**PETERS & SKINNER,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in every issue of our monthly publication,

### THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still offer in considerable assortment, splendid stocks of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,

Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,  
including Cut-leaved Birch.

Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,

Standard Pears Dwarf Pears.  
Including Bartlett.

Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK,  
New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

### Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum

Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

Japan Pear Seedlings

Forest Tree Seedlings Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup>/<sub>feet</sub> 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

"The United States is surely the land of the apple."—"Country life in America."

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 2.

## NEW YORK'S NEW BILL.

**Text of the Amendment Agreed Upon by Fruit Growers and Nurserymen—All Nursery Stock Entering the State Must Be Fumigated; Also Stock in Nurseries That Have Been Infested—Amendment Desired By Fruit Growers and Agreed to By Nurserymen as a Compromise Measure**

The text of the amendment to the agricultural law of New York state, relating to the fumigation of nursery stock, which bill is now before the legislature for passage, under agreement by nurserymen and fruit growers, is as follows:

All trees, plants, shrubs, buds or cuttings, commonly called nursery stock, grown in any nursery in this state, in which San Jose scale has been found within two years of the date of the dissemination of said nursery stock or grown in said nursery within one-half a mile where said scale was found, and also all nursery stock from outside of this state, disseminated or planted in this state, after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, in such manner as may be directed by the commissioner of agriculture of this state. Such fumigation must be done by the grower, consignor or consignee of such stock before planting, dissemination or reshipment, except such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings grown in this state as are planted by the grower or propagator for himself, or such as from its nature or state of growth would be exempt; in such cases the said commissioner shall declare such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings free from such treatment. All nursery stock brought into this state from outside of this state must be accompanied by a certificate from the consignor that it has been fumigated as aforesaid. Should any such stock arrive without such certificate, the transportation company delivering it shall at once notify the said commissioner to that effect. The consignee shall also at once notify him of that fact, and shall proceed to fumigate said stock, as directed by the commissioner of agriculture, without delay. Should any nursery stock purchased within one year be found infested with San Jose scale on the premises of any nurseryman, it shall not be considered such an infestation as to require the fumigation of other stock not so purchased. The words "nursery stock" wherever used in this article shall apply to and include all trees, shrubs, plants, buds, willow grown for nursery, baskets, or other commercial purposes, or cuttings, whether grown in a nursery or elsewhere, so far as it relates to fumigation. The provisions of this and the preceding sections shall not apply to florists' greenhouse plants, flowers and cuttings commonly known as greenhouse stock.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was introduced at the request of the fruit growers and was agreed to by the nurserymen, after a conference. Last year the fruit growers proposed more severe measures against San Jose scale, but action was deferred. When the subject came up again this year, the matter was fully discussed and the amendment above presented was agreed upon. It is expected that it will become a law.

Twelve thousand barrels of apples, valued at \$30,000, were destroyed by fire in a cold storage house at Hannibal, Mo., last month.

## NEBRASKA HORTICULTURISTS.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Horticultural Society, in Lincoln, last month, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, and L. A. Goodman, secretary of the Missouri Society, were the guests of honor. Among the papers presented was one by Prof. Bessey, of the state university, on "How Trees Came to the West." Of the sixty-five species mentioned, Prof. Bessey showed eleven to have been distributed by birds, five by birds and small animals, 23 by squirrels and small animals, and 26 by the wind. Within the memory of man 56 varieties of trees have come into Nebraska from the Southwest through these means. Of course Prof. Bessey would admit that quite a few trees "came to the West" from the nurseries.

On the subject of Arbor Day, which was first set aside by the governor of Nebraska as a tree-planting day, Hon. J. Sterling Morton said that prizes were offered for the largest number of trees planted and the returns showed that more than 3,000,000 trees had been planted in Nebraska in one day. Mr. Morton stated that more than 25,000,000 trees had been planted on the different Arbor days.

## SO-CALLED "BUDDED" PECAN TREES.

The P. J. Berckmans Company, Augusta, Ga., write as follows to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN under date of January 22, 1902:

"For the past two or three years the South has been flooded with a lot of so-called "budded" and "grafted" pecan trees. We have had numerous specimens of these so-called "budded" and "grafted" pecan trees sent us for inspection and in every instance they were nothing other than seedling trees; some of the specimens having been headed back apparently when one or two years of age, and the eye next to the cut growing out so as to give the tree the appearance of having been budded; and the uninitiated were caught by this deception. Other trees were one and two year seedlings and did not show the least signs of having been treated. These seedling trees were sold at 50 cents to \$1 each.

"Samples of these fraudulent trees have been sent to the Department of Agriculture, and William A. Taylor says the following about these trees:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1901.

The P. J. Berckmans Company, Augusta, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN—Yours of the 2d inst., accompanied by a specimen of a pecan tree said to have been sent out by a Tennessee nursery as a terminal budded pecan, came duly.

If this tree has been sold as a budded or grafted tree the seller should certainly be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses. The tree shows no indication that any budding or grafting operation has been attempted upon it and is evidently a seedling tree—nothing more.

WM. A. TAYLOR, Assistant Pomologist.

## WESTERN NEW YORKERS.

*Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Horticultural Society—Most of the Prominent Members of the Well-Known Society Present—Questions of Marketing Fruit Predominated—Size of Packages—The Breach Healed—Old Officers Re-elected.*

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held in Rochester January 22-23. The attendance was not as large as last year, but most of the well-known members of this active society were on hand and much interest in the proceedings was taken. There was a fine display of fruit by Ellwanger & Barry and by the state experiment station at Geneva. Many nurserymen of Western New York attended the meeting.

Papers read and discussed had little direct bearing upon the nursery business. The breach which threatened seriously to disrupt the society last year over the question of the proposed bill for fumigating nursery stock, has been healed and no echo of the old differences between nurseryman and fruit grower arose to disturb the harmony of the convention.

When President Barry remarked that the society and its members seemed to be growing old together he hit off the characteristic which makes the Western New York Horticultural Society differ from most similar bodies. Its members are not delegates whose constantly changing personnel puts a new face on every meeting of the society, but old friends and neighbors who have come into the society as young men and are slowly growing old together. The annual sessions of the society have all the charm and intimacy of large family reunions.

The question of the size of apple barrels brought out the query, "Why does not the standard size package law apply to plum, peach and grape baskets?" No one seemed able to answer why the law did not apply to the receptacles named, but S. D. Willard of Geneva, chairman of the legislative committee and one of the Nestors of the society, gave the question a new turn by remarking that a bill is now before the legislature which seeks to put apple barrels back to the old standard of 100 quarts. Mr. Willard expressed the opinion that by the time the legislators got through with tinkering with the standard package law the fruit growers wouldn't know where the law did stand. Personally, he says, he preferred to go it alone, and by the quality of his own fruit establish for it such a reputation that it would make but a small difference to the public what sort of a barrel he packed his apples in.

C. M. Hooker declared that the dealers in Western New York are satisfied with the present standard of apple barrels and declared that he had discovered a good-sized mouse in the measure now before the legislature. A man with a patent barrel holding just 100 quarts, he said, is behind the measure, and for that reason, he believed, it would never become a law.

George E. Curtiss said a New York commission firm had told him that while Western New York dealers raise the best quality of apples in the market, they do not know how to pack them, and consequently preference is given to the carefully packed stock of California growers, which is afterwards placed on the market as "Western New York fruit." Mr. Curtiss urged that Western New York growers follow the example of the California packers and not only grade their apples as to size, but mark on each box or barrel the number of apples it

contains. By this means, he explained, the busy commission men of New York, many of them Italians and illiterate, can see at a glance what they are buying and quickly figure up their profits.

All the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, William C. Barry, Rochester; vice-presidents, S. D. Willard, Geneva; Albert Wood, Charlton Station; J. S. Woodward, Lockport; T. B. Wilson, Halls Corners; secretary-treasurer, John Hall, Rochester; executive committee, C. M. Hooker, Rochester; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga; Edward M. Moody, Lockport; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse; George T. Atwood, Albany.

## IN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

One of the most active horticultural societies of the east is the Peninsula (Delaware and Maryland). Its annual meeting was held at Berlin, Md., January 8-10. President Orlando Harrison, in the course of his address, said:

Gentlemen of the Peninsula Horticultural Society—It is with great pleasure that I meet you again as a horticulturist and I congratulate you on the eve of prosperity. The past year has been a remarkable one in many respects, and to the fruit grower a very profitable one; from the first luscious strawberry in May to the Kieffer pear and Ben Davis apple in December.

I assume that every fruit grower is capable of imparting some information to his neighbor, and each grower is sufficiently receptive to receive it. The primary object of this society is the improvement of our methods of cultivation, and the general management of our orchards and crops, by discussion and comparison; and we may as well increase its utility by combined purchase of supplies and combined efforts to market our products more intelligently.

Throw off the old cry of hard times and let us start at the root by cultivating our soil more thoroughly. What is thorough cultivation? Not going over the land four times in a season, but forty if necessary. Cultivate the soil, grow part of your own fertilizer in Crimson clover and Cow peas. The real value of these two plants are known to but few and appreciated by a less number; they are the salvation for the owners of poor land in this country.

In growing fruit, if you want to succeed you must have a love for fruit growing. Don't give the inspector so much work in the old neglected orchards, but clean them out and start new. The growing of fruit for market is becoming a more profitable business every year. One acre of land recently sold for \$400 in West Virginia to plant apples on, and one of our Delaware friends paid \$100 per acre for land to plant Kieffer pears on; and his Reeves Favorite peach trees, five years old, paid \$4.50 per tree.

It has been said, repeatedly, that the best flavored peaches in the country are grown on the Peninsula, and now other states are saying theirs are equal to ours. Let ours be the standard for quality, and never give away that reputation won by our forefathers. Stick to your home if you want to succeed. Make farm-homes more attractive and keep the bright boys on the farm. He is the one that is needed to make it pay; he is needed to have some system of thinning, grading and packing of fruit; to plant the lawn and ornament the home circle. Give him a chance at the State Agricultural College to see what can be learned.

May the members of the legislature now in session be provident in this matter, and see the necessity of one of the ablest horticultural departments in America, and provide requisite funds to maintain it. What can a reasonable amount of money be expended for, that will pay the land owner better than to aid to increase the valuation of land? We want our money spent where it can be seen. Just now, our land is increasing in value, and we should appreciate our favored surroundings; yet, I do not think our farmers and fruit growers enjoy half what they might of the good things of life that could be grown in our orchards and gardens. Let us be more thoughtful and encourage local horticultural societies.

It is with great delight and satisfaction that we see the public is

being interested in the orchards; we hope that this popularity will grow, and that those who have tried it, have found among the trees contentment, which they have sought elsewhere, with health and happiness as a result of their tree labor.

Among the speakers from other states were: Assistant Pomologist G. H. Powell, United States Department of Agriculture; O. M. Lord, plum expert, Minnesota; Stancliff Hale, son of J. H. Hale, Connecticut. Two hundred varieties of plum were exhibited by J. W. Kerr, who delivered an address on apple culture. A. W. Slaymaker, Delaware, reported on plums and peaches. Prof. W. C. Johnson delivered an illustrated lecture on "Some Famous Orchards." A. N. Brown, Wyoming, Del., was elected president; Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., secretary; J. W. Kerr, one of the vice-presidents, and Orlando Harrison, a member of the executive committee.

Fifty members of the society, residing in the upper part of the peninsula, returned on the same train, and while en route they held a meeting, at which Lieutenant Governor Cannon, of Delaware, presided. The seats in the coach were reversed and for two hours matters of interest to the horticulturists of the peninsula were discussed.

#### WM. FELL & CO. (HEXHAM) LTD.

Regarding the successful floating of the business of the Royal Seed Warehouse and Nursery Establishment of William Fell & Co., as a limited liability company, now William Fell & Co. (Hexham) Ltd., capital stock \$100,000, the Hexham, England, Herald of October 19, 1901, says:

Following the trend of so many large industrial undertakings at the present time, the old and widely known firm of Messrs. William Fell & Co., seed merchants and nurserymen, is now to become a limited liability company, a change necessitated by the ever widening process of business, and in obedience, we suppose, to the principle of co-operation which is a conspicuous feature in modern commercial life. Many large firms, "hoar with antiquity," have had to fall in line with a movement that must have an important influence on our future prosperity, and those who have failed to grasp the present changing requirements and economic conditions of trade, and elected to hold fast by the old order of things, are being left behind by their more up-to-date competitors. Thus we find among those fully alive to the progressive movement the firm of Messrs. Wm. Fell & Co., who by their diligence and attention raised the business to a unique position in the ranks of nurserymen and seedsmen, possessing, as it does, a very extended connection. The share capital, as will be seen by the advertised prospectus, is £20,000 (\$100,000), divided into ten thousand five per cent. preference shares of £1 each, and ten thousand ordinary shares of £1 each. The directors are: Wm. Fell, chairman and managing director; Thos. Atkinson, land agent, Newcastle; Geo. Hogarth Bell, Summerrods, Hexham; Wm. Milne, managing director; Robert H. Dobson, secretary. The business was first established nearly a century and a quarter ago by the predecessors of the late Ralph Robson, who carried the business successfully for several years. When Messrs. Fell & Co. purchased the business, over 21 years ago, it was almost entirely of a local character; now their business relations extend throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland, and they include among their patrons the Crown and many of the most extensive landed proprietors, and they have during recent years established valuable business connections in the United States and Canada, and have secured an important Continental list of correspondents. The managing directors will be the members of the present firm, who will be holders of two-thirds of the ordinary shares of the new company. They have associated with them in the directorate two able business gentlemen, viz.: Mr. Geo. Hogarth Bell, of this town, and Mr. Atkinson, land agent, Newcastle. The firm are considerable employers of labor, their staff in the offices, seed department, in the nursery and on landscape gardening and forest planting operations outside the nursery average about 75 hands.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

E. H. Riehl has been elected president of the Alton, Ill., Horticultural Society.

Greening Brothers, Monroe, Mich., have filed articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$100,000.

A. L. Wood and family, Rochester, N. Y., went to Florida last month to spend a portion of the winter.

C. M. Peters, Wesley, Md., read a paper on "Grapes," at the annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society at Berlin, Md., last month.

W. B. Schaeffer, Long Grove, Ill., announces that after the spring's trade he will go out of the nursery business and will move to another part of the country.

To John Charlton & Son, Rochester, N. Y., was awarded by the Western New York Horticultural Society last month the Barry medal, for the new Charlton grape.

The Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen reports a prospect of a good demand for stock the coming spring. The association will meet July 8th in Kansas City.

Frederick W. Kelsey was toastmaster at the New England Society's dinner at Orange, N. J., December 31st. He is president of the society. Four hundred persons were present.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society was held at Trenton on January 8-9. W. H. Reed, Tennent, was elected president, H. J. Budd, Mt. Holly, secretary.

The annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society will be held in New York city, Feb. 12 and 13, 1902, in the rooms of the American Institute, which holds its mid-winter exhibition at the same time.

It is stated that the state horticulturist of Washington intends to enforce to the letter the provision of the Washington state law requiring nurserymen doing business in that state to furnish a bond for \$1,000 and procure a license.

All who knew the late Thomas Meehan will be especially interested in the biographical sketch of him in the January issue of Meehan's Monthly. This monthly will be continued by C. Mendelson Meehan on the lines laid down by Thomas Meehan.

Prof. Webster, state entomologist of Ohio, reports that the San Jose scale commission in that state has spent \$150,000 during the last year in fighting the scale. Inspections were made in the 192 nurseries, 6,180 acres, in the state, and 133 certificates were granted; 36,000 trees were destroyed, 25,000 of which were in a single nursery.

"Worcester county now has the largest peach nursery in the United States of America," declared Dr. James C. Dirickson who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Mayor Orlando Harrison, at the annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society last month, at Berlin, Md., the home of the nurseries of J. G. Harrison & Sons.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, Charles G. Patten, Charles City, presented his report as delegate to the biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society, and in it he criticised the formation of the hybridizers' congress on the ground that the work of such a congress should be left to the pomological society.

Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., recently won a court action brought for collection of corporation tax, on the ground that the assessment was wrongfully made upon "Chase Brothers," the word "company" not appearing. The judge declared that an assessment to be legal must be made against a corporation in its official title.

At the New York State Fruit Growers' Association meeting in Syracuse, the following was adopted: "Resolved, That the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, in the name of every fruit grower in the country who has not received his land as a guaranty from the national government, denounce all projects for irrigating any portion of the public domain at the public expense, every such project being a direct blow at the prosperity of American husbandry at large and therefore at the best interests of the whole American people, broadly viewed."



# Latest Census Returns Regarding the Florists.

PRELIMINARY STATISTICS OF THE AREA AND VALUE OF LAND; BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1900, AND THE PRODUCTS AND LEADING EXPENDITURES IN 1899 OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS MAKING COMMERCIAL FLORICULTURE THEIR PRINCIPAL BUSINESS.

STATES.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total Area.	Im- proved Area.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Im- plements.	Value of Live Stock.	Value of Products.	Value of Pro- ducts Fed.	EXPENDED IN 1899, FOR—	
	Total.	With Buildings.									Fertilizers.	Labor.
The United States.....	6159	6159	42,647	34,692	\$50,619,866	\$22,654,756	\$1,367,087	\$396,548	\$18,387,420	\$83,359	\$318,298	\$4,125,799
North Atlantic Division.....	3287	3287	26,325	2,091	27,465,925	13,800,199	825,273	241,775	9,676,112	57,864	212,529	2,261,899
South Atlantic Division.....	318	318	2,701	2,396	6,027,058	1,632,458	109,002	28,302	1,327,141	5,043	22,728	281,524
North Central Division.....	1971	1971	9,634	6,639	13,224,694	6,201,854	324,411	94,999	5,717,858	15,260	58,813	1,213,812
South Central Division.....	274	274	1,434	1,287	1,528,430	644,785	43,455	15,087	655,560	2,760	9,467	184,127
Western Division.....	359	359	2,553	2,070	2,373,755	875,960	64,466	16,385	1,010,659	2,432	14,761	209,937
Alabama.....	23	23	96	96	138,527	71,000	1,430	865	42,918	110	1,370	6,770
Arizona.....	1	1	1	1	650	300	10	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	19	19	157	157	81,825	30,280	3,015	900	38,765	520	407	9,695
California.....	208	208	1,726	1,646	1,233,955	467,625	36,881	9,465	594,017	1,375	7,379	112,705
Colorado.....	58	58	153	153	669,850	208,475	14,745	1,545	198,403	217	3,890	56,132
Connecticut.....	168	168	1,894	1,276	1,263,392	778,072	33,478	16,416	508,590	3,917	13,125	137,492
Delaware.....	21	21	219	209	171,675	92,150	6,630	4,040	60,137	830	1,235	11,767
District of Columbia.....	33	33	461	436	4,104,975	690,590	44,250	6,425	505,996	225	7,790	98,680
Florida.....	15	15	182	121	51,800	13,450	2,790	772	30,434	.....	1,690	9,008
Georgia.....	33	33	188	163	254,850	112,050	5,609	1,860	112,720	550	2,100	30,951
Idaho.....	5	5	7	7	10,400	8,000	325	170	3,185	150	45	300
Illinois.....	499	499	1,992	1,908	4,535,815	2,096,652	90,651	21,590	1,865,722	2,133	24,222	420,538
Indiana.....	166	166	613	541	839,593	406,907	20,825	5,067	408,563	519	3,762	86,395
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	97	97	669	572	623,490	243,830	18,090	4,855	339,366	292	1,929	65,120
Kansas.....	65	65	171	163	231,950	126,750	3,930	2,690	74,711	65	510	6,372
Kentucky.....	77	77	366	306	517,647	256,155	16,490	3,554	217,914	375	2,025	44,227
Louisiana.....	40	40	151	101	144,250	35,875	5,140	1,330	66,490	80	800	12,080
Maine.....	65	65	625	486	275,315	151,940	13,610	4,330	141,777	1,365	2,880	86,515
Maryland.....	121	121	924	837	642,817	387,178	23,495	10,790	351,930	2,560	4,936	78,265
Massachusetts.....	597	597	6,228	3,305	5,121,133	2,438,965	130,577	88,775	1,512,581	10,215	35,844	398,805
Michigan.....	215	215	1,290	1,175	1,445,540	176,905	40,670	10,720	532,278	1,685	7,290	132,595
Minnesota.....	69	69	363	264	577,489	305,739	15,810	5,460	277,745	375	1,625	76,075
Mississippi.....	11	11	30	28	25,050	16,650	790	765	11,654	.....	90	2,985
Missouri.....	133	133	618	600	1,050,975	492,200	29,240	8,221	418,224	1,760	4,181	86,720
Montana.....	11	11	11	11	60,400	24,000	700	275	30,182	.....	222	8,770
Nebraska.....	38	38	241	217	237,675	121,350	8,430	2,700	127,280	.....	580	21,120
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	60	60	1,386	622	261,950	136,825	14,047	5,165	123,839	4,428	1,977	20,070
New Jersey.....	494	494	3,061	2,614	4,633,103	2,458,240	156,429	35,912	1,960,558	11,505	48,334	400,382
New Mexico.....	4	4	11	11	14,000	7,000	405	110	5,300	.....	60	800
New York.....	938	938	7,362	6,105	8,360,397	3,970,102	267,712	75,130	2,866,357	11,879	61,627	688,191
North Carolina.....	15	15	119	90	65,840	26,255	615	640	25,234	300	165	4,060
North Dakota.....	3	3	3	3	11,550	2,950	85	.....	2,960	.....	20	500
Ohio.....	505	505	2,332	2,518	2,817,310	1,308,956	67,850	25,176	1,396,530	6,410	11,824	273,238
Oklahoma.....	7	7	32	32	24,050	11,500	995	100	8,050	.....	50	800
Oregon.....	38	38	94	85	193,700	71,800	4,675	855	90,710	140	1,525	16,175
Pennsylvania.....	734	734	4,730	4,280	6,637,808	2,947,280	179,345	57,732	2,214,443	13,829	41,187	613,497
Rhode Island.....	108	108	731	645	754,025	339,825	23,255	4,838	293,774	400	5,950	72,982
South Carolina.....	4	4	14	14	12,300	4,400	215	.....	2,700	.....	180	550
South Dakota.....	3	3	46	46	9,700	4,600	160	.....	3,111	.....	40	550
Tennessee.....	32	32	335	311	302,300	107,800	8,185	4,450	167,750	1,480	3,150	28,320
Texas.....	66	66	267	256	295,950	116,825	7,410	3,063	102,169	195	1,575	28,000
Utah.....	20	20	44	33	77,660	33,400	2,400	900	33,802	100	615	6,645
Vermont.....	28	28	308	280	155,100	70,950	6,820	2,480	53,103	826	1,655	10,965
Virginia.....	56	56	409	320	404,900	256,375	20,908	2,105	196,990	210	4,295	44,350
Washington.....	17	17	501	118	96,860	53,160	3,705	3,045	52,530	450	985	10,210
West Virginia.....	20	20	155	124	117,900	50,100	4,490	1,870	41,000	368	337	8,845
Wisconsin.....	128	128	796	679	843,615	353,615	28,670	8,550	276,348	2,030	2,850	49,187
Wyoming.....	2	2	5	5	7,300	2,200	1,100	20	2,330	.....	100	200

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, - - - - -	1.50
Six Months, " " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

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Committee on Transportation—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Mehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1902.

## LAW PROBABLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A point of considerable importance to nurserymen generally was brought up at the meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society. The state entomologist, Prof. F. M. Webster, after reporting upon the number of nurseries inspected during 1901, recommended that the cost of inspection of nurseries be borne by the state, and that a fee be charged for issuing a certificate. L. B. Pierce and the secretary of the society, W. W. Farnsworth, indorsed the recommendation.

The opinion was expressed that the law was clearly unconstitutional. The attorney-general, it was stated, had refused to pass upon it, and it was believed that this was equivalent to an opinion that the law would not hold. It was argued that an innocent nurseryman could not legally be charged \$10 for inspection whether he had the scale or not. If scale were found in a nursery then it would be proper to assess upon the nurseryman the cost of exterminating it.

## THE FEDERAL BILL.

Little has been heard lately of the federal bill for the regulation of nursery stock in transit. The necessity for such a law has become less urgent since the state laws have been amended or have been enforced without undue hardship upon nurserymen. It is thought probable that no effort will be made to have the measure passed at the present session of congress. The bill has been amended so that in its present form it is not acceptable to the nurserymen.

Furthermore, it is held that the passage of a federal bill would not prevent state authorities from doing as the state laws provide, regarding the inspection of nursery stock, after the stock has entered the state.

## BIG COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS.

A Michigan firm has received an order for 35,000 trees for a Michigan plantation. Information comes from Virginia that President S. B. Woods of the State Horticultural Society, besides owning an orchard of 4,000 trees, is a member of the Albemarle Orchard Company, which proposes to plant 100,000 apple trees and already has half that number in the ground. The varieties are principally Pippins, Winesaps and Johnston's Winter. Fifty men are employed the year around to plant and attend to this orchard. Dr. J. B. Emerson, a prominent and wealthy physician, of New York city, who has another orchard of 10,000 trees in Albemarle, Va., is a member of the new company, as are also Thomas F. Ryan, railway magnate, Richard T. Martin, a banker, of Charlottesville, and Prof. J. R. Sampson, of Pantops Academy.

Inasmuch as the profit in orchards has been so frequently and emphatically demonstrated, men of means are entering the field in many parts of the country. Each success on a grand scale will stimulate others to plant orchards even on a smaller scale and the nurseryman will be called upon to supply the material. This increasing demand and the tendency toward shortages should result in better prices through natural means.

## WORK FOR THE STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Attendants at the annual meetings of the American Association of Nurserymen will recall that for several years there has seemed to be little or nothing for the state vice-presidents to do. These vice-presidents, one for each state represented in the association, are duly elected at each annual meeting. To be sure, the state vice-presidents assemble and make out a slate of officers and the place for the next convention, their recommendations being presented to the association in open convention.

In former years it was the duty of the state vice-presidents to prepare ad interim reports of the condition and amount of nursery stock in their respective states, these reports to be presented at the annual meetings. It has been suggested that the making of these reports be resumed, and that the vice-presidents would undoubtedly be glad to contribute such practical information as they might be able to gather during the year as to their states. The principal drawback in this plan is the fact that in former years these reports were criticised as not wholly authoritative—not that the vice-presidents were at fault, but because of their reliance on many sources

the information did not conform to what, it was said, was known by well-posted nurserymen to be the fact. In these days of mutual association reports, however, and the thorough knowledge that has been acquired of general conditions, it would seem that reliable information should be at hand with little effort. It must be conceded that anything of so practical a nature would be gladly received by those who travel long distances to attend the conventions of the American Association.

#### NEW YORK STATE BILL.

As stated in the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the amendment to the bill regulating the sale of nursery stock, introduced at the last session of the legislature and held over after a conference with the nurserymen, has been reintroduced this year in an amended form. It provides for the fumigation of all nursery stock coming into the state, and for the fumigation of all stock in nurseries, for a period of two years, in cases where the scale has been discovered. The New York State Fruit Growers' Association, the Eastern Nurserymen's Association and the State Grange have agreed to the measure and it is probable that it will be passed.

In order to make the matter clear, it should be stated that this bill is not the work of the nurserymen of the state. It is a measure proposed by the fruit growers and it was accepted by the nurserymen as a compromise. It should be understood that it does not require that nursery stock be fumigated before it enters the state, but that if the stock is not fumigated before it comes into the state, it will be fumigated upon entry into the state.

#### A NURSERY SCHOOL OF BOTANY.

An innovation that is not only unique and quite original, but useful as well, has recently been made by Thomas Meehan & Sons, the nurserymen and landscape engineers, of Germantown, Philadelphia. This concern has established for its employes a school of botany with a systematic course of study, and it has already met with great encouragement.

This school is under the direct personal care of S. Mendelson Meehan, a member of the firm, and Ernest Hemming a Kew graduate who is a specialist in herbaceous plants, and in charge of that department for the firm. The former teaches the advanced members of the class and the latter instructs the younger element. Both express themselves as being well pleased with the progress of their pupils.

Every employe is eligible, from the veteran who has grown gray in the service to the apprentice who puts in time washing pots. It is surprising and encouraging to see what interest all members of the class take and what progress they make.

Nothing could better show the advancement of the nursery business in this country; it is working ever upward. The value of the trained man is becoming every day more appreciated. This departure indicates a desire on the part of the employer to educate the employe: raising the man's standard and thus making him worth more in every way. Heretofore the training received in nursery work was mostly through individual effort, and not so much through the teachings of his superiors.

For the nursery worker the benefits to be gained by studying botany can be readily seen. The advantage such a class

has to make the most of its studies on a large and complete nursery may be well appreciated.

The meetings are held in the evenings and the course has been so arranged to make it interesting and to eliminate as far as possible the natural dryness of the study.

#### TOO DRASTIC A MEASURE.

At Richmond on January 7-8 was held the annual meeting of the Virginia Horticultural Society. Prof. Alwood who has been abroad criticised employers of laboring men in America, saying that the French peasantry is better paid and better housed than is the laboring class in this country. His statements were refuted by S. Lupton. W. T. Hood delivered an interesting address on "Propagation and Cultivation of Nursery Stock." Prof. Van Deman, of Parsley, also spoke. Prof. W. A. Taylor of the United States Department of Agriculture, urged an extension of the market for American fruits.

A resolution was offered by Hon. S. Lupton, requiring the state entomologist to publish the names of all orchardists and nurserymen whose premises are infested with the San Jose scale, insect pest, in order to prevent the sale and growth of infected trees. The resolution, as drawn, is a drastic measure, and at once provoked vigorous opposition. So general and so strong was the sentiment against the resolution that the patron decided to withdraw it, but in doing so he gave notice that unless the present conditions have been remedied by next year, he will reintroduce the resolution.

Samuel B. Woods, of Charlottesville, was re-elected president. W. T. Hood, Richmond, and W. B. Alwood, Blacksburg, were elected vice-presidents.

#### PARKS AND TREE PLANTING.

In the January issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN we called attention to a recent book on the improvement of cities, by Charles M. Robinson. Among the many publications on this subject now appearing, all of them tending to stimulate interest in the nurseryman's trade, is an article in the magazine "Municipal Affairs" by Frederick W. Kelsey, New York.

A definite plan for all municipal improvements is necessary, argues Mr. Kelsey. In tree planting, as in the matter of water supply, sewage and other problems requiring the use of the streets, the best results obtain under a commission having full authority. Indeed, concentrated authority is requisite. No one would favor a plan by which each property owner would attempt to put down a sidewalk or pavement in front of his premises to conform to his particular notion. The "hit or miss" plan of street planting is open to similar objection. Some trees on a street are, however, unquestionably better than none, but where the work is undertaken by a competent commission uniformity, economy and other practical results follow for the benefit of all. When public sentiment in the various states crystallizes into law, empowering authorities to carry out a system of street planting, as parks and other local improvements are now made, we shall have still more attractive cities with parks and parkway advantages enlarged and enhanced in every direction.

Subscribe to-day for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. \$1 per year.

## THE NURSERY CENSUS.

In this issue is presented the latest information regarding the nurseries of the country, as prepared by the census office from the figures of the recent federal enumeration. The tabulated statement has been sent to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN by L. G. Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, of the census office, Washington, D. C., who says:

"This table does not include all farms and establishments raising nursery stock incidental to their agricultural operations but only those making the raising of nursery stock their principal occupation. In a short time we shall have completed the tabulation of the farms and establishments that raise nursery stock incidental to their business, and the value of such products. In comparing these figures with those of ten years ago, you should remember this distinction: Nurseries then reported included all farms and establishments that raised nursery stock from which they secured any report, whether such plants made up the principal or incidental product of their activity."

This explanation clears up the apparently marked contrast in the figures of the census of 1900 and that of 1890 as compared in a table published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN at page 271 in the November 1901 issue. There, for instance, it is shown that in 1890 there were 530 nursery establishments in New York state with land and buildings amounting to \$10,609,866; while in 1900 there were but 237 nursery establishments in the state with a value of land and buildings amounting to but \$3,607,107.

The listing in the recent census of such establishments as make the production of nursery stock their principal business, makes the later figures of much greater value, inasmuch as these figures are the ones needed in a consideration of actual conditions in nursery circles.

Mr. Powers' table shows at a glance the total number of nurseries, buildings, acreage, values, etc.; the total number in each of the five general divisions of the country, and the figures by states. This table refers exclusively to nurseries, a separate table having been prepared from returns from florists' establishments.

## DAMAGE BY HEAT IN CELLAR.

In a bulletin by F. H. Hall, F. C. Stewart and H. J. Eustace, issued by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, the following case is cited:

A Rochester nurseryman noticed, early in March, that some serious mishap had befallen a lot of about 25,000 three-year old pear trees in his nursery cellar. The trees had been placed in bundles, stood upright upon the cellar floor in rows and secured in place by sand piled upon the roots; and were awaiting spring shipment. Contrary to this nurseryman's usual custom, no fire was made in the cellar during the winter and the sand about the roots of the trees froze quite solid. On February 25, 1,200 of the trees were dug for shipment, when all appeared in good condition. Much difficulty was met with in handling these trees, however, owing to the frozen sand, so on February 27, a fire was built in the corner of the cellar where these trees had been removed, with the intention of thawing out the sand.

Soon after this a condition of the trees developed which

alarmed the owner so that he sent to the station for advice. The tops of the trees throughout the whole cellar turned black and the twigs and smaller branches above three and one-half feet from the floor were evidently dead. The appearance was very similar to that of pear blight and the owner feared that a most malignant outbreak of this dread disease had occurred. However, on investigation, it was seen that trees of many different varieties in the cellar were equally affected, which would not be the case with pear blight; trees of the same planting as those in the cellar, still standing in the nursery rows, appeared perfectly healthy; and no report came of anything wrong with the 1,200 trees already shipped. These conditions all denied the assumption of disease and pointed to cellar injury occurring after the early shipment. The fire in the cellar being the only unusual feature, it was evident that this caused the damage; and further investigation made it certain that this was the case.

The uniformity in height of the line marking the lower limit of injury was striking evidence that heat was the destructive factor; for below that line no trees were injured. Even tender Bartlett trees, too short to extend above this line, were unaffected. Upon questioning the man who built the fire, it was found that it had been made a little larger than the usual "cold spell" fire, though it was not hot enough to scorch trees standing near. The air had been warmed quickly, had risen to the ceiling, about seven feet, and had spread over the whole cellar top in a layer which became cooler as it approached the floor. This thawed out the tops of the trunks and the upper branches and twigs too rapidly, and killed them. The lower limbs, the bottoms of the trunks and the roots thawed gradually in the cooler air near the floor, and escaped injury.

Had the usual fire been kept in the cellar to prevent freezing during the cold snaps, or had the trees been allowed to thaw out gradually, no serious harm would have been done. As it was, the trees were not really affected except in parts which would probably have been removed in planting; but since they were in the hands of a wholesale dealer, who could not dispose of them to retailers, the loss was almost complete. About half of the stock, disposed of for a nominal price, was planted with a loss of only two per cent. of the trees.

## NEW YORK STATE FRUIT GROWERS.

The New York State Fruit Growers Ass'n held a session in Syracuse last month, at which matters of legislation, transportation, nomenclature, diseases of fruits, pests, new plants and fruits and marketing were enthusiastically discussed. C. A. Weiting was endorsed for re-appointment as state commissioner of agriculture. Secretary W. A. Taylor, of the American Pomological Society, and W. H. Collingwood, editor of Rural New Yorker, were among the speakers. L. T. Yeomans, Walworth, N. Y., was re-elected president; F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, secretary. President Yeomans in his address said:

The experience of the past season shows more clearly than ever before that that most pernicious of insect pests—the San Jose scale—is with us, in nurseries and orchards in ever increasing numbers, and that we can only hope to keep it in subjection by the most thorough and radical measures, to say nothing of its extermination. I am very happy to be able to say that nurserymen as well as fruit-growers now so fully realize the danger from this pest, that their united efforts will be given to secure satisfactory legislation on this all-important question at the present session of the legislature.

## NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

At the annual meeting of the New York Botanical Garden last month a membership of 860 was reported. D O. Mills was re-elected president; Dr. N. L. Britton, secretary and director-in-chief.

Five new buildings have been completed during the year in the conservatory range and are nearly ready for use. The most expensive work of construction, grading and stocking the garden and park will be finished with the \$150,000 which the society asked from New York city in November, provided the society gets the money before spring.

A collection of 8,000 fossil plants loaned the garden by Columbia University has been received and set up in the museum building, and a gift of \$500 from Andrew Carnegie has been used for the purchase of the collection, which is strong in rare Mexican species. The famous A. Henry collection of Asiatic species has also been purchased. The library has been largely increased. Dr. Britton urged that a special exploration fund be established. He says that such a fund would just now be the greatest aid to the museum and the progress of science.

## RHODE ISLAND TREE PLANTING.

A noteworthy development of the fruit-growing industry in Rhode Island has occurred during the last decade. This is especially marked in the cultivation of peaches, the number of trees having increased 36,247, or 306.8 per cent, and the quantity of fruit produced 4,991 bu. hls, or 434.4 per cent. Substantial gains were made in every county in the state. In Newport county the number of trees increased from 399 to 2,227, or 709 per cent.; in Providence county from 2,096 to 24,373, or 1,063 per cent.; and in Washington county from 854 to 9,634, or 1,028 per cent.

The number of apple trees increased 3.1 per cent., the entire gain having been in Providence and Washington counties. All other counties report a decrease.

Pear trees increased in number 12.3 per cent., decreases in Bristol, Kent and Washington counties having been offset by an increase from 10,210 to 13,432 trees in Providence county.

The unusually favorable season of 1899 was responsible for an increase of 92.9 per cent. in the cherry crop, although the number of trees had decreased 27.2 per cent. The number of plum and prune trees increased 265.8 per cent. and the quantity of fruit produced 313.8 per cent.

## PEACH AND PLUM STOCKS.

Some forty years ago I was led to try plum stocks for peaches, apricots and nectarines upon the claim that they would be proof against the peach tree borer, says Dr. B. L. Ryder in *American Gardening*. In this I was disappointed; in fact, the plum-rooted trees appeared to be more subject to the attacks of the borers than the peach trees on their own roots, and when so affected the damage was usually greater, and after cutting out the grubs, the repair or healing over was not so rapid as in the peach. Moreover, the peach would outgrow the plum stock in a few years to such an extent that the plum root would not be able to support the tree.

On the contrary, in my experience the peach makes a better

stock for the plum. Borers seldom attack peach stock on which plums are grafted, and if they do, but little damage results. One objection is that the peach stock will make so much more growth than the plum or apricot, and an unsightly base is formed below the point of union. Just why the peach root with a plum tree trunk should be less affected by the borer than the all-peach tree I cannot say, but such was clearly the case under my observation, and it would be of interest to have the experience of extensive plum growers who have used peach stock for plums. The hard shelled almond I have tried to some extent as a stock for peaches, plums and apricots, with most satisfactory results. The bark of the almond is smooth and hard and presents a surface not easily penetrated by the larvæ, and makes a large tree and keeps pace with the peach in its growth. My observations along these lines have been made in Southern Pennsylvania, on the southeastern side, near the foot of the Tuscarora mountain range. Soil, freestone, with clay subsoil, underlaid with limestone.

## IDAHO ORCHARDISTS.

At the seventh annual meeting, last month, of the Idaho State Horticultural Society, A. McPherson, state horticultural inspector, said that ten years ago there were less than 3,000 acres of orchard lands under cultivation in the state, and now there are over 40,000 acres. At that time people did not know how to plant their trees, when to plant, or where to plant. But now they are familiar with these things, and the knowledge they have gained is largely due to the work of the horticultural society. J. B. Perrine, Blue Lakes, was re-elected president; J. D. Huntley, Moscow, vice-president; Robert Milliken, Nampa, secretary, R. M. Gwinn, Caldwell, treasurer.

## APPLE OUTLOOK IN IOWA.

"The outlook for spring business is very good," writes Pierce Bechtle, LeMars, Ia. "As the soil becomes old the successful cultivation extends west and north until now there are a number of large commercial orchards in the northwest part of this state, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota, which are doing well. The number of apples which are successfully grown is being added to each year, until now we have some fifty varieties in different localities all over the state, when a few years ago people thought nothing but crabs, Duchess and one or two other varieties of apple would pay to plant. Last year we had peach trees, two years planted, which are full of fruit. Americana plums are just in their element here; thousands are being planted in commercial orchards, and they are very profitable. We have splendid markets for fruit, as these western cities are growing rapidly and the people are fruit eaters."

John C. Chase, Derry, N. H., last month made a flying trip through the South, visiting the Charleston Exposition and attending there the annual meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, where he met A. L. Wood, of Rochester, N. Y., and other nurserymen.

G. H. MILLER & SON, ROME, Ga., Jan. 15, 1902.—"We enclose \$1 on subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the year 1902. We are well pleased with the journal and look upon it as a necessity. Our trade for the last year has been very heavy, about double what it was for the year before and we anticipate a heavy trade for 1902."

## Recent Publications.

The Charlton Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has issued a comprehensive catalogue of 94 pages, illustrated with half-tone engravings.

One of the most attractive catalogues is that of the Central Nurseries, J. Wragg & Sons, Waukee, Ia. Half-tone engravings are used almost exclusively and there are insets of colored plates of grapes.

Memories of Kipling's Indian tales are revived by an article in the January 16th issue of the "Youth's Companion," by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, "On the Road to Mandalay." Healthy reading for the boys is provided in every issue of this popular weekly story paper. \$1.75 per year. Boston: PERRY MASON & Co.

More than the usual amount of information regarding the treatment of nursery stock upon receipt from the grower or dealer is contained in the new catalogue of E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y. There is also considerable information regarding the spraying of orchards, with formulas and directions for growing roses, together with an account of the manner in which nursery stock is propagated at these nurseries.

Among the most attractive features of Pearson's Magazine are the illustrated articles in the series "The Story of the States." The December article was on Texas, by Earl Mayo; that in the February issue on Louisiana by the same author. Nine states have been thus described and depicted. The January issue contains the first of a series of articles on "Machines that Almost Think." \$1 per year. New York: PEARSON PUBL. CO.

The Macmillan Company, New York city, has issued an addition to its monthly list of books, bulletin No. 1 for 1902, in which are listed among others the following: "The Woodland's Orchids," by Frederick Boyle; descriptions and illustrations with stories of orchid collecting and colored plates, by J. L. Macfarlane, F. R. H. S., pp. 274, cloth, 4¢, \$7. "Insect Life: Souvenirs of a Naturalist," by J. H. Fabre, pp. 320, 12¢, \$1.75. Macmillan's "Guide to Palestine and Egypt," pp. 270, cloth, 12¢, \$3.25.

The excellence and variety of the features presented by the February number of "The Delineator" are typical of the progressiveness of this favorite woman's magazine. The fashion matter is as timely as special correspondents at the world's most important fashion centers can make it. Ira D. Sankey continues the story of his tour, and his description of the Holy Land is even more interesting than his story of the journey through Egypt. Prof. Anthony Barker contributes the first series on "Athletics for Women," the article dealing with "Physical Culture at Home." Dr. Grace Peckham Murray introduces a series of articles on "Child Training" by describing the disposition and tendencies of every-day children. In the series of "Notable Women" Dr. S. R. Elliott gives some interesting glimpses of Charlotte Cushman.

The January issue of "Country Life in America" is a California number. The frontispiece is a full page engraving of a scene in the Santa Clara valley, showing blooming orchards in the fertile valley close to the foothills. A beautiful view of Redlands taken from Smiley Heights adorns the title page and a superb Washington palm occupies nearly the whole of the second page. A redwood, giant yuccas of the Mojave desert and famous old cypresses of Monterey contrast strongly with the engravings of the Matilija poppy, pears of Central California, prune orchards in Santa Clara valley, great grain fields, orange plantations, scenes in Menlo park, almond trees and extensive drying grounds. Animal life is depicted in each issue of this journal. The photographs of frogs and fishes in water in preceding issues have attracted much attention. In the January number the Gila Monster is graphically portrayed and described. Country Life in America has much of interest to the nurseryman. Monthly. \$3 per year. Single copies 25 cents. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

THE WORLD'S WORK for February publishes entire, for the first time in America, Rudyard Kipling's "The Islanders," which has raised a veritable furor of discussion in England. Frank Norris, the author of "The Octopus," in an article entitled "The Frontier Gone at Last," shows how the Anglo Saxons have at last encircled the globe with conquest. George Iles, author of "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," writes of Marconi's triumph. Some striking pictures of California big trees are accompanied by text written by Richard T. Fisher. Among the other illustrated articles are a description of the wonderful La

Prensa, the Buenos Ayres philanthropic newspaper; a story by Arthur Goodrich of how the Connecticut farmers are raising tobacco under tents; "A Gaucho's Day's Work," by William Bulfin, who wrote "Tales of the Pampas;" Helen Lukens Jones' description of the great est olive ranch in the world in California; the exciting experiences of the party who carried the United States mail farthest north in Alaska, by Dr. Francis H. Gambell, and a story of how the ice, last year, blocked traffic on the Great Lakes until May. "The March of Events and Among the World Workers," run over their usual wide gamut of topics of contemporary interest.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for February is an enlarged number of this beautiful magazine of the world out of doors, representing the new expansion of American life in the country. "In Garb of White," the frontispiece, is a remarkable picture of a New England woods road in winter. Among the leading features are "Skibo Castle," the summer home of Andrew Carnegie in the Scottish Highlands; "A Sniff at Old Gardens," by J. P. Mowbray, who treats of the vestiges of a past home life on the old Hudson river manors. "The Trees," is a large plate of rare beauty covering the two central pages of the large magazine. Of gardens and practical garden-making there is "An Experience with the Soil," in which a suburbanite tells of years of enthusiastic work in growing a wild garden of some eighty kinds of flowers, shrubs, and aquatic plant; and there are also articles on the construction and care of the hot-bed, with suggestions for starting early vegetables and flowers. A series of photographs is devoted to "The Abandoned Farm Country," where, amid old friends—the marigold, hollyhock and climbing rose—may be found pleasant summer homes, modest, but quite as much the aim of this successful magazine as the ideal country seats, with their dairies, blooded stock, and fox-hunts.

### EASTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association was held in Rochester last month. The report of the executive committee regarding the amendment to the legislative bill in the New York legislature providing for the fumigation of nursery stock coming into the state and the fumigation of stock in nurseries where scale has been discovered, was presented and discussed. The bill is progressing. The old officers of the association were continued. They were as follows: President, William C. Barry; vice-president, C. H. Hawks; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin.

### STRINGFELLOW TO CHANGE METHOD.

The experiment of H. M. Stringfellow, of Texas, of cutting off the roots and setting the stub in a hole driven by a bar, has proved a failure, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Most of the trees have died from some cause or another, and less than 300 are left from 1,000 set in February, 1900. Owing to lack of side roots there was nothing to anchor the trees and the wind soon loosened them. The ground, not being plowed or put in good tillage condition, soon dried out, and with the extreme dry weather following the trees soon began to die. Hereafter Mr. Stringfellow will leave more top root and some side roots in setting, but will still continue a closer system of pruning than most practical horticulturists believe wise.

P. OUYERKERK, JENSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 13, 1902.—"Please find enclosed \$2. With pleasure will I pay my subscription to your journal. It is worth the money."

CURT K. PLUMB, LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 7, 1902.—"I do not want to do without the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Enclosed \$1 on subscription."

## Long and Short.

E. T. Dickinson, 1 Broadway, is importer of nursery stocks. California privet is offered by Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa. Small fruits are a specialty with Myer & Sons, Bridgeville, Del. The Deming field sprayer is especially adapted for use in nurseries. Hardie spray pumps are declared to be a necessity with all handlers of trees.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb., makes a specialty of apple seedlings and apple grafts.

Grape vines and small fruits are specialties with George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

William Fell & Co., (Hexham) Ltd., Hexham, England, wants transplanted Loganberry.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., have an attractive announcement in another column.

Japan pear, Keiffer pear and apple seedlings are offered by F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

Mammoth blackberries and Loganberries are for sale at low price by William Kelly, San Jose, Cal.

For apple trees, California privet, Ampelopsis Veitchii apply to Walter H. Harrison, La Mott, Pa.

Two hundred thousand apple for spring delivery, all grades, may be had of E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

Evergreen seedlings are grown by the million by the Sherman Nursery Company, Charles City, Ia.

W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y., have a superb stock of ornamentals; also large and small fruits.

Herman Berkan, 39 Cortland street, New York, is the sole agent for Levavasseur & Sons, Ussy and Orleans, France.

P. Sebire & Sons, Ussy, France, are represented in this country by C. C. Abel & Co., P. O. Box 920, New York City.

R. H. Blair & Co., Lee's Summit, Mo., offer apple grafts, put up to order, piece or whole roots; also a practical box clamp.

Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kan., have apple, pear and forest tree seedlings, in addition to a full stock of nursery stock.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., has apple seedlings and grafts, gooseberries, apple, cherry and plum trees, shade trees by the carload.

A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kan., makes grafts to order, and has apple and pear seedlings, fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds.

P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., is one of the largest nursery concerns in the country; a full line of choice stock always on hand.

Andre L. Causse, 105 Hudson street, New York, is the sole agent for the Andre Leroy Nurseries, Angers, France, dealers in nursery stocks.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., established more than sixty years ago, are headquarters for trees and shrubs of all kinds.

W. M. Peters & Sons, Wesley, Md., have a choice line of apple and peach, asparagus and strawberry plants. All their stock is fumigated.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., are headquarters for clematis, roses, climbing vines, flowering shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees.

August Rölker & Sons, 52 Dey street, New York, are the sole agents in this country for Elmire Sebire, Fils Aine, Ussy (Calvados) France.

F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan., are strong on apple, cherry, pear, peach, apricot, apple seedlings, forest tree seedlings, apple scions; also small fruits.

The surplus list of Hoopes Bro. & Thomas, Westchester, Pa., includes fine stocks of Baldwin apple, sugar maples, Oriental Planes, and shrubbery.

The tree digger is a money-saving tool for nurserymen. The one manufactured by D. Feigy, at Medway, Ohio, is declared to be a practical instrument.

Fifty thousand peach trees in twenty-five leading varieties are in the cellars of the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Company, at Phoneton, Ohio; also 10,000 two-year cherry.

Fruit tree stocks of all sizes are offered by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers, New York City, agents for Barbier & Co., successors to Transon Brothers, Orleans, France.

Strawberry plants in more than sixty varieties, apple trees in carlots, asparagus roots, plums and peaches in large quantities are offered by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Pear seedlings grown from seed saved from the Keiffer pear are offered by the Jackson County Nursery Company, Lee's Summit, Mo. This firm makes a specialty of whole root pear grafts.

Fruit stocks, French pear, Keiffer pear, Mazzard cherry, Myrobolan plum, quince; also French and Keiffer pear seed may be obtained from Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rakestraw & Pyle, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, make a specialty of shade trees, Norway, Silver, Sugar and Sycamore maples; scarlet, red, pin and mossy cut oaks; American elms, lindens, etc.

For fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, nut trees, small fruits grape vines, roses, climbing vines, bulbs, hardy herbaceous and greenhouse plants, call upon Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, Ohio.

### WESTERN ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE.

In the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was given a list of officers of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen. Secretary E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan., sends the following list of the committees:

Executive committee—J. H. Skinner, North Topeka, Kan.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

Committee on transportation and tariff—F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; J. W. Schuette, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee on programme—E. P. Bernardin, Parsons, Kan.; E. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.

### PROSPECT FOR CULTIVATED CHESTNUTS.

Regarding the prospect for chestnut growing H. M. Engle & Con, Pennsylvania, say in Rural New Yorker:

The fact that the large chestnuts like the Japan, Paragon and others are not more plentiful in the city markets may be due to several causes. The grafted trees have been and are still comparatively high priced, and somewhat uncertain to grow when transplanted. They seem to be more particular as to soil than most trees. Growers hesitate to plant largely for these reasons. Another reason why the nuts are not more plentiful is that the trees grow slowly, and the grower must wait quite a while before paying crops can be gathered. It requires quite a good-sized tree to produce a bushel or even half a bushel of nuts. The best method of getting a paying orchard seems to be to graft chestnut sprouts, as the trees grow much more rapidly and produce paying crops sooner. The method has its drawbacks, too, as considerable cash must be paid out for keeping underbrush down. We know of several large tracts on this plan, but they have all been started within the last six or seven years, and only the oldest of them are bearing anything like a crop. In our opinion it will be several years before the market is well supplied. If they could be grown as easily as Keiffer pears the market would soon be overstocked. Another drawback to chestnut growing is the weevil, and it will be a drawback until some effective method of destroying the insect is found. The grubs in the nuts can be destroyed by fumigating with carbon bisulphide, but as some escape from the nut before it drops there are always enough left for seed. The orchards started on sprout land are generally contiguous to chestnut timber, where the beetles multiply and easily find their way to the grafted trees. We are not prepared to say whether chestnut growing will be a profitable industry for this country or not. It will require some time, we think, to solve that problem.

C. W. PESCOTT, MARENGO, Ill., Jan. 21, 1902.—"Inclosed please find draft for \$1 in payment for journal another year. It is all right and fills the bill."

# The New Rose

## Sun of Gold

(Soleil d'Or)

This we consider the greatest New Rose since *Crimson Rambler* was introduced. **PERFECTLY HARDY.** A remarkable variety. Send for a circular of it.

We also offer 2 year Grape Vines in assortment. 2 year Currants strong plants, leading kinds. Tree Currants, red kinds, fine plants. Gooseberries, 2 years in variety. Dwarf Apples, including Bismarcks. Flowering Shrubs, large variety, fine plants. Roses, strong 2 year, nice assortment.

**PÆONIES**—our unexcelled quality in finest kinds. **HONEYSUCKLES, AMP. VEITCHII**, extra strong, field grown. **CLEMATIS**—Baron Veillard, Jackmanii and Paniculata, XXX plants. Large **NORWAY MAPLES**, 3 to 4 inches, 16 feet, &c., &c.

## JOHN CHARLTON & SONS

UNIVERSITY AVENUE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of **LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES**  
N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## WANTED

Position as manager of large nursery, retail preferred. Twenty years experience in the business. Can handle outside as well as office. References furnished if necessary. Address "Manager" care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

## ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE

Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Malahub, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Muretti, Multiflora, etc; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe picking. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÜLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 52 Dey Street.



**It's Just As Easy As it Looks.** **You Might Just As Well Grow Good Fruit**

if you are going to grow fruit at all. There will be no trouble about it if you spray your trees, etc. with the

### HARDIE SPRAY PUMPS

They will reach the highest tree and the lowest vine and cover everything with a spray as fine as fog. We make them mounted and unmounted **Barrel, Knapsack and Bucket Sprayers**. Each is the best of its kind in every respect. Each pump is of sufficient strength, size and capacity to supply several nozzles or clusters of nozzles. That means fast work. Our illustrated catalogue tells the whole story of when, where and how to spray. Gives best formulas for mixing spraying material for each disease and fruit. We mail it free. Ask for a copy.

The Hardie Spray Pump Mfg. Co., 56 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

1853

SIX HUNDRED ACRES

1902

## SURPLUS

The **BALDWIN APPLE** stands to-day as the most profitable variety to grow in many sections. Our stock of strong, healthy trees is unsurpassed in the market.

Our **SUGAR MAPLES** in all reasonable grades are all right in every respect. We offer a very heavy supply with straight trunks and splendid roots.

In **ORIENTAL PLANES** or **BUTTONWOODS**, we can fill orders by the hundred or thousand in four different sizes, but all in prime condition and at reasonable rates.

The **SHRUBBERY** department of this establishment has been noted for many years for its extensive collection of well known, carefully graded stock. **WRITE FOR LISTS.**

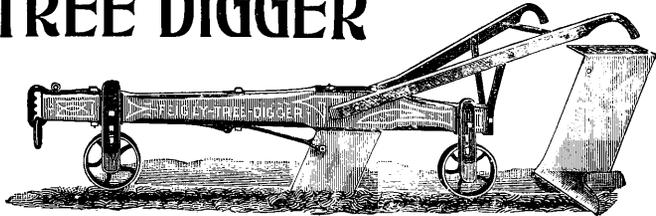
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Maple Avenue Nurseries

WEST CHESTER, PA.

## The FEIGLY TREE DIGGER

A MONEY SAVING  
TOOL  
FOR  
NURSEYMEN



Manufactured by D. FEIGLY, Medway, Ohio.

Sole Agent  
Send for Circular

## FRUIT STOCKS

French Pear, Keiffer Pear, Mazzard Cherry, Myrobolan Plum, Quince; also French and Keiffer Pear Seed.

Send us a list of what you can use. We can make favorable quotations.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Germantown, Phila., Pa.**

# BARBIER & CO. Orleans, France

Successors to TRANSON BROS. and D. DAUVESSE'S United Nurseries

## Offer in their Catalogue

- Fruit Tree Stocks. All sizes.
- 1,200 old and new varieties of Fruit Trees.
- 1,100 varieties of young Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. 1 to 3 years.
- 300 varieties of young Conifers. 1 to 3 years.
- 1,600 old and new varieties of Shrubs and Trees. Larger plants.
- 400 varieties of large Crinifers. 1 to 3 feet high.
- 450 varieties of Perennials.
- 800 varieties of old and new Roses.
- 3 new varieties of Wichuriana's Hybrids of our own raising are offered this season.

All novelties are described. For catalogues apply to

**Messrs. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Bankers**  
NEW YORK CITY

# WANTED

A young, energetic man that thoroughly understands every part of the Nursery business and can help in office when required. Will sell an interest in the business if the party likes the situation after he has looked over the business. I have the best soil for growing Nursery stock in the southwest. Can do a large wholesale as well as a retail business. Oldest Nursery in either Oklahoma or Ind. Ter. Congress is now working on a bill to bring this country in with Oklahoma, and the land is being allotted in parts of the Ter. now and will soon be finished. When this is done there will be a large demand for stock as this is proving a fine fruit country. Have plenty of water for irrigating purposes which is needed some years. This is the chance of a life time for the right party. Write me, giving full particulars as to who you have worked with and how long.

J. A. TAYLOR, Wynnewood, Ind. Ter.

# 50,000 Crimson Ramblers.

**STRONG FIELD-GROWN PLANTS ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.**

1 1-2 to 2, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 Feet.

Plants are well ripened, have good tops and splendid roots.

We Ship all Winter in Paper Lined Boxes. Write for Prices

**W. E. WALLAGE, (Rose Grower)**

RIDGELAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE.

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc. Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

# HARDY BORDER PLANTS

Great Sellers for Agents.

Golden Glow—Yellow.

Boltonia Asteroides—White.

Boltonia Latisquami—Pink.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver)—Crimson.

We will make a very low price upon application.

**CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# FOR SALE

3000 IRISH JUNIPER. Any size from 2 1/2 to 6 feet.

1800 NORWAY MAPLE. 8 to 10 feet.

10000 ASSORTED PEACH TREES.

**C. L. LONGSDORF**

PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Adams Co.

FLORADALE, PA.

**150 Kinds for 16c.**

It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 2000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

**For 16 Cents Postpaid**

20 kinds of rarest melon radishes,  
12 magnificent earliest melons,  
15 sorts glorious tomatoes,  
25 peerless lettuce varieties,  
12 splendid beet sorts,  
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds,  
in all 150 kinds positively furnishing bushels of charming flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables together with our great catalogue telling all about Tomatoes and Peas, Oat and Bromus and Speltz, onion seed at 60c a pound, etc., all only for 16c. in stamps. Write to-day.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,**  
La Crosse, Wis.

# HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER OF AMERICA (NEW)

Over 5,000 copies weekly to leading Nurserymen Seedsmen and Florists in the United States. The cheapest and best advertising medium in the United States. Write at once for terms. Also

Apple Trees  
California Privet  
Ampelopsis Veitchii } **BOTTOM RATES**

**WALTER H. HARRISON LA MOTT, PA.**

# EVERY NURSERYMAN

Should be interested in any new introduction in the way of a home product that will take the place of the leaf-rusting and blighting imported French pear stock. We are the largest producers of pear seedlings grown from seed saved from Keiffer pear, in the United States. We are able to furnish you this most excellent stock so vigorous and thrifty at very reasonable prices.

- 1/2 and up, branched.
- No. 1, 1/4 and up, branched.
- 1/2 and up, straight.
- No. 1, 3/8 and up, straight.
- No. 2, 1/2, straight.

Every one should try them and help push a good thing along. We make a specialty of whole root pear grafts.

**Straight Apple Seedlings in Limited Supply.**

**JACKSON COUNTY NURSERY COMPANY,**

LEE'S SUMMIT, MO.

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# Willowdale Nurseries

We call especial attention to our stock of **NORWAY, SILVER, SUGAR AND SYCAMORE MAPLES, SCARLET, RED, PIN AND MOSSY CUP OAKS, AMERICAN ELMS, AMERICAN LINDENS, ORIENTAL PLANES, MAGNOLIA TRIPETELA, ACUMINTA and GLAUCA, CAROLINA POPLARS, OSAGE ORANGE**—2 year and 1 year, **CALIFORNIA PRIVET**—3 year, **ENGLISH WALNUTS and SPANISH CHESTNUT**. A general assortment of **FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS and SHRUBBERY**. Many of the varieties of shade trees can be furnished in sizes from 2 to 4 inch caliper.

**RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Kennett Square, Pa.**

**GREEN RAPE** COSTS **25 cents per TON**

**Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, etc.**

Will be worth \$100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

**Billion Dollar Grass**

will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Brown Power, Spotted and Red corn, 250 bu. oats per acre, etc., etc.

**For this Notice and 10c.**

We will be glad to send you our new and improved Desires, fully worth \$100 to get a start.

**For 10c. we mail 150 kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds and catalog.**

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.**

## For Spring Shipment

<p><b>APPLE TREES</b></p> <p>Fine two and three year old trees</p> <p><b>PEACH TREES</b></p> <p>Extra fine of all the leading varieties, by the 1000 or car load.</p> <p><b>BEST OF ATTENTION GIVEN ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS MADE PROMPTLY. WRITE FOR LIST OF VARIETIES AND PRICES. BOXES AND PACKING DONE FREE OF CHARGE. ADDRESS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Village Wholesale Nurseries</b> HARNEDSVILLE, PA.</p>	<p><b>PLUM TREES</b></p> <p>One and two year. Japan and European sorts.</p> <p><b>SUGAR MAPLE</b></p> <p>Any size you may want and very fine, also Lombardy poplar.</p> <p><b>EARLY HARVEST AND ERIE BLACKBERRIES.</b></p>
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**The DEMING**

**Field Sprayer**

for spraying potato plants, strawberry and cotton plants, small nursery stock, etc. The potato spraying appliance shown in the cut above differs from the usual spraying outfit in that it is inexpensive. The outfit may be placed in the end of any wagon or truck, and a section of hose connected with spray pump. One man can do all the work without waste of material. Our free catalog explains our full line of pumps, sprayers, and treatment for diseases of trees, plants, etc.

**THE DEMING COMPANY, SALEM, OHIO.**

Western Agents, **H. E. Ison & Hubbell, Chicago, Ill.**

## GRAPE CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for spring 1903 delivery. **WANTED**—Cut Leaf Weeping Birches. **LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

## 25,000 OCTOBER PURPLE —PLUM TREES—

These trees are very handsome and are from 1 to 3 years old. Also 15,000 Green Mt. Grape Vines 2 to 3 years old, all splendidly rooted. Those in want of this kind of stock should not fail to address

**STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS** **NEW CANAAN, CONN.**

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# Evergreen Seedlings

WE GROW THEM BY THE MILLION



These seedlings grown in Northern Iowa are better rooted than transplanted trees from France or Germany.

We also have a surplus of  
**2-YEAR GRAPE**  
and **HARDY FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL STOCK** adapted to the North. Correspondence Solicited.

**THE SHERMAN NURSERY CO.**  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

## FOR SPRING 1902

### 50,000 FIRST CLASS PEACH TREES

In Cellars. 25 Leading varieties.

### 10,000 TWO YEARS CHERRY

First, medium and second sizes. Mostly Ea. Richmond, Dye House and Montmorency.

PRICES REASONABLE

## The Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co.

PHONETON, OHIO

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OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

50,000 Apples, No. 1, 2 years.  
 10,000 Cherrys, No. 1, 2 “  
 2,500 Keiffer Pears, No.1,2“

The above is all choice No. 1 stock and will be graded to suit customers. Especially favorable prices made on carload lots.

In addition to the above we offer a general assortment of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

## Grape Vines AND Currant Plants

Highest Standard of Grades

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

## CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Well branched, 18 inches to 3 feet, extra fine plants.

OSAGE ORANGE

NORWAY MAPLES

1 and 2 years.

5, 6, 8 and 10 feet.

LOMBARDY AND CAROLINA POPLARS

2 years old.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS

Malvern, Pa.

## 100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.

2-3 FEET.

3-4 FEET.

4-5 FEET

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES, Elizabeth, N. J.

# GRAPE VINES

OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
 Immense Stock Warranted True.  
 QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
 A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
 Catalogue and Price List Free.  
*Send list of wants for prices.*

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
 FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Hybrid Perpetual and Climbing Roses

on own roots

The undersigned have a general assortment of strong 2 year plants, also a quantity of

### Wickson Plums

2 and 3 years old, and would be pleased to furnish prices on any of the above.

**MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON**

Fonthill, Ontario, Canada

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

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**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock, 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Apple,  
 Peach,  
 Standard Pears,  
 Plum,  
 Apricots,  
 Grapes,  
 Shade Trees,  
 Evergreens,  
 Shrubs,

Strawberries,  
 Nut Trees,  
 Japan Pear Seedlings,  
 Gooseberries,  
 Roses,  
 Raffia,  
 General Supplies,  
 &c., &c.,  
 &c.

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THE  
**Andre Leroy Nurseries**  
OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
**BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS**

are now taking orders at very favorable prices for delivery next fall, of

**Nursery Stocks**

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality, grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**  
Sole Agent  
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## Columbian Raspberry Sets

Extra Strong. From One Year Plants.

Extra Strong JACKMANII CLEMATIS, Out Door Grown.

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

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GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed. The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

## Mammoth Blackberries and Logan Berries

For Sale Cheap by

**GARDEN CITY NURSERY**

WILLIAM KELLY

Correspondence Solicited SAN JOSE, CAL.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER**, East Penfield, N. Y.

**Apple Seedlings**  
on new land.  
Honey and Black Locust  
Two and three year  
Osage Orange  
One and two year

**A. E. WINDSOR**, HAVANA, ILL.

## PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY**,  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.**, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

## We Offer for Fall of 1901

**STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND GRAPES**

**7,000 Everbearing Paach.** A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

**225,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best evergreen hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

**150,000 Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses.** Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit

**Biota Aurea Nana.** The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

**200,000 Palms.** Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

**25,000 Caladiums.** Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs**, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos.** (Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata.) Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas.** Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a general line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**  
Fruitland Nurseries,  
AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.

## WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

●●●●● WEST ●●●●●

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

●———TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.

WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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1851 **KNOX NURSERIES** 1902

We offer for SPRING, 1902, the following well grown, thrifty stock.

- APPLE.** 2 year, first-class and medium.
- APPLE.** 3 year, first-class and medium, but most all first-class. Good lot of Ben Davis and Wine Sap.
- PEACH.** In limited numbers.
- CHERRY.** 1 year and 2 year in limited numbers. Pretty good lot of 1 year K. Richmond.
- KEIFFER.** 2 year medium.
- A.M. ARBOR VITAE.** 3 feet.
- SCIONS.** Y. Imperial and Jonathan.
- RED RASPBERRIES.** Turner.

**WANTED. Strawberry Plants for Spring**

We shall be pleased to correspond with any who are in need of any of the above stock.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.**



**BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE,** all the new and old **STRAWBERRIES** of value. **BRILLIANT** and **MILLER RASPBERRIES.**

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL** and **ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
**BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.**

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.  
P. O. WESLEY, MD.

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

- 800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.
- 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.
- 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " " " "
- 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
- 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
- 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.
- Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

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**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.**

**RICHMOND, VA.**

**OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902**

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

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**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

**FOR FALL OF 1901**

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.**

**Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES, INDIANA.  
W. C. REED, Proprietor.

**OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,**  
**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

**CLEMATIS** Heavy, two year  
Field grown

Henryii Jackmannii, Madam E. Andre, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh and Paniculata.

Write for prices.

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All Grades. Strong on Commercial Varieties

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Any Style Made to Order

One of the largest and most complete lines of General Nursery Stock on the market.

Send us your list of wants. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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150,000 fine two year old trees.

## CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

## KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

## FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

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Other Specialties :

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Over 22 years with no change in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,  
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## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

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Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

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Well grown. High grades.

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We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

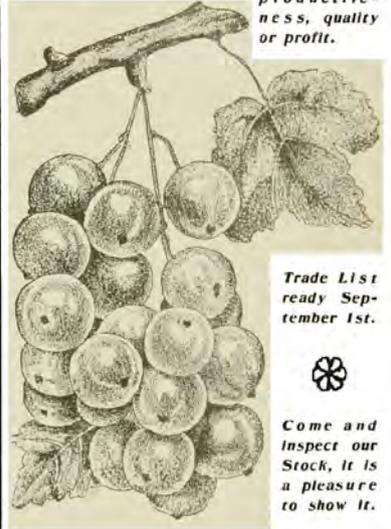
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productiveness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

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established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

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SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

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RHODODENDRONS—Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### Full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA, NEW YORK.

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D. S. LAKE, Proprietor.

Established over thirty years ago and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete line of Nursery Stock ever offered.

APPLE, CHERRY,  
PEACH, PLUM,  
KIEFFER PEAR.

Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses.

Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Correspondence and Personal Inspection Invited.

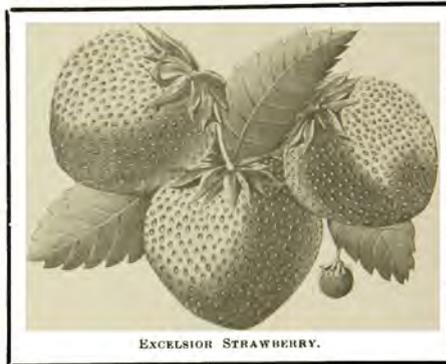
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From one year beds only; tied 25 in bunch. Packed in slatted crates to carry safe by freight if shipped early. Express better in small lots.

We Have the Following Varieties:

Arma,	Enormous,	Livingston,	Rough Rider,
Bush Cluster,	Eleanor,	Manokin,	Rio,
Buback,	Gladstone,	May Queen,	Stella,
Brandywine,	Gibson,	Marie,	Star,
Bismette,	Gandy,	Marshall,	Saunders,
Bismark,	Greenville,	Margaret,	Sharpless,
Bartons,	Geo. Triumph,	McKinley,	Sample,
Bedar Wood,	Geo. Mary,	Mitchell's Early,	Senator,
Cobden Queen,	Haverland,	Monitor,	Tennessee,
Clyde,	Hero,	Nettie,	Tubbs,
Carrie Silver,	Joe,	Nick Ohmer,	Warfield,
Crockett's Early,	Jessie,	Parsons,	Wolverton,
Carmi Beauty,	Kansas,	Pride of Cumberl'd,	Wm. Belt.
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EXCELSIOR STRAWBERRY.

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Two year, as fine as can be grown; also Jonathan. Other varieties in light assortment.

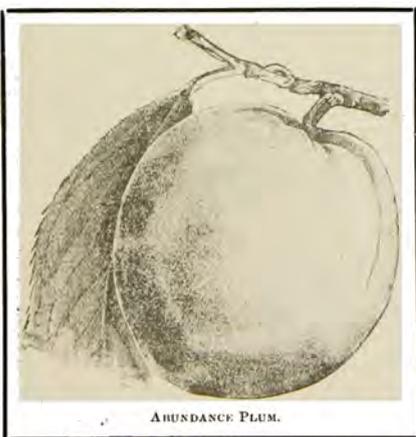
Get our Prices on YORKS.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Two Year—Columbian Plam. White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Plammoth, Conover's Colossal

Plums on Plum and on Peach Root.

**ABUNDANCE,**  
**BURBANK,**  
**WICKSON,**  
**AND OTHERS.**

Varieties of Peach Trees.

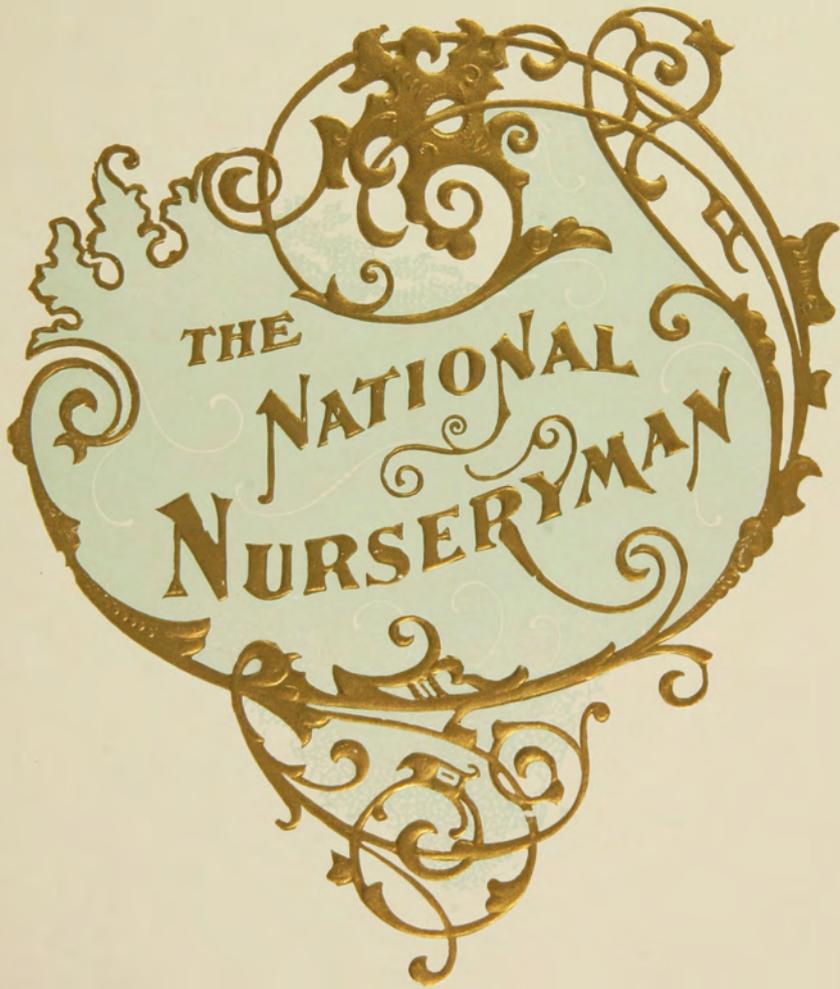


ABUNDANCE PLUM.

Arkansas Traveler,	Dover,	Jacques R. R.,	Smock,
Alexander,	Elberta,	Kalmazoo,	Stump,
Amsden June,	Early Heath,	Klondike,	Salway,
Allen,	Emma,	Krummell's Oct.,	Sneed,
Bilyeu's Late Oct.	Early Rivers,	Lemon Free,	Shipley's Late Red.
Brandywine,	Eureka,	Lemon Cling,	Silver Medal,
Barnard's Early,	Engle's Mammoth,	Lorentz,	Switzerland,
Bray's R. R.	Early Davidson,	Lewis,	Steadley,
Burke,	Easton Cling,	Large Early York,	Smock Cling,
Beauty's Blush,	Early Toledo,	Lodge,	Schumaker,
Bradford Cling,	Edgemont Beauty,	Levy's Late,	Scott's Nonpareil,
Barber,	Everbearing,	Mt. Rose,	Seedling No. 1,
Bronson,	Early Michigan,	McCollister,	Snow's Orange,
Belle of Georgia,	Fox Seedling,	Mary's Choice,	Stinson,
Bokara,	Foster,	Moore's Favorite,	Triumph,
Bequett Free,	Fitzgerald,	Morris White,	Troth's Early,
Buston's Oct.	Ford's Late White,	Magnum Bonum,	VanMeteor's L. Oct.
Crawford Late,	Frances,	Matthew's Beauty,	Wheatland,
Crawford Early,	Geary's Hold On,	Marshall,	White Heath Cling,
Champion,	Greensboro,	Mrs. Brett,	Wilkin's Cling,
Chair's Choice,	Gold Drop,	Miss Lolo,	Wonderful,
Chinese Cling,	Globe,	Nicholson's Smock,	Ward's Late,
Crosby,	Garfield,	Newington Cling,	Willett,
Connecticut,	Haines Surprise,	New Prolific,	Wager,
Coolridge Favorite,	Holderbaum,	Old Mixon Cling,	Waddell,
Capt. Ede,	Heidelberg,	Old Mixon Free,	Walker's Fav.
Coklin,	Hobson's Choice,	Oscar,	Walker's Var. Free,
Christiana,	Horton's Rivers,	Picquet's Late,	Waterloo,
Carman,	Hill's Chili,	Perry's Red Cling,	Yellow St. John,
Cobler,	Heard's Beauty,	Pierce's Yellow,	Yellow Rarieripe.
Connett's So. Early,	Hughes,	Reeves Favorite,	
Delaware,	Hale's Early,	Red C'k Melocton,	
Denton,	Jennie Worthen,	Stephen's R. R.	

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# J. G. Harrison & Sons, BERLIN, MD.



March, 1902.

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Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants—

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

# TREES

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, including Grapes. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs for public and private grounds. Shade Trees for streets. Hardy Roses, Hardy Plants, Climbers, etc.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains accurate and trustworthy descriptions of the choicest varieties, and is replete with practical hints indispensable to planters; it will be mailed free on application.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Mt. Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Established over 60 Years.  
Mention this publication.

## Apple, Peach, Pear; Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

### FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

### APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on early orders.

### PEAR SEEDLINGS

### FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

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NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in every issue of our monthly publication,

### THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still offer in considerable assortment, splendid stock of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,

Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,  
Including Cut-leaved Birch.

Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,

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Including Bartlett.

Cherries, Peaches.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed stationary to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK,  
New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

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OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum

Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

Japan Pear Seedlings

Forest Tree Seedlings Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup>/<sub>feet</sub> 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

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# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

"Nine-tenths of all the tree planting is neglected."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1902.

No. 3.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

*Annual Meeting at Charleston, S. C.—Delays in Shipment of Nursery Stock Discussed at Length—Suggestions for Improvement—Different Classification Proposed—Experience With Pear Seedlings—Misrepresentation of Agents—Next Meeting at Winchester—Election of Officers.*

The annual meeting of the Southern Nurseryman's Association opened in Charleston, S. C., January 21st, at 10 A. M. President J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N. C., in opening, said that there was much that came up for discussion in this association that was of more especial interest to its members than some of the work of the national association. Delays in transportation of nursery stock, and fumigation are subjects to be discussed.

Secretary W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn., presented the following report:

*To the Officers and Members of the Southern Nurserymen's Association:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith hand you my report as secretary of your Association.

But few months have elapsed since our last meeting at Asheville, and nurserymen generally have been so busy handling an unusually heavy business that they have had little time to devote to the interests of the Association. Since our last meeting I have mailed a circular letter to every nurseryman in the southern states, with the result that several have become members of our Association. I also had a copy of the minutes printed in book form, and mailed three hundred copies. I also mailed about three hundred notices of this meeting to nurserymen in the South. The responses to these notices have not been satisfactory, but I attribute this to the fact that they were sent out about January 1st, when everyone was busy settling up last year's business and preparing for the new year. The Association is now recognized as an established institution, which fact is evidenced by the solicitation of the leading publications throughout the country for news of the doings of the Association.

I earnestly recommend that each individual member continue to use his influence on nurserymen with the view of making them members of the Association. A determined effort in this direction would redound to great benefit to the Association and consequently to the southern nursery interests. Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

W. LEE WILSON, Secretary.

The report of the treasurer, Mr Wilson, showed that \$106.99 had been added to last year's balance and disbursements had been \$32.82, leaving a balance on hand of \$74.17.

The treasurer's report showed that the following are among the active members of the Association: P. J. Berkman Co., Startown Nursery Co., H. J. & O. Brabham, Knoxville Nursery Co., J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., John A. Young, Marble City Nursery Co., W. T. Hood, George P. Murrill, Alabama Nursery Co., J. G. Harrison & Sons, Griffing Bros. Co., Franklin Sherman, Jr., W. F. Heikes, G. L. Taber, Southern Nursery Co., Smith Bros., J. C. Hale, G. H. Miller & Son.,

W. W. Brittain & Son, Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baker Bros., W. J. Killian & Son.

## DELAYS IN TRANSPORTATION.

Among the topics discussed at the first session was that of delays in the shipment of nursery stock. H. W. Hale said:

I don't know that it does any good at all to talk on this unless you appoint a committee to wait on the proper authorities represented by the Southern Classification Committee, or its auxiliary committee, whatever it may be. I remember quite well when three or four of us went before that committee on behalf of getting a reduction in freight rates, at the same time when we got minimum car reduced to 20,000 lbs. and freight rates reduced 25 or 50 per cent. In that meeting we mentioned to this committee that we suffered delay on account of low transportation, owing largely to the fact that our shipments were in large boxes and heavy, and at many transfer points, doubtless, railroad hands without the knowledge of higher officials, would put off the transportation of those heavy boxes until the very last moment. I have every reason to believe that the railroad officials know very little about these delays. I myself think it is the heavy freights and no disposition of the railroads to be sluggish in our character of work. I do not know whether a new committee should be appointed, but I do believe it would pay the Association to let some committee take this matter up with the general freight agents of the systems over which we ship and make an effort to get at the proper authorities, and I feel sure that the prospects of our business in the South will brighten—they will quickly give us just what we want, so far as it is possible.

President—Wherever there is a transfer from one line to another, or one system to another, there is where the trouble is. There is where we have to look, and I think we should have the committee continued on that point. I hear no complaints about rates.

Mr. Smith—We have had some experience with railroad people. When we first began business we found it very difficult to get shipments through on time. We were on a small line. Since then the road has merged into the Southern and we are gradually getting nearer to the place where we deliver our stock; 98 per cent. of our stock reaches its destination on time. The way we did it was, from time to time we worked the agent or general freight agent at the transfer points. We found that there was where the trouble arose. They let the freight lay there from a week to ten days. We afterwards made it a rule to have someone at these transfer points and had them hurry the stock forward. Any delay now occurs at more distant points, and by hurrying up the agent at the transfer points we have been able to get our shipments practically all through on time. Just by correspondence with agents of the road at transfer points, and the general freight agents.

## EXPERIENCE AT WINCHESTER.

Mr. Wilson—Winchester has quite a tale of woe to tell this year as to result of delays. I do not think the nurserymen there have lost less than \$5,000 as the result of delays en route. We had one shipment that left Winchester on the 1st day of December for Louisiana points. This shipment contained between \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of stock, and we gave the shipment twenty-five days in which to reach its destination. That shipment was traced not less than four or five times while it was in transit, and it finally reached its destination ten days behind time. Most of the deliveries contained in that shipment were from ten to fifteen days late. As a result, we lost not less than \$1,000 on that one shipment. The two nurseries at Winchester at one time sent a man especially to New Orleans to look up some shipments that had been lost sight of altogether. We could not locate them at all. The men who went to locate these shipments could get no satisfaction

whatever from the railroad people, either from the lines leading into New Orleans; or the one leaving New Orleans. After very close investigation they reported that they knew nothing of the trees whatever; that they had not handled them. But our men were of a very investigative turn of mind, and so started out to make an investigation of their own, and in one of the depots they found a pile of freight; some of the boxes had been piled up there for twenty-five days and had not been touched. Some, of course, had not been there quite so long, but it looked as though they were making that depot a storehouse for fruit trees.

What the solution of this question is I don't know. Sometimes I think it would be better for us if we paid a higher freight rate, if we could get a guaranty of better service. Some men who attended the national meeting at Niagara stated that they paid a rate one-third higher than the usual rate, and that the manifests were written up on a blue paper, and that all the railroads in that section, when they came across one of these blue manifests, knew that the goods had to go through with despatch, and that they never had any trouble. Now, the question is, can we get the southern roads to agree to an arrangement of that kind? It would undoubtedly be good money in our pockets if we could arrive at some arrangement of that kind with the railroads.

I don't know whether the tracing of shipments can be improved or not. We adopted the same plan Mr. Smith spoke of, but the results were poor. We found where we did not have a man at the transfer point to look up a shipment, that shipment received very little attention. We have a great big question to solve, and what that solution is remains to be seen. There is no doubt that we have got to solve this question before our next shipping season comes on. If the present state of affairs continues, it will be only a question of time before we will be forced out of business.

#### A DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION.

Mr. Miller—The only solution I see is, as Mr. Wilson says, to move our freight under a different classification, and if it is possible to get it under different classification and as time freight, I think it can be solved.

Mr. Hood—I called on Mr. Neill, G. F. A., of the Southern at Richmond last fall, and told him we had had more trouble than we ever had. He claimed that it was caused by shortage of cars; that so many of these small roads did not have cars. That has been the cause of it. I asked: "Will we get any better service if we pay a higher classification?" He said: "No, that we would not get any better service." He says while the railroads try to get the best men they can for their agents, a great many of these small roads cannot afford to pay the price to get good men, and he says these men are men who will not push the freight along as they should. That is one reason of these delays; by the agents at the transfer or small stations. I asked: "Can you have something put in your classification that will make all agents forward nursery stock more promptly?" He said he would like to do everything he could for it. I told him if cheap rates was the cause of delay, we had better get a better classification. Some time ago we had a shipment to Memphis and I made a suggestion to pay a higher classification, but it did not go through in any better time. The great trouble, though, is our heavy boxes on the local roads, two or three shipments in a car. They stop the car there and wait for several days before they take the boxes out. That has been the trouble. In our shipments we often set the delivery and give them half more time than they should have, and then very often the freight is not received. We don't want our freight to lie over in the depot ten days or two weeks. It stays in the depot too long. With northern nurserymen they have a man to see if the trees are delivered when they arrive at the point to which they are shipped.

Mr. Hale—I think the only thing we can do is for this committee to take the matter up with a number of the general freight agents and appoint a date with them to go before the proper railroad authorities and ask them for what we want.

A motion by Mr. Hale that the transportation committee of Association be requested to investigate the matter was adopted.

Messrs. Hale, Van Lindley, Smith, Young, Harrison and Killian reported failures in the use of Kieffer pear seedlings.

Mr. Harrison said: "I think they ought to be condemned all the country over."

Mr. Miller—One objection we have in the very start is that we cannot get the fresh roots. We cannot get them in the Kieffer.

Mr. Wickersham—I planted some 10,000 last June and they made a poor stand. I thought it was my fault.

President—The stock is practically condemned, as I see, by this Association. Some of them have not tested them quite far enough to be quite satisfied. I would like to ask this question: "How about the Japan seedlings?"

Secretary—The Japan has been the best stock we have tried, both for grafting and budding.

President—The Japan has been handled by all southern nurserymen ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Hale—Did you graft or bud?

President—I grafted one year and they did very well.

Mr. Young—I would like to ask if there is any difference seen in Japan and Kieffer in the orchards?

Mr. Wickersham—The fruit growers in New York tell me the French makes a much better tree and lives longer.

Mr. Miller—We think in Georgia (Northern) that the French root is the better tree in orchards.

Mr. Berckmans—After experimenting with the various pear trees, we consider the French pear ahead of all others.

Question Box: "How to bring about a better uniformity of prices as between nurserymen."

Mr. Miller—The best way would be to have a funeral.

Secretary—This question is asked by Mr. Killian, and I would like to ask him if he means in retail way between the agent, or in a wholesale way between ourselves.

Mr. Killian—I have reference to retail.

#### A BIG SUGGESTION.

Mr. Hale—I think this is a great big suggestion. Mr. Miller hit the key note when the question was read when he said we should have some funerals. If we could get up a rivalry as to who could sell the highest instead of who could sell the lowest, we would be better off. The nurseryman that goes out and sells trees under cost of production does himself great injury. My motto has been and is that a man is entitled to a living out of his labors and a decent income from all his investments and I do know that much nursery stock is sold throughout the country at far less price at retail than we can get at wholesale, I suppose that those fellows live, but I don't know how. I take it that when a farmer buys his bill of trees it does not cost him much. I have never seen a woman in my life, and I have seen many of them, when they ask their friend what a certain thing is worth, but asks the price—they never ask about the quality—it is the price. If the price is all right they are going to take it. You can give a woman a \$5 brooch and tell her it cost \$50—and it will please her just the same. We cannot organize so as to make uniform prices, but I am serious in believing that we do the farmer and the profession a serious injury by putting trees on the market at less than cost of production, and I believe that if we would strive to raise our prices and pride ourselves on the fact that we can raise our prices and cut off the agent who would not raise his prices on stock, it would be better for us. No, sir, a woman goes to the merchant who selects the higher priced goods, and we need this kind of elevation. We have too much stock put on the market at less than it cost us to grow it. The result is that the trade is seriously hurt.

#### MISREPRESENTATION OF AGENTS.

Question Box: "How to suppress misrepresentation of agents against other agents and nurseries?"

Secretary—I think Mr. Miller's reply to the first question that if we had a few funerals among tree agents, we would be better off—a very large few.

President—I think an agent would not do much good for himself or the man for whom he is employed, if he was to run down other nurseries. That rule will work in everything—all kinds of business. If a man to work his business up, should run down others, he always fails. That has been my experience.

N. W. Hale delivered an address on what the Association has done up to the present time. This address, together with

that of W. T. Hood of Richmond on "How We Should Handle Wholesale Orders," and the discussion of fumigation, will appear in forthcoming issues of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. It was unanimously decided to continue the work of the Southern Association.

It was decided to meet next year at Winchester, Tenn., upon invitation of Secretary Wilson, speaking in behalf of the nurserymen of Winchester. It was proposed to leave to the Winchester nurserymen the fixing of the date of the meeting. The date has been in July up to last year, when it was decided to meet this year in the winter so that it would not interfere with the date of the American Association of Nurserymen in June. Finally it was decided to meet in Winchester, Tenn., Wednesday, August 19, 1903.

The Secretary's report was reported by the committee correct.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

President Van Lindley was renominated to succeed himself, but he suggested that some one who would be near the next place of meeting should be chosen president.

Mr. Hale—"If Mr. Van Lindley is like most of us, he would be glad to get rid of it; but in order that we can have a little contest, I shall nominate Mr. Miller of Georgia. Mr. Miller would make us an excellent president, and is from the State of Georgia, which has not yet been honored with this office. I put Mr. Miller in nomination."

Mr. Smith—"I wish to say, with Mr. Hale, that Mr. Miller be our next president."

Mr. Miller—"I don't think there is any use to enter into this matter. Mr. Van Lindley is an older man than I am."

President—"I think you need young men."

Mr. Miller was elected president by a vote of 11 to 4. W. T. Hood was elected vice-president.

President—"The next business is the election of secretary and treasurer. I suggest you cannot do better than have the one that is in it."

Mr. Smith—"I nominate Mr. Wilson to succeed himself for one more year."

Seconded and unanimously carried.

**NEW YORK STATE NURSERIES.**

The report of the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture contains the following data upon the comparative quantities of trees, plants, etc., growing in New York state nurseries in 1900 and 1901; these figures being obtained by the state inspectors in each district:

	1900.	1901.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Apple.....	8,830,000	10,250,000	.160 increase
Pear, Std. & Dwf.	4,755,000	6,581,000	.384 "
Plum.....	4,495,000	5,639,000	.254 "
Cherry.....	3,956,000	5,517,000	.394 "
Peaches.....	2,823,000	3,251,000	.151 "
Quince.....	718,000	581,000	.235 decrease
Apricots.....	77,000	66,000	.166 "
Total of fruit trees	25,654,000	31,885,000	.242 increase
Ornamental trees..	3,500,000	5,000,000	.428 "
Ornamental shrubs	4,817,000	5,488,000	.139 "
Currants.....	4,263,000	3,414,000	.248 decrease
Grape Vines.....	11,795,000	21,408,000	.815 increase

On page 164 of Volume IX of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN are detailed figures for 1900.

**Among Growers and Dealers.**

Among callers on Western New York nurserymen last month was Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

W. M. Peters & Sons have changed their postoffice address from Wesley P. O., Md., to Snow Hill, Md.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., last month shipped to the Peninsula of Corea, Eastern Asia, two large boxes of fruit trees.

The Midland Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia., has been incorporated by O. H. Robinson, W. C. Ballard and W. E. Chapin, with \$25,000 capital stock.

Frederick W. Taylor, chief of the department of agriculture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is acting chief of the horticultural department.

Joseph Meehan, Germantown, Pa., discussed "The Best Shrubs and Trees for a Suburban Lawn," at a farmers' institute in Philadelphia on February 19th.

Robert Manning, for many years the secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, died suddenly on February 17, at his home in Salem, Mass., aged 74 years.

The Kalamazoo Nursery and Floral Company has relinquished its charter and been absorbed by the Michigan Central Nursery Company. Chas. A. Maxon is the manager.

William Pitkin, secretary of Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., is a member of the committee on legislation of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

R. B. Griffith and John H. Foster of Fredonia, N. Y., have formed a partnership as Foster & Griffith for the general nursery business. For 14 years Mr. Foster was foreman of the Lewis Roesch nursery.

Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla., have donated 4,000 Carolina poplars to set between live oaks in the Jacksonville streets under the direction of the Jacksonville Street and Park Improvement Society.

Zinnia Ridge Nursery Co., A. M. Leonard and O. M. Leonard, of Piqua, Ohio, are all the same. Mr. A. M. Leonard says that because his nursery has been variously listed as above, his second class mail matter is about three times as large as it should be.

The Sioux Falls Argus, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, says: "It is worthy of remarking that the largest number of these trees in any orchard in the United States is in the Alderman orchard near Hurley, this State, where over 4,000 of them are in cultivation.

C. H. Perkins of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York, accompanied by his wife, is spending two months in California. Jackson & Perkins Co. have extensive branch nurseries at Orange, California, where they are growing rose bushes in large quantities. Mr. Perkins is also extensively interested in the handling of California products, such as raisins, oranges, honey, prunes, apricots, etc.

**IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.**

The eighth annual meeting of the Territorial Horticultural Society, of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, was held at Guthrie, Oklahoma, on February 13-14. The meeting was the most successful in the history of the society, the attendance being especially large, owing to the question of preparing a suitable exhibit of fruits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, coming before this meeting for action. Already arrangements are well under way, and committees appointed to begin preparations for a display of fruits from the twin territories. The program was carried out, and J. A. Taylor elected as president for the coming year, and J. B. Thoburn of Oklahoma City as secretary, and A. P. Watson, Shawnee, Okla., as vice-president. Papers relating to horticulture and forestry in the territories were read and discussed enthusiastically.

## IN THE NORTHWEST.

*Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society—President's Suggestions Regarding Progress In Horticulture—George H. Whiting, Nurseryman, Discussed Strawberries and Evergreens—Varieties Adapted to Rigidous Climate—The Officers Elected.*

The thirteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society was held at Sioux Falls, January 20-22. In the discussion of strawberries, George H. Whiting of Yankton, nurseryman, emphasized the point that old strawberry plants are blackrooted and have no vitality. There should be two strawberry beds, one for raising fruits and the other for raising plants. The consensus of opinion of strawberry growers was that Warfield was one of the best pistillate or female varieties and as fertilizers the Brandywine, Enhance, Lovett or Bederwood. Bederwood and Warfield make a good combination. It is essential to cover strawberry plants in the fall.

H. M. Avery, president of the association, in his annual report said that progress was being made. It might have looked some times as though the steep grade of progress was unsurmountable, but with the assistance given by the experimental station at Brookings things were now looking brighter. Horticulture, however, would have to make rapid strides to keep abreast of the progress being made in the state. One reason why horticulture had not advanced more rapidly was the instinct in the average person to acquire wealth and which could be done more rapidly in other channels. He did not believe in taking a pessimistic view of the situation and thought that the work now being done by the secretary would eventually take root and give just as good results. He thought that a reasonable appropriation by the legislature and some method of creating more enthusiasm would boom horticulture. Occasional contributions to the state papers on horticulture would undoubtedly help the movement.

Mr. Whiting, discussing conifers, said that the native evergreens of South Dakota were by far the most profitable for Dakota planters. Norway spruce is of no value for this state. Arbor Vitæ, Black Spruce, Hemlock and Balsam Fir are all worthless for the state. The Blue or Silver Spruce of Colorado is very beautiful hardy evergreen, especially the blue variety, the only objection at present being their rather high price. For the lawn they are most desirable. The White Spruce is of slower growth but is very attractive for ornamental purposes. The Black Hills spruce is the variety of White Spruce native of the Black Hills and is of slower growth than the eastern White Spruce, but a very satisfactory and ornamental evergreen for the lawn. The Jack Pine of Northern Minnesota is the most rapid grower of the evergreens. It is not a pretty tree, but makes an excellent wind break. The Colorado Silver fir is a beautiful and apparently hardy tree, but more experience with it is needed. The Douglas Spruce from Colorado is less promising. But the "prince of pines for the plains," as Mr. Norvy said, is the Bull pine of the Black Hills, known generally as the Ponderosa pine. This is the most satisfactory pine for the open prairie, as it can stand considerable drought and is absolutely hardy. This is probably because it is found native on the driest points and steepest slopes of the Black Hills. The Austrian pine was considered more ornamental than the Scotch pine, but neither were considered of permanent value for Dakota

planters. Northern red cedar was considered one of the best prairie evergreens; the southern red cedar winter kills and is worthless in the North, while the red cedars found native in the Black Hills and other parts of the state are absolutely hardy and are the best for the prairie planter. It appears to vary greatly from seed, many of the trees being of a beautiful silver color, others brown or green. Of the shrubby evergreens for the lawn the Dwarf Mountain pine and the Trailing Juniper of the Black Hills, and the Savin Juniper were all considered valuable.

After evergreen roots are once dry no amount of water can soak them up, because the sap is resinous and hardens. A few moments of exposure to the sun and air at the time of transplanting is sufficient to set the sap so that water will be of no avail afterwards. For all intent and purposes such a tree is dead. With proper care exercised, evergreens are as easily transplanted as other trees. The earth should be made very firm about the roots at the time of transplanting and left loose on top to prevent baking.

These officers were elected: President, J. P. Bentz of Woonsocket; vice-president, A. V. Norvy of Madison; secretary, N. E. Hanson of Brookings; treasurer, M. J. DeWolf of Letcher; librarian, E. D. Cowles of Vermillion.

## NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT GROWERS.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was held in Wolfville on the 21st and 22d of January. The attendance was large, the programme well carried out and the meeting highly successful from every point of view. A large and remarkably fine exhibit of fruit was made, including the standard market varieties of the provinces. Even Gravenstein, considerably out of season the last of January, was shown in good condition. Among the new varieties exhibited, the one which was the center of principal interest was Red Russet. Very fine specimens of this variety were exhibited from Kentville, and those who are growing it regard it as one of the most promising varieties for the European trade. One of the most striking things about the fruit exhibit, however, was the showing of Ben Davis. It has usually been said that this variety cannot be grown in the East in competition with the Ben Davis of the southwestern states. If the specimens on exhibition in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are an example of what can be grown in those districts, however, Missouri and Kansas will need to look to their laurels. It may be much regretted by everyone, but Ben Davis is being extensively planted through this section for commercial purposes.

The principal discussions of the meeting were upon the subjects of transportation and San Jose scale. The province is still free from this pest, but it is expected to arrive at any time. The growers are, however, prepared to fight the scale to a finish when it is found, and their present feeling is to spare no pains in the way of inspection in order that it may be discovered at its first infestation. Some members favor the total exclusion of all nursery stock coming from Ontario and the United States; but such extreme precautions are not popular with the leading growers.

Addresses were made by a few members of the society and by several speakers from abroad, including Alexander McNeill of Ontario; W. A. MacKinnon, Prof. Waugh of Vermont;

Prof. I. H. Bailey of Cornell; Dr. J. Fletcher and F. T. Shutt of the Dominion Experimental Farm. A few changes were made in the directorate, but J. W. Bigelow of Wolfville was re-elected president, and S. C. Parker of Berkwick was re-elected secretary.

### SELECTING BUDS.

In the course of a paper on the improvement of plants, G. Harold Powell, Washington, D. C., says in *American Gardening*:

When the fruit grower has learned the meaning of the difference in the buds of a tree he will no longer select the buds of the Crawford peach from the nursery row, the bearing tree, the young tree, or any tree that is a Crawford. He will search among the variations that occur in his orchard and, watching the trees for a few years, will finally select his buds from those who have shown particularly good qualities year after year. The plant breeder will no longer sow a bushel of seed and cast away fifty or a hundred thousand seedlings before he discovers one that is better than the Northern Spy, but if he wants a better Northern Spy he will look among the variable branches of his Spy trees until he find a variation that approaches his ideal, and when he has satisfied himself that the variation is not an erratic one that will not appear again he will propagate from it, and, repeating the operation through several generations, he will at last realize his expectation and will know that the individual bud has been the key to the improvement of the variety.

## In Nursery Rows.

**GRAFTING WAX**—A good grafting wax is made by melting together four pounds of rosin, one pound of beeswax, and one pound of tallow. Another good recipe is six pounds of rosin, two pounds of beeswax, and one pint of linseed oil. The materials must be broken up finely and melted together, and after melting, poured into a tub of cold water. When sufficiently cooled, work by hand until the wax becomes a light color. In handling the wax for grafting, the hands must be greased or oiled.

**COOKING THREAD**—J. C. Welch, of Welch Brothers Nursery, Shendoah, Ia.—“For the benefit of our many patrons, we are glad to publish, through the **NATIONAL NURSERYMAN**, our method of cooking thread for apple grafts. We get No. 88 thread from Dexter Yarn Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Take 20 pounds rosin, 2½ pounds beeswax. Melt together; then add 10 pints of pure boiled linseed oil. Let your thread cook about thirty minutes. Don't let wax get too hot, as thread is very easily burned. Let the thread drain well before putting away. We have used this receipt for the past eighteen or twenty seasons with good success. The above receipt will cook about ninety balls of thread.”

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE**—Probably the most important of all fungicides is Bordeaux Mixture prepared by the action of lime suspended in water on a solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol), says a U. S. Dept. of Agriculture bulletin. It has been pointed out in *Farmers' Bulletin 38* of this Department that the way of mixing these two constituents has a very appreciable effect on the chemical and physical properties of the mixture. It was further pointed out that if both solutions are dilute when mixed, a product will be formed which will stay in suspension and adhere to the foliage much better than if both solutions were concentrated. There are now several firms putting up an article called “Dry Bordeaux Mixture.” This article represents an attempt to supply the ready mixed Bordeaux Mixture to the consumer, but such an attempt can hardly be successful. In the first place, drying the mixture is a step farther than using concentrated fluids, so that the dry product obtained in such a way would have very different chemical characteristics from the mixture properly prepared. Again, when we dry the mixture the suspended particles become much coarser, so that when completely dry we would have a substance the principal part of which, i. e., the oxide of copper, would hardly stay in suspension at all, but would immediately sink to the bottom.

## FEDERAL BILL REPORTED.

*Now Before House of Representatives in Washington for Action—Arguments in Its Favor Reviewed by Mr. Haugen from the Committee on Agriculture—Says Committee Is Not Advised of any Opposition from Any Quarter.*

The federal bill to regulate the importation and inspection of nursery stock throughout the United States has been reported to the House of Representatives in Washington favorably by the committee on agriculture. Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen, Northwood, Ia., of that committee, in his report on the bill, said that the necessity for such legislation has been recommended by scientific men and nurserymen for years and that the demand for it on the part of the people has become so strong that it should be deferred no longer. He continued:

The pending bill has been endorsed by representatives of entomologists and vegetable pathologists, as well as by nurserymen and fruit growers. The committee is not advised of any opposition to this bill from any quarter.

The success of the state quarantine at the port of San Francisco indicates what may be done and what should be done at other ports of entry of the country by national legislation. It should be said, however, that while the quarantine at San Francisco protects California, it does not protect the rest of the country because the state officers have jurisdiction over shipments intended for California.

It is safe to say that had such a quarantine service been in operation at all the principal ports of the United States during the past thirty years, the cost of its operation would have compared with the actual saving to the agricultural and horticultural interests of this country as one to one hundred; and it is equally safe to say that such a service in the future would result with equal and probably, on account of the increased foreign trade, with greater relative benefit to this country.

The danger from this insect is greater in this country than in any other country on account of the custom among nurserymen and orchardists of very extended interstate commerce. Nursery stock is bought in small and large quantities in different states, and is shipped by freight, express, or by mail to other states, thus spreading the infestation.

The chief danger to the nursery interests of the country is that the different states have passed diverse laws, many of them very drastic in character, practically prohibitory, so that an honest nurseryman is unable to send clean nursery stock into many of the states; while a dishonest man, or a careless one, may freely send infested stock to other states which have not yet protected themselves by state laws. These difficulties can only be reached by a law governing interstate commerce, such as is now proposed.

From what has just been said, the necessity for a uniform national law becomes apparent. The different requirements of state laws and the entire lack of any law in certain states, has produced a condition intolerable to the nurserymen and of great danger to the orchardist. In the opinion of the committee this bill is a step in the right direction, and is worthy of early and favorable consideration.

### THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

The Fruit Growers' Association of the Pacific Northwest at its recently-held annual meeting elected the following officers: Dr. N. G. Blalock president, Walla Walla; H. Bolster secretary, Spokane; W. S. Offner treasurer, Walla Walla; Professor Anderson vice-president for British Columbia, B. Burgunder, Colfax, vice-president for Washington; E. L. Smith, Hood River, vice-president for Oregon; S. M. Emery, Bozeman, vice-president for Montana; E. Wilson, Boise, vice-president for Idaho.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, - - - - -	1.50
Six Months, " " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Committee on Transportation—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1902.

## A MODEL NURSERYMEN'S CONVENTION.

Come, now, let us reason together. In this issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN are presented discussions of practical topics that took place at the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, in Charleston, N. C., in the latter part of January. There, by the way, was very nearly a model convention. The members of the Southern Association gathered and really discussed live topics bearing directly upon their trade. They freely exchanged ideas, experiences, successes, failures and suggestions. And will anyone say that each nurseryman at that meeting did not take home with him more than he had imparted?

We have repeatedly argued that at the annual conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen information of almost incalculable value might be imparted mutually if the discussions that are confined to small groups in the hotel lobbies were transferred to the convention hall. If this

were done, the American Association might not find, as it did at its last annual convention, that at the very last moment it had business of the most important nature to transact, but could not do it justice at the eleventh hour. Free discussion, from the very beginning of the convention, would bring out the business that is to be transacted at these annual meetings; it would be better than the reading of many papers; it would give opportunity for many to take part, furnishing experience upon which deductions could be based; it would give the members much that is of special value and repay them for their attendance; it would give them something to take home, and it would do more than anything else to increase the attendance at the conventions.

Over and over we have argued on this line. As an incentive toward discussion we have urged the use of the question box, and we have noted that at the last two conventions the only real discussion, and consequently the greatest interest in the proceedings, resulted directly from the putting of a few questions. But a general discussion of trade topics has not taken place in the conventions of the American Association in recent years, and we have sometimes wondered if it were possible to bring it about. That it can be done successfully has now been conclusively shown by the proceedings of the Southern Association; and we are pleased to note that a member of that Association is the President of the American Association. We believe that if the programme for the annual convention in Milwaukee is so arranged that there may be provision for colloquy on matters as to which every member is eager for information, President Berckmans will give the opportunity.

And this leads us again to urge the importance of preparing a convention programme for the Milwaukee meeting that shall repay the large attendance which it is hoped will be recorded. Despite the expressed opinion that these annual gatherings are primarily for the rest and recreation of the members of the Association, there is, we believe, a majority of sentiment that the rest and recreation will be experienced anyway, and that due provision should be made for business and trade discussion, to the end that at the close of the convention there may be a definite feeling that it has been both profitable and pleasurable.

It is not too soon now to begin work on the programme for the June convention.

## MAKE IT PRACTICAL.

So important is the matter of arranging a programme for the annual conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen that we suggest the advisability of a committee on programme whose duty it shall be to provide a line of work for the Association that shall be productive of the most good to the members who are thus brought together for two days once a year from all sections of the country. Above all things the subject matter brought before the Association at this time should be practical; it should bear directly upon the daily work of the members. In this way will the meetings prove of such value that members cannot afford to neglect attendance and the scurrying for names to make up the one hundred low rate list, on the part of the secretary, will be a thing of the past. There was a large attendance at Niagara Falls; let the prospect for the Milwaukee meeting be so attractive that the record may be broken. A full programme in advance will be so added to if

enthusiasm prevails that every moment of the convention sessions will be of interest. Time spent on this matter sufficiently in advance will be doubly repaid.

#### IN SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Breathing in every page the warmth of the sunny South bright with color and luxuriant with scenes of verdure along southern streams, Alice Lounsberry's fascinating book, "Southern Wild Flowers and Trees" affords many an excursion to haunts which time and circumstances are likely to prevent in any other manner. Fortunate indeed is the individual who has opportunity and disposition to peruse this interesting addition to the long list of nature books. With painstaking love of the subject the author has traveled from cabin to cabin over mountain and valley, swamp and meadow, through the great region whose flora she has so successfully endeavored to portray. It is the first book to treat in a popular way of the beauty and interest attached to plant-life of the South. A glance through this volume of nearly six hundred pages, profusely illustrated, will cause the reader quickly to endorse the author's opinion that for variety and beautiful, luxuriant growth the southern field is perhaps unrivalled. Somewhat of this beauty has been transferred to the pages of this book through the sixteen colored and one-hundred and sixty-one black-and-white plates and eighty-eight vignettes and diagrams by Mrs. Ellis Rowan. To learn something of the history, the folk-lore and the uses of the southern plants and to see rare ones growing in their natural surroundings, Mrs. Rowan and Miss Lounsberry traveled in many parts of the South, exercising always their best blandishments to get the people of the section to talk with them.

The book is simply written and the plan of arrangement is in accordance with the leading scientific botanical works of the day. Botanical terms are explained and illustrated. "Rather" says the author, "than use for this book, which makes mention of over a thousand plants, some popular classification such as that of soil or color, a simplified key to the plant families has been arranged. The book will thus be a better stepping-stone to those purely scientific." There is an introduction by Chauncey D. Beadle, of the Biltmore Herbarium, in which the plan is heartily commended.

Transporting her readers at once to the home of the Georgia pine about which she chats entertainingly, telling us that the needles are regarded as an excellent disinfectant and are used by native surgeons in dressing wounds, the author introduces us to the mountaineers of the Alleghenias and the Blue Ridge whose whole life is spent among the hemlocks and spruces and balsam and silver firs, and then describes the Florida pencil cedar, the cypresses of the swamps, the yews, the palmettos of the Floridan keys, and the wierd melancholy of the Florida moss which is everywhere. The wonders of the St. John's river are depicted with illustrations of the Spanish bayonet, the water hyacinth, the mistletoe and half a hundred other attractions. We are shown the southern red lily of the pine barrens, the laurel-leaved greenbrier of the thickets, the wake robin in the shady glades, the showy orchids in the rich woods and the lily-of-the-valley on the mountain slopes. The yellow-fringed orchid in the wet meadow, the pitcher plant and Venus' fly-trap are contrasted with the cottonwoods, the

walnuts, the chinquapins, the laurel oaks, the mulberries, magnolias and sassafras, the white-barked blue-blossomed lignum-vitæ, the mahogany hung with capsules large as lemons, and the persimmon. In plates which do justice to their brilliant colors we are shown the jessamine and the Cherokee rose, the flame azalea, the trumpet flower and the raven-footed gilia. The wistaria, mimosa, passion flower, holly, rhododendron, mountain heather and loblolly bay are but a few of the charming creatures of the plant world brought to view.

"Southern Wild Flowers and Trees" should be in every nurseryman's library, for by its perusal one gets recreation in a line analogous to his trade and obtains information in a most pleasurable manner. The book is handsomely and substantially bound by its publishers, the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

#### FEDERAL INSPECTION BILL.

Regarding the federal inspection bill notice of the report on which appears in another column, Chairman C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., of the committee on legislation, of the American Association of Nurserymen, writes to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

From all that the committee were able to learn in Washington, I believe there is a fine prospect of the success of the bill. The only difficulty likely to stand in the way will be the failure to obtain an hour for its consideration. There seems to be no opposition to the bill anywhere, but on the contrary a strong desire for its success, especially from the California people who have heretofore been in opposition.

The committee cut out some things in the bill which we who prepared it had written in, but I do not think that the bill is seriously weakened. It will protect the nation from serious harm from foreign importations, and it will afford uniform regulations for interstate shipments. The supposition is that the secretary of agriculture will avail himself as far as possible of the services of men already doing inspection work in the various states. What the terms may be and how much of their services he will be able to defray out of the appropriation I do not know. The nurserymen's committee thought it better to obtain the law without all the appropriation asked for, and trust to future opportunity to obtain a larger appropriation. If this law answers the purpose for which it is intended, there will be no trouble hereafter to obtain all the appropriation necessary for its thorough enforcement.

The bill has been published in full in this journal. It is practically in the same form now. Provision is made for acceptance of imported stock on the certificate of an authorized official in the country from which the stock is sent; but in the absence of such a certificate stock may be inspected in all kinds of weather at the port of entry. The provisions regarding interstate transportation are about the same as formerly. The chief feature of this bill is the very small amount to be appropriated, \$50,000. That sum would barely be sufficient for work in New York State alone. Chairman Watrous touches upon this point in the above communication. The bill was introduced by Mr. Haugen on February 7th, was referred to the committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed. On February 17th it was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed. Chairman Watrous was in Washington at the time, representing the interests of the American Association. His report will be presented at the Milwaukee convention.

A. M. LEONARD, PIQUA, O., February 11, 1903—"Your journal is all right and I enclose herewith \$2 for two years subscription."

**WHOLESALE CATALOGUES.****NEW YORK'S FUMIGATION LAW.**

*Their Distribution Among Farmers Discussed by Nurserymen In  
Convention—Opinion That No Reputable Nurserymen Are  
Doing It—Not In Accordance With Good Business  
Usages—Value of Agents Above Catalogues—  
Retail Catalogue Trade.*

The following discussion upon a topic often referred to took place at the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association in January :

Mr. Killian—I would like to put one question concerning the wholesale nurserymen. There are so many people now getting wholesale catalogues scattered all over the country, and it seems to me there ought to be a difference in the prices to the nurserymen and to the buyer. So many farmers get up now and say "Here is the wholesale catalogue. I can buy just as cheaply as you can, and we will order directly from the wholesale nursery. And he will get them just as cheap as we could." I would like to hear something about this.

Secretary—I don't think, Mr. President, there is any reputable nursery firm doing business on those lines. We issue a wholesale catalogue or price list; but it is stated in that price list that those prices are for nurserymen only, and all the catalogues that we get quoting wholesale prices, I believe, quote in the same way. I know that is the rule at Winchester. I know it is the way they do business at Huntsville, and I think that it is the way with all nurserymen who are doing a wholesale trade. I don't believe that the leading wholesale nurserymen of the country are soliciting wholesale trade from the planter at all. Only at wholesale prices. If there is such a firm doing such a business, it seems to me that they ought to be made to know that it is not in accordance with good business usages and with the good wishes of the Southern Nurserymen's Association.

Mr. Smith—I don't think there is any of the prominent nurserymen doing business like that, that it is confined mostly to small firms.

Mr. Hale—I think that we are getting confused when we think that these catalogues are wholesale catalogues. There is a legitimate catalogue for the retail trade carried on all through the United States, which necessarily is much cheaper than agency retail business, and it is in that line, I think, where you find your competitors. But there is no way to remedy it. If you issue a catalogue and circular, and do a catalogue and circular business in a retail way, it costs a firm almost as much to do business in that way as to send out agents. I don't see any point where the retail nurserymen upon the agency system and the catalogue system can get together. I would hate to think that any wholesale nurseryman would issue to the trade a retail wholesale price; but we must expect to find wholesale merchants buying by catalogue and circular in a retail sense, and it is all legitimate and fair. There are a few good old fellows throughout the South generally, who keep their catalogues thumb-worn referring to them until an agent comes that way, but if you have a good agent he is going to sell the fellow before he knows it.

**EASTERN NEW YORKERS MERGE.**

At the sixth annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society in New York last month it was decided to discontinue the society organization and to transfer the membership to the New York Fruit Growers' Association. It is probable that two meetings of the state association will be held annually, one of which shall be in the Hudson Valley. It is also proposed to hold a joint meeting at the American institute in New York next February. All horticultural and allied organizations in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut will take part. It will be a tri-states' horticultural reunion.

Among those in attendance at the New York meeting were J. H. Hale and Stephen Hoyt & Son, Connecticut.

The bill to regulate fumigation of nursery stock in New York State, an amendment of the agricultural law, became a law last month. Its salient points are as follows :

All trees, plants, shrubs, buds or cuttings, commonly called nursery stock, grown in any nursery in this state, in which San Jose scale has been found within two years of the date of the dissemination of said nursery stock [and] or grown in said nursery within one-half a mile of where said scale was found, and also all nursery stock from outside of this state, disseminated or planted in this state after the first day of July, 1902, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic gas, in such manner as may be directed by the commissioner of agriculture of this state. Such fumigation must be done by the grower, consignee or consignee of such stock before planting, dissemination or reshipment, except such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings grown in this state as are planted by the grower or propagator for himself, or such as from its nature or state of growth would be exempt; in such cases the said commissioner shall declare such trees, shrubs, plants, buds or cuttings free from such treatment.

All nursery stock brought into this state from outside of this state must be accompanied by a certificate from the consignor that it has been fumigated as aforesaid. Should any such stock arrive without such certificate, the transportation company delivering it shall at once notify the said commissioner to that effect. The consignee shall also at once notify him of that fact, and shall proceed to fumigate such stock, as directed by the commissioner of agriculture, without delay. Should any nursery stock purchased within one year be found infested with the San Jose scale on the premises of any nurseryman, it shall not be considered such an infestation as to require the fumigation of other stock not so purchased.

**OUTLOOK AT VINCENNES, IND.**

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., writes: "Trade has been very good the past season and prospects very good for the coming year. I do not think there will be much surplus in any line this spring. Spring planting will be about the same as usual. Last season's drouth cut our stand of grafts down considerably. And I look for apple to be good property for fall 1902. Budding stock did unusually well. Have the best growth of stocks and stand of buds we ever had. Prospects for fruit crop fairly good, except peaches which were all killed by the December freeze. I have just returned from a trip through Tennessee and Alabama where I visited the leading nurseries including Winchester and Huntsville."

**SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.**

The annual meeting of the Southwestern Nurserymen's Association was held at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, on February 13-14. The business of the past year was reviewed and the interests of the trade discussed. While prices were regarded as too low, it was decided to remedy this as far as possible. On account of the new lands opened for settlement and the increased demand for nursery stock, heavy plantings will be the rule this spring. On the whole, conditions in the territories are very satisfactory. The new officers elected are: President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okla.; vice-president, J. A. Lopeman, Enid, Okla.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynne wood, Ind. Ter.

W. K. WELLBORN, TECUMSEH, Oklahoma Ter., Jan. 18, 1902.—  
"Find herewith postal money order for \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Could not well afford to do without it. Success to your publication."

**DELINQUENTS ON DELIVERY.**

*Southern Nurserymen Discuss an Important Subject — Every Bundle of Trees Ordered is Delivered Regardless of Customer's Change of Mind—Collections Follow By Letter—No Notes Taken—Salaried versus Commission Agents—Experience with Lawyers in Collecting Accounts.*

At the annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, in Charleston, N. C., the following discussion took place:

President—Suppose we take up the subject of "How is the best way to close out delinquents on delivery?"

Secretary—We are still pursuing our same tactics with them and last year we collected in the neighborhood of \$10,000 out of delinquents after we had finished making our deliveries. If there is any better plan I would like someone to put us on to it.

What is that plan?

Our instructions to our deliverymen are to deliver every bundle of trees to the customer's house whether he wants it or not. We take it that after a man has ordered trees he ought to have them and whether he pays for the trees or not when delivered, we leave the trees with him. When our man leaves a delivery point, his trench is empty—he has nothing left at all and nothing to sell. There are a good many people who annually watch for the tree-man to come and deliver his stock with the expectation that they will buy a lot of trees from what he has left over; but we never do that. We deliver every tree to every man who orders them. After the deliveries are made and the delivery sheets delivered to the office, we follow them up very closely. We begin by mailing a letter to each delinquent requesting in a very polite way, that they make payment for the stock that has been delivered. This brings in a good deal of money and if not, at the end of thirty days we mail them a second letter a little bit stronger than the first, and we keep that up. I received the day I left home \$15 from an account that was four years old. We keep after them. we find that it pays, and we have no system suggested to us that is better.

Mr. Killian—You take personal notes from these parties?

No sir, take no note at all. We consider we already have a pretty good one when we get the order.

Mr. Hood—If the party who orders is not rated well, do you deliver the order?

It has to be very bad. We endeavor to have all our orders good to begin with. There will always be a certain percentage of them absolutely worthless. It has to be very bad, but we take chances on it—that is in losing it.

Do you sell to colored people through your agents?

As few as possible. The gentlemen of color during the last few years have fallen from grace with us.

You state you collected \$10,000 from sales last season. Would not a great part of that be really what was called good orders given on time?

In what way, Mr. Hood?

For instance, they were to people you thought good, and you give them time.

A certain per cent. of course of the orders delivered are good. A man might not be at home, or he may not have the money, and promises to pay at a certain time. Of course there is always a certain percentage of that order.

Mr. Young—After hearing Mr. Wilson's plan, I have thought a good deal of how we might work ours the same way, but the way we employ agents, unless we would give them a rebate, I hardly see how we could work on that plan. Mr. Wilson, do you employ your men all on salary?

I suppose 90 per cent. of our men are salaried men; still we have many dealers who are glad to turn their accounts over to us to collect.

Do you say to your men "you shall not sell your stock second-hand?"

To the dealers you mean? No sir, we do to our own men.

How are you going to manage your dealers?

It is just left entirely with them. We cannot do that, of course, but I don't think we have a dealer but what pursues our system.

Mr. Shadlow—We work on the same plan as Mr. Wilson, and I don't believe any nurseryman who sets his dates of delivery and expects his customers to come for their trees, can do a successful business. My method is the same as Mr. Wilson. When we have appointed a day of delivery we are there with the trees, and those who come we are glad to collect for them. Those who do not, we load them up in wagons, go right to their houses and leave the trees in the yard, collect all we can, which is generally about 50 per cent., and wind up the balance afterwards.

Mr. Hood—Mr. Wilson, you say 90 per cent. are salaried men. You mean they work on salary or commission?

Salaried men.

Mr. Hood—In our business we have very few salaried men.

Mr. Killian—Mr. Wilson, in your salaried men, you have them to deliver the order they take themselves individually?

As near as possible.

Mr. Hood—Mr. Shadlow, you spoke of having to pay agents to carry them out.

We make a rule to send enough men to dispose of everything before they go to another point. We don't depend on one man always to do all the work. We have had as many as six or seven men on one line of deliveries, and one man would go ahead and open up on the appointed day, the balance would come up and wind up with them. They never bring a bundle of trees back unless the customer cannot be found. By this means we collect 20 to 40 per cent. more than we would by waiting for the customers to come after the goods. The dealers all have the same rule. All we don't collect we leave trees. We have their application, and we pursue Mr. Wilson's course afterwards. About every two or three weeks we give notice.

Mr. Hood—Mr. Wilson, how far do your agents sell from point of delivery?

Seldom over 12 miles. Generally from five to six miles. Some go ten. We do sell as high as 20 miles out, but usually these bills so far out we find the best people to come after the trees.

Do you have your agent where they sell, or do you get them from your state?

Most of our agents are home men, Tennessee boys, and go into other states. We have very few local agents.

Mr. Smith—In regard to that collecting, do you do the entire work from your office or do you have a lawyer at any time to enforce the collecting in case you fail to do it?

It has been our experience that the majority of cases where a lawyer gets hold of the account we had more trouble getting the collection from the lawyer than we usually have from our customers, so that we give lawyers a wide berth when it comes to collecting.

President—Has anyone present ever pursued the method of delivering everything to the house?

Mr. Killian—We have in some cases this last year. We have some men, they went from home with horse and buggy and delivered what they could, and hauled everything about, and the good part was they delivered all. Found a great many of these men with money in their pockets. Some men sent in an order to countermand, we took no notice of it, but sent the trees on and got the money. Those young men took their own buggies and horses, and knew every house, every man knew how to get there, and they delivered about all in that way, but all young men cannot do that.

Mr. Smith—Did you ever use the collectors' agent system before you went into this?

No, sir, we never have.

AT FREEPORT, ILLS.

John M. Wise, Freeport, Ills., writes: "We have had a rather favorable winter here for nursery stock so far, the cold spells not lasting long. Prospects for spring trade good. We enjoy the regular visits of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. They act as a tonic."

ALONZO LOWE, JANEVILLE, Cal., Jan. 7, 1902.—"Please find money order for renewal of subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Your journal is like electricity, easy to take hold of but hard to let go."

## Recent Publications.

"Who's who" for 1902, an annual biographical dictionary, has been issued by the MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York and London. Pp. 1424, 12°. Cloth, \$1.75.

The Division of Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has issued an instructive bulletin showing changes in the rates of charge for railway and other transportation services.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York city, have issued a catalogue of first editions of American authors, early Shakespearian quartos and collected sets of Tennyson and Thackeray.

The fourth volume of the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture will be issued by the MACMILLAN COMPANY in the spring. This will complete the set. It is edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, and is profusely illustrated. It is a necessity for all who work with plants, trees and flowers. Each volume \$5. Cloth, 8 vo.

The Macmillan Company, New York, publish four volumes of American history of interest, by Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history, Harvard University: Volume I. Era of Colonization, 1492—1689; volume II. Building of the Republic, 1689—1783; volume III. National Expansion, 1783—1845; volume IV. Welding of the Nation, 1845—1897.

The literary features of the March number of the *Delineator* possess high quality and great interest. The first paper on "Pictorial Photography," by J. C. Abel, shows the possibilities of the camera in a series of beautiful landscapes, the work of well-known leaders in the photographic world. Dr. W. L. Savage, the noted physical director, contributes an article on "Gymnasium Work for Women," with remarkable pictures taken from life.

Mrs. Ellis Rowan, whose marvelous water-color paintings show the flora of many interesting parts of the world, including Australia and Porto Rico, is a wonderfully rapid worker. It is only recently that she has attempted to draw with a pen, her strong preference having always been for the brush; but within a few months she attained such proficiency in the new medium that some of her pen-and-ink sketches have been compared to those of the late Hamilton Gibson. Many scores of examples of these are shown in her greatest work—"Southern Wild Flowers and Trees."

The English Men of Letters Series which is issued in England under the editorship of Mr. John Morley, is being extended in the United States by the MACMILLAN COMPANY by the addition of American biographies. Among those which are in preparation at the present time are: James Russell Lowell, by Dr. Henry Van Dyke; Ralph Waldo Emerson, by George Edward Woodberry; Benjamin Franklin, by Owen Wister; Edgar Allan Poe, by William Peterfield Trent; and among the more interesting announcements in the same series from the English side are: George Eliot, by Leslie Stephen; William Hazlitt, by Augustine Birrell, and Matthew Arnold, by Herbert W. Paul.

**SOUTHERN WILD FLOWERS AND TREES:** Together with shrubs, vines, and various forms of growth found through the mountains, the middle district, and the low country of the South. By Alice Lounsberry. Illustrated by Mrs. Ellis Rowan with an introduction by Chauncy D. Beadle. The first popular work to cover this extensive field. Upwards of 1,000 plants are included, with a key, simply constructed, by which they may be located. The text treats also of the personality of the plants, their uses by the people, and of the legends and folk lore which it has been possible to gather concerning them. There are 16 colored plates, which show the beauty of the remarkable Southern flora, and 161 plates and diagrams from pen-and-ink drawings, which aid greatly in their identification. Many of the plants pictured are very rare—never having been engraved before. There are 16 engravings from wash drawings, through the book, showing scenes in which this remarkable flora is found, with interesting incidents concerning them recorded. Cloth, 8 vo., Pp. 569. \$3.65 net. New York: FREDERICK A. STOKES Co.

M. J. WRAGG, WAUKEG, Ia., Jan. 23, 1902.—"Enclosed find \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1902. We cannot afford to be without this paper. It seems to fill a want in horticultural literature."

## Long and Short.

Columbian raspberries are offered by F. H. Teats, Williamson, N. Y. Strawberry plants in new varieties are offered by J. W. Jones Co., Allen, Md.

Label orders should be placed about this time with Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.

Flansburgh & Peirson, Leslie, Mich., have issued a new catalogue of strawberries.

Catalpa trees can be obtained from W. C. Wood, 11,108 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

The surplus list offered by W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O., appears in another column.

Strong field-grown Crimson Rambler roses can be obtained of W. E. Wallace, Hartford, Conn.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., issue an attractive catalogue of seeds of all kinds.

Stark Brothers want first-class men for the packing season who understand budding and grafting.

A general line of nursery stock for spring is offered by the Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore, Md.

Asparagus, fine two-year; also roses and flowering shrubs are offered by the Whiting Nursery Co., 457 Bluehill avenue, Boston.

An indexed catalogue of the large stock of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., is a valuable desk book for any nurseryman.

The Deming Co., Salem, O., has twelve varieties of sprayers. Write for their booklet treating of all kinds of diseases and insects, free.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., would like to bud 5,000 cherry on contract this year. They have a full line of nursery stock.

Six governments in America have adopted and use exclusively the Spraymotor, made by the Spraymotor Co., Buffalo, N. Y. and London, Canada.

The Hardy Spray Pump Manufacturing Co., is at 56 Larned street, Detroit, Mich. A few reasons why the "Hardie" spray pumps should be used are given in our advertising columns.

The new catalogue of the Deming Co., Salem, O., manufacturers of spraying outfits, should be in the hands of every fruit grower. This company publishes "Spraying for Profit," 10 cents.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., stand at the head in acres of land and greenhouses, in storage cellars and packing houses, in amount of stock handled and in variety of stock grown.

A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ills., the well known grower of Black and Honey Locust and Osage Orange seedlings and trees, offers a good stock of these valuable seedlings and trees in our advertising columns.

The T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, N. Y., has issued a thoroughly up-to-date catalogue, designed by the J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa. The same firm has printed the 1902 catalogue of G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Florida; also the catalogue of the Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Florida.

## AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 15.—C. M. Griffing, of Griffing Bros. Co.: "Our trade has been extremely good this season, our large stock of peaches, plums, figs, mulberries, persimmons, pecans and other nut trees, of which we grow large quantities for the wholesale trade being nearly exhausted. We are making a large plant this season and hope to be able to have enough to supply the demand next year. Early frosts injured the citrus nursery, with the exception of the trees budded on the Citrus Trifoliata stock."

C. W. PRESCOTT, MARENGO, ILL., Jan. 21, 1902.—"Inclosed please find draft for \$1 in payment of journal another year. It is all right and fills the bill."

## SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

The editor of Meehan's Monthly says of the note of alarm sounded with regard to the seventeen-year locusts :

This year, it is said, we may expect a visitation from destructive locusts, classed as the seventeen-year breed. Prof. J. B. Smith, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, issued an alarm to tree-planters, warning them not to plant this coming spring, but if so to avoid pruning very severely, if at all.

At the commencement of the great San Jose scale scare, Prof. Smith took what many considered to be a well-judged stand in relation to the laws and methods that should be observed in dealing with it; but now many will also deplore that the same judgment was not exercised to moderate the alarm over the locusts.

No one, apparently, denies that these locusts will cause some destruction; but it is also understood that the ravages are almost within certain confines and not widespread. The borders of woods and old thickets are said to be the chief breeding and feeding places, and it is safe to say that but little planting is likely to occur very near the places of real danger. Certainly, within the writer's district, no serious harm was felt at the time of the last visit of the locusts, seven years ago; or if it did it was so extremely insignificant as to have left no impression on any one's memory.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says: "We think the Hope Farm man gave bad advice when he recommended to abstain from planting fruit trees in the large territory that will be visited the coming year by seventeen-year locusts. To abstain from planting will work loss to the nurserymen who at great expense have raised a good stock of trees, and will cause delay to the man who has a new home and is anxious to raise his own fruit."

## BUSINESS END OF HORTICULTURE.

In his address to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, January 25th, Patrick O'Mara, of New York, said :

The lithographer and the tree agent are powerful agents to the nurseryman. The latter, armed with his book of plates, wends his way over the face of the land, in many cases reviled and thrust out, treated little better than the hobo. His book is sneered at, and, while it may be a trifle highly colored, and the size of the pictured flowers and fruits may be a little exaggerated, yet a long experience has shown that such are the best fitted to tempt the wavering into purchasing something which will really be a benefit to them. It is a case where the end justifies the means, if there ever was one. Many a garden would be given over to weeds which now supports a few fruit trees and small fruits; many a porch and dooryard would be as bare of living ornament as the proverbial "Job's turkey" was of flesh and feather, were it not for the tree agent and his book. That business end of horticulture is not "one grand sweet song" for the men engaged in it; the emoluments arising from it will not make them plutocrats. Be patient with them, then, if not for themselves, at least for the good they accomplish. The good they do lives after them; the evil is cut down and cast into exterior darkness.

The grower for the catalogue firms is another of the business ends of horticulture; that is, the man who grows plants in quantity on contract, or who grows them on speculation to sell in large quantities. His field embraces greenhouse plants, fruit plants, hardy out door plants, shrubs, roots and bulbs. It is a safe business on the whole, but is not capable of great development, like the catalogue trade. It is generally followed and taken up by men who have some land, but

little working capital, and the profits are as a rule very meager. Because of the limited capital with which it can be entered, provided the land is already secured, a great many of the smaller nurserymen, florists, and even farmers, have entered it of late years, and it may be safely said to be a well-plowed field at the present time.

In horticulture, as in everything else, the men who originate either methods or varieties are the men who shape the business, ends and all. The men who hybridize, the men who investigate, the men who do the thinking, are the men who supply the motive power for the whole. The originators of the new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables have not only conferred a benefit on the people at large but have made it possible for the grower to continue in a profitable business. The man who first propagated roses in summer and began a special business of mailing them showed the way to dozens of successful imitators. The man who developed the idea of the shallow bench and annual planting of roses for cut flowers was, in his way, a Columbus. The man who first used large glass and light frames in greenhouses made it possible to produce the quality of flowers in evidence to day. The man who built big greenhouses to grow lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., made a great forward stride. The men who started the first trade journal made an important innovation.

Apple trees may be had in all grades of Welch Bros., Shenandoah Iowa.

Thomas W. Bowman & Son, Rochester, N. Y., have a fine assortment of fruit trees, plants and ornamental shrubs.

The Rossney pear and a full line of nursery stock can be had of the Pioneer Nursery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Phoenix Nursery, Bloomington, Ill.



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**FINEST OF ALL.**  
Our New Catalog tells all about it. Send for it. Senator Dunlap, Rough Rider and 75 other Strawberries. Bargains in New Varieties. **SEED POTATOES.**  
Flansburgh & Peirson  
Leslie, Mich.

## Crimson Ramblers

Strong field grown plants on own roots

18 to 24, 24 to 36, 36 to 48 inches.

Plants have good tops and are well rooted

All my surplus stock from South Carolina will be put in cold storage at Hartford, Conn., where all orders should be addressed. Write for prices.

**W. E. WALLACE,**

P. O. BOX 378

HARTFORD, CONN.

## ASPARAGUS

fine 2 year. Five varieties Crimson Rambler and H. P. Roses. Hardy flowering Shrubs—general assortment grown at Geneva, N. Y.

Low prices.

Whiting Nursery Co., 457 Bluehill Ave., Boston, Mass.

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We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

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Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

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Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriche would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## HARDY BORDER PLANTS

Great Sellers for Agents.

Golden Glow—Yellow.

Boltonia Asteroides—White.

Boltonia Latisquami—Pink.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver)—Crimson.

We will make a very low price upon application.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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# FOR SALE

- 3000 IRISH JUNIPER. Any size from 2½ to 6 feet.
- 1800 NORWAY MAPLE. 8 to 10 feet.
- 10000 ASSORTED PEACH TREES.

C. L. LONGSDORF

PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Adams Co.

FLORADALE PA.

**SALZER'S Superior FODDER PLANTS**  
**VICTORIA RAPE**

About 10 miles ahead of Dwarf Essex Rape in business, in vigor and nourishing quality. It grows if possible to grow sweeter and deeper and cattle all over America at it. It is marvellously prolific. Salzer's catalog tells.

**Giant Incarnate Clover**  
Produces a beautiful crop three feet tall within six weeks after seeding and lots and lots of pasture all summer long besides. Will do well anywhere. Price 10¢ per lb.

**Grass, Clovers and Fodder Plants**  
Our catalogue is beautiful of thoroughly tested farm seeds such as Thousand Headed Kate; Tonicite, producing 20 tons of green fodder per acre. Pea Oat, Tonicite, with its 20 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre, Italian Dollar Grass, etc., etc.

**Salzer's Grass Mixtures**  
Yielding 4 tons of magnificent hay and an endless amount of pasture on any farm in America.

**Bromus Inermis—6 tons of Hay per Acre**  
The great grass of the century, growing wherever and is found. Our great catalogue, with full and wide advice, American, gardener or farmer, is mailed to you with many farm seed samples of receipt of but 10 cents postage. Catalog alone 5 cents for postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

## Catalpa Trees

I have 2500 Catalpa trees for sale. Full particulars upon application  
W. C. WOOD, 11108 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Wanted

First class men for packing season who understand budding and grafting. Permanent position. Young men preferred.

STARK BROS. N. & O. CO.,  
LOUISIANA, MO.

## Strawberry Plants

Surplus in newer varieties.

We are long about 30,000 Senator Dunlap; 40,000 Excelstor; 30,000 Johnson's Early; 20,000 August Luther; 20,000 Lady Thompson; 12,000 Kansas; 5,000 New York; 5,000 Duff's; 4,000 Mayflower; 2,000 Miller and 2,000 Sunshine.

These plants are strictly first-class and true to name. If you are in need of plants the prices will interest you.

WRITE TO-DAY.

J. W. JONES & SON, - ALLEN, MD.

## Black and Honey Locust Seedlings

AND TREES—All sizes.

No. 1 Osage Orange and No. 3 Apple Seedlings for budding.

A. E. WINDSOR, - Havana, Ill.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The New Rose

## Sun of Gold

(Soleil d'Or)

This we consider the greatest New Rose since Crimson Rambler was introduced. PERFECTLY HARDY. A remarkable variety. Send for a circular of it.

We also offer 2 year Grape Vines in assortment. 2 year Currants, strong plants, leading kinds. Tree Currants, red kinds, fine plants. Gooseberries, 2 years in variety. Dwarf Apples, including Bismarcks. Flowering Shrubs, large variety, fine plants. Roses, strong 2 year, nice assortment.

**PAEONIES**—our unexcelled quality in finest kinds  
**HONEYSUCKLES, AMP. VEITCHII**, extra strong, field grown.  
**CLEMATIS**—Baron Veillard, Jackmanii and Paniculata, XXX plants. Large **NORWAY MAPLES**, 3 to 4 inches, 16 feet, &c., &c.

## JOHN CHARLTON & SONS

UNIVERSITY AVENUE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
**LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES**  
 N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## WANTED

as well as office. References furnished if necessary. Address "Manager" care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

Position as manager of large nursery, retail preferred. Twenty years experience in the business. Can handle outside business. Address

## ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE, Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks, Apple, Pear, Myrobolan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 52 Dey Street.



### A FEW REASONS WHY

**You Should Buy "The Hardie" Spray Pump in Preference to One of Any Other Make.**

Every pump we make is supplied with our strainer and agitator. Strainer is on side of extreme end of suction pipe. The agitator rod moves the agitator up and down in front of the strainer every time the pump handle is worked. See cuts. This insures thorough mixing and prevents burning or scalding of plants, vines, etc., from heavy deposits of poison. It is an invaluable feature in painting and whitewashing. "The Hardie" is the only pump that requires no wrench to get at the valves. The stroke may be instantly adjusted to any desired length, by simply changing a pin in the handle. Our brass plunger is the most simple, durable and serviceable on any pump. "The Hardie" is a large capacity pump. The pump here shown is our No. 7. When this pump is worked at the rate of 30 strokes per minute it will reduce to fine spray 187 gallons of liquid per hour. All the "Hardie's" easily maintain a pressure of 100 pounds with two nozzles open. Think about these things and then send for our free catalog.

**THE HARDIE SPRAY PUMP MFG. CO.,**  
 56 Larned Street, Detroit, Michigan.

1853

SIX HUNDRED ACRES

1902

## SURPLUS

The **BALDWIN APPLE** stands to-day as the most profitable variety to grow in many sections. Our stock of strong, healthy trees is unsurpassed in the market.

Our **SUGAR MAPLES** in all reasonable grades are all right in every respect. We offer a very heavy supply with straight trunks and splendid roots.

In **ORIENTAL PLANES** or **BUTTONWOODS**, we can fill orders by the hundred or thousand in four different sizes, but all in prime condition and at reasonable rates.

The **SHRUBBERY** department of this establishment has been noted for many years for its extensive collection of well known, carefully graded stock. **WRITE FOR LISTS.**

## HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS

Maple Avenue Nurseries

WEST CHESTER, PA.

## The FEIGLY TREE DIGGER

A MONEY SAVING TOOL FOR NURSEYMEN



Manufactured by D. FEIGLY, Medway, Ohio.

Sole Agent  
Send for Circular

## FRUIT STOCKS

French Pear, Keiffer Pear, Mazzard Cherry, Myrobolan Plum, Quince; also French and Keiffer Pear Seed.

Send us a list of what you can use. We can make favorable quotations.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Germantown, Phila., Pa.**

# Willowdale Nurseries

We call especial attention to our stock of **NORWAY, SILVER, SUGAR AND SYCAMORE MAPLES, SCARLET, RED, PIN AND MOSSY CUP OAKS, AMERICAN ELMS, AMERICAN LINDENS, ORIENTAL PLANES, MAGNOLIA TRIPETELA, ACUMINTA and GLAUCA, CAROLINA POPLARS, OSAGE ORANGE**—2 year and 1 year, **CALIFORNIA PRIVET**—2 year, **ENGLISH WALNUTS and SPANISH CHESTNUTS**. A general assortment of **FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS and SHRUBBERY**. Many of the varieties of shade trees can be furnished in sizes from 2 to 4 inch caliper.

**RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Kennett Square, Pa.**

## Six Governments

in America and Europe have adopted and use exclusively **THE SPRAMOTOR** in their experimental work. **Eighty-two Outfits** are in use by Ontario and Dominion Governments alone. **The Spramotor** has won over one hundred Gold Medals and First Awards in the past three years.

**Wins a Government Spray Pump Contest.**

*This is to Certify, that at the Contest by Spraying Apparatus, held at Grimby, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Station of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor, made by the Spramotor Company, was awarded first place.*



of Control of the Fruit Experimental Station of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor, made by the Spramotor Company, was awarded first place.

It may further endorsement were needed it will be found in the superiority of the **Spramotor** itself. It is an **easy, quick and thorough eradicator** of fruit and vine diseases and insect pests. Unequaled in white-washing and painting buildings inside and outside—oil or water paints. We publish an 80 page book, **"A Gold Mine on Your Farm,"** which in addition to formulas, tables, best methods, etc., in spraying, tells about the **Spramotor**. We mail it free. Ask for a copy.

**SPRAMOTOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. and LONDON, CAN.**



## For Spring Shipment

**APPLE TREES PLUM TREES**

Fine two and three year old trees

One and two year. Japan and European sorts.

**PEACH TREES SUGAR MAPLE**

Extra fine of all the leading varieties, by the 1000 or car load.

Any size you may want and very fine, also Lombardy poplar.

**EARLY HARVEST AND ERIE BLACKBERRIES.**

Best of attention given orders and shipments made promptly. Write for list of varieties and prices. Boxes and packing done free of charge. Address

**Village Wholesale Nurseries HARNEDSVILLE, PA.**

### SPRAYING

**Start Right.**  
Success depends upon it.  
With the "incomparable"

## Bordeaux

**NOZZLE,**

and one of our "World's best" spraying outfits, you will save 75 per cent of the usual loss from insect and disease. We save money for you. Makes Emulsion while pumping. Kills insects and lice on chickens and animals. Made only by

**THE DEMING CO., SALEM, OHIO.**

Twelve varieties of sprayers. Write for our booklet treating of all kinds of diseases and insects. Sent free. Write us or our Western Agents.

Hudson & Hubbell, Chicago, Ill.



## GRAPE CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for spring 1903 delivery. **WANTED**—Cut Leaf Weeping Birches. **LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

## 25,000 OCTOBER PURPLE —PLUM TREES—

These trees are very handsome and are from 1 to 3 years old. Also 15,000 Green Mt. Grape Vines 2 to 3 years old, all splendidly rooted. Those in want of this kind of stock should not fail to address

**STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS**

**NEW CANAAN, CONN.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Evergreen Seedlings

WE GROW THEM BY THE MILLION



These seedlings grown in Northern Iowa are better rooted than transplanted trees from France or Germany.

We also have a surplus of **2-YEAR GRAPE** and **HARDY FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL STOCK** adapted to the North. Correspondence Solicited.

**THE SHERMAN NURSERY CO.**  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

## FOR SPRING 1902

**50,000 FIRST CLASS PEACH TREES**

In Cellars. 25 Leading varieties.

**10,000 TWO YEARS CHERRY**

First, medium and second sizes. Mostly Ea. Richmond, Dye House and Montmorency.

**PRICES REASONABLE**

**The Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co.**

PHONETON,

OHIO

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# Willis Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

50,000 Apples, No. 1, 2 years.

10,000 Cherrys, No. 1, 2 “

2,500 Keiffer Pears, No.1,2“

The above is all choice No. 1 stock and will be graded to suit customers. Especially favorable prices made on carload lots.

In addition to the above we offer a general assortment of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

# CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Well branched, 18 inches to 3 feet, extra fine plants.

OSAGE ORANGE

NORWAY MAPLES

1 and 2 years.

5, 6, 8 and 10 feet.

LOMBARDY AND CAROLINA POPLARS

2 years old.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS

Malvern, Pa.

# 100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

# GRAPE VINES

**ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.**  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

## Hybrid Perpetual and Climbing Roses

on own roots

The undersigned have a general assortment of strong 2 year plants, also a quantity of

### Wickson Plums

2 and 3 years old, and would be pleased to furnish prices on any of the above.

**MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON**

Fonthill, Ontario, Canada

## Grape Vines AND Currant Plants

Highest  
Standard  
of Grades

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at **USSY** and **ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKMAN, SOLE AGENT,**

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

## Baltimore Nurseries

BALTIMORE, MD.

52d Year

Wholesale and Retail

We offer a general line of stock for spring, including Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses.  
**PEACH PITS**—selected Smock—at low prices. (Sample if desired.)  
**JAPAN PEAR SEEDLINGS**—A heavy stock of 1 to 2-16 and 2 to 3-16, that we will offer low in quantity.  
**ASPARAGUS**—1 and 2 year old  
We can ship early. All stock fumigated. Send us a list of your wants.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., Baltimore, Md.**

# March 1st, 1902

finds us as usual at the head of the list in the Central West with a Large and Complete line of General Nursery Stock, which we offer to the trade.

With our superior facilities we are prepared to give all orders prompt attention.

**APPLE**—Large assortment, all grades. Strong on Baldwin, Ben Davis, Gano, G. G. Pippins, Jonathan, M. B. Twig, Maiden Blush, N. W. Greening, Wine-sap, Wolf River, York Imperial, etc.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—All sizes.

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Etc., Forest Tree Seedlings

ASK FOR SPRING TRADE LIST.

Correspondence and Inspection Invited.

## Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Prop.  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA

### APPLE TREES.

150,000 fine two year old trees.

### CHERRY TREES.

20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

### KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, JAPAN AND FRENCH PEAR SEEDLINGS.

### FORESTRY TREES, ALL SIZES.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

All orders put up separate.

Write for Prices.

A. L. BROOKE,  
NORTH TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Largest Grower in America of

# Grape Vines

Other Specialties :  
CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Introducer of  
CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE  
JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY  
FAY CURRANT

Over 22 years with no change in ownership or management

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no uniform standard for grading above kind of stock every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading, and alter the same as often as he sees fit. Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

### Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

### Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

### Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

### Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

F. W. WATSON & CO.  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**THE**  
**ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES**  
OF ANGERS, FRANCE  
**BRAULT & SON, DIRECTORS**

are now taking orders at very favorable prices for delivery next fall, of

**Nursery Stocks**

grown by them, guaranteeing first-class quality, grading and packing. For quotations, apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE**  
Sole Agent  
105-107 HUDSON ST. NEW YORK CITY

## Columbian Raspberry Sets

Extra Strong. From One Year Plants.

Extra Strong JACKMANII CLEMATIS, Out Door Grown.

SPECIAL PRICE ON APPLICATION

**C. L. YATES** **Rochester, N. Y.**

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed. The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES and SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

## Mammoth Blackberries and Logan Berries

For Sale Cheap by

**GARDEN CITY NURSERY**

WILLIAM KELLY

Correspondence Solicited SAN JOSE, CAL.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER**, East Penfield, N. Y.

## SURPLUS Spring, 1902

### RASPBERRIES

25,000 Cumberland	20,000 Gregg	20,000 Ohio
50,000 Kansas	5,000 Palmer	5,000 Conrath
10,000 Munger	2,000 Cardinal	50,000 Cuthbert
25,000 Columbian	4,000 King	10,000 Shaffer's Col.
20,000 Miller	3,000 Marlborough	2,000 Haymsker
2,000 Golden Queen		20,000 Loudon

### BLACKBERRIES

2,000 Crystal White	15,000 Early Harvest	10,000 Erie
3,000 Maxwell	5,000 Early King	5,000 Ohmer
20,000 Snyder	10,000 Wilson, Jr.	2,000 Iceberg
5,000 Wauchussetts	20,000 Eldorado	10,000 Kittatiny
8,000 Lawton	10,000 Minnewaski	5,000 Rathburn
10,000 Stone's Hardy	5,000 Taylor	5,000 Agawam
20,000 Lucretia Dewberry	1,000 Premo Dewberry	3,000 Mersereau

15,000 Victoria Currants, also Fay's Cherry, North Star, Red Cross, White Grape, &c., &c.

Big supply Strawberries, Gooseberries, Horse Radish, Asparagus

Prices Right

**W. N. SCARFF**, New Carlisle, O.

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## We Offer 1901 for Fall of

**STANDARD PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES AND GRAPES**

**7,000 Everbearing Paach.** A valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes. Has never failed to fruit.

**225,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best evergreen hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

**150,000 Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses.** Standard varieties.

Try our **NEW CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**  
a novelty of great merit

**Biota Aurea Nana.** The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was 3° below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock 10 to 30 inches.

**200,000 Palms.** Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

**25,000 Caladiums.** Fancy leaved, **dry Bulbs**, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. 50 best named sorts.

**Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos.** (Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory purposes.

**Cannas, Camphors, Guavas,** Sub-tropical Trees and Plants and a general line of nursery stock.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. Berckmans Co.,**  
Fruitland Nurseries,  
**AUGUSTA—GEORGIA.**

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

• ———— TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND OMAHA.**

**FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.**

**WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.**

**WABASH DINING CARS.**

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

**C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,**

St. Louis, Mo.

**JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,**  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,**  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R. Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind. **BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA**

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

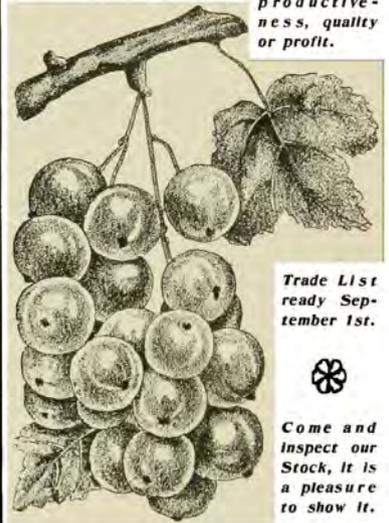
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productiveness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

### Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

### Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.  
ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.  
RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.  
PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.  
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

### full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA, NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1860.

1902.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

— OF —

## Fruit Trees and Plants

Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses,

Apple and Kilmarnock Willow Scions.

SEED POTATOES.

Write for itemized list of varieties.

We solicit your correspondence, believing we can save you money on your wants.

**THOMAS W. BOWMAN & SON,**  
NURSERYMEN,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

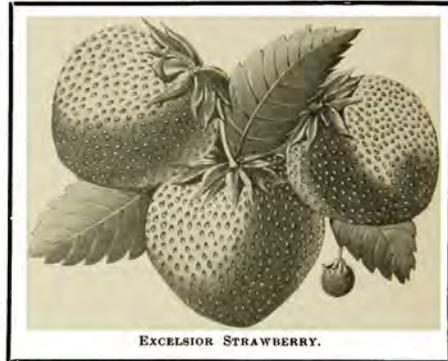
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# STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

From one year beds only ; tied 25 in bunch. Packed in slatted crates to carry safe by freight if shipped early. Express better in small lots.

## We Have the Following Varieties:

Aroma,	Enormous,	Livingston,	Rough Rider,
Bush Cluster,	Eleanor,	Maoukin,	Rio,
Buback,	Gladstone,	May Queen,	Stella,
Brandy wine,	Gibson,	Marie,	Star,
Brunette,	Gandy,	Marshall,	Saunders,
Bismarck,	Greenville,	Margaret,	Sharpless,
Bartons,	Geo. Triumph,	McKinley,	Sample,
Bedar Wood,	Glen Mary,	Mitchell's Early,	Senator,
Cobden Queen,	Haverland,	Monitor,	Tennessee,
Clyde,	Hero,	Nettie,	Tubus,
Carrie Silver,	Joe,	Nick Ohmer,	Warfield,
Crockett's Early,	Jessie,	Parsons,	Wolverton,
Carmi Beauty,	Kansas,	Pride of Cumberl'd,	Wm. Belt.
Crescent,	Lady Garrison,	Paris King,	
Dayton,	Lady Thompson,	Reba,	
Excelsior,	Lovetts,	Robbie,	



# YORK IMPERIAL. APPLE TREES. CAR LOTS.

Two year, as fine as can be grown ; also Jonathan. Other varieties in light assortment.

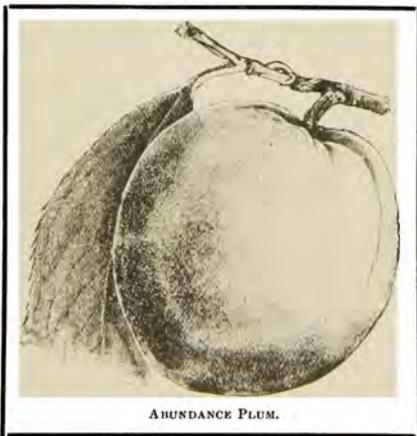
Get our Prices on YORKS.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Two Year—Columbian Mam. White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal

Plums on Plum and on Peach Root.

**ABUNDANCE,  
BURBANK,  
WICKSON,  
AND OTHERS.**

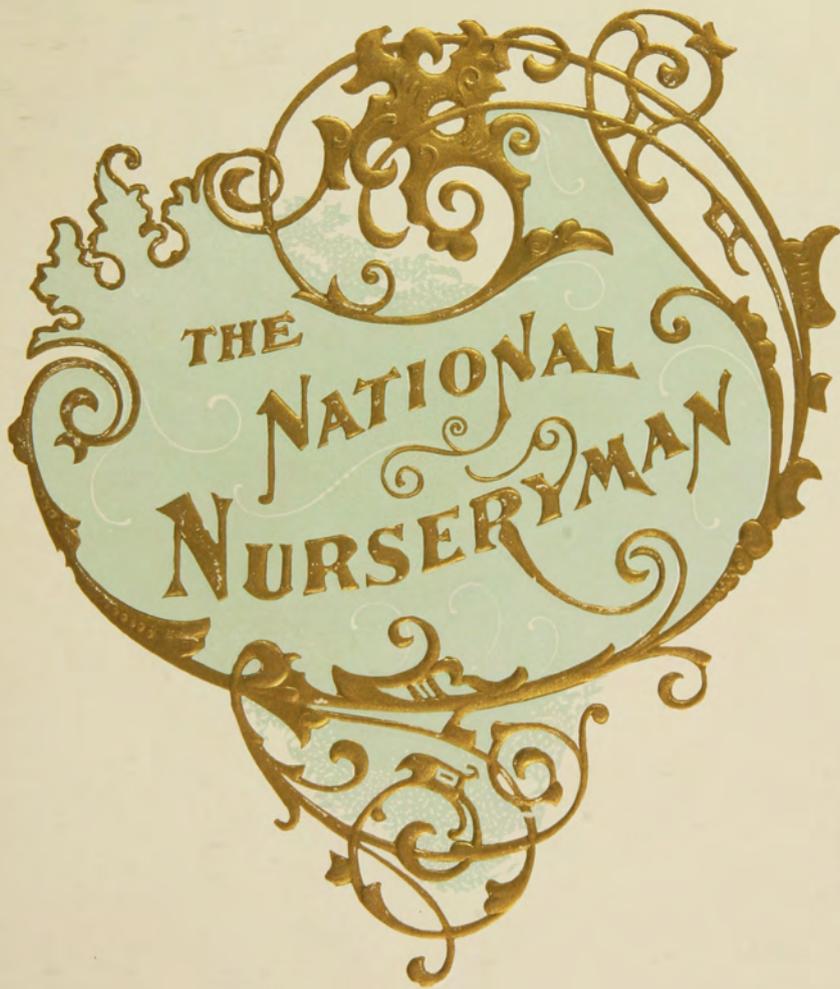
Varieties of Peach Trees.



Arkansas Traveler,	Dover,	Jacques R. R.,	Smock,
Alexander,	Eiberta,	Kalamazoo,	Stump,
Amsden June,	Early Heath,	Klondike,	Salway,
Allen,	Emma,	Krummell's Oct.,	Sneed,
Bilyeu's Late Oct.	Early Rivers,	Lemon Free,	Shipley's Late Red,
Brandy wine,	Eureka,	Lemon Cling,	Silver Medal,
Barnard's Early,	Engle's Mammoth,	Lorentz,	Switzerland,
Bray's R. R.	Early Davidson,	Lewis,	Steadley,
Burke,	Easton Cling,	Large Early York,	Smock Cling,
Beauty's Blush,	Early Toledo,	Lodge,	Schumaker,
Bradford Cling,	Edgemont Beauty,	Levy's Late,	Scott's Nonpareil,
Barber,	Everbearing,	Mt. Rose,	Seedling No. 1,
Bronson,	Early Michigan,	McCollister,	Snow's Orange,
Belle of Georgia,	Fox Seedling,	Mary's Choice,	Stinson,
Bokara,	Foster,	Moore's Favorite,	Triumph,
Bequett Free,	Fitzgerald,	Morris White,	Troth's Early,
Buston's Oct.	Ford's Late White,	Magnum Bonum,	Van Meteor's L. Oct.
Crawford Late,	Frances,	Matthew's Beauty,	Wheatland,
Crawford Early,	Geary's Hold On,	Marshall,	White Heath Cling,
Champion,	Greensboro,	Mrs. Brett,	Wilkin's Cling,
Chair's Choice,	Gold Drop,	Miss Lolo,	Wonderful,
Chinese Cling,	Globe,	Nicholson's Smock,	Ward's Late,
Crosbey,	Garfield,	Newington Cling,	Willett,
Connecticut,	Haines Surprise,	New Prolific,	Wager,
Coolridge Favorite.	Holderbaum,	Old Mixon Cling,	Waddell,
Capt. Ede,	Heidelberg,	Old Mixon Free,	William's Fav.
Conklin,	Hobson's Choice,	Oscar,	Walker's Var. Free,
Christiana,	Horton's Rivers,	Picquet's Late,	Waterloo,
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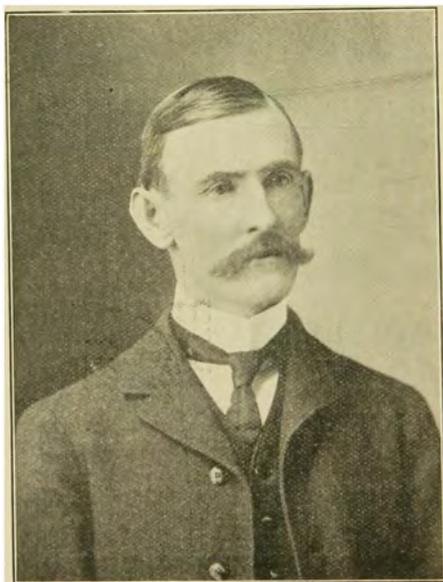
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FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

"America is pre-eminently a fruit growing country."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1902.

No. 4.

## WHARF EXAMINATION.

**New Ruling by the Appraiser of the Port of New York—Result of Correspondence With Collector George R. Bidwell by Frederick W. Kelsey—Hereafter There Will be Wharf Examination Only of Nursery Stock at the Port of New York—Costly Delays to be Avoided.**

At the convention of the American Association in 1900, Thomas B. Meehan, chairman of the special committee on the importation of nursery stock, presented a report on the examination of stock at the port of New York. He reported that during the winter of 1899 the appraiser at that port had declared that wharf examination of nursery stock was impracticable; that it was necessary to remove such stock to the public stores. This it was shown caused much delay and consequent damage to perishable stock. An order from the Secretary of the Treasury was issued regulating the examination of nursery stock upon its arrival in New York and it was thought the matter had been settled satisfactorily. At that time Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York, strongly favored wharf examination only, and showed that any other examination was productive of costly delay.

There being no strict observance of the direction that wharf examination be practiced, and delays continuing in the business of importing, Mr. Kelsey renewed investigation of the matter late in 1901, with the result shown in the following correspondence:

NEW YORK, January 29, 1902.

Hon. George R. Bidwell, Collector, Etc., Custom House, Etc.:

DEAR SIR—Referring to the antiquated system of carting perishable nursery stock to Public Store for examination, regarding which we have previously had some conversation and correspondence, permit me to inquire if you do not now consider it advisable that this wholly needless system be done away with and the former system of wharf examination—that was always, so far as I know, entirely acceptable alike to the government and honest importers—be again adopted.

The amount of injury and loss to citizens and the business that has been diverted from this port, owing to the unreasonable and, I believe, unjustifiable, action of the former appraiser in sending this material to Public Store, and the losses incident thereto, cannot be easily computed. To my own knowledge many of the large nursery houses importing extensively fruit stocks, etc., that formerly had all this stock entered and cleared from this port have now the shipments made to various seaport and inland cities, especially Philadelphia, Rochester, Chicago, etc., etc.

I call your attention to this matter believing that with the recent appointment of an appraiser, who I understand has the desire to transact the business of this port in a manner alike creditable to the government and the citizens—some remedy to the onerous and unbearable conditions heretofore prevailing under the previous administration of the appraiser's office may be applied.

I will only add that in something like a dozen importations the past autumn the delay in the cases sent to Public Store was in no instance less than three days, and from that to nine and ten days. What this delay means to perishable nursery material under the conditions of

temperature, etc., in the appraiser's stores you can readily appreciate, as can any one in any way familiar with this subject.

Very respectfully and truly yours,  
(Signed) FRED'K W. KELSEY.

CUSTOMS SERVICE, OFFICE OF COLLECTOR,  
NEW YORK, N. Y., February 17, 1902. }

Frederick W. Kelsey, Esq., 150 Broadway, New York:

SIR—Referring to your communication of the 29th ultimo, and to my reply to you of the 30th ultimo, relative to a return to the former method of wharf examination of nursery stock, it gives me pleasure to state that the appraiser concurs in the suggestion of this office, and in the future wharf examination only will be made.

Respectfully,  
G. R. BIDWELL, Collector.

## CONDITIONS IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, IA., MARCH 12—S. H. LINTON: "The only weather condition with bad results was from December 14th to 20th. There was a sudden drop in temperature the 14th to 14 below, just after a good rain on the 13th, with lowering temperature up to the 20th. At our place the thermometer stood at 17 at 8 A. M. With a low temperature and a damp atmosphere the peach buds were all killed; but with this exception fruit of all kinds is in good condition and bids fair for a good crop. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries were cut short by the excessive drouth of last season, though the strawberries under the care of the writer made a good stand, took on good growth and later in the season made fine plants with good roots.

"Nurseries under my observation that had thorough tillage developed good growth and matured exceedingly well, and will be in fine condition for the spring trade.

"Owing to the universal drouth of last season the demand for spring stock is not up to expectation, nor will it compare with sales of 1901. Prices throughout the entire list of nursery stock still hold up well, and nurserymen are looking forward to better rather than worse conditions for the future. Fruit growers are enthused by the high prices and heavy demands for fruit. Apples now bring better prices, retail, than do oranges, bananas or lemons. The prosperous, healthy conditions of general business places the average consumer in position to be able to buy fruit, even at a very high price. The nurserymen and fruit growers of Iowa are in mutual relations and interest of both professions, which gives strength and progress in the upbuilding of horticulture and pomology in this state. Commercial orcharding in Iowa—apples, cherries, plums, grapes, and all small fruits,—in the right hands are being made profitable. The state is able to produce fruits far in excess of the home demand, and is fast reaching the standard of a horticultural state."

A. MILLER & SON, MILTON, ORE.—"We enclose draft on New York for \$2 to pay for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for two more years. We need it in our business."

## PROPAGATING NURSERY STOCK.

*Paper Read by W. T. Hood Before Virginia State Horticultural Society—Details Regarding Treatment of Seed, Budding, Grafting, Planting, Cultivating, Rubbing Buds, Pruning—Pear Stocks—How Seed is Shipped—Stone Seed—Natural Peach Seed.*

Cultural directions for the growth of nursery stock are detailed by W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va., in the following paper read by him at the annual meeting of the Virginia State Horticultural Society :

### PROPAGATION AND CULTIVATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

"To be successful in growing good nursery stock, one of the most important things is to have good land, and to have it prepared the season before you wish to plant, and the next is to have good seed and good stocks to plant, and we do not always succeed under these conditions. Nursery stock is grown from seed cuttings, grafting and budding. The growing of seedling or stock for nurserymen is done by specialists, who are more successful than nurserymen that attempt to grow all kinds of nursery stock. The apple seedlings of most all the planting that is done in the United States is grown near Topeka, Kan., some growers planting as much as 100 acres. The seed mostly comes from France, and is saved from crabapples. A small quantity comes from the New England states, mostly from Vermont, and is saved by the parties that make a special business of it, collecting the pomace from cider-mills, and washing them out. The French seed costs from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per bushel of 40 lbs., in New York, according to the supply and the demand. The American seed costs about \$3.50 to \$10.00.

### PEAR STOCKS.

"Pear stocks have been mostly grown in France, and very few were grown in this country until the last few years, when they have been grown from seed from Japan. The first Japan seed of any importance was imported by J. D. Mosby & Bros., of Virginia Nurseries, some time about 1885 or 1886. Since that time quantities of seed have been imported from Japan, and many nurserymen have been growing pear trees successfully that could not have grown them from French-grown stocks. The cost of Japan seed in Japan is about 2½ yens a lb., which is about \$1.40 in gold, and with import duties and the expenses, cost will be from 50 cents to 75 cents, and you are not certain that your seed are good when you receive them. One lot of 200 lbs. I received some years ago; did not get a seed to grow. I think they were old seed. Also lost 150 lbs. last season; think they were good seed, but spoiled in preparation, and not planted soon enough in the spring. Also lost a lot of apple seed last season; but the cause was they were not packed right in France, and were moulded on the way over here.

### SEED PACKED IN CHARCOAL.

"Seed from France is generally packed in barrels or tierces in fine charcoal; but when received last season were in bags without charcoal. Those from Japan are packed in tin boxes with charcoal, sealed up and enclosed in heavy wooden boxes, and if not extremely dry, I have sometimes found mould in the center of the boxes. The apple and pear seedling growers receive their seed about the middle of February, and

they soak them in water from 24 to 48 hours, and then they put them in coarse sacks, about one-fourth to one-half bushel, and put in layers spread out in ice-houses down in the ice, and they stay there until they get ready to plant, which is as early as they can get them in the ground, the latter part of March or the first of April, and the seed are sown in rows about 20 to 30 inches apart, with drill or by hand, sowing from one to two bushels to the acre; it is best to sow thick, as seed that are sown thick generally come up best; one seed helps the other, especially if the ground gets baked from heavy rains.

### STONE SEED.

"All stone seed, such as peach, cherry, apricot and plum, are bedded in the fall, say during September or October, and either planted late in the fall or early in the spring. Most nurserymen plant their seed in the fall, which makes it cost less for them, and they do not have the work to do in the spring, when they are pushed with other work; sometimes the weather is not favorable for early planting. We mostly do our planting in the spring, as we think we get a better system of roots from spring-planted seed; although it takes several times as much time to pick out the kernels and plant. To propagate trees and stock from cuttings, the cuttings should be made up in the fall or winter, and either planted then or put in the cellar in sand to callous over, and should be planted as early as possible in the spring. If the cuttings start to push before planting, they seldom do well unless there is a good rain as soon as they are planted.

### APPLE TREES.

"Apple trees are grown by grafting and budding, but most all are grown by grafting, which is done in the winter, any time from January 1st, until a few days before buds start in the spring. It is done by the piece root or whole root system, but I suppose that 90 to 95 per cent. of the trees are grown on the piece root. Piece root graft makes the cost much less by growing from grafts. It finds plenty for the men to do when the weather is such that they cannot work out doors, and all our men like to work in the grafting-house during the winter. After grafting, the grafts are packed away in boxes with sand or sawdust, and put in a room or cellar that does not freeze, and kept until spring. They should be planted as soon as the ground is in working order. If the ground should not be in condition in early spring, sometimes the graft will start to grow in the boxes, which causes them to heat, and they will not do well after heating. Seventy-five per cent. of what is planted is considered a good stand. We mostly get less, and I have seen large planting that not more than 25 per cent. grew.

### BUDDING.

"Budding is done in stocks that have been planted out in the spring or fall before, and the budding season is from the 1st of June until the 1st of October. July and August is the best season to bud if stocks are growing well, but if pear is left until late, they stop growing and will not do well.

"We generally bud pears first, commencing about the 1st of July, and soon after they are gone over, we go over them again, and put in another bud. Apples we will bud next, and then peaches, cherries and plums, and if the season is a dry one, we sometimes have to bud two or three times before we get a stand.

"As I have said before, apples are mostly grown by grafting, but if nurserymen are to have the losses by what is called root or crown gall, they will have to give up grafting and bud, as there are many varieties that are grafted that will have more or less crown knot, some such as Lady and Wolf River, nearly all. I would much prefer to grow apple by grafting, as with good land we get a good tree in two years, where it takes three years to get a two-year tree from budding, and where we have the trees on the land three years before we dig, our losses may be very heavy. Our budded trees from the cause of aphid, which we do not have much on two-year grafts, and aphid seem to attack seedling trees more than they do the grafts. I think that the cuts at the season of budding gives them a better place to hatch out. Most all of the trees of pears and quinces, also, all of the stone fruits are grown by budding.

#### NATURAL PEACH SEED.

"Most nurserymen like to get natural peach seed, or seed that come from seedling peach. These seed are collected by stores in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. I do not suppose I will over estimate in saying that 50,000 bushels of peach pits were sold from Western North Carolina of crop of 1900.

"The largest part of all pear, quince, plum and cherry Mahaleb stock and ornamental, such as shrubs, forest tree seedlings and evergreens, are grown by French nurserymen, who make it a special business to grow them for nurserymen.

#### PLANTING.

"For our planting, we get the ground in the best order as soon as we can, in the spring; using plow, harrow, disc-harrow, roller and sleds, and we plant all of our stock and seed by lines. For planting seed we use a narrow hoe for marking out and for planting grafts. We plant by marked lines, using spade to open out to put in the grafts; also all other stocks we can plant by opening out with the spade, such as evergreens or large-rooted stocks, we trench out with spades to plant.

#### CULTIVATING.

"As soon as we get all stock planted in the spring, we commence to cultivate, and using small-toothed cultivators, following with narrow bit hoes, and we keep cultivating all summer, commencing after every rain as soon as we can get in the ground, and if we have a dry season during July and August we keep cultivators going all the time, and I have seen two-year stock do much better in a dry season than it did in a wet season. Peach pits are planted from 4 to 6 inches, in rows 3 feet 6 inches. Apple grafts 9 inches, 3½ feet rows; pear, quince, apple, plum and cherry 9 to 10 inches, in rows 3½ feet; shade trees, rows 4½ to 5 feet, about 12 to 30 inches in the rows.

"I think most trees will make a heavier growth on heavy land or land with a clay sub-soil, this well drained; though apple, cherry and peach have a better system of roots on light soil. The apple is not as likely to be affected by aphid in light as it is in heavy or damp soil.

#### PRUNING.

"In our nursery work, I find it harder to have pruning done with judgment than any other work in the nursery, and I think that more trees are ruined by too much pruning and rubbing of the buds off the bodies in the growing season.

"After the trees are shaped in the spring before they have commenced to push out, there should be very little, or better

not any pruning or rubbing done until after the growth is made, say last of July or in August. In counting our one-year apple trees, I count to a height of 30 inches and up, and I estimate all at that height making good two-year trees by fall. If I can get them up that height, I most always can dig them out close at two-year-old. In the spring or winter we go over all, one and two year and prune up to a straight stem, and we head in all of the one-year to 32 or 34 inches, and two-year to 36 inches, and as they bud out we will only rub off the buds close to the ground, not going above 6 inches on one-year.

#### RUBBING OFF BUDS.

"Of two-year we rub all the heavy ones up to 18 to 24 inches, and the light or slender ones about 12 inches or less, and then we will not do any more pruning until July, unless we find that we have trees that will be too heavy in our three-year-old for our trade, and if we want to keep them down we will prune all they need; but we caution our men not to do much on the light or slender trees, and it is the same way with all others, especially shade, and if they are pruned up much it will cause them to grow crooked. I was at one of the Northern Nurseries about ten years ago, which had a large stock of Carolina poplar and Kieffer pear trees, and there had been so much pruning and rubbing that the trees were the most crooked lot I ever saw.

#### NURSERY STOCK RUINED.

"I have heard the late Franklin Davis say when he started his little nursery in Rockbridge county, that he had a nice lot of apple trees that would be in two-year in the fall, and he thought that he would go out and sell them, and he had a man working for him, and he took him out in the nursery and showed him how he wanted them pruned, and when he came back from his canvass, he found that the man had cut nearly all the limbs off, and taken nearly every leaf off as high as he had pruned them, and his trees were about ruined, and they did not get over it that season.

"I think it is one great cause amongst those that plant trees, especially those for home use, that they want to trim up and not prune back as they should do when they plant out. All orchardists know that it is the life of a tree to head back well when planted out."

## In Nursery Rows.

**TREATMENT OF STOCK FOR SHIPMENT**—All stock intended for long journeys must be thoroughly defoliated and hardened, says P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga. Trees should be taken up without mutilating the roots, and no branches or roots cut. Puddle the entire tree in stiff clay and let it dry and pack in tight cases lined with building paper. Use dry moss and charcoal and pack the cases very tight. We also find that it is not judicious to use packing cases larger than 9 by 10 feet. Packed in the above manner we have had stock in transit over four months, and 90 per cent. of it grew after planting.

**COATING TREE ROOTS**—So far as I know the only preparation used for coating trees which are to be sent out of this country is a thin liquid mud, says William A. Taylor, Washington, D. C., in American Agriculturist. This is applied to all kinds of trees and some kinds of cuttings that are shipped across the ocean and appears to be generally successful. In shipping tender cuttings the ends are frequently waxed with melted paraffin or grafting wax and wrapped in tinfoil to prevent their drying out. For ordinary deciduous trees that do not cross the equator, nothing more than the ordinary packing moss about the roots and straw about the tops is considered necessary.

## THEY FAVOR FUMIGATION.

*Practical Experience of Members of the Southern Association of Nurserymen—Ex-President Van Lindley says it Prevents Loss by Aphids—For Buds Too—President Miller Finds it of Especial Value with Apple Stock—Mr. Harrison's Experience.*

"What is the result of fumigating, or is fumigation beneficial to nurserymen as well as to fruit growers."

This question was asked at the recent meeting of the Southern Association of Nurserymen at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Berckmans said: "I don't think a nurseryman should be allowed to send out stock with the present diseases that exist, unless his stock has been fumigated. There are state laws now to that effect, and I think all stock should be fumigated."

President Van Lindley—We commenced the practice as soon as we found the states around us forced us to do it. We not only fumigated the stock that was sent out, but everything put in the storehouse, and we find that we have less per cent. of aphids in apples, which is an old disease. I find that by fumigating the stock and everything else the less aphids about the stock. I am satisfied there is less aphids about the stock put in that way than formerly. If that is true, then it is the best investment we ever made. Build first class fumigating houses and fumigate everything.

Mr. Killian—If fumigation is beneficial to the purchaser or the farmer to whom we sell our trees, it certainly is beneficial to the nurserymen. If it gets rid of the pests which are ruining the trees, why certainly it will be beneficial to the nurserymen because the orchardists want good trees—they want clean trees—they want trees that are not infested with these pests, and the nurseryman that will fumigate and put clean stock on the market will be the nurseryman who will succeed. I would not buy from any man if I knew his stock was not clean, and the farmers are going to find out who puts clean stock on the market. These things will not be hid under a bushel, but they will be placed on a candlestick, and it won't pay us to do otherwise. It will not cost much; only make a little preparation and after you make preparation the first time, you will not have any trouble after that.

Mr. Miller—I think that fumigation of nursery stock is right, and I want to say particularly in reference to fumigation of stock of apples. We found it of decided benefit, more marked than in anything else.

President Van Lindley—Mr. Harrison is one of the oldest fumigation men in the association. We would like to hear from him.

Mr. Harrison—We have had a lot of experience, but it has not all been pleasant. We lost several thousand trees before we learned how to use it right. We have gained considerable trade by fumigating. But we lost several thousand trees, killed out by fumigation. For instance, early in the fall, before we had experience enough to teach us not to use the full strength we lost a good many trees; but since then after the trees are thoroughly matured we can use the strength which is described and we have no trouble. Of course I cannot tell you every detail off-hand. I can tell you from my books exactly what our experience has been.

President Van Lindley—I am like Mr. Harrison. I cannot give it here, I can give it from the office. The receipt for fixing it was sent to us by Mr. Alwood of Virginia.

Mr. Killian—Is there anyone here who has fumigated buds before budding, and has succeeded in it. That is something that seems to be very tender.

President Van Lindley—I think you understand everything that we put in the nursery is fumigated. We have a special formula for buds.

Mr. Killian—We have not done it, and don't know how to do it.

Mr. Berckmans—We have fumigated everything and have a formula for the buds, and have had greater success in buds than in anything else.

President Van Lindley—A few years ago we had a great deal of trouble with bud worms. We had hard work to make trees out of our buds during the whole season. We had trees from Georgia and they

were treated the same way, and I saw trees from different parts of the United States that year and they had the same disease. Some years it is worse than others. Well, we took the buds year before last and fumigated the whole thing thinking that might be of benefit—it is a small insect that cannot be seen, and this past year after fumigating the buds in 400,000 trees I have not seen a single bud with that disease on it. I don't know why we did it, but if that fumigation did save it, it is an experience worth something.

Mr. Hood—I don't think fumigation would help that bug.

President Van Lindley—If I continue the fumigation and don't have it any more, I will think the fumigation was the cause of it.

## CAUSE OF APPLE ROOT GALL.

At the recent convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association at Charleston, S. C., the question was asked: "What causes root gall on apple roots?" W. T. Hood said he did not know.

Mr. Killian—I believe there is something in the variety. If you notice the Transparent is very much subject to this gall root. We have in our community a local apple that we have been grafting for the people of that community, and I never have seen one tree but what had that disease.

Mr. Hood—The Lady apple will have it.

Mr. Killian—The Transparent seems to be the worse. Never have seen trees that did not have them on. When I put them up for that community, never have taken up one tree that did not have them on.

Mr. Hood—Do you wrap grafts with thread?

Mr. Berckmans—No, we have used raffia for a number of years. We have used cotton. We use no wax and we tie it.

Mr. Killian—We once used paper with wax on it. Liked it, but it is tedious. Have been using thread for the last six years.

Mr. Hood—No use wrapping grafts if they are on small roots. I don't wrap with anything. My earliest work was never wrapped and I had as good stand then as any.

Won't they be knocked out of place?

You have to handle them carefully.

When you graft you pack away in moss or sand?

Pack away in moss.

Does it make any difference what they are put away in?

No difference, they do well in either unless they grow too large.

Mr. Killian For the last few years we have been using leaf mold, and it has worked admirably.

Mr. Hood—Before the war they always packed in leaf mold and never wrapped anything. I have been using it and have been wrapping for 10, 12 or 15 years, only to save breaking in planting time. You wait until they are callous. No advantages in wrapping apples at all.

Mr. Young—We people in North Carolina did until three or four years ago have poor success in our grafting of apples on account of being in bad condition in the spring, and Mr. Wilson gave me his way of packing. In the spring of 1900 we used his plan of packing and the grafting turned out that spring in excellent condition. We planted new land that had never been planted before and the prettiest stand we ever had. Last fall we thought we would have the best stand but when we came to dig them they were affected with the root gall, some were yellow, and from 25 to 50 per cent. were ruined with root gall, and I wondered if it could have been this callus. I wondered if it could have been this callus that had continued growing, and from all appearances it was, but whether they would have the knot, or whether that was the place for it to form I could not say.

Mr. Killian—What time did you transplant them?

We began about the 1st of April.

Mr. Killian—I have always believed that thread was not the best thing to use. It is too strong, and when they begin to grow thread cuts in. You take one year's growth. That thread is still wrapped around there, saw some last year. I believe that the old plan of taking wax paper will be better than the thread, but it is more tedious. You have to keep it warm all the time.

## FROST BLISTERS.

George F. Atkinson, of the botanical department of Cornell University, sends the following to NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

Several times during the present month I have received young peach twigs from different parts of the state which show, in many cases, small blisters which later dry and collapse, forming numerous small depressions over the twig. When the twigs have been injured for several weeks or months, the blistered portion is dead and collapsed on account of drying out. At the same time, the dead area of the blister has changed color so that it is much paler than the surrounding tissue, nearly white or of a pale dirty yellow, this bordered by a darker line next the normal color of the unaffected part of the twig. The blisters vary in size from  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in diameter. The larger ones after they have dried and collapsed resemble very often a "saddle back."

This injury to peach twigs seems to be quite wide spread in the state during the present season, and probably has only come to notice during the process of pruning the orchard. The injury to the twigs is very likely the result of severe frost. In very cold weather the young succulent twigs are subject to freezing. In the freezing of plant tissues, as is well known, in the great majority of cases the formation of ice does not take place on the inside of the individual cells, but the water is drawn from the cells into the intercellular spaces and there crystallized into ice. Where a sufficient amount of water is thus drawn from several neighboring cells, forming a rather large ice crystal between the cells, it forces the cells apart at this point and thus raises an area of greater or less extent upon the surface in the form of a blister. The individual cells themselves are not torn, but a large number of them are torn away from the cells which lie underneath them. There is thus left a more or less extensive crevice underneath the bark which separates the outer layers of cells from the inner ones and results in the drying out and death of the outer layer of cells which were blistered.

The present winter seems to have been a favorable season for the production of these frost blisters, there having been several periods of quite cold weather. It is possible also that the summer and autumn seasons with the sudden opening of winter in December may have also contributed to this same result. Abundant rains produced vigorous growth of the twigs, so that they were probably quite succulent in the autumn and perhaps did not mature as fully as they would had the season been drier. This would leave a great amount of water in the tissues and the twigs would be more liable to injury as the result of freezing.

In the instances which have come to my notice this season, there is no direct proof that the injury is the result of frost blisters, but it seems very likely to be the case. It would be well if orchardists could give more attention to this subject in the future and note at what season of the year these blisters first appear. Many of the twigs which have been received were so badly injured that the entire twig had lost nearly all of its water by drying out, and probably would not have put forth leaves in the spring. A careful observance of the orchard with the approach of cold weather would probably throw considerable light upon this question. Frost blisters are not uncommon on the twigs of apple, pear, peach trees, etc.

## THE PERFECTION CURRANT.

The Perfection currant is the fruit that won the first Barry medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, a gold medal worth \$50. This new fruit was originated by C. G. Hooker of the firm of C. M. Hooker & Sons, nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. The following description was furnished Mr. Hooker by Prof. S. A. Beach, horticulturist, of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva :

"Cuttings of the Perfection currant were furnished the Experiment Station at Geneva, in 1897, for testing. The plants have made a moderately strong growth. Although they have not yet reached full size or mature habit of growth they are very productive. In form of bush, health and vigor of foliage, the Perfection is intermediate between its parents, Fay and White Grape. The fruit is borne along the old wood, much like that of the White Grape. On the average, the size of cluster and size of berry both exceed that of the Fay, and so far as I know equal that of any variety which has yet been disseminated. The fruit is usually uniformly large at the tip of the cluster. Its largest berries are fully equal to the largest of the Comet. While, on the average, its fruit is not quite so large as that of the Comet, its clusters average longer. The pulp is less seedy and considerably better in quality. The stem of the cluster is free from berries near its attachment to the plant, thus making it easy to pick. The color is a good red, somewhat lighter than the Fay. In flavor and quality, I consider it distinctly better than Fay or Cherry. In fact, I do not know of any other large currant in cultivation that is its equal in this respect. It ripens about with Fay and Cherry. Taking all things into consideration, I do not hesitate to pronounce it a most excellent variety for either home use or market."

In 1889 the late Patrick Barry, at that time president of the Western New York Horticultural Society, donated \$2,000 to found a permanent fund to promote the objects of the society. This donation was subsequently added to by others and constitutes the present permanent fund. In 1891, at the suggestion of the executive committee, it was decided to offer a gold medal, suitably inscribed, which should cost not less than \$50, to be called the Barry medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. This medal to be awarded to the originator of any new fruit, ornamental tree, shrub, flowering plant, or vegetable, which should be considered worthy of it by the committee on this prize. It being required that any fruit, etc., to be eligible to compete for this prize should not have been disseminated previous to its being entered, and no award to be made under three years from time of entry; it being understood that this medal should be awarded only to new varieties of the highest , after being thoroughly tested. The Perfection currant was also awarded the medal and diploma of the Pan-America Exposition, the highest award given any new fruit.

## BEST JOURNAL FOR ALL NURSERYMEN.

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The only nursery trade journal—\$1 per year.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance,	\$1.00
Six Months,	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance,	1.50
Six Months,	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

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Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1902.

## FUMIGATION METHODS.

As might have been expected, a volume devoted exclusively to the subject of fumigation for the destruction of insects has appeared. The use of insecticides of various kinds has been long a subject of discussion and fumigation has been practiced in a variety of forms; but with the general agitation of the advantages of fumigation in orchards and in nurseries added interest has been attached to the subject. Many articles have been published in the periodical press on this matter, and it was to be expected that in course of time a volume on fumigation methods of the present day would appear.

A glance at the work just issued by the Orange Judd Company is sufficient to show that the subject has been treated by one who knows by practical experience whereof he speaks. The author is Professor Willis G. Johnson, formerly state entomologist of Maryland, and now associate editor of the American Agriculturist weeklies. The volume is replete with infor-

mation of the most practical nature regarding the business of the nurseryman, in the line of fumigation. The opening chapter discusses the economic use of hydrocyanic acid gas and states that to D. W. Coquillet of California is due the credit of discovering the value of this gas now so extensively used for the destruction of insects and animal pests. Various methods of fumigating orchards are described and in chapter XI the author discusses equipment for fumigating nursery stock. The methods referred to range from the use of boxes in the South to tents and houses, some of the latter large enough to accommodate double wagon loads of trees. All the methods are illustrated, both in exterior and interior plan. Valuable practical hints to nurserymen are given in a succeeding chapter. Many experiences are cited under the heading: "Recent work with hydrocyanic acid gas." The testimony of many persons is given in chapter XX in a consideration of the economic value of fumigation. A chapter on the peculiar value of carbon bisulphid in certain cases is added, and the work concludes with a summary of all the state laws relating to the fumigation and inspection of orchards and nurseries, together with foreign laws regulating shipments of fruit and nursery stock.

The very practical nature of the book will be seen at once. It is a handbook for nurserymen which will answer many questions in time of hurry. The experience of the author during his service as state entomologist of Maryland, where fumigation was practiced early and often when the San Jose scale reached the East, especially fits him for the discussion of the topic. The book has an index which will prove of much aid to its use as a handbook.

## AMERICAN HORTICULTURE.

Congratulation coupled with a sincere expression of appreciation should be extended by all who are in any way interested in horticulture to Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, for the comprehensive four-volume "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," which he has completed and the last volume of which has just been issued by the publishers, the Macmillan Company of New York. It is supposed that Professor Bailey has been or will be rewarded in a manner commensurate with his earnest labor on this work, but whatever that reward may be it will be small in comparison to the benefit to be received by this and succeeding generations as the result of that labor.

We have several times referred to the nature and importance of this cyclopedia. The fourth volume rounds out, in its treatment of subjects from R to Z inclusive, the general plan. Among the important articles treated at considerable length are railroad gardening, by Frances Copley Seavey; rhododendrons and rosa by Alfred Rehder, assistant at the Arnold Arboretum; storage, the strawberry, windbreaks and winter protection, by the editor, Professor Bailey, and others; spraying, by Professor John Craig; rubus, by Professor Bailey; trees, by Alfred Rehder, P. J. Berckmans and C. E. Bessey; teratology, that part of the biological sciences concerned with the unusual forms of the whole body or any of its organs, by Charles Reid Barnes, professor of plant physiology in the University of Chicago, and co-editor of the Botanical Gazette. One of the most interesting and valuable features of the cyclopedia is the series of likenesses and sketches of prominent American horticulturists. In the fourth volume appears such

representation of William Saunders, John Jacobs Thomas, Luther Tucker, Grant Thoburn, John Aston Warder, James Vick, Dr. George Thurber and Marshall P. Wilder. Another especially valuable feature is the summary of the horticultural conditions and products of the states of the Union. These are but examples of the fund of information in the cyclopedia.

Professor Bailey is known personally to all the prominent nurserymen in the country; therefore, his remarks under the heading of "retrospect" in connection with the preparation of this work will be of particular interest. He calls attention to the fact that the most difficult part of the making of a cyclopedia is to project it. The lay-out of the enterprise cannot be made in a day. The editor had resolved and reviewed the enterprise for more than ten years. There were several special works on American horticulture. Some subjects were well worked; others were untouched. There was no means of determining our wealth in cultivated plants; no survey had been made. A scale by which to measure progress was needed. Some attempt along this line was made in the author's "Annals of Horticulture." Five of these annual volumes were issued. From 1893 attention was given to the larger and comprehensive effort. A garden herbarium, now containing 12,000 mounted specimens, was started in 1889; there had been none in the country. American horticultural books were to be collected, for the comprehensive work must contain American advice. It has been the misfortune, says Professor Bailey, that many American writings have been drawn too heavily from the experience of the Old World. Once this was necessary, but now is time to break away. Fifty authors have written on viticulture in America, yet scarcely one has caught the spirit of the American grape growing. Nearly twenty years of collecting by the editor has brought together the completest library of American horticultural books.

The aim of the editor is thus defined: "It was desired that the cyclopedia be new—brand new from start to finish. The illustrations were to be newly made; the cultural suggestions written directly for the occasion from American experience, and often presented from more than one point of view; few of the precedents of former cyclopedias to be followed; all matters to be worked up by experts and from sources as nearly as possible original. In judging the American work, the reader must bear in mind that there is really no critical horticultural-botanical writing in this country back of the present decade."

Many interesting office details regarding the preparation of the cyclopedia are cited, and a description of the manner in which a genus was written up is given.

In discussing the prospect, the editor says he hopes that this cyclopedia will never be revised. If new issues are desired, mere errors should be corrected, but beyond this the plates should be left as they are, for it is the purpose of the book to make a record of North American horticulture as it exists at the opening of the twentieth century. It is hoped that subsequent progress will be recorded in annual supplemental volumes. It is planned to issue each year a supplement of say 75 to 100 pages, in the same size of page as the present book, with cumulative index, in paper covers; every five years these supplements may be completed into a volume.

The most important features of the general plan of the cyclopedia are thus indicated by the editor: The book represents a living horticulture; the species are compared and con-

trasted, as well as described; the leading articles are signed with the name of the writer; the book is primarily a cyclopedia of horticulture, rather than of gardening; it has attempted to represent plants as living and growing things that are still undergoing evolution.

The work comprises four quarto volumes of 2,016 pages, containing 4,357 articles, treating of 2,255 genera of plants, describing fully 8,793 species and 3,635 varieties, the total of Latin plant names, binomial and trinomial, mentioned being 24,434. More than 300 specialists contributed to the work, their articles being in each case signed, and 165 persons rendered other assistance, such as reading proofs and making suggestions. It required more labor to secure the articles than it would have cost to write them, but the work comes fresher from the experience of many writers, represents more adequately a living horticulture, showing the plants as growing things always varying, and catching as far as possible the last variation.

The progressive nurseryman who realizes what definite knowledge of his business really means will have this cyclopedia in his library; and all who have occasion to investigate matters horticultural will be glad to know of the existence of such a work.

#### VALUE OF SELECTED SCIONS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society keen interest was taken in a discussion between well-known nurserymen and fruit growers as to the possibility of breeding better fruit trees by using only scions and buds from superior bearing trees of each variety. The fruit growers claimed it was absolutely necessary if varieties are to be kept to standard, and as far as they had tried it resulted in early bearing and highly productive trees.

The nurserymen said it was all right in theory but not possible to carry out on a large commercial scale. It was admitted that both stock and scion exert an appreciable influence on the other, and in the interests of horticulture both should be carefully selected. Nurserymen are doing as much as practicable in this line. J. B. Rogers, of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, said that some Kieffer pear trees appear to be immune to San Jose or Pernicious scale and should be used for propagation to the exclusion of susceptible individuals.

#### ELONGATION OF TREE TRUNKS.

It is a rather common error among people not very familiar with plants that the trunks or stems of all plants elongate, and that the branches starting from the main stem of a tree, five feet from the ground, say, will a year or two later be six or seven above the ground. This is not so. The first year, while the main stem or axis is growing, a small young branch may be carried with the growth, but usually only in the shape of a bud, even then. After that, the position of the branch is fixed.

#### FUMIGATION FOR CANADA.

N. B. Colcock, Niagara Falls, Ont., writes that the fumigating station at Niagara Falls opened on March 15th, and that it will close on May 15th. The regulations are the same as those of last year.

## ROSE PROPAGATION.

*Discussed Before the American Rose Society by Dr. W. Van Fleet  
—Objections to Manetti and Dog Brier Stocks—Hybrid Stocks  
Favored—Varieties for Both High and Low Budding—Grow-  
ing Conviction That Stock Is as Important as Scion.*

At the annual meeting of the American Rose Society in New York city last month the following paper on the propagation of roses was read by Dr. W. Van Fleet, Little Silver, N. J.:

But little effort has been made to ascertain the rose stocks best suited for American use. Rose growers here mainly propagate cuttings and "own root" roses of all varieties that may be increased in that manner have, until very lately, been much preferred for culture, both under glass and in the open. Recent successful commercial trials, however, have shown the advantage of grafting certain forcing roses on stocks resistant to the "eel worm," as well as to supply a root system of greater vigor than is inherent in the variety wanted. Then, too, a considerable number of the most desirable hardy roses propagate very sparingly, if at all, by cuttings. The increase by root cuttings and clump division is slow and precarious, so that budding and grafting on congenial stocks remain the only practicable methods.

We have hitherto accepted the stocks most approved by European growers as without question the most available, and for greenhouse commercial work the Manetti rose, of hybrid China parentage, may always be most useful; but for outside planting both Manetti and dog brier have proven dismal failures under our climatic conditions.

The latter does not thrive at all, and the former, while vigorous enough, suckers badly and ceases growing too early after dry summers to encourage late blooms in those varieties disposed to autumnal flowering.

### OBJECTIONS TO MANETTI.

Manetti roots are very fibrous, forming a perfect mat in rich, moist soil; but they run shallow and are quickly affected by drought. They drink greedily soluble nourishment, but seem unable to extract much plant food from dry soil. The common experience with roses worked on Manetti is that they are troublesome and short-lived, unless so planted as eventually to throw out an adequate root system of their own. The great majority of the imported budded roses are discarded after blooming a season or two, and the remaining plants seldom develop into the strong, vigorous specimens we have a right to expect.

These defects in European stocks have been long known, though but little effort has been made to find more useful substitutes. One nursery in the West claimed some years ago to use Mme. Plantier, a vigorous and very hardy rose of much-mixed parentage, but of the hybrid China type, with great success; but we have not heard much about it since. Our native Prairie rose, *Rosa setigera*, has been used in an experimental way by the writer and others with much success, both as a stock for budding and for root grafting. It is exceedingly hardy, the foliage is resistant to most diseases, and the root system is strong and penetrates the soil deeply. Buds or grafts unite readily, and the union seems very permanent, but time has not tested the latter claim. All varieties tried grow well on this stock, which may be easily increased by seeds or cuttings. It is of a climbing habit, and the canes are not suitable for high budding for tree or standard effects. The roots seldom sucker, all the new growth starting from the crown.

### HIGH AND LOW BUDDING.

For high budding we have found nothing better than the Penzance hybrid sweetbriers, rose Bradwardine, Amy Robsart, and Anne of Gierstein. They grow here more upright and vigorous than the type species, and are not subject to sun scald like standard Manetti. Other hybrids of the sweetbrier, with General Jacqueminot, and with various hybrid perpetuals, of our own raising, have the same characteristics. There is no suckering, and they are easily increased by cuttings.

Lord Penzance and other sweetbrier hybrids, containing blood of the Persian Yellow class, should be avoided for this purpose. The canes are more slender, and propagation is less certain.

The most suitable stocks for low or dwarf budding and root grafting appear to be hybrids of *Rosa multiflora* and *R. lucida*, more widely

known as *R. wichuraiana*. Seedlings of Clothilde Soupert crossed with Crimson Rambler furnish the best example of the former class.

Some are thornless, or nearly so, strong, rapid growers and deep rooters. They work very easily and the buds or grafts soon make a firm union. They can be increased by the cuttings of green and hard wood with the greatest facility.

Crosses between *Rosa multiflora* and *R. wichuraiana*, to use the name best known, are still more vigorous, but less upright in the habit and quite thorny. They strike readily from cuttings, and also root as freely from the tips as a dewberry, when allowed to trail. The roots penetrate the soil deeply and the bark works with the greatest ease when ready for budding.

Crosses between *R. wichuraiana* and China roses sometimes possess great vigor. One plant two years from the seed, planted in poor, gravelly upland, threw a trailing cane 26 feet long last summer. They all seem very easy of propagation and are more upright and less thorny than *R. wichuraiana* itself, which trails as flat as a melon vine.

### R. WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS.

The roots of *R. wichuraiana* and its hybrids go deep down in the soil, and if there is any moisture or fertility they will find it. They will thrive on the most barren slope when established, and the plants look as though they would endure for all time. The long, smooth roots are admirable for grafting, and they can be worked as easily and certainly as apple roots if good wood is fitted to them. The grafts may be tied with twine or lightly waxed and packed in damp moss, and kept rather warm until union is effected.

Neither *Rosa multiflora* nor *R. wichuraiana* hybrids sucker, but buds start freely from the crown, which should be set rather deeply in budded plants. There is no trouble with suckering from the root grafts. Plants of the above hybrids grown from cuttings of good sized wood are very manageable, and would seem to be preferable to Manetti for most purposes.

*R. multiflora* seedlings are being used to some extent by commercial rose growers, and they seem to be growing in favor; but we think hybrids of the Rambler series would be more satisfactory. Helene, a very vigorous and almost thornless seedling of crimson Rambler, is now in commerce, and looks as if it would answer the purpose admirably, though we have not tried it.

While rather off the subject, the writer would mention that Perle des Jardins, budded on an established plant of Cherokee rose, *Rosa laevigata*, is giving splendid blooms of almost exhibition quality, in a cold, damp house, where five years' effort with potted Perles on own roots and Manetti only resulted in a chance "bullhead" once or twice a year. Further trials will be made with teas and hybrid teas on this stock.

### IMPORTANCE OF STOCKS.

There is a growing conviction among propagators that the stock is as important as the scion, and grand commercial results have come from the proper selection of resistant and congenial stocks in the culture of grapes, plums, and other fruits. The breeding of stocks by hybridization and selection may become as essential as the production of new varieties, if American rose culture is ever to reach its proper development in the horticultural world. The conclusions above detailed are based on very limited experimentation, and are offered only to stimulate further research in that direction.

### SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES.

Secretary W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn., announces the appointment of the following committees for the Southern Nurserymen's Association by President J. C. Miller:

Transportation Committee—G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. S. Boren, Pomona, N. C.

Legislative Committee—Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga.; W. D. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla.; W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.

Executive Committee—J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; H. S. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.

All the nursery trade news in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## NEW YORK STATE CERTIFICATES.

Regarding the certificates to be issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture after July 1st, when the amended law relating to fumigation of nursery stock will be in effect, Assistant Commissioner Flanders of the Department says:

"In reference to the question of certifying to fumigation I am not sure that we will do anything different in reference to granting certificates to New York nurserymen than we have done in the past. It has been my idea that the nurserymen would use the certificate as heretofore, to which they may add their own certificate of fumigation. You will see that it would be impossible for the department to certify that fumigation had been practiced on specific shipments. It will be our intention to see that proper houses and formulas are used as required by law."

## ALLEGED TRADE JOURNALS.

In another column of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN this month appears an advertisement headed "New Trade Journal." Then follows an announcement that a horticultural advertiser is to be sent free to nurserymen, seedsmen, florists and dealers. We refer to this subject simply for the purpose of calling attention to the more or less common erroneous use of terms that do not describe.

The horticultural advertiser referred to is in no sense a "trade journal." Whatever merits it may possess must rest entirely upon its nature as an advertising circular. It stands for nothing except the display of offerings horticultural and is simply what its title implies, a horticultural advertiser. The appellation "trade journal" is clearly a misnomer.

## PRESIDENT JOHN C. MILLER.

John C. Miller, president of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, is a member of the firm of G. H. Miller & Son, Rome, Ga. In addition to a large nursery trade, extending over the entire South, they are interested in commercial fruit growing, having over 1,000 acres in peach orchards.

## ADVERTISING THAT PAYS.

William Kelly, San Jose, Cal., writes: "Your journal is all right. I answered the William Fell Co.'s advertisement and got an order for \$60 worth of Loganberries, and inquiry is coming in from my advertisement. May double the space next month."

JOHN PETERS & CO., URIAH, Pa., Jan. 16, 1902.—"We enclose check for subscription for 1902. We always miss the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN when it does not turn up."

PIERCE BECHTLE, LEMARS, Ia., Jan. 10, 1902.—"Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1, which please place to my credit on subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. I am well pleased with the publication. It covers the field quite thoroughly."

The April issue of "Country Life in America" breathes the life and beauty of spring on every page. The photo engravings in this publication are a revelation of what can be done with the camera, supplemented by the use of a high grade of paper and artistic press work.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

John M. Gibson is to start a nursery at Creston, Ia.

Luke Brothers Co., Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Elmer Reeves, Waverly, Ia., has received the bronze medal awarded to him for a display of fruit at the Paris Exposition.

Benjamin O. Curtis, Paris, Ill., died March 17th, aged 78 years. His was the first nursery in Illinois. He went there from Ohio in 1819.

Prince Henry of Prussia was in America but a fortnight, yet he found time while here to plant a tree on Washington's grave at Mount Vernon.

George C. Hodges and J. G. Jenkins of Elizabeth, N. J., and W. J. Kirk of Cokesbury have formed the Greenwood Nursery Company with 50 acres of land.

John P. Burn, of the landscape department of the Meehan nurseries, Germantown, Philadelphia, has returned from a tour through Florida and the Bahama Islands.

William A. Peterson, manager of Peterson's Nurseries, Chicago, has written a monograph on peonies and their cultivation for the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture.

A. Miller & Son, Milton, Oregon, write: "Trade was never better with us. We will plant 150,000 apple grafts and 220,000 apple, pear, cherry and peach seedlings to bud this summer."

The firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., has received a second order by cablegram from a wealthy resident of Corea, Eastern China, for fruit trees. The firm will ship an assortment of 200 trees.

David Baird of New Jersey suggests that all new peaches have been chance seedlings, and that there has been no systematic work in hybridizing, no working for a definite purpose. Until this is done, he says, the product must remain a chance.

Contracts for trees and shrubs for Schenley, Highland and the South Side parks, Pittsburg, have been awarded to Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., and Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. The contract will aggregate about \$2,000.

The dutiable imports during last December of plants, trees, shrubs and vines, amounted to \$93,656, as compared with \$87,550 during the same month a year ago. The exports during December, 1901, of nursery stock were valued at \$24,419, against \$17,620 in December, 1900.

The dutiable imports during the month of January, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounting to \$69,048, as compared with \$105,759, during the same month a year ago. The exports during January, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$12,780 against \$31,120 in January, 1901.

John Watson, for seventeen years with the Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Tex., five years as manager of those nurseries, has accepted a position in the office of the Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill. He will be at the Milwaukee convention in June to renew old acquaintances and make new ones.

The jury in the condemnation suit of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company vs. the Utah Nursery Company et al, of Salt Lake City has returned a verdict in favor of the nursery company for \$9,678.92. The suit was brought to condemn land for the right-of-way over the nursery company's holdings, and to assess the damage to the remainder of the tract.

Frederick W. Kelsey, of whom our readers often hear, is a native of New York, and has been engaged from youth in the nursery business. Prepared the nursery and plant classification under which the treasury department is now working; framed the New Jersey street tree planting law, and originated the Essex county park scheme, which was authorized by the New Jersey legislature without a dissenting vote, and for which \$4,000,000 have been appropriated. Mr. Kelsey is president of the New England Society of Orange, a member of the Reform Club, Municipal Art Society and other similar organizations. He has been intimately connected with many park enterprises and schemes for city improvement.

NEVINS BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, WIS.—"Find enclosed \$1 on subscription. We do not think we could do business without the NURSERYMAN."

## Recent Publications.

Pearson's Magazine for April contains an illustrated article on the New York subway; an interesting description of the harmonograph, an instrument for making a great variety of curved lines on the principle of a pendulum; an illustrated description of Montana, in the story of the states, and the usual pithy review of current literature by Tudor Jenks. E. H. Rydall has an illustrated article on a mammoth pigeon ranch.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURE—The fourth volume has just been issued, completing the work. The only comprehensive work of the kind. More than four thousand articles by 300 specialists. Profusely illustrated with new engravings. Four quarto volumes, 2,016 pages. Sold by subscription at \$5.00 per volume, \$20.00 for the set. Substantially bound. New York: MACMILLAN & COMPANY, Fifth Ave.

FUMIGATION METHODS—A practical treatise for farmers, fruit growers, nurserymen, gardeners, millers, grain dealers, florists, transportation companies, college and experiment station workers, etc., has been issued by the Orange Judd Co., New York. The author is Professor Willis G. Johnson, formerly state entomologist of Maryland, now associate editor of the American Agriculturist weeklies. It is timely work and will be appreciated by the persons for whom it is intended as indicated in its sub-title. Cloth. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 313. \$1.00. New York: ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

One of the most striking catalogue covers of the season is that adopted by the California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal. It is a representation of a spray of the Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, pure white on a jet black background. Of this rose this company says: "This is the grandest acquisition to the climbing rose family yet produced, and is unquestionably the very best climbing white rose in existence. We produced and sold the first field-grown plants in the United States. It originated at Wilmington, Del., and the original plant in a four inch pot was sold for \$500." The catalogue is replete with half-tone engravings of roses in most attractive form.

The World's Work for April, besides the editorial interpretation of events and the reports of striking instances of industrial and commercial progress in its departments, contains more than fifteen important articles widely varied in subject, all well written in the interesting, concise fashion that characterizes this magazine. The question, "Who is Nixon?" the man who has suddenly sprung into national importance, politically, in becoming leader of Tammany Hall, in New York, is answered by Franklin Matthews, one of the most searching of the writers about Tammany in many campaigns. Apropos of the Ship Subsidy Bill, Arthur Goodrich's finely illustrated article on the Expansion of American Shipyards describes recent developments in our shipbuilding. The reasons for the new supremacy of Iowa in political circles at Washington are detailed concisely by Rollin Lynde Hart, and the work of the United States in Cuba since the Spanish-American war—particularly interesting at this time—is reviewed by Charles E. Phelps, clerk to the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba.

"Our Ferns in Their Haunts" is the attractive title of an unusually attractive work by Willard Nelson Clute, Binghamton, N. Y., editor of the "Fern Bulletin," the only journal in the world devoted exclusively to ferns. It is the aim of the volume to supply the information demanded by the widespread interest in ferns from a popular point of view which has arisen in recent years. While conforming strictly to scientific canons, it makes the way as smooth as possible for the beginner whose desire is first of all to know the names of the ferns. Few families of plants are so generally admired and so little known, says the author. As a matter of fact, he observes, ferns are probably easier to identify than flowering plants when one knows how, and the knowing how may be acquired with less labor. Certainly his book has made the subject very attractive.

In this book have been included descriptions and illustrations of every species known to grow in North America north of the gulf states and east of the Rocky mountains, this area forming a more or less natural floral region. With few exceptions they have been treated in related groups and arranged as nearly as possible according to season, those first to fruit coming first in the book. By means of the illustrated

key to the genera it is believed that no one will have difficulty in ascertaining the name of any specimen he may find. "The early botanists" says Mr. Clute, "were mainly engaged in describing new species and have left for us the pleasanter task of discovering the curious and interesting facts about them. In this direction still lies a practically virgin field. Our knowledge of spores and sporplings is far from complete; the prothallia of some species have never been seen; the phenomena of fern hybridization have scarcely been touched upon; while the study of the natural variation in species will afford much profitable work."

In language delicate as the tracery of the fern leaf the author introduces us to the uncoiling fronds of "Nature's lacework," and shows that all the grace and beauty that may exist in mere leaves is here perfected. There are nearly four thousand species of ferns in the world, but an examination of the rocks has shown that the present number is but a handful in comparison with those that flourished when the earth was younger. Ferns bear no flowers, although one species is by courtesy called the flowering fern, and "fern seed" is as elusive and uncertain a thing as it was in the time of the ancients. The spores and sporplings are described in an entertaining manner, and the terms by which the various parts of the fern are designated are explained.

In a manner that makes us wonder that we did not know it before the author introduces us to the Osmunda family. "Among ferns as among flowering plants," he says, "there are certain species that so persistently force themselves upon our attention as to make it almost impossible not to know them. The members of the Osmunda family belong to this class. From the time their stout woolly crosiers peep from the ground in spring until their pinnae are mingling with the falling leaves of autumn, they are among the most conspicuous of our native species. In everything the family runs to extremes. Their rootstocks are the largest, their crosiers the woolliest, their fronds the tallest and their fruit the earliest. They are also as common as conspicuous. Every farmer and wanderer countryward is familiar with their graceful forms, although he may have no other name for them than 'brakes.'"

All kinds of ferns are described and illustrated. The illustrations are a very prominent part of the book; they are in half-tones, wash drawings, etchings and delicately colored plates. A chapter on nomenclature precedes the illustrated key to the genera and there is a check-list, a glossary and indexes to the common and the scientific names. The book is handsomely and appropriately bound. Cloth. Pp. 332. Profusely illustrated by William Walworth Stilson. \$2 50. New York: FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., present on another page their surplus list of stock.

Plums, roses, clematis and other shrubs and vines are offered by the Whiting Nursery Co., Boston, Mass.

The Butler & Jewell Co., Cromwell, Conn., offer dahlias, strawberry plants, raspberry plants, blackberry plants and asparagus.

Orders for fall of 1902 and spring 1903 may now be booked with Andre LeRoy Nurseries, Brault & Son, directors, Angers, France.

What is regarded as the finest floral novelty of the age, the new hardy rose, Soleil d'Or, in orange-yellow, nasturtium-red, golden-yellow and bright-rose, is offered by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester.

Regarding the Spraymotor Company's spraying apparatus, manufactured at London, Ont., R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich., says in a letter to the company: "While attending the Western New York Horticultural meeting I examined your spraying apparatus in every detail, and while I own a first class pump I find yours so nearly ideal in every way that I cannot resist the temptation to order one of your No. 2 style, with all parts brass and brass rods. Please ship as soon as convenient. I frankly say I have never before seen so perfect an equipment for spraying." The Spraymotor Company has published a valuable treatise on spraying, consisting of 80 pages, which they will mail free to anyone who writes for it. It gives the experiences of many who are using the Spraymotor and states the results obtained by its use. The claim is made that the Spraymotor is the only machine which will positively stop the ravages of San Jose scale.

AS TO JAPAN PLUMS.

Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, in a recent communication to the Rural New Yorker said :

A remark in the paper of Mr. Garfield, of Michigan, presented at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society, while not new, is worthy of serious consideration. His remark in the form of a query was : "Are we encouraging the consumption of fruit by growing and selling in quantity Ben Davis apples and Kieffer pears ?" Is it not a shortsighted policy to continue the cultivation of this type of fruit to the exclusion of others which, though probably less productive, are much finer in quality ? It has been conceded on all sides that the introduction of the Japan plums has proved a great boon to fruit consumers in America. While the fruit is exceedingly handsome, and the trees are productive, yet in a fruit-sampling expedition in which I was engaged a day or two ago, I could not help thinking, after testing many of these Japan plums, that after all, when one wanted something really delicious and something which would stimulate the appetite rather than cloy it, one had to select a variety of the Domestic type, such as Coe, Washington or Green Gage A Chabot or a Burbank did

not arouse a keen desire for more of the same kind, but the case was different with Reine Claude and Jefferson.

It has been frequently stated that if the Japan type did not prove in itself to be exactly what we wanted, it had in it the qualities which would make it valuable in crossing with our native species. This may be so, but we have little so far as I have seen to strengthen the truth of this assertion in the many hybrids which have already been produced.

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GRAPES, " " " ".....	SHRUBS, 20 sorts, 18 in.		
ASPARAGUS, " " " ".....	SHRUBS, leading sorts, 2 to 3 ft.		
RHUBARB, " " " ".....			
CAR. POPLAR, 1st class.....	¾ to 1 in.	1 in.	1½ in.
SOFT MAPLE, " " " ".....	"	"	2 in.
ELM, American, " " " ".....	"	"	3 in.
HARD MAPLE, " " " ".....	"	"	"
HORSE CHESTNUT, " " " ".....	"	"	"
LINDEN, Bur. and Am., " " " ".....	"	"	"
WILLOW, assorted, " " " ".....	"	"	"
MT. ASH, Eur. and O. L., " " " ".....	"	"	"
ATLANTIC, " " " ".....	"	"	"

BEARING SIZE, Apple, 8 to 9 ft., Pear, 8 to 9 ft., Cherry, 8 to 9 ft.

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Tube Baling Rope (does not skin trees—has required strength for tying bales of 100 to 300 fives—has more yardage to pound than Sisal), 6-ply, 50-lb reels. Sisal Rope, 2 or 3-ply, reels 50 lb. each. Wool Tying Rope, 3 or 4-ply, balls 1 lb. each. India Sewing Twine, 4-ply, in skeins. Samples sent on application. Burlaps, in bolts of 200 yards and bales of 2,000 yards. Samples sent on application.

Send us list of your wants for prices.

Yours truly,

Spaulding Nursery and Orchard Co.,

(Near Springfield.)

Spaulding, Illinois.

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**You Might Just As Well Grow Good Fruit**

if you are going to grow fruit at all. There will be no trouble about it if you spray your trees, etc. with the

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They will reach the highest tree and the lowest vine and cover everything with a spray as fine as fog. We make them mounted and unmounted **Barrel, Knapsack and Bucket Sprayers**. Each is the best of its kind in every respect. Each pump is of sufficient strength, size and capacity to supply several nozzles or clusters of nozzles. That means fast work. Our illustrated catalogue tells the whole story of when, where and how to spray. Give best formulas for mixing spraying material for each disease and fruit. We mail it free. Ask for a copy.

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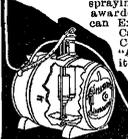
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**WANTED:** Five skilled nurserymen capable of doing all kinds of nursery work. A full season's work for competent men. The best of reference will be required as to ability, as well as character. Please give references, and state the number of trees capable of budding per day.  
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1 and 2 years.      5, 6, 8 and 10 feet.
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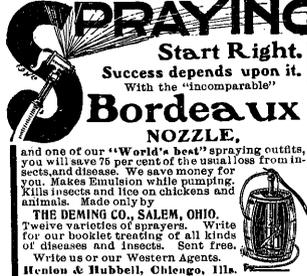
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15,000 Victoria Currants, also Fay's Cherry, North Star, Red Cross, White Grape, &c., &c.

Big supply Strawberries, Gooseberries, Horse Radish, Asparagus

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20,000 very fine one year and two year old trees.

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Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

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Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

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250,000 strong sets, from one year plants

F. H. TEATS, - Williamson, N. Y.

## CHARLES DETRICHÉ, Senior, ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## HARDY BORDER PLANTS

Great Sellers for Agents.

Golden Glow—Yellow.

Boltonia Asteroides—White.

Boltonia Latisquami—Pink.

Oriental Poppy (Papaver)—Crimson.

We will make a very low price upon application.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# FOR SALE

3000 IRISH JUNIPER. Any size from 2½ to 6 feet.

1800 NORWAY MAPLE. 8 to 10 feet.

10000 ASSORTED PEACH TREES.

C. L. LONGSDORF

PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Adams Co.

FLORADALE PA.



## The Spramotor Wins

Gold Medal and Highest Award at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

In every case where merit and effectiveness are the points at issue the Spramotor has always lead all others. No yet is this true in open competition only. The fruit growers of the world have also set their seal of approval upon and declared for the Spramotor. The use of this machine will turn losses into profits and make the orchard pay as it never paid before. It wipes out all sporadic and fungous diseases and kills all kinds of insect pests. It is unequalled for whitewashing and painting buildings inside and outside, fences, stone walls, etc. Made in the most durable way, with solid brass castings and all parts interchangeable. Write at once for our 80-page book "A Gold Mine on Your Farm." It is full of pointers and suggestions, formulas etc., of interest and value to farmers, orchardists and fruit growers generally. We mail a copy free.

SPRAMOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y. London, Can.

## GRAPE CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for spring 1903 delivery. WANTED—Cut Leaf Weeping Birches. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

## Catalpa Trees

I have 2500 Catalpa trees for sale. Full particulars upon application  
W. C. WOOD, 11108 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Wanted

First class men for packing season who understand budding and grafting. Permanent position. Young men preferred.

STARK BROS. N. & O. CO.,  
LOUISIANA, MO.

## For Spring Shipment

APPLE TREES

PLUM TREES

Fine two and three year old trees

One and two year. Japan and European sorts.

PEACH TREES

SUGAR MAPLE

Extra fine of all the leading varieties, by the 1000 or car load.

Any size you may want and very fine, also Lombardy poplar.

EARLY HARVEST AND ERIE BLACKBERRIES.

Best of attention given orders and shipments made promptly. Write for list of varieties and prices. Boxes and packing done free of charge. Address

Village Wholesale Nursery  
HARNEDSVILLE, PA.

## Black and Honey Locust Seedlings

AND TREES—All sizes.

No. 1 Osage Orange and No. 3 Apple Seedlings for budding.

A. E. WINDSOR, - Havana, Ill.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalia R. R.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902.

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

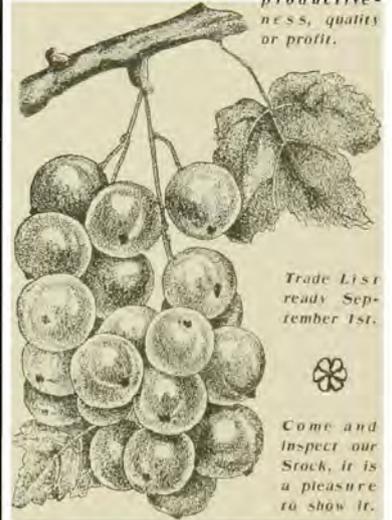
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productiveness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

THE

## Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.  
ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.  
RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.  
PÆONIAS Large Assortment, Named Varieties.  
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

Full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Evergreen Seedlings Evergreen Seedlings

WE GROW THEM BY THE MILLION



These seedlings grown in Northern Iowa are better rooted than transplanted trees from France or Germany.

We also have a surplus of  
**2-YEAR GRAPE**  
and HARDY FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL STOCK adapted to the North. Correspondence Solicited.

**THE SHERMAN NURSERY CO.**  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1902.

Surplus Stock of

J. G. Harrison & Sons

Berlin, Md., March 20th.

SURPLUS ELBERTAS.

- 500 One year, 3/8 to 3/4, 5 to 6 ft., branched extra.
- 2,000 One year, 9-16 to 9/8, 4 to 6 ft., branched, No. 1.
- 1,000 One year, 3/8 to 9-16, 4 to 5 ft., branched.
- 1,000 One year, 7-16 to 3/4, 3 3/4 to 4 1/2 ft., more or less branched.
- 1,000 One year, 3 to 4 ft., under 7-16 to 3/4, little if any branched.
- 5,000 One year, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched.
- 4,000 June Buds, 3 to 4 feet.
- 1,000 June Buds, 2 3/4 to 3 3/4 feet.
- 5,000 June Buds, 1 1/2 inches.
- 4,000 June Buds, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches.
- 3,000 June Buds, 8 to 12 inches.
- 2,000 June Buds, 1 to 8 inches.

YORK IMPERIAL APPLE TREES.

Two Year, Smooth and Well Grown.

- 10,000 First Class, 6 to 7 ft., 3/4 up, well branched.
- 22,000 First Class, 5 to 6 ft., 3/4 to 3/8, well branched.
- 17,000 First Class, 5 to 6 ft., 1/2 to 3/8, well branched.
- 5,000 First Class, 4 to 6 ft., 1/2 to 9-16, well branched.
- 3,000 First Class, 3 to 5 ft., branched and whips.

GENERAL LIST OF PEACH.

	9-16 to 5-8	1-2 to 9-16	7-16 to 1-2	3-8 to 7-16	2 to 3 ft. J. B'
Early York	48	132	29	80	
Haynes Surprise	13	205	65	725	
Lady Ingold	229	95	500	25	100 400
Alexander			600		
Albright's Oct.			200		75
Bordeaux	50		40		700
Burke			80		25 1200
Bokara			80		25 1200
Butler's Late			290		85
Blood Cling			200	100	300 250 1000
Chinese Cling			205		175
Cooper's Late			830		140
Crother's Late			325		900 1000
Capt. Ede			600		800 800
Dewey	600		800		750 1400
Everbearing			800		600 600
Emma			700		40 1000
F. St. John			110		75
Baton's Golden			40		110 1000
Family Favorite			900		450
Gold Drop			40		110 1000
Gov. Briggs			900		450
Hawkins' White			290		75
Jessie Kerr			75		75 3385
Klondike					80
Keyport Red Cling					65
Lord Palmerston	75		110		65 300
Miss Lolo			65		100
Orange Free			75		100 425
Preston Cling			100		500 500
Pooles' Favorite	75		550		200 450
Sea Eagle			300		240 100
Stonewall Jackson			100		100 100
Tom Davies Cling			100		20 30
West's Late	60		100		125 180
Worth					200 100
W. English Cling			225		100
Yellow Davy			100		800 500
Hobson's Choice	100		100		1000 1000
McIntosh		100	100		800 500
Ford's Late White	200		200 200	100	1000
Greensboro	100		100 200	1000	3000
Hill's Chili			700		200 400 1000
Jacques H. Cling			100		100 200 300
Lorentz			100		400 1000
Sneed			500		200 300
Shipley's L. Red			100	100	200 200
Bradley			200	80	40 50
Scott's Nonpareil			200	100	100 200
Snow's Orange			800		200
Stinson			50		200
Wager			200		100 100
Waddell			100	100	25 25
William's Favorite	60		200 200		100 100
Walker's V. Free			200 200		300 1500
Yellow St. John	500		100 600	300	

JUNE BUDS. JUNE BUDS. JUNE BUDS.

Sunrise Cling	500	Bequet Free	700	Bronson	1000
Connecticut	200	Crawford Late	1000	Carmen	300
Early Rivers	500	Eureka	1200	Engles' Mammoth	1300
Edgemont Beauty	200	Kalamazoo	1000	Krummell's Oct.	200
Lodge	400	Levy's Late	300	New Prolific	800
Victor	300	Magnum Bonum	200		

We have some surplus in other varieties. Might send us list of your wants.

GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.

	3-4 & up 5-8 to 3-4	5-8 to 3-4	9-16 to 5-8	1-2 to 9-16	3-8 to 1-2	3 to 4 ft
Willow Twig	100	50	100	100	100	80
Whitney		20	18	15	20	
Talman Sweet		50	50	50	117	113
Salome		50	25	50	50	100

Springdale	50	50	100	50	100	111
Dominic	50	100	100	100	50	50
Alexander		25	25	25		
Ben Davis	100	1000				500 500
Baldwin				500	100	100
Early Harvest		100	50	50	50	100
Fallowater				100	100	200
Grimes Golden		500	1000	1000	100	100
Gravenstein		50	50	50	50	50
Hass		50	50	50	50	200
Jonathan						500 200
King			50	50	50	50
Lily of Kent	300		300	300	100	100
Missouri Pippin		200	200	100	100	100
H. B. Twig		1000	300	300	200	
Maiden's Blush	50	400				
N. W. Greening		200	1000	200	500	300
Northern Spy		100	100	100	100	100
Nero	50	50	50			
Pewaukee	56			50	50	50
Red Astrachan				100	100	100
Rome Beauty				100	100	100
R. L. Greening				900		
Red June				100	50	50
Smith's Cider				200	100	100
Stark				100	50	100
Shackelford				100	100	100
Scott's Winter				50	50	50
Wine Sap		300	600	600	300	300
Wealthy		50	200	50	100	100
Yellow Transparent	10000	22000	17000	5000	3000	200
Yellow Bellflower				100	50	100 200

PEAR.

	3-4 & up	5-8 to 3-4	1-2 to 9-16	3-8 to 1-2	3 to 4 ft
Garber	390	50	500	1000	500
Dutchess		100	50		
Idaho		50	50		
Vermont Beauty		100			
Bartlett				300	
Howell		25	25		
Sheldon		50	60		
Lawrence		100	100	50	
Seckle				50	
Lawson				200	200
Flemish Beauty				50	25
Bar-Seckle				50	25
Wildor				50	25
Vicar				50	25

CHERRY.

Early Richmond	500
Montmorency	500

PLUM ON PLUM ON ROOT.

	3/4	5/8	9-16	1/2	7-16 3 to 4ft
Abundance		200	200	200	200 200
Burbank		400	400	400	400 400
Lombard		100	95	199	101 105
Hale		200	200	200	200 200
Satsuma	100	100	100	100	100
Wickson		200	200	200	200 200
German Prune		50	50	100	100

ON PEACH ROOT.

Wickson					J. B. 1000
Satsuma					100
Ogon	100		300	200	100

APRICOTS, JUNE BUDDED, and one year trees,

at same price as plums. Alex. Apple, Budd, Harris, and Gibb.

Strawberry Plant.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates.

Aroma	Livingston
Bubach	Lady Garrison
Beder Wood	Margaret
Bismarck	Mitchell's Early
Brunette	McKinley
Brandywine	Marshall
Barton's Eclipse	Marie
Bush Cluster	M. Queen
Crescent	Monitor
Clyde	Manokin
Carrie Silver	Nick Ohmer
Crockett's Early	Nettie
Carni Beauty	Paris King
Conden Queen	P. of Cumberland
Dayton	Parson's Beauty
Eleanor	Rio
Enormous	Rough Rider
Excelsior	Robbie
Greenville	Reba
Gandy	Stella
Geo. Triumph	Senator Dunlap
Glebe Mary	Sample
Gibson	Sharpless

Gladstone	Saunders
Hero	Star
Haverland	Tubbs
Joe	Tenn. Prolific
Jessie	Wm. Belt
Kanaw	Woolverton
Lovett's	Warfield
Lady Thompson	

ASPARAGUS.

TWO YEAR.

Columbian Mam. White
Donald's Elmira
Falmetto
Harr's Mammoth
Conover's Colossal

GRAPES.

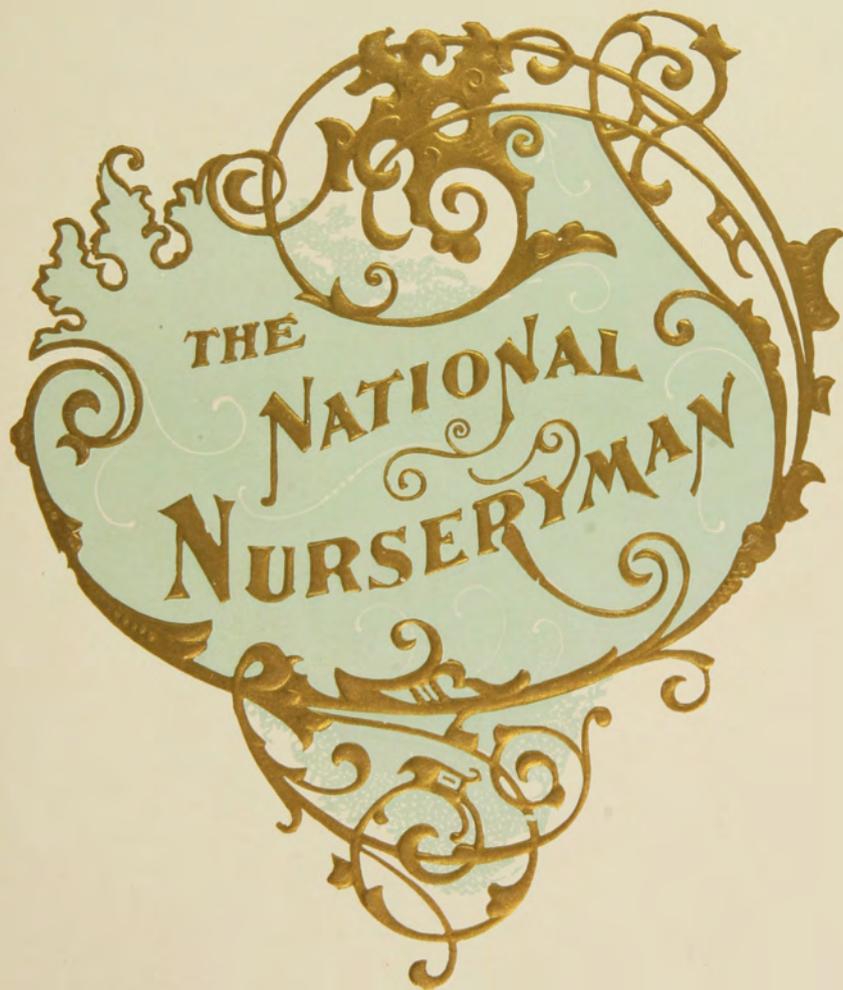
1 YEAR.

Concord
Moore's Early
100 Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.
100 Siberian Arbor Vitae, 6 to 8 ft.
1000 Silver Maples, 6 to 8 ft.
100 Norway Maples, 6 to 8 ft.

Miller Red Raspberry. Lucretia Dewberry. Gooseberry.

Special Price on Application.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Berlin, Md.



May, 1902

# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE FINEST

# Floral Novelty of the Age

## New Hardy Rose, **SOLEIL D'OR**

(J. Pernet-Ducher, 1900.)

### COLORS :

Orange-Yellow, Nasturtium-Red, Golden-Yellow,  
Bright-Rose.

### CHARACTERISTICS :

Floriferous, Robust, Hardy, Highly Fragrant.

### FLOWERS :

Large, Full, Globular, Incurved Center.

Fine Plants from Pots--\$25 per 100.

# ELLWANGER & BARRY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mount Hope Nurseries, - Established 1840

Most complete collections of hardy fruits, deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, roses, herbaceous and climbing plants in America. Lowest prices compatible with the highest cultivation. Descriptive illustrated catalogue on application.

## Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

### FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

### APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

### PEAR SEEDLINGS

### FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

## PETERS & SKINNER,

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTY FOR NURSERYMEN  
AND DEALERS IS OFFERED IN OUR

NEW PEDIGREED CLIMBING ROSE

# DOROTHY PERKINS

A SEEDLING ROSE OF OUR OWN ORIGINATING.  
AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.  
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Handsome Four Page Circulars will be furnished  
with customer's name, address, etc., imprinted at \$2.00 per  
100, their actual cost.

Electrotypes of any of the cuts used in this circular  
will be furnished for catalogue use

Handsome Lithographed Plates for Salesmen's  
Use will be supplied to concerns who employ agents. Sample  
mailed on application. We do not offer these plates for  
indiscriminate distribution but only for use in salesmen's out-  
fits. When furnished in considerable numbers, a memorandum  
charge of 1 1/2 cents each will be made for them but such  
charge will be credited back upon orders for rose bushes of this  
variety.

FOR 1902-1903, STRONG, FIELD-GROWN  
PLANTS, TWO YEARS OLD.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Wholesale Nurserymen,

NEWARK, New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

## Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum

Peach

Apricots

Apple Seedlings

### Japan Pear Seedlings

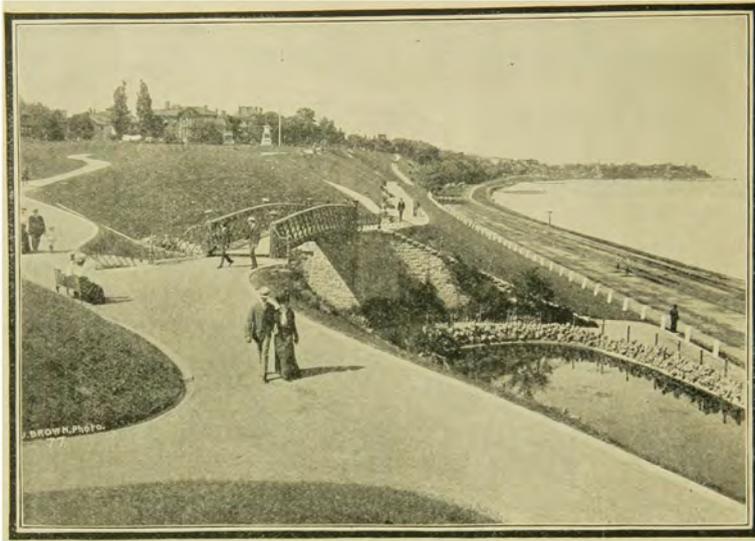
Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Scions

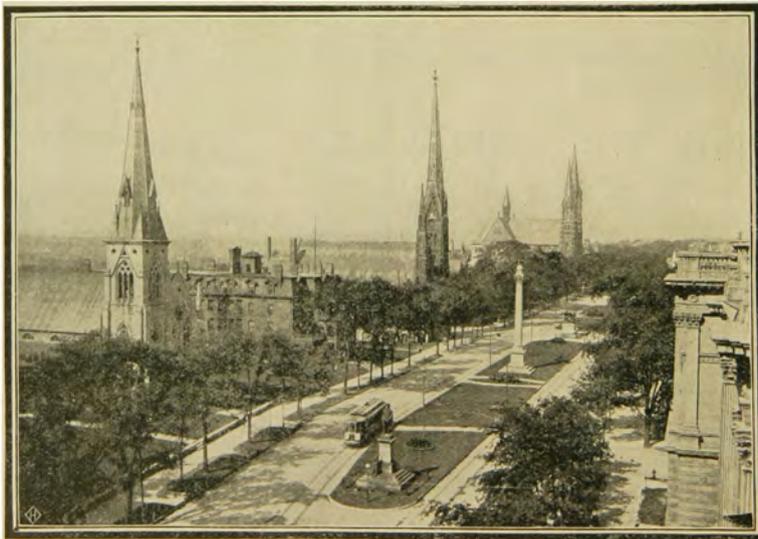
A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup>/<sub>feet</sub> 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



JUNEAU PARK—MILWAUKEE.



GRAND AVENUE BOULEVARD—MILWAUKEE.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

"It is part of a good nursery business that there should be a trial ground"—BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1902.

No. 5.

## MILWAUKEE.

*Meeting Place for the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Association of Nurserymen Next Month—Its Commercial Importance—The Park System—Public Buildings Valued at Millions of Dollars—An Army of Employees.*

Milwaukee, the convention city of the American Association of Nurserymen for 1902, is a wonderful combination of all the qualities and elements that go to make a city great and beautiful. Endowed by nature with the choicest of situations, Milwaukee has from time immemorial been the delight of people of every class as a home center—from the red man who camped on the bluffs overlooking the blue waters of Lake Michigan to the man of affairs of the twentieth century who looks out upon the same beautiful vista, but from palatial residences erected on the same bluffs.

To the handiwork of nature in giving Milwaukee its proud distinction as one of the most beautiful cities of the United States has been added the push and enterprise of all its citizens, collectively and individually, in establishing for it a reputation as a manufacturing and jobbing center, which excels most other cities of its class in point of population. From Milwaukee goes to all parts of the world the product of scores upon scores of factories.

The city is naturally divided into three great divisions formed by the Milwaukee river and its tributaries, the Menominee and Kinnickinnic. All are navigable for the largest craft and afford miles of dockage of inestimable value to the manufacturing industries, which are not confined to any one limited or circumscribed portion of the city. Tapping all these manufacturing districts are divisions of the great systems of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern and Wisconsin Central railroad companies, which operate thousands of miles of railroad and connect with all other great systems of the United States.

Milwaukee is but eighty-five miles north of Chicago and is reached from that city by two direct lines of railroad, over which are operated trains at intervals of from two to three hours. In addition to the exceptional railroad facilities, there are lake transportation companies operating palatial steamboats which make daily trips between both cities, and points across the lake.

In every particular of modern improvement Milwaukee stands foremost among American cities. Its architecture is of pleasing and substantial character. Countless magnificent residences adorn beautiful streets in all parts of the city. Millions of dollars have been expended by the federal, municipal and county governments within the past few years in public improvements, as illustrated by the handsome new postoffice building, the new city hall, the new public library

and museum building, the exposition building and many others. Private enterprise has kept pace with the public purse in the erection of many imposing office buildings, palatial hotels and thousands of residences that for uniform beauty and evidence of affluence combined with culture have contributed to make Milwaukee famous as a home owning community. To a remarkable degree are the working classes home owners. Statistics have demonstrated that Milwaukee leads in this respect, owing largely to the great number of industries which give steady employment at good compensation to a great army of employees. In 1901 fully 66,000 men were employed in Milwaukee factories, receiving \$32,000,000 in wages.

The park system, in which visitors to the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be particularly interested, is one of the most perfect and beautiful in the United States, representing the work of but eleven years of well directed energy on the part of a park commission, created by the Wisconsin legislature. Prior to 1890 there had been no such commission, and the only parks in the city were various small tracts of ground in a number of the wards which were cared for out of ward funds. With the creation of a park commission and the purchase of many acres of land in various desirable sections of the city, to be used exclusively for park purposes, began the great task which in so short a time has given to the people of Milwaukee a system of parks, large and small, harmonizing completely in their decoration with reference to each other, and with connecting boulevards which is claimed to compare with those which in other cities have been maintained for half a century.

By a wise provision of the commission, every section of the city of three hundred thousand inhabitants has been benefited by having in its midst one or more extensive parks beautifully adorned and furnishing picturesque breathing spots for recreation and pleasure of the masses.

There are seven large parks with a total area of more than five hundred acres. In addition to these larger parks are miles of connecting boulevards and countless other smaller beauty spots.

The park which probably is the best known to the inhabitants and also throughout the country is Lake Park, which, as its name implies, is located on the shores of Lake Michigan. It consists of 124 acres with a lake frontage of about 6,000 feet, which, with the Waterworks Park and its connecting boulevards, gives a total frontage on the bluff overlooking the lake of nearly one mile and a half. The bluff has an elevation of 100 feet overlooking the Bay of Milwaukee, and is cut by several ravines spanned by bridges of particular architectural beauty. Down through these ravines course winding walks which afford easy access to the beach. The ravine in the north end of the park is a natural forest and has been permitted to remain practically undisturbed, while the touches of

the landscape artist and nurseryman have been given more particularly to the southern end of the park.

Riverside Park, connected with Lake Park by a boulevard and overlooking a part of Milwaukee river, along whose shores are built many beautiful homes, is a picturesque retreat. Milwaukee river above the dam might be termed a miniature Hudson. During the summer months steam and electric launches ply from the down town districts up the river. past the park and to various other pleasure resorts.

Washington Park is located in the western portion of the city and is famous for its lily ponds and rare botanical exhibits. Sherman, Mitchell, Kosciusko and Humboldt parks are other beauty spots.

#### ADVICE OF A GRAPE SPECIALIST.

The claim is made and many of the friends of George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., admit that he is the largest grower of grape vines in America. It is interesting, therefore, to note what Mr. Josselyn has to say on this subject:

In the year 1879 we commenced the nursery business in a small way, grape vines being our specialty. We afterwards added small fruits, but never found it advisable to grow other stock, because our business increased year after year, until we became the largest growers of American grape vines in the world. It is now well known that in all important occupations specialists are most successful. An old nurseryman recently complimented me by saying, "I always read your advertisements and circulars because there seems to be considerable individuality about them, something which cannot be copied by others." I replied that, having been in this business about a quarter of a century, if I was not able to furnish advertisements, etc., which could not be appropriated by any nursery concern in its infancy I should feel very much like either not advertising at all or quitting the nursery business altogether.

If there is a single general nursery (no matter how large), which now does a large business in growing grape vines, we do not know where it is located. The trade in our specialties has for several years taxed the capacity of our entire plant to its utmost extent, and we are entirely contented with the situation and have no desire to go into additional nursery business. We have found that most purchasers prefer their grape vines and small fruits direct from the grower; and we decided, some years since, to sell stock of our own growing exclusively. The grape vines, currants, gooseberries, blackberries and strawberries offered by us are warranted grown by us.

We winter all our salable grape vines, currants, gooseberries and blackberries in our large, frost-proof, stone cellars, which for convenience and capacity excel all others in our state used for such products.

And here let us emphasize the fact, that there is no use in leaving more than three buds upon a grape vine prepared for planting. Never mind what the dealer says. If he delivers you a grape plant with a long cane, claiming that it is a "fruiting vine," and really believes that all vines should not be cut back to two or three buds at planting time, he does not understand the business. These long-top vines are generally from localities where a good sized grape plant cannot be grown in any reasonable time. Our two-year vines have all been transplanted, and by our method of planting and digging, we get nearly every particle of the roots. But the long cane "fruiting vines" are left in the ground two, three or four years; the roots run all over the neighborhood, and cannot be dug (except by hand, generally costing more than the price of the vine), without sadly mutilating the roots, leaving only aged stubs, about as destitute of fibre as a billiard ball, which the vendor offers with the offset of a long cane. According to our experience, such vines cannot be given away to any intelligent vineyardist. We fully believe that not one grape vine in twenty which is sold to amateurs produces a good crop of first quality fruit, because the top is not cut back sufficiently during the first two years of its life

in the garden. Many of our largest customers who buy our heaviest grades of grape vines now order the tops cut back to about six inches in length. They know that good, large roots, not tops, are needed.

We have found, from long experience, that the room occupied in our vineyards by the following varieties was generally more valuable than their company. And although they may be desirable in collections, or in particular localities under certain favorable circumstances, we cannot recommend them for general culture. We have, therefore, eliminated most of them from our grounds and their descriptions from our catalogue. And as we believe much better selections can be made from our list, we advise our customers that, for various reasons, the following are not generally desirable, viz.: Antoinette, Allen's, Alvey, Arnold's, Beauty, Belinda, Black Defiance, Black Pearl, Carlotta, Challenge, Conqueror, Creveling, Croton, Cunningham, Early Dawn, Elsinburgh, Essex, Faith, Golden Drop, Hermann, Highland, Irving, Imperial, Israella, Louisiana, Mary, Maxatawney, Monroe, Montgomery, Naomi, Norfolk Muscat, Northern Muscadine, Norwood, Pearl, Quassaic, Rebecca, Rochester, Rogers Nos. 2, 5, 8, 13, 30, 33, 34, 36, Secretary, Senasqua, Tokalon, Transparent, Uhland, Walter, Waverly, Wilding.

#### TOP-WORKING THE APPLE.

Referring to his correspondence with J. V. Cotta, Nursery, Ill., and Edson Gaylord, Nora Springs, Ia., on the subject of top-working apple trees, F. W. Kimball, Austin, Minn., says in the Minnesota Horticulturist:

I think it was a matter of good fortune, rather than any general foresight, which impelled the selection, in most instances, of the Duchess for the stock. It was at a time when people began to think that most any kinds could be grown, when reliable nurserymen like A. W. Sias, of Rochester, and P. A. Jewell, of Lake City, and many others, were recommending and sending out varieties, which to-day would not be discontinued. An ideal tree would be to take a Hibernal well on to its fruiting period, and go out on the limbs and put scions all over it, using perhaps one to two hundred scions; but this would be too long and tedious a job, and not practicable, except on a small scale. I would not advise any considerable amount of grafting where limbs larger than an inch in diameter had to be grafted, and prefer to take them not much larger than a good-sized penholder, and either use a whip or side graft. I frequently put in a side graft on the trunk of the tree to balance it up.

Of the many trees grafted in the spring of 1896, there are to day few unions that can be detected except by the closest scrutiny. I also wish to call attention to the early bearing of the grafted trees, as well as the superior size of the fruit. Longfield budded in fall of 1894 and set in orchard in spring of 1895 have borne more barrels of fruit than Longfield on original root set in 1893 have borne bushels, and I might almost say pecks, and the size of the budded and grafted fruit is at least fifty per cent. larger. Malinda, which on its own root is considered a tardy bearer, has commenced to bear with me the third season after scions were set. I believe that it is a well-established fact that top-working increases hardness or puts it in better form to withstand vigorous winters, and largely increases size and fruitfulness.

#### PACKING HOUSE SPECIFICATIONS.

##### EDITOR NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

We are going to build a cold-storage or packing house for nursery stock this coming summer and thought perhaps some of the readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN might be willing to give us some idea or specifications in some way to enable us to have plans drafted. The building should be of 20 to 30 cars capacity to meet our requirements. The stock will be tied in bunches of ten and put in ricks. What would be the most practical and convenient way to arrange the interior? What materials should be used in construction?

MISSOULA NURSERY COMPANY,

C. F. DALLMAN, Manager.

MISSOULA, MONT., April 8th, 1902.

## TREES IN PARIS STREETS.

*One for Every Three Inhabitants—Care With Which These Lungs of the Great City are Fostered—Renewals from the City's Nurseries—Comparison With Street Trees in Other Great Centers of Population—In New York, Chicago, Boston.*

In an instructive article on the trees in Paris streets a correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Paris is essentially a gray city. This, to an artist's eye, is one of its charms. But the delicate soft gray would become monotonous unless relieved by a profusion of green leaves and branches, which lend grace to perspectives of long, straight streets and boulevards. The result is that tree culture has become a sort of religious creed with Parisians, and the scientific care and treatment of the city trees afford food for reflection for the municipal authorities of less favored cities.

The annual cost of maintaining trees in the streets of Paris, where they alternate in rows with iron lamp posts, is \$90,000. There are 87,693 trees in the city of Paris growing in rows along the sidewalks, exclusive of the trees contained in the city parks, gardens and squares. A corps of tree inspectors is constantly on the alert watching the trees. The soil is frequently renewed. Iron "corsets" are placed around young trees to protect them from injury. A circle at least three yards in diameter is kept free from asphalt or pavement around the base of each tree. This circle is usually covered with an iron grating to preserve the proper level of the sidewalk. The trees are watered by the street hose twice a day. Excavations are made around the trees so that the water collects about the base of the trunk and percolates freely to the roots.

The number of these trees is 87,693. That is to say, in the streets of Paris there is one tree for each 3.3 inhabitants. It might be interesting to ascertain how the six most populous cities in the United States compare with Paris in this respect. New York, with its population of 3,437,202 inhabitants, in order to reach the Paris standard of a tree for each 3.3 of its citizens, should have 104,158 trees planted in its streets, exclusive of those in public and private parks, gardens, squares or back yards. Chicago, with its population of 1,698,575, in order to keep up with Paris, should possess rows of trees along its sidewalks containing 51,139 trees. Philadelphia, with a population of 1,293,697, should have 39,203 trees in its streets. St. Louis, with a population of 575,288, ought to have its streets lined with 17,431 trees. In order to compete with Paris in tree culture, the 560,892 residents of Boston should have 16,997 trees in the streets, exclusive of those in the Public Garden, Common and parks and squares. Baltimore with a population of 508,957 inhabitants should have 15,423 trees in her streets.

It is probable that some of these cities may already have attained or even exceeded the Parisian standard of one tree to each 3.3 inhabitants, but all interested in the question of municipal science will be gratified to learn that the tree department of the city of Paris is felt to be of paramount importance for the public health, and the municipal councillors of Paris do not regard green foliage as a luxury, but as an absolute necessity. The city fathers fully appreciate that trees materially improve the health rate of the population by absorbing noxious gases and emanations, and by renewing the air breathed by the citizens. Paris has within the mural fortifications a population of 2,660,559 inhabitants. If the public parks, squares and gardens be included in the calculation, it will be found that in Paris there is at least one tree for every inhabitant. The official statistics, however, do not comprise trees planted in public or private parks, squares and gardens, but only those growing in rows along the sidewalks.

The variety of trees planted along the Paris sidewalks comprises horse chestnuts, elms, acacias, lindens, sycamores, and the Japanese sumac. Horse chestnut trees are great favorites with Parisians, because they come so early in leaf.

The Paris trees are renovated, when necessary, by recruits from the acres of pépinières, or "tree schools," maintained in the environs of Paris. Whenever a Parisian tree shows signs of decay, a huge truck, drawn by four oxen, appears, and by a most ingenious system of leverage, the tree is pulled up, roots and all, without injury, by means of a gigantic forceps. The operation is like that performed by a dentist in

drawing an eye tooth. Another tree is at once brought from the nearest "tree school," and planted in the place of the invalid tree, which is taken to what is called the tree hospital, where it is replanted and by a course of renewed loam and potash undergoes a treatment analogous to that prescribed for a citizen of Paris who gets wheezy in the lungs, rheumatic, or whose liver becomes clogged, and who starts forth for a "cure" at Aix-le-Bains, Bourboule or Vichy.

### A LUCKY SUBSTITUTION.

George H. Bradley, the most prominent fruit grower in Niagara county, N. Y., died at Somerset, N. Y., recently. He had one of the finest fruit farms in the Empire State. It is reported that his fortune was due to a mistake in the sending of trees from a nursery.

Back in the early forties, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, when the Niagara farmers began to discover that the soil was especially adapted to fruit growing and the climate, modified by the lake to an extent that made 12° below zero an unusual occurrence any year, protected the trees in fall, winter and spring so that the crops there were a greater certainty than anywhere else in the United States, Mr. Bradley decided to set out an orchard. Thousands of acres were set to orchards that decade, and they proved the best investment imaginable, for during the war \$5 per barrel was a common price. Mr. Bradley ordered the usual list of varieties, Greenings, Northern Spies, Baldwins and Russets, and just one row of Duchess of Oldenburgs as a sort of experiment.

The order ran into several thousand trees and was placed with an eastern nurseryman. A month later a carload of trees arrived and was set out by a gang of twenty laborers. Another carload lot followed and was likewise set in the ground. The orchard extended along the lake shore for nearly a half mile and as the young trees grew a prettier sight could not be imagined. When they began to blossom the pink and white blows, bordering the deep blue of Lake Ontario, presented a study for an artist.

And the first picking! What a surprise and revelation it was. Bradley and his helpers got Duchess of Oldenburg on the first row they tackled, but thinking that was the one of that variety ordered, although the location was not according to his recollection, they tried the next. That had Duchess of Oldenburg, too! And so on through the entire orchard of sixty acres; it was a great, blooming wilderness, bearing fruit named in honor of a German lady of quality. And the fruit proved to be first quality, too.

The handsome, palatable fruit was marketable at good prices for the start, and as it was an unusual variety there was soon a growing demand for it. Buyers flocked to Bradley and he was soon getting fancy prices for his crops. The Queen of England's agents heard of the delicious apples grown on the shores of Lake Ontario, perfect in every respect, admirable keepers and beautiful to the eye. Regularly they sent to Bradley's orchard for a select supply of Duchess of Oldenburgs for years. That sixty acres of Oldenburgs proved a gold mine. One year he sold his crop for \$8,750 and many years the figures ran above \$5,000, it is said.

It was never known just how the mistake occurred, but instead of getting the varieties ordered, the nurseryman had sent him Duchess of Oldenburg apple trees exclusively.

The Texas Nursery Company, Sherman, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

## IN THE WEST.

**Not in Eighteen Years Has There Been Such a Clamor for Trees of All Kinds as Now, Says Mr. Whiting, of South Dakota**  
**—Apple Seedling Trade Closed—Strong in Kansas—Large Plant of Mahaleb.**

LOUISIANA, Mo., April 17.—Stark Brothers: "We beg to report the largest year's business in our history. Growing stock in first-class condition. Our usual plans made with some increase. Weather, season, etc., all that could be desired."

YANKTON, South Dakota, April 21.—George H. Whiting "It is yet too early to give anything like an accurate report of the amount of this spring's business, as our shipping and delivery season is but little more than half over. The present week will be undoubtedly the busiest one of the season with me. However, I am satisfied that I shall this spring handle double the amount of stock on the whole of any spring since I have been in business. And I can say that never in the 18 years I have been engaged in the nursery business has there been such a clamor for trees of all kinds as now; this has been more apparent in the ornamentals and shade-trees than in anything else, and especially in hardy natives and northern varieties and northern-grown stock.

"There is an apparent disposition, on the part of the planters, to educate themselves as to what will succeed in the Northwest, and as fast as they can learn this, they demand the stock that is adapted to existing conditions, so that in the next few years I look for a largely increased planting over the past. This is especially true throughout the Dakotas and Northern Nebraska.

"I expect to have very nearly all of my salable stock cleaned up, except, possibly, a few apple and crab; in fact, I am already cleaned up in many lines. My planting this spring will be somewhat larger than in any previous year, but I feel that it is best to use a little discretion in this line as there will, undoubtedly, be another big slump in prices of nursery stock within the next few years. I have been too busy to get around much to learn the amount of nursery stock that is being planted, but from what I can learn there is very much more being planted throughout the Northwest than ever before. There are quite a number of small nurseries starting up throughout this section."

NORTH TOPEKA, Kan., April 16.—A. L. Brooke: "The trade just closing has been good. Prices have been maintained in a healthy manner. While prices have not varied much from last year, they have had a better pulse than for some years before. The indication is that trade will be in a healthy state for several years to come. The price of cherry will very likely drop off some in the next two years in consequence of a very large plant of Mahaleb this spring. Every one anticipated this, but the anticipation did not stop the large plant.

"The apple-seedling trade closed with a strong pulse and with a good many of the small orders unsatisfied. Prices did not soar at the close, but maintained a steady profitable rate, which is always better than a price that betokens a corner in the product. The price was the healthy result of a steady demand and a moderate supply. This indicates good prices in apple for several years to come. Then, also, Kansas has been modest in her plant of grafts this spring. There is not an over plant this season, but enough to supply a good

demand. The season thus far has been a model one for planting and the most of it is done at this writing.

"The plant of apple seed at Topeka has not been as great as in former years by a great many bushels, and the quality of seed is hardly up to the quality of last season, which betokens a moderate supply for next season's delivery. It is to be hoped that the plant will not again reach that of the past few years until, at least, the present generation of growers at this center has moved on to that place where root knot does not prosper and the ills of the nursery trade are no longer feared

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 18.—C. L. Whitney: "Trade was pretty good the past season, the only things being scarce were cherry trees."

SALT LAKE CITY, April 21.—Pioneer Nurseries Co.: "Business with the nurserymen here has been very good. All kinds of stock is pretty well cleaned up, there being a shortage of cherries and peaches. Prices are still too low. Prospects for future business are about as usual, so far as we can see. Most of the nurserymen are planting the usual amount."

## NORTH CAROLINA NURSERY RULES.

The following circular has been issued for nurseries outside of the State of North Carolina, which do business in that State:

A misunderstanding seems to exist among some nurserymen regarding the regulations to be complied with in order to ship nursery stock into North Carolina. In order to do a legal business, it is necessary that each shipment of stock coming into the State shall bear a tag that is issued from the North Carolina Commission for Controlling Crop Pests. Each shipment must also bear the certificate of inspection given by the entomologist, or other official inspector, of the State where the nursery is located. In order to secure the tags from us, it is necessary to send us your certificate of inspection, so that we may see if same is satisfactory to us. It is also necessary to send us 40 cents for each 100 tags desired. This must be sent in advance, and no tags will be issued for a less amount. We prefer to have this in two-cent stamps, which should be sent wrapped in oil paper and not so as to stick together. The charge for tags admitting stock into the State is a new ruling with the commission, and is rendered necessary by reason of the great number of tags that are demanded, and the trouble and expense that it causes to print and mail them. The tags that are thus furnished are not transferable to other nurseries, and may be declared invalid and recalled if sufficient cause arises.

This commission reserves the right to decline to issue tags, even though the certificate is regularly signed, if we are in the possession of facts that render this action necessary for the protection of the interests of the State. We shall in future, as we have in the past, make every endeavor to be prompt and courteous in our dealings with nurserymen and trust that the pleasant relations that have heretofore characterized our dealings will in nowise be disturbed.

We congratulate the nurserymen of the country on the bright prospects for their future trade, and wish them all success. Address correspondence directly to the undersigned.

FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.,  
 Entomologist.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16th, 1902.

## BUSINESS NEWS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Individuality in journalism has attained its most surprising results in trade papers. People are seeking more technical information, and while they skim hurriedly over the great dailies for the news of the world, they study the technical paper for more vital references to their own immediate business and concerns.—Charles H. Bergstresser, Wall Street Journal.

## GENESEE VALLEY.

*Season Opened Early and Wholesale Shipments Moved Rapidly  
—Lively Business at Dansville—Retail and Catalogue  
Trade Excelled Records—Many Sales for Next  
Fall—Rochester Nurserymen Handled an  
Especially Heavy Trade.*

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 23.—James M. Kennedy: "Spring opened up unusually early. About all the wholesale shipments have been made. The retailers and the catalogue trade are billing out and seedling planting has commenced. We never had a better spring for handling stock. Trees were never in better demand and at good prices. It is impossible to fill some of the orders. Every salable tree will be disposed of no matter what variety, grade or age. That is what we call a record breaker. The retail and catalogue trade excelled all previous years. There never was a brighter prospect for the nursery business than at present, which is welcomed by all nurserymen. Quite a number of sales have been made for next fall and at good prices. Nursery stock has never wintered better. Collections have been very good up to this writing. About the usual amount of stock will be planted this spring. We all anticipate a good season's business."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—Brown Brothers Co.: "We have your favor of the 12th. We are so busy we have no time to make you any satisfactory report of the season's trade, but take pleasure in testifying to the very satisfactory conditions that have obtained all through the season. Trade among all nurserymen, wholesale and retail, seems to be good, so that there will be a very cheerful meeting in Milwaukee next June. Trade throughout the country in all lines is good, and we think is likely to continue for some time at least, so we believe the coming year will be an unusually good one in the nursery business."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—Chase Brothers Company: "We have been busier than ever, and I think that is true of all the Rochester nurserymen this season. Have cleaned up very close. Prices, both wholesale and retail, promise to continue good."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—Allen L. Wood: "We have had the liveliest season in the history of our business, having done double the amount of packing. We are well cleaned up on stock, more so than ever before. The prospect for maintenance of prices is very good. The only thing that can hurt it now, it seems, would be an overplanting. We shall not increase our usual plant, and if all nurserymen would promise to withhold in the same way, stock would sell another season as it has this, for more nearly what it is worth."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—Thomas W. Bowman & Son: "We have had an exceptionally good season; stock well cleaned up and both wholesale and retail trade better even than that of last year. The outlook is very promising."

### A NURSERYMAN'S CONTRACT.

A Penobscot county, Maine, orchardist ordered a quantity of nursery stock this spring paying 30 cents each for apple trees and 75 cents each for pear and plum trees. Then he found a catalogue quoting prices at 25 and 50 cents respectively, and wrote to the nurseryman from whom he had

purchased, asking him to meet the lower prices. The reply was: "We hold your note signed and delivered by which you bound yourself to pay a certain sum upon the delivery of certain stock. We shall surely collect the note, and when you object to prices again, object before you purchase and not after."

The customer wrote to the Rural New Yorker and that paper says: "If you signed a contract to buy certain goods at a certain figure you will have to make the contract good, unless you can show that fraud was practiced in some way. There is nothing to show any fraud in this transaction. The cheaper trees may or may not be as good as those you bought. The prices charged for the first lot are high, unless they are the finest stock. The chances are that the first lot of trees is of better quality than the other."

### BUSY SCENES AT PAINESVILLE.

A visit to the Storrs & Harrison Company is at all times interesting, but most so at this season of the year, when spring shipping is in progress, says a writer in the American Florist. The various departments are veritable hives of industry. Hundreds of men, women and boys are employed in one way or another. A look through their houses shows the plants for spring sales to be in superb condition. The endless variety that goes to make up a plant catalogue list would well nigh bewilder one. There are houses filled with geraniums, some with fuchsias, others with begonias and so on down the list, the majority of the plants being grown in two-inch pots. A house well worthy of a good look was one filled with 44,000 Crimson Ramblers in two-inch pots, summer struck cuttings, kept in a semi-dormant state through the winter and allowed to come along gradually with the spring. These are for planting out for own root stock, for those who prefer this kind to the grafted article.

The stock of palms, ficuses and dracænas is looking well, but according to Robert George the demand for palms has slacked up somewhat. Several houses of hybrid roses in pots are being forced for cuttings. One crop of 100,000 has been taken off and rooted. Hybrids are much easier to root at this season of the year than in summer. A glance into one of the propagating houses proved this fact conclusively. A bench with over 50,000 were ready for potting without the sign of a yellow leaf. Mr. George says the loss is not over two per cent.

A look through the cold storage plant in interesting and makes one wonder where such an immense number of trees and shrubs go to. Hundreds of thousands are stored away for spring delivery; 400,000 feet of lumber is consumed in the manufacture of packing cases for shipping purposes. All the boxes and packing cases are made by their own carpenters on the place. In another room a number of men and boys are employed in grafting fruit trees, and the rapidity with which this work is performed was a revelation. Off in one corner of this room two harness makers are busy making new harnesses and repairing old ones, this work also being done by their own men. In the seed department everybody is busy weighing seed, filling bags and packing orders, perfect order prevailing throughout the entire establishment.

The business so far this year is in advance of last year, which was conceded to be the banner year.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOFF, Editor.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance,	- - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months,	- - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance,	- - - - -	1.50
Six Months,	" " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1902.

## THE JUNE CONVENTION.

The secretary and the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen are making arrangements for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the association, in Milwaukee, June 11th, 12th and 13th.

Reduced railroad fares have been granted by the Wabash Railroad Company and the Plankinton hotel has made special rates. A rate of \$2.50 doubled and \$3.50 and upwards single, has been quoted by the proprietors of this hotel and the accommodations, it is announced, are ample.

As to the programme for the convention, the secretary's circular says:

First and foremost, it is gratifying to announce that Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, will address the convention. He needs no introduction to our members. There is no more interesting speaker than he, and his addresses are always full of valuable and practical information. Mr. R. C. Berckmans, who is greatly interested in the success of the meeting, will give an address in his capacity

as president. Hon. N. H. Albaugh, who was prevented from attending last year, has consented to talk, and says he has some new "nuts to crack." Mr. A. Willis has also promised to take a place on the list of speakers. Other invitations have been extended and all indications point to a meeting of unusual interest.

Nurserymen have been invited to prepare short papers of a character to bring forth discussion of live topics, as it is believed that such discussions prove most interesting features of our meetings. In this way many of our members who will not consent to prepare papers upon announced subjects but who are full of knowledge gained by experience are brought to their feet to give expression to their ideas, and to such men, moved to speak under such conditions, much of the interest and profit of past meetings are due. The question box will again be a feature.

It is important that the instructions regarding railroad certificates be closely observed. On this point Secretary Seager says, supplementing the detailed information on a separate sheet:

We must have one hundred certificates. Do not fail to get a certificate of ticket agent when buying a ticket. It will be well to give your ticket agent notice in advance of your intention of availing yourself of this reduction so that he may have blanks on hand. If you have a commutation or mileage ticket, do not use it. Get a ticket and certificate for your trip, otherwise you may work forfeiture of the rights of all to reduced rates.

There must be one hundred certificates before the reduction applies. Don't be careless or selfish in this matter.

It is expected that many nurserymen from the East will go to Milwaukee via the Wabash railroad, which affords a direct and comfortable route. Tickets will be sold for a fare and one-third. They will be sold and certificates will be issued from June 7th to June 10th. Certificates will be valid June 12th and honored until June 17th.

## LICENSING OF AGENTS

A query by a subscriber regarding the liability of agents to the regulations in some states requiring that license fees be paid in the cases of agents from concerns in other states led to some investigation of the subject. It appears to be generally accepted that interstate commerce regulations prohibit the charging of a license fee against an agent from another state when that license fee is not charged against the agents of concerns in the state in question.

Many of our readers are familiar, no doubt, with the opinion by Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme court, at the October term, 1886, in the case of Sabine Robbins, plaintiff in error, versus the taxing district of Shelby county, Tennessee. For the benefit of those who may not know of this decision, it may be stated, in brief, that Sabine Robbins, a citizen and resident of Cincinnati, O., was engaged in 1884 in the business of soliciting orders in the taxing district of Shelby county, Tenn., for paper sold by Rose, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, O. He was arrested and fined for drumming without a license. The case was argued before the Supreme court of Tennessee and the constitutionality of the taxing act was upheld. Thereupon an appeal to the Supreme court of the United States was taken. Justice Bradley of that court reversed the decision of the Supreme court of Tennessee and declared that the tax was unconstitutional.

In his opinion Chief Justice Bradley said:

It is also an established principle, as already indicated, that the only way in which commerce between the states can be legitimately affected by state laws, is when, by virtue of its police power, and its jurisdiction over persons and property within its limits, a state provides for

the security of the lives, limbs, health, and comfort of persons and the protection of property; or when it does those things which may otherwise incidentally affect commerce, such as the establishment and regulation of highways, canals, railroads, wharves, ferries, and other commercial facilities; the passage of inspection laws to secure the due quality and measure of products and commodities; the passage of laws to regulate or restrict the sale of articles deemed injurious to the health or morals of the community; the imposition of taxes upon persons residing within the state belonging to its population, and upon avocations and employments pursued therein, not directly connected with foreign or interstate commerce, or with some other employment or business exercised under authority of the constitution and laws of the United States; and the imposition of taxes upon all property within the state, mingled with and forming part of the great mass of property therein. But in making such internal regulations a state cannot impose taxes upon persons passing through the state, or coming into it merely for a temporary purpose, especially if connected with interstate or foreign commerce; nor can it impose such taxes upon property imported into the state from abroad, or from another state, and not yet become part of the common mass of property therein; and no discrimination can be made, by any such regulations, adversely to the persons or property of other states; and no regulations can be made directly affecting interstate commerce. Any taxation or regulation of the latter character would be an unauthorized interference with the power given to Congress over the subject.

For authorities on this last head it is only necessary to refer to those already cited.

In a word, it may be said, that in the matter of interstate commerce the United States are one country, and are and must be subject to one system of regulations, and not to a multitude of systems. The doctrine of the freedom of that commerce, except as regulated by Congress, is so firmly established that it is unnecessary to enlarge further upon the subject.

If the selling of goods by sample and the employment of drummers for that purpose injuriously affect the local interests of the states, Congress, if applied to, will undoubtedly make such reasonable regulations as the case may demand. And Congress alone can do it; for it is obvious that such regulations should be based on a uniform system applicable to the whole country, and not left to the varied, discordant, or retaliatory enactments of forty different states. The confusion into which the commerce of the country would be thrown by being subject to state legislation on this subject would be but a repetition of the disorder which prevailed under the articles of confederation.

To say that the tax, if invalid as against drummers from other states, operates as a discrimination against the drummers of Tennessee, against whom it is considered to be valid, is no argument, because the state is not bound to tax its own drummers; and if it does so whilst having no power to tax those of other states, it acts of its own free will, and is itself the author of such discrimination. As before said, the state may tax its own internal commerce, but that does not give it any right to tax interstate commerce.

The judgment of the Supreme court of Tennessee is reversed, and the plaintiff in error must be discharged.

A similar opinion in a similar case was given by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme court, on appeal from the decision of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, April 30, 1894. J. W. Brennan, an agent for J. A. Shephard, manufacturer of picture frames and maker of portraits, Chicago, was engaged in soliciting orders for his employer in the city of Titusville, Pa., when he was arrested and fined \$25 for not having a license required under an ordinance of the city of Titusville. The Supreme court of the state affirmed the judgment. The Supreme court of the United States reversed this judgment on appeal. Justice Brewer in his opinion said:

"The question in this case is whether a manufacturer of goods, which are unquestionably legitimate subjects of commerce, who carries on his business of manufacturing in one state can send an agent into another state to solicit orders for

the products of his manufactory without paying to the latter state a tax for the privilege of thus trying to sell his goods. It is true, in the present case, the tax is imposed only for selling to persons other than manufacturers and licensed merchants; but if a state can tax for the privilege of selling to one class it can for selling to another, or to all. In either case it is a restriction on the right to sell, and a burden on lawful commerce between the citizens of two states. It is as much a burden upon commerce to tax for the privilege of selling to a minister as it is for that of selling to a merchant. It is undoubtedly true that there are many police regulations which do affect interstate commerce, but which have been and will be sustained as clearly within the power of the state; but we think it must be considered, in view of the long line of decisions, that it is settled that nothing which is a direct burden upon interstate commerce can be imposed by the state without the assent of Congress, and that the silence of Congress in respect to any matter of interstate commerce is equivalent to a declaration on its part that it should be absolutely free. That this license tax is a direct burden upon interstate commerce is not open to question. If a state may lawfully exact it, it may increase the amount of the exaction until all interstate commerce in this mode ceases to be possible."

In view of the decisions and opinions quoted, the attempt to enforce a tax regulation of the kind mentioned has been practically abandoned.

#### THE SEASON'S TRADE.

From all sections of the country this spring come reports of an unusually heavy trade in nursery stock of all kinds. The West especially has felt an increase even of the heavy business of last fall. There has been a clean-up in most sections—pears, plums and cherries were short of the demand. The apple-seedling trade closed strong in the West with many small orders not filled. The prices have remained steady showing a healthy demand and a moderate supply, and the indications are for good prices on apple for several years to come.

It is thought that the price of cherry may drop off some in the next two years in consequence of a large plant of Mahaleb this spring; the anticipation of this, however, did not stop the planting.

The stock of peach in the South was not sufficient to supply the demand and there was a strong sale on the fruit trees. Orders aggregating 100,000 peach trees have been turned down by one nurseryman in Maryland. Canadian advices are to the effect that there has been a brisk demand for nursery stock throughout the provinces. In many cases light trees have been used.

#### RABBIT-PROOF FENCE.

In a bulletin, Prof. H. Garman of the Kentucky Experiment Station, at Lexington, says regarding damage by rabbits:

I have examined nurseries in which 25 per cent. of whole blocks of apple trees was so badly gnawed as to be worthless. When trees are from one-half to one inch in diameter of trunk the bark alone is commonly eaten, but they may be completely girdled for a distance of eight or ten inches up the trunk. Very young trees (one-year olds) are sometimes cut off by the sharp incisors as cleanly as if severed with a knife. Hunters cannot be given the freedom of a nursery, because of the damage done to trees by charges of shot. Dogs alone are not a complete protection. Other means are a necessity at times.

When the nursery is small it is possible to enclose it with a close slat fence that will "turn" rabbits. Two types of fence suitable for the purpose are to be seen in the State. The most common is made of rough slats four to six feet long and about three inches in width. The slats are securely fastened together from one to two inches apart with No. 11 wire, stout posts being set at intervals of 10 to 16 feet to insure stability and keep the panels upright. Since the slats can be adjusted to any unevenness of the ground, it is possible to exclude anything that a fence can reasonably be expected to turn. The second type is made of shorter slats, three or four feet long, and these may be supplemented above by one or more wires stretched from post to post. J. Q. A. Rahm has built such a fence about his nursery. He uses slats three feet long, none less than one-half inch thick, and sets his posts in spring, waiting until hot weather in August and September before putting up the slats in order to have the wire fully expanded at the start. The wires are simply crossed between the slats, and are kept taught while building by a harrow loaded with about 1,000 pounds of stone and placed from 100 to 400 yards ahead of the workmen. Near the harrow the wire<sup>s</sup> are secured to a singletree made of a piece of stout timber, a log chain being passed around this and secured to the weighted harrow so that it cannot slip.

#### NURSERY INSPECTION IN WASHINGTON.

Commissioner of Horticulture A. Van Holderbeke, Tacoma, Washington, has promulgated the following rules for county inspectors of that state:

If the inspector finds any nursery stock shipped into the county, without having received due notice of the commissioner, he shall examine such stock, pass upon and report immediately to the commissioner the condition and specify that he was not notified of said shipment.

If the inspector detect any person, firm or corporation selling or importing nursery stock without license, he shall notify the commissioner at once.

The inspector shall inspect all nursery stock as soon as possible, avoid delay, report condition and number of said nursery stock to the state commissioner.

Any nursery stock fruit or package found badly infected with insect pests injurious to the fruit interests of his county shall be quarantined and if possible shall be disinfected without destruction. If disinfection is found to be impracticable, or the cost would amount to more than the value of the goods, or if the county is entirely free from such pests, then such infected goods will be destroyed by fire.

#### THE HOME NURSERYMAN.

Harry E. Hamilton of Bangor, Mich., at the recent meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, presented a paper on "The Home Nurseryman," from which the following extract is taken:

A man to be a successful fruit tree nurseryman must, besides being careful, honest and industrious, have a business mastered which among other things involves a knowledge of the modes of producing and caring for the trees and plants used for garden and other purposes. He should know the soil and the particular kind of treatment adapted for each variety he grows. He should take the greatest care in selecting his scions and stocks, that they be free from disease and of the best type procurable. Besides keeping a map with a carefully written record of where every variety grown is located he should be able to tell by the characteristic growth, the gland or some other distinguishing feature the type of each tree he has growing in the nursery. In this connection it might be of value to the fruit grower, also, to have this knowledge. If he bought trees he would then know the first season instead of having to wait until the trees fruited whether they resembled

what he purchased them for or not. Thus in the peach, if he bought trees labeled Barnard, Kalamazoo, Elberta or Smock, and they have any other gland than remiform or if he bought trees labeled Crane's Early, Crawfords, Engles or Chairs Choice and they have any other gland than globose he would know at once that whatever he had the trees were not as tagged.

One might think that this is something the average fruit grower and nurserymen are familiar with, but a little investigation will convince him that many who handle trees know very little on this subject.

Our home nurseryman should be well informed as to the requirements of the fruit grower. He should be able to tell the merits and demerits of the fruits generally grown for markets. When asked by prospective customers he should give his honest opinion if he gives any opinion at all, as to the advisability of setting such and such varieties or the not doing so. He should give such customers as are inexperienced the most explicit directions for planting and caring for trees after they leave the nursery, for no tree will do well, if it grows at all, if allowed to stand and dry out in a bundle and then be planted out and left to the tender mercies of the cut-worm and the grub. It is safe to say that more trees die of neglect than die a natural death.

The legitimate home nurseryman may have a large nursery or a small one. He may advertise extensively or he may not, that may depend a good deal on how much trouble he has to sell his trees. He may, too, occasionally have made mistakes or perhaps more often was the victim of the errors of outside nurserymen, for it is almost impossible in a general trade for a nurseryman to grow all the items his business requires. It would be well for him to state frankly to his customers whether the trees he is offering were grown in Michigan or Texas; whether they were really grown by himself or someone else. These are things the average fruit grower thinks he has a right to know in order to protect himself. If patrons have grievances he must cheerfully do all he agrees. In other words, "Do unto others as you would expect others to do to you under like circumstances," must be the motto of the nurseryman who would earn and hold a reputation for fair dealing.

Within the memory of men yet living Western Michigan was practically one magnificent forest of maples and evergreens. Like the Indian who lived beneath their leafy branches and worshipped the soul of their majestic kingly forms, they have mostly fallen beneath the rapacity and greed of our so-called Christian civilization. In the reconstruction that has followed the nurseryman has had an important part. Before the funeral ashes of these trees were cold he was on the ground trying to propitiate nature with other trees, which, if they contained less of romance, possessed more of the spirit of practicalness. There has grown up in our midst and has done much to help make this State one mammoth garden of orchard trees and vines. To you, to the fruit grower, to the home nurseryman, and to all lovers of rural nature, is allotted the carrying on of the task which has so nobly begun and which, when completed by posterity, let us hope, will make Michigan "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, and founder of Arbor day, died at the home of his son, Mark Morton, at Lake Forest, Ill., April 27th. He had just rounded his seventieth year.

**CENTRAL STATES.**

**Nurserymen Generally Had All the Business They Could Handle—  
Clean-up on All Varieties — Pears, Plums and Cherries  
Short of the Demand—Belief in Material Advance  
in Prices on Some Lines—Good Prospects.**

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, April 15.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "We are just beginning to get over the rush a little, and have not the time to make up any reports, and do not know very much about how we are coming out. We know that we did not have as much stock as usual, but have sold about everything we did have, excepting a few varieties of ornamentals. Our planting is about the same, and will not vary to any extent from what it has been for several years."

PHONETON, O., April 14.—N. H. Albaugh: "All stock cleaned up here, even down to small sizes—apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches and all, even to ornamentals. Trade never was better. A fair stock of apples, cherries and peaches for next fall, but no big surplus."

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., April 18.—Albertson & Hobbs: "It is early yet to tell much about how the season's business is going to balance up, but we do know that we have had all we could possibly handle, and most of the time more than we could handle as promptly as we would like. The season having opened up in the North as early, or at the same time as it did through our section here and South, brought all of the shipping on us at once—making our season very short.

"Trade had been very heavy, and most kinds of stock have been sold very close, so there is now but little surplus left. Apples and peaches have been sold especially close, and many orders for same have been turned away. Pears and plums have also been in good demand, and of most varieties the supply has been short of the demand. Cherries of the leading varieties have been sold out almost entirely, though of a few odd varieties there is still some surplus.

"Prices realized have been very good when all are taken into consideration, though pears and plums would have brought better prices had the nurserymen realized the shortage there was in the supply. So, taking it all together we think there has been a good clean-up generally, and there will be but little stock of importance to be carried over for next season.

"We think the prospects are for fully as good trade next year as we have had this, and that a material advance in prices on some lines may be expected.

"As to the amount of planting, we think that through this state it will not be any heavier or as heavy as last year, and we also think that the supply of stock next year will be, if anything, lighter than it has been this year, and if trade continues as it looks like it might, we anticipate a heavier shortage next year than this.

"Weather has been very favorable with us since the season opened up. Stock is yet in good condition and planting is now going on nicely."

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 22.—Central Michigan Nursery Co.: "We are having more business than we can properly take care of with our facilities. Will immediately begin the erection of additional storage and packing cellars 80 by 300 feet. We believe future prospects are very bright."

SHENANDOAH, Ia., April 21.—E. S. Welch: "Our trade this spring has been the largest in the history of our business.

Apple, cherry, peach and native plum in strong demand. Have cleaned up closely on all lines, more so than ever before, taking into account that we have had the largest amount of stock that we have ever handled. Have planted somewhat heavier than usual of our staple lines of fruit trees, etc. We anticipate a shortage next year in both apple and plum, although our own growing will exceed that of former years. Collections to date have been good, and on the whole the season has been quite satisfactory to us."

VINCENNES, Ind., April 21.—H. M. Simpson & Sons: "The spring trade with us has been very satisfactory—everything being cleaned up except a few apple. We had a particularly heavy trade on one year cherry. Our sales are considerably in excess of the trade a year ago and the prospect for the future is flattering.

"We have finished our planting and do not remember a more favorable season for the work and everything should grow. We have an excellent stand for peach and cherry buds and expect to make quite a feature of one year cherry for fall. Our planting on Mahaleb is a little larger than usual but we planted light on apple."

**IN CANADA.**

FONTHILL, Ont., April 21.—Morris, Stone & Wellington: "There has been a brisk demand for all kinds of nursery stock this season and, as far as we are able to learn, all Canadian nurseries are sold clear up to count, and in many lines using light trees, which will make a shortage in this season's stock.

"The spring has been very favorable, and the bulk of stock, at this date, April 21st, has been shipped.

**THE BEN DAVIS APPLE.**

Wherever we go at horticultural meetings we find a lively discussion as to the wisdom of planting apples like the Ben Davis, says the Rural New Yorker. The arguments against it are clear and strong. No one claims that it is of more than fair quality. In some sections of the East, while it makes a fine looking apple, the flesh is dry and tough with but little higher quality than a good sweet potato. Everywhere we find men who say that their customers are learning more and more about varieties, and are constantly calling for fruit of fine flavor. No one claims that he can develop and increase a high class trade with the Ben Davis. Those who defend the variety seem to have planted their trees several years ago. The apple keeps and ships well and brings good prices, though it is admitted that within the past three or four years the price of Ben Davis as compared with other varieties has fallen. In the East the belief is gaining that Ben Davis grows as near perfection as nature ever intended it should in parts of the Mississippi Valley. Any eastern-grown Ben Davis will be only a more or less dried-out imitation of the western fruit. This fact, and the belief that millions of trees of this variety are being planted in its home, is having an effect upon eastern growers. We think that fewer Ben Davis trees will be planted east of the Alleghenys during the next five years, but that growers will turn more and more to high quality apples.

The letters and writings of the late Thomas Meehan are to be published in book form.

## IN THE SOUTH.

*Season's Trade in General Has Been Beyond Expectations—  
Sales at Snow Hill, Md., Figure Double Those of Last  
Year—Prospects of Good Fruit Yield—Unseason-  
able Weather Retarded Planting Some-  
what in Sections.*

WINCHESTER, TENN., April 14.—Southern Nursery Co.: "We have had a splendid spring trade with very satisfactory prices. Fall business is coming in right along and our business will be fully up to that of last year, which was the largest we have ever had. Planting has been somewhat retarded by the unseasonable weather, but we have about wound up same and will soon have everything in good shape. The stand of peach buds at this point is very good, while the stand of pear and cherry buds could not be better. In one block of 50,000 cherry buds we had less than 300 seedlings to pull up. The stand of peach seedlings promises well, and grafts are starting very nicely."

BERLIN, MD., April 14.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "The season has been all we could expect. The weather conditions have been very unfavorable, which has caused some delay in filling orders. The season was quite late to start in with. We are now in the midst of shipments of strawberry plants, and are getting out a good many thousand per day. We have just started our planting of grafts and seedlings to-day. There is but little surplus this season."

SNOW HILL, MD., April 16.—W. M. Perers' Sons: "The season's trade with us has been way beyond our expectations, not in peach, for we saw that peach trees were scarce and not enough to supply the demand, which proved too true; but it seems the demand with us has been for stock in general, not confined to peach as much as we anticipated. While not quite through shipping all the orders that we booked, the bulk of our orders are shipped, and the results we think will be very satisfactory. Although the season is nearly over, orders are still coming in, and it now looks as though we will have little or nothing left in a general line. In fact, never in the history of our business, which covers a term of many years, have we cleaned up as satisfactorily as the present season."

"While we have not had the time to do much figuring, we think that our sales will figure nearly double that it was last year, and the prospects for collecting seem to be favorable, so far as we can tell at this time. Profits will surely figure better than the past season. Weather has favored us in keeping stock from starting as early as in former seasons. In fact, we do not recollect a season that has favored us as the present one has. It has been nothing but rush now for more than sixty days, and now it is still rush to get our spring planting done in time; fear that we will have to leave some off."

"Too early yet to tell satisfactorily how budding done the past season is going to start, the present indications are, we think, more favorable than last spring. Our plant will be about the same, except in apple, which will be light. Peach will probably exceed a million, if seed do as they should. Our stock for this fall of peach will be heavier than last season, probably by 400,000, apples 75,000. We are aiming at about our usual plant, not trying to increase it in a general line."

"We see nothing to alarm any one as to the prospects for business in a general line for nursery stock for this fall and spring of 1903. Every prospect of a good fruit year on this peninsula, in all kinds of fruit, yet there is time for some disaster to overtake it, before the crop is made. We really can see nothing to prevent business being done at a fair margin of profit, do not think any of the nurseries are overburdened with stock, nothing being carried over to amount to anything, consequently this year can hardly be different from the one just closed. There are a great many planters that have been compelled to wait another season, that could not secure trees, especially peach, to plant this spring."

"We have turned down orders for peach this spring that would aggregate considerably over 100,000 and these orders have not been filled and, I suppose, there are others in the same position. Much, of course, depends on the present fruit crop, as to the extent of the demand on this peninsula. We found the demand general the past season, and not confined to any particular locality. It may not be the case this fall and next spring. If our collections prove to be as satisfactory as our sales, we feel that we can endure less business the present year to come, but are in better shape to handle more."

## THE NURSERYMAN AND HIS BUSINESS.

A summary of the nurseryman's business, in every way complementary to the nurseryman, appears in the May issue of *Country Life in America*, presumably from the pen of the editor, Professor L. H. Bailey. It is appropriate to the season and it reflects an intimate knowledge of the growing of nursery stock, its extent and its conditions. Attention is called to the fact that for a generation Western New York has been the center of the nursery interests of North America; and if one considers the great number of species of plants that are grown and the capital invested, it is still the leading nursery center of the New World; still in the middle and western states there are nurseries that are growing trees by the millions. The endless detail and complexity of the nursery business are touched upon. "The nurseryman," says the author, "is a dealer in raw materials, a manufacturer, horticulturist, salesman. He is alert, energetic, forehanded, intimately in touch with the horticultural enterprises of the country, and has vital interest in all the varied arts of plant-growing, as pomology, floriculture and landscape growing."

There are relatively few planters, says this author, who care for the plant in after years as tenderly as they plant it in the beginning; it fails and therefore there is greater opening for the nurseryman. The nurseryman must be up to date; more and more the purchaser is asking for advice and is depending upon the nurseryman for the answer. A trial ground, therefore, is a necessity to a good nursery business.

CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: "Enclosed please find \$1.00 in payment of our subscription to your valuable paper. No nurseryman can afford to do business without it. Please quote us a advertising rates."

EDWARD C. MORRIS, PRESIDENT, BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY, NURSERYMEN, LIMITED, BROWNS NURSERIES P. O., Welland, Co., Ontario, Canada, August 30, 1901.—"Enclosed please find \$1.00 in payment for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. I would like to compliment you upon the neatness of your issue, and the fairness you always display in your editorials."

## IN THE EAST.

**Sales Extremely Heavy at Geneva, N. Y.—Prices Averaged Higher—Season a Record Breaker at Newark, N. Y.—Unusually Strong Wholesale Demand—All Salable Grades Cleaned Up—Good Demand for Ornamentals—Weather Favorable for Shipping.**

GENEVA, N. Y., April 14.—“The season in Geneva opened unusually early, and the weather conditions have been very favorable up to this time for conducting business, and stock is even now in dormant condition. Sales have been extremely heavy. Almost all lines have been sold up close, and prices have averaged higher than last season. The plantings will be rather above the average for the last ten years, but not quite as heavy as last year. On account of the lighter grades being sold from two-year blocks, and large quantities of one-year-olds sold, prices will probably be maintained next season.”

MORRISVILLE, Pa., April 15.—S. C. Moon: “A good demand for ornamental trees and shrubs, particularly in large sizes, at good prices. Such stock appears to be scarce. I have shipped several elm trees from five to eight inch caliber and beeches and maples of about the same size, and evergreens from eight to ten feet high.”

NEWARK, N. Y., April 15.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: “This spring has been a record-breaker with us. We have never before sold out so closely as we have this season. We have had to turn down hundreds of orders within the past two weeks. Even smaller grades have been used up clean. We have never seen quite such a strong wholesale demand covering nearly all lines of stock. About mid-winter it looked as if there might be a little surplus of plums and standard pears (except Bartlett), but with the opening of shipping season, it soon became evident that there was hardly enough to go around and, so far as we can judge, all salable grades have been cleaned up.

“The spring, with us, was especially favorable for our shipping. The frost went out of the ground quite early, so that we were able to commence digging in some parts of our nurseries by the 12th to 15th of March, but the continuance of moderately cold weather up to the middle of April kept stock perfectly dormant and in good condition for shipment. It also had the effect of holding back shipping orders somewhat so that business did not come on us all in a rush as has happened some seasons, when the ground has staid frozen up until late, and it has then turned warm suddenly. In a word, we are pretty contented with this spring's business and, we believe, most growers feel likewise.

“We think that prospects are good for at least one year more. Believe there will be no especial surplus for next season in any lines. Are not increasing our plantings this spring, for we believe that two or three seasons like this one cannot fail to over-stimulate the growing business and result in a market as badly glutted as there was in 1893-95.”

## BETTER THAN A CATALOGUE.

Webb Gustin, a fruit tree agent, went hunting yesterday and got on a farm that was posted. The owner, in a rage, caught him. Webb pacified him with a funny story to the extent that the farmer invited him to dinner and before he left, at 1 o'clock, Gustin had sold him a \$100 bill of fruit trees.—Indianapolis News.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N. Y., was in California last month. A. Rolker & Sons have moved into a new store at 81 Barclay street, New York city, one flight above Suzuki & Iida.

It is reported that the Wichita Nursery Company, Wichita, Kan., received an order for 10,000 fruit trees for the Pecos Valley Orchard Company, at Roswell, N. M., this spring.

The demand for fruit trees this spring almost exhausted the supply at San Jose, Cal. It was difficult to fill an order for even two or three dozen trees, two years old, of assorted kinds. Prunes remain the popular fruit.

It is reported that Fred Wellhouse, the apple king of Kansas, put out 72,000 grafts in nursery this spring, destined for the orchard next spring. The varieties are given preference in the following order: Ben Davis, 25,000; Missouri Pippin, 17,000; Jonathan, 15,000, and Gano, 1,500.

From Huntsville, Ala., says the California Fruit Grower, comes word that since February 1 about \$250,000 worth of fruit trees have been shipped to foreign markets by the six large local nurseries. A car of cherry trees represents in value about \$3,000 and a car of peach trees about \$1,000.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Society of American Florists, in Asheville, N. C., on March 4th, a communication regarding the proposed United States laws in reference to the inspection and fumigation of nursery stock was referred to the legislative committee of the society.

Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., is one of several Rochesterians who have given to the Mechanics' Institute of the city one hundred cases of mounted specimens of birds in connection with the establishment of a “bird day.” It is hoped that all may be taught that the destruction of birds is wrong from many points of view.

Regarding the San Jose scale, George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., says: “We have never had this pest on our grounds or premises. We believe the best way to manage this scale is to keep it out and have used strenuous methods to accomplish this. We have observed that one easy way to acquire this scale is to exchange stock with ‘Tom, Dick and Harry’ from anywhere and everywhere. We haven't made an exchange deal for stock in more than fifteen years and don't propose to begin.”

H. M. Stringfellow says he thinks he has learned why stub pruned trees fail to grow at the North. In a communication to the Rural New Yorker he says: “If set in fall or early winter they grow easily, but if planted in spring after sap begins to move, they will callus readily and make nice tops, which soon wither, as no roots are emitted. I have always advocated fall planting for stub-pruned trees, and it is especially important at the North, where spring comes so quickly, thus starting wood growth before roots strike. While long rooted trees will live if set after new roots start, it is risky to plant stub-pruned trees unless perfectly dormant.”

## CITRUS TRIFOLIATA AS A STOCK.

The Jessamine Gardens, at Jessamine, Pasco county, Florida, says a correspondent of the Florists' Exchange, make a specialty of citrus trifoliata as a stock upon which to work (by budding) the unique and highly decorative little Kumquat, Kin-Kan or Chinese gooseberry orange (as it is variously known, and also the various large-fruited oranges, grapefruit, lemons and limes, designed both for open ground planting in the lower South and for pot or tub cultivation elsewhere; and their nurseries present some remarkable examples of results obtainable by the use of this hardy Japanese citrus (trifoliata). It dwarfs the variety budded or grafted on it, just as quince stock dwarfs the pear, or the Paradise stock dwarfs the apple, and induces fruiting as soon as wood enough has grown to hold fruit.

Joseph H. Dodge, Rochester, and Fred T. Willey, Cayuga, have been appointed on the list of thirteen state nursery inspectors.

## Recent Publications.

Many subjects of interest to nurserymen and fruit growers are discussed in the proceedings of the Peninsula Horticultural Society for 1902 just issued.

N. E. Hansen, state horticulturist, Brookings, South Dakota, has issued a comprehensive list of ornamentals for South Dakota, covering 204 pages and indexed.

The thirty-ninth annual publication of the Statesman's Year Book, that for 1902, pp. 1332, 12mo. cl., cloth, \$3.00, by J. Scott Keltie, L.L.D., is announced by the Macmillan Company, New York.

The official proceedings of the Western New York Horticultural Society have been issued by the Secretary, John Hall. The book is a valuable addition to current horticultural publications. It is included in membership in the society, which may be secured upon payment of \$1.00.

In addition to the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," by Prof. Bailey, the complete sets of four volumes of which are now ready, the Macmillan Company, New York, list among other new books: "The Principles of Western Civilization," by Benjamin Kidd; "The Mastery of the Pacific," by A. R. Colquhoun, F. R. S.; "The Scenery of England," by Sir John Lubbock; "Commonwealth or Empire," by Goldwin Smith, D. C. L.; "Ulysses," by Stephen Phillips; "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," by Charles Major, illustrated by Mr. Christy.

The 44th annual report of the Horticultural Society of Missouri, containing the proceedings of the meetings of June and December 1901, has been issued by the secretary, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City. Photo-engravings of the late Samuel Miller and the late A. Nelson, second vice-president and treasurer respectively, of the society, are presented. An unusually large amount of information of special value to horticulturists and nurserymen is thus put on record in convenient form, easy of access by reason of an index. This is one of the most active of state societies.

The chrysanthemum ranks third as a commercial flower, following the rose and carnation preceding in the order named. It possesses this advantage, however, that while first class roses and carnations, long-stemmed and luxuriant, can be grown only with greenhouse facilities, the chrysanthemum under ordinary conditions, with properly directed and systematic culture, yields a profusion and perfection of bloom that can be surpassed only by the efforts of the expert professional. The May Delineator makes an interesting reference to the commercial value of this flower and indicates the methods by which it is best propagated.

A volume of 559 pages is required to record the transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1901, and those of the Northern, Central and Southern District Societies and a number of county societies. The whole matter has been edited by the secretary of the state society, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. The book is a compendium of horticultural information for the State of Illinois and should prove of the greatest value to who are interested in the subject. The great amount of matter has been excellently arranged for reference and closely indexed by Secretary Bryant. There are many illustrations.

The World's Work for May is a particularly interesting number by reason of its novel as well as its sterling features. The article on "Adventures in Wild Life Photography" is of absorbing interest to the many thousands of the lovers of animals and of the art of photography. Flashlight pictures disclosing the timid deer in his natural environment at night and a photo-engraving of a wild lynx in the woods taken with a camera but a yard from the animal's head are instances of what is being done with wild life. The full page illustrations of the shops of Cairo, Egypt, in the article "Beyond the American Invasion," are of unusual interest. The editorial interpretation of the march of events, the illustrated articles on the richly endowed Stanford University and a dry salt sea in the desert command attention at once. There are other important articles.

Announced for immediate publication by the Macmillan Company, New York, is a "University Text Book of Botany," by Douglas Houghton Campbell. Mr. Campbell is professor of botany in the Leland Stanford University, and is already known as the author of "Lectures on the Evolution of Plants," "The Structure and Development of Mosses and Ferns," etc. The work will contain many original

illustrations, and is especially intended as a compendium of botany for the use of university students in the United States. It is not a laboratory manual, but a work of reference covering the most important topics in the different branches of the science. In addition to the sections dealing with general morphology and physiology, the structure and classification of the principal groups of plants are treated somewhat fully. The classification is for the most part based upon Engler and Prantl's—Die Naturlichen Pflanzen Familien. Special chapters treat of the adjustment of plants to their surroundings; and the factors governing the distribution of plants, especially within the United States, form the subject of a special chapter. The illustrations are largely original and drawn from the native flora. A series of photographs illustrating the more characteristic botanical regions of the United States will be a feature of the book. Each section is followed by a bibliography of the more important works bearing upon the topics treated in it.

Announcement is made that Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, will issue within a few weeks the first volume of the New International Encyclopedia, a work that has been in active preparation for about four years. The announcement of a new encyclopedia is an interesting event. The labor connected with such an enterprise is stupendous and it is not undertaken unless there is felt to be a demand for it. It has been some time since the last revision of Johnston was made and the supplements of the Britannica and Chambers have not been wholly satisfactory. The editors of the New International are Dr. Daniel Colt Gilman, president of the Carnegie Institution and recently president of the Johns Hopkins University; Professor Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia University, and Professor Frank Moore Colby, formerly of the New York University. All of these gentlemen are especially fitted for this work. Dr. Gilman is noted as an organizer and his associates as editors. Professor Peck says of the encyclopedia, that it is intended first of all for the general reader, and the articles are therefore free from vexatious technicalities. The endeavor has been in every detail to compact really valuable information, instead of loosely assorted and often irrelevant facts. The etymology as well as the pronunciation of words has been included, and it is stated that no other reference book in the English language has treated so great a number of names, and the treatment has been unusually full. The illustrations are to be of special worth. The question of the relative conspicuousness of the contributors in the public eye did not enter as a primary consideration. It has been sought to insure the best possible treatment of the subjects by able men whose work should possess both freshness of treatment and scientific authority. The appearance of the first volume will be awaited with interest.

## Long and Short.

Maple and elm seed may be obtained of Welch Brothers, Shenandoah, Ia.

The P. J. Berkman Co., Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga., have an attractive list in another column.

Dorothy Perkins, a new pedigree climbing rose, seedling, of their own originating, is offered by Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Bobbink & Atkins employ 40 workmen in the spring. They have 50 acres of nursery and 59,000 square feet of storehouses and greenhouses. They have a large stock of imported trees and plants, including fruit trees trained for espaliers and walls.

A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo, Wis., president of the State Horticultural Society, is still in the nursery business at 88 years of age. He started the first nursery in Wisconsin. On April 10th he and his wife celebrated the sixty fourth anniversary of their marriage.

### ALWAYS SOMETHING OF INTEREST.

GEORGE C. RORDING, FAEBER CREEK NURSERIES, FRESNO, Cal. — "Enclosed find money order for \$1. We are always glad to get the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN as it always contains something of interest to a nurseryman."

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES, NEW HAVEN, Mo., Jan. 18, 1902. — "We enclose herewith check for \$1 to pay for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1902. We think you are getting out a publication that is very satisfactory to the trade. It certainly meets our approval."

### NATURAL PEACH SEED.

Charles Black, of New Jersey, in an article in the Rural New Yorker says:

"After a lifetime's experience in growing millions of young trees from all kinds of seeds and buds, I am satisfied that the safest way to produce healthy, reliable trees is to get naturals from a section where the peach is healthy and long-lived and buds from a young healthy nursery of which you have a record of every row in it. It may not be difficult for Mr. Hale to get his buds all right from his orchard when he has a record, and probably even rows of every variety, but we all know that few orchards are set systematically, and one row of trees may contain two or more varieties. It is very easy to make a blunder. I have seen much confusion and disease from cutting buds from orchard trees. My experience with California seed has not been favorable. It was easy to detect the lack of vigor (which I have always noticed in trees from budded fruit), compared with the pure natural vigorous growth of the Tennessee and North Carolina natural seed. I have always used the latter seed when possible, when plentiful, buying enough for two seasons, and have never yet detected the weakness we are led to believe we might expect from the South Carolina scrubs referred to. If they are dwarfed for want of food, they have the inherent power to produce strong healthy stock for budding. There may not be much yellows in Georgia, but still they are not exempt from disease. The rosette is fully as destructive as the yellows. I am satisfied that, no matter from what section you procure trees, or what conditions you give them, if planted in a diseased section they will be diseased. I cannot agree that it is as infectious as smallpox; if so, whole orchard would perish, which is not often the case. We find here and there a case, and still the orchard will live several years. After many years' trial of seeds from nearly every section of this country, I am satisfied that I can get better results from natural seed from healthy, long-lived trees and buds from young nursery rows than by any other method."

### FAVORABLE FRUIT SECTIONS.

A writer in the Grand Rapids, Mich., Press, in an endeavor to explain why things grow in Michigan, says:

"The apple is the most phosphatic of fruits. If grown in the irrigation valleys of California, from a natural soil, it is pulpy, insipid, flavorless and worthless. This is also true of the valley-grown peach. Almonds, a phosphatic nut, can be produced only in a few localities. Marketable oranges can be only produced from soils that are constantly fertilized with expensive phosphatic fertilizers; four or five years of bearing will exhaust the soil about the orange tree. Those portions of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois that are in the lake proximity maintain the fertility that produces finely flavored fruits for a long series of years. This is due to climatic conditions that enable native plants to utilize and (by decay) deposit a large store of soil richness.

"Mountain districts suited to the production of fruits yield a richness in phosphatic quality that is only found elsewhere during the first year or two of the fruitage. This is shown in the Ozark mountain fruits, whose apple exhibit won the first award at the Chicago world's fair. These and other mountainous districts become the precipitating point for very much

of the fertility-laden vapors that have come up from deorganizing substances in the valleys below. The cool air—at higher levels—can no longer carry its wealth; and with the mists and rains the ammonia and phosphorus is sure to fall—this time as a non-volatile precipitate to be stored in the soil. Where large bodies of water act as a cooling agent upon the air the same result occurs, provided the prevailing winds do not carry the clouds away to the mountains, as in California, where the cliff-like heights are not tillable; where mighty timber growths alone are possible. The lake regions, especially Michigan and the northern counties of Ohio and New York, are favored by all natural conditions.

### THE SAN JOSE SCALE SITUATION.

In an article on the San Jose Scale situation "Country Gentleman" says:

"We have thus been brought face to face with the third problem, namely, that of local control. We all of us have come to see that the question hereafter will be that of keeping the insect in check in individual orchards. This will depend not on legislation, nor on the restriction of the nursery business, nor upon any of the proposed methods of extermination, but upon such local treatment as the orchardist himself shall be able to give. When the San Jose scale once makes his appearance, the whole discussion is at once taken out of the courts. It is removed from the hands of the nurseryman, and is put absolutely and forever into the hands of the orchardist."

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TRADE JOURNAL DEVOTED TO IT. . . .

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IS A BUSINESS JOURNAL FOR NURSERY-  
MEN ITS FILES SHOW A RECORD OF  
WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE **NURSERY**  
**BUSINESS** FROM MONTH TO MONTH AND  
YEAR TO YEAR. THIS IS THE ONLY  
RECORD AND IT IS VALUABLE. . . .



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PROGRESSIVE NURSERYMEN. . . .

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The National Nurseryman Pub. Co.,

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ROCHESTER, - - - N. Y.

**THERE IS A DIFFERENCE**



between the fruit sprayed with a common spray pump and one that is not. There is a still greater profit from fruit sprayed with the SPRAMOTOR. Why do the entomologists get such bounteous returns while the average grower fails? Why do these experts who have used the Spramotor recommend it? Why does the Spramotor kill the San Jose Scale and let the tree live, while the ordinary spray pump kills the tree?

**The SPRAMOTOR**

will apply soap and oil, or bordeaux and oil and water, or any combination of them in the right proportion. The Spramotor will paint your bars and buildings with oil or Spramotor Water Paint. The Spramotor will spray your trees with any of the many insecticides and the Gold Medal at the Pan-American Exhibition. Send for 80 pages Copyrighted Treatise, "A Gold Mine on Your Farm". It tells about the diseases of fruit trees and their remedies. It is free.

**THE SPRAMOTOR**  
**SPRAMOTOR CO.,**  
 Buffalo, N. Y. London, Can.



A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
 Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
 GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed. The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**  
 39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

**Baltimore Nurseries**  
 BALTIMORE, MD.  
 52d Year Wholesale and Retail

We offer a general line of stock for spring, including Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses.  
 PEACH PITS—selected Smock—at low prices. (Sample if desired.)  
 JAPAN PEAR SEEDLINGS—A heavy stock of 1 to 2-16 and 2 to 3-16, that we will offer low in quantity.  
 ASPARAGUS—1 and 2 year old.  
 We can ship early. All stock fumigated. Send us a list of your wants.  
**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., Baltimore, Md.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**WE OFFER** Yellow transparent  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up and  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Red June, Wickson, Burbank and Bartlett, plums  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Cherries, 2 yr.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, Mt. Morency, E. Richmond and May Duke, also 2 yr. sweet and sour cherries  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Fine Crimson Rambler and H. P. Hovee. Clematis, Paniculata and Hardy Shrubs. All at Geneva, N. Y.

**WHITING NURSERY CO.,**  
 457 Blue Hill Ave., Boston, Mass.

**Wanted** First class men for packing season who understand budding and grafting. Permanent position. Young men preferred.  
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 LOUISIANA, MO.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
 ANGERS, FRANCE,  
 Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.  
 Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
 Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**  
 Sole Representatives for the United States.  
 Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1 1/2 FEET.  
 2-3 FEET.  
 3-4 FEET.  
 4-5 FEET  
 Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERIES, Elizabeth, N. J.**

**GRAPE VINES**  
 ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES—  
 Immense Stock Warranted True.  
 QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
 A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
 Catalogue and Price List Free.  
 Send list of wants for prices.  
 An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.  
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# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE

Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

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## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,

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## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,

Eastern Agents  
PHENIX NURSERY CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  
PIONEER NURSERIES CO. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

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FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

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●—TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
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Full information regarding  
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# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.

**350,000 Amoor River Privet**—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

**200,000 Citrus Trifoliata**—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

**250,000 PALMS.**

AREOAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.

**PHOENIX.**

**Caladiums**—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

**Cannas**—We grow in large quantity.

**Oranges** (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY.

OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGMANS CO., (Inc.)**

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

## Apple Trees

Large supply. Fine 2 yr. old trees.

## Keiffer Pear Trees

Unusual fine lot of two yr. old trees—all grades.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

Fine block. No. 1 stocks—all grades.

## Apple Seedlings

Well grown. High grades.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**F. W. WATSON & CO.**

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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1851 **KNOX NURSERIES** 1902

Offer for spring 1902:

- APPLE—3 year; first-class. Ben Davis and Jonathan.  
 APPLE—2 year; medium. Good assortment.  
 PEACH—First-class. Elberta and good assortment.  
 CHERRY—1 and 2 yr. Plenty of E. Richmond, 1 yr.  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
 KEIFFER—2 year; medium.  
 AM. ARBORVITAE—3 feet.  
 SCIONS—York Imperial and Jonathan.  
 RED RASPBERRIES—Turner.

We should like to bud 50000 Cherry on contract for someone this year, and should like to hear from any who are in the market. Will also have a fine lot of Cherry for Fall 1902.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, IND.**



**BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE**, all the new and old **STRAWBERRIES** of value. **BRILLIANT** and **MILLER RASPBERRIES**.

**PREMO DEWBERRY**. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL** and **ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES**.

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
**BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.**

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
 American and Japanese Plums,  
 Shade Trees,  
 Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.  
 SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

- 800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
 Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

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**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.**

**RICHMOND, VA.**

**OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902**

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits. Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, RICHMOND, VA.**

**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

**FOR FALL OF 1901**

APPLE  
 PEAR FOREST TREE  
 R. MULBERRY  
 OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.**

**Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES, INDIANA.  
 W. C. REED, Proprietor.

**OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,**

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

**WRITE FOR PRICES!**

**Maple and Elm Seed**

**WELCH BROS.,**

**Shenandoah, Iowa.**

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# Albertson & Hobbs,

Vandalla R. E.  
Telephone A. & H., Bridgeport, Ind.

**BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA**

Nine Miles West of Indianapolis

## For Fall 1901 and Spring 1902

We have coming on the largest supply and the most complete assortment of stock we have ever grown. We can make shipment of Apple and Apple Seedlings from Topeka, Kans. Of Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plums, European and Japan; Cherries and Quinces, from Dansville, N. Y.

Or from Bridgeport, of a complete assortment of all kinds of stock; Apples, Peach, Plum, Native, Japan and European; Cherries, Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and small fruits.

Also Carolina Poplar, Silver, Norway, Rock and Ash-leaved Maples, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Weeping Trees, &c., in carload lots or any quantity.

Stock young, thrifty and of best quality—large assortment of varieties.

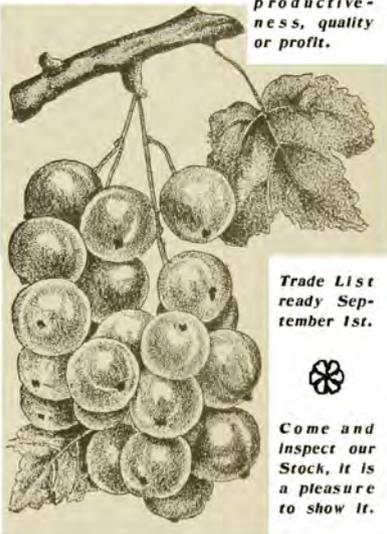
Natural Peach Pits.

Imported Seedlings and ornamental stock in season.

Spring orders booked now and stock stored for early shipment.

The best cheap and cheapest good spade.

*Pomona Current has never been equaled for productive-ness, quality or profit.*



*Trade List ready September 1st.*



*Come and inspect our Stock, it is a pleasure to show it.*

## THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.  
ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.  
RHODODENDRONS—Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.  
PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.  
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA, NEW YORK.

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## Black and Honey Locust Seedlings

AND TREES—All sizes.

No. 1 Osage Orange and No. 3 Apple Seedlings for budding.

A. E. WINDSOR, - Havana, Ill.

### OTHER MEN HAVE FOUND

the very best results in spraying fruit trees, bushes and vines from the new Four Wheeler!

### HARDIE SPRAY PUMPS.

You would doubtless have the same experience. We make a most complete line, embracing mounted and unmounted Barrel, Knapsack and Bucket Sprayers. Insect pests, funguses and other diseases have no terrors for the man who owns and uses Hardie Sprayers.



Our catalogue gives out of millions and a most extended line of nozzles and other accessories. Also five many pages of valuable information as to how, when and where to spray. Long list of formulas for spraying everything. We will mail the book free. Ask for it.

The Hardie Spray Pump Mfg. Company,  
56 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France

ARE NOW PREPARING TO BOOK

ORDERS FOR FALL, 1902.

AND SPRING, 1903,

For first-class nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading, and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**

105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

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1902.

# Surplus Stock of J. G. Harrison & Sons

Berlin, Md., March 20th.

## SURPLUS ELBERTAS.

- 500 One Year, 5/8 to 3/4, 5 to 6 ft., branched, extra.
- 2,000 One Year, 9-16 to 3/4, 4 to 6 ft., branched, No. 1.
- 1,000 One Year, 1/2 to 9-16, 4 to 5 ft., branched.
- 1,000 One Year, 7-16 to 1/2, 3/4 to 4 1/2 ft., more or less branched.
- 1,000 One Year, 3 to 4 ft., under 7-16 to 1/2, little if any branched.
- 5,000 One Year, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched.
- 4,000 June Buds, 3 to 4 feet.
- 1,000 June Buds, 2 1/4 to 3 1/2 feet.
- 5,000 June Buds, 18 inches.
- 4,000 June Buds, 12 to 18 inches.
- 3,000 June Buds, 8 to 12 inches.
- 2,000 June Buds, 1 to 8 inches.

## YORK IMPERIAL APPLE TREES.

Two Year, Smooth and Well Grown.

- 10,000 First Class, 6 to 7 ft., 3/4 up, well branched.
- 22,000 First Class, 5 to 6 ft., 5/8 to 3/4, well branched.
- 17,000 First Class, 5 to 6 ft., 9-16 to 3/4, well branched.
- 5,000 First Class, 4 to 6 ft., 1/2 to 9-16, well branched.
- 3,100 First Class, 3 to 5 ft., branched and whips.

## GENERAL LIST OF PEACH.

	9-16 to 5-8	1-2 to 9-16	7-16 to 1-2	3-8 to 7-16	2 to 3 ft. J. B.
Early York	48	132	28	725	
Haynes Surprise	13	205	65	100	
Lady Ingold	229	95	500	25	400
Alexander			600		
Albright's Oct.			200		
Bordeaux	50		40		
Burke			80		
Bokara			80		1200
Butler's Late			290		
Blood Cling			80		
Chinese Cling	200	100	300	25	1000
Cooper's Late			350		
Crother's Late			820		
Capt. Ede			325		1000
Dewey	600		800		500
Everbearing			800		
Emma			600		
F. St. John		110	75		
Eaton's Gold-n			75		
Family Favorite			70		
Gold Drop		40	110		1000
Gov. Briggs			900		
Hawkins White			75		
Jessie Kerr					3885
Klondike					80
Keypot Red Cling			75		110
Lord Palmerton					100
Miss Lolo					75
Orange Free			75		100
Preston Cling					425
Poole's Favorite	75		550		500
Sen Eagle			300		450
Stonewall Jackson					240
Tom Daves Cling			100		100
West's Late	60		100		200
Worth					125
W. English Cling					160
Yellow Davy			225		
Hobson's Choice		100	100		
McIntosh		100			800
Ford's Late White		200	200	100	500
Greensboro		100	200	1000	
Hill's Chili					3000
Jacques H. B.		700	250		
Loreta		100	400	400	1000
Sneed		500			400
Shipley's L. Red		100	100	200	200
Steadley		200	80	40	
Scott's Nonpareil		200	100		
Snow's Orange		600		200	
Stinson		50			
Wagor		200			
Waddell		60	100	100	500
William's Favorite				25	
Walker's V. Free			200	200	
Yellow St. John		500	100	500	1500

**JUNE BUDS. JUNE BUDS. JUNE BUDS.**

Sunrise Cling	500	Bequet Free	700	Bronson	1000
Connecticut	500	Crawford Late	1000	Carman	300
Early Rivers	500	Bureka	1000	Engles Mammoth	1300
Edgemont Beauty	200	Kalamazoo	1000	Krummell's Oct.	200
Lodge	400	Levy's Late	200	New Prolific	800
Victor	300	Magnum Bonum	200		

We have some surplus in other varieties. Might send us list of your wants.

## GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.

	3-4 & up to 5-8 to 2-4	9-16 to 5-8	1-2 to 9-16	3-8 to 1-2	3 to 4 ft
Willow Twig	100	50	100	100	80
Whitney		20	18	15	20
Talman Sweet			50	50	117
Salome		50	25	50	60

Springdale	50	50	100	50	100	111
Dominate	50	100	100	100		50
Alexander		25	25	25		
Ben Davis	100	1000		1000	500	500
Baldwin			100	50	50	100
Early Harvest				100	100	200
Fallswater			500	1000	1000	100
Gravenstein			50	50	50	100
Hass			50	50	50	50
Jonathan						500
King				50	50	50
Lily of Kent	300	300	300	200	100	50
Missouri Pippin			200	100	100	100
M. B. Twig			1000	300	300	200
Maiden's Blush	50	400				
N. W. Greening		2000	1000	2000	500	300
Northern Spy		100	150	100	100	100
Nero	50	50	50			
Pewaukee	56			50	50	50
Red Astrachan				50	100	100
Rome Beauty				100	100	100
H. I. Greening				900		
Red June				100	50	50
Smith's Cider				100	100	100
Stark				200	100	100
Shackelford				100	50	100
Scott's Winesap				50	50	50
Wine Sap				300	600	300
Wealthy				50	200	50
York Imperial	10000	22000	17000	5000	3000	100
Yellow Transparent				50	100	200
Yellow Bellflower	100			100	50	100

## PEAR.

	3-4 & up	5-8 to 3-4	1-2 to 9-16	3-8 to 1-2	3 to 4 ft
Garber	390	50	500	1000	500
Dutchess		100	50		
Idaho		50	50		
Vermont Beauty		100			
Bartlett					300
Howell		25	25		
Sheldon		50	50		
Lawrence		100	100		
Seckle					50
Lawson			50	50	
Flemish Beauty			200	200	
Bar-Seckle			100	50	
Wilder			50	25	
Vicar			50	25	

## CHERRY.

Early Richmond					500
Montmorency					500

## PLUM ON PLUM ON ROOT.

	3/4	5/8	9-16	1/2	7-16 to 3 to 4 ft
Abundance		2-0	200	200	200
Burbank		400	400	400	400
Lombard		100	95	199	101
Hale			200	200	200
Satsuma	100		100	100	100
Wickson			200	200	200
German Prune			50	50	100

## ON PEACH ROOT.

Wickson					J. B.
Satsuma				300	1000
Ogon		100		100	200

## APRICOTS, JUNE BUDED, and one year trees,

at same price as plums. Alex, Apple, Budd, Harris, and Gibb.

## Strawberry Plant.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates.

Aroma	Livingston
Dayton	Lady Garrison
Beder Wood	Margaret
Bismarck	Mitchell's Early
Brunette	McKinley
Brandywine	Marshall
Barton's Eclipse	Marie
Bush Cluster	M. Queen
Crescent	Monitor
Clyde	Manokin
Carrie Silver	Nick Omer
Crockett's Early	Nettie
Carmi Beauty	Paris King
Cobden Queen	P. of Cumberland
Dayton	Parson's Beauty
Eleanor	Rio
Enormous	Rough Rider
Excelsior	Robbie
Greenview	Reba
Gandy	Stella
Geo. Triumph	Senator Dunlap
Glen Mary	Sample
Gibson	Sharpless

Gladstone	Saunders
Hero	Star
Haverland	Tubbs
Joe	Tenn. Prolific
Jessie	Wm. Belt
Kansas	Woolverton
Lovett's	Warfield
Lady Thompson	

## ASPARAGUS.

TWO YEAR.

Columbian Mam. White
Donald's Elmira
Palmetto
Barr's Mammoth
Conover's Colossal

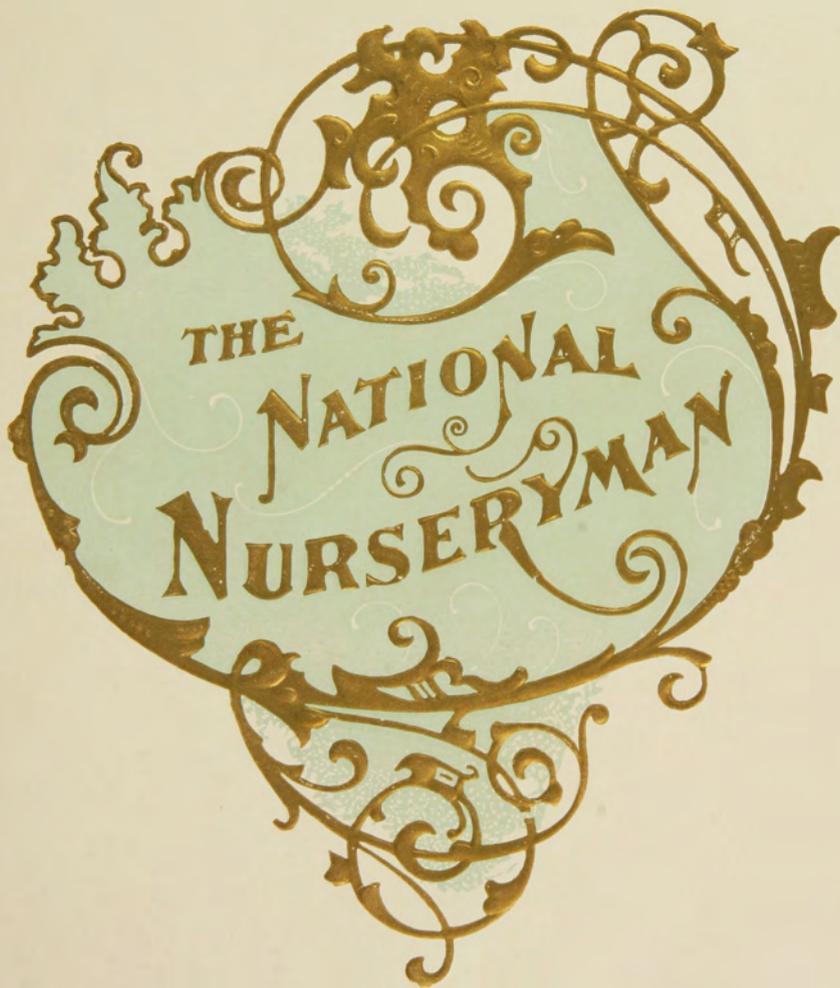
## GRAPES.

1 YEAR.

Concord
Moore's Early
300 Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.
100 Siberian Arbor Vitae, 6 to 8 ft.
1000 Silver Maples, 6 to 8 ft.
100 Norway Maples, 6 to 8 ft.
Miller Red Raspberry.
Lucretia Dewberry.
Gooseberry.

## Special Price on Application.

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS,**  
Berlin, Md.



June, 1902

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Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE GRAND NEW HARDY YELLOW ROSE

# SOLEIL D'OR

(GOLDEN SUN)



Field Grown  
Plants for  
Fall and Spring

The Largest  
Collection of

Hardy Fruits  
Ornamentals  
Roses and  
Perennials  
in America

## ELLWANGER & BARRY,

NURSERYMEN-HORTICULTURISTS,

Established 1840-

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

## PETERS & SKINNER,

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTY FOR NURSERYMEN  
AND DEALERS IS OFFERED IN OUR

## NEW PEDIGREED CLIMBING ROSE DOROTHY PERKINS

A SEEDLING ROSE OF OUR OWN ORIGINATING.  
AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.  
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Handsome Four Page Circulars will be furnished  
with customer's name, address, etc., imprinted at \$2.00 per  
100, their actual cost.

Electrotypes of any of the cuts used in this circular  
will be furnished for catalogue use.

Handsome Lithographed Plates for Salesmen's  
Use will be supplied to concerns who employ agents. Sample  
mailed on application. We do not offer these plates for  
indiscriminate distribution but only for use in salesmen's out-  
fits. When furnished in considerable numbers, a memorandum  
charge of 1 1/2 cents each will be made for them but such  
charge will be credited back upon orders for rose bushes of this  
variety.

FOR 1902-1903, STRONG, FIELD-GROWN  
PLANTS, TWO YEARS OLD.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Wholesale Nurserymen,

NEWARK, New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

### Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum

Peach

Apricots

Apple Seedlings

Japan Pear Seedlings

Forest Tree Seedlings

Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup>/<sub>feet</sub> 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



CITY HALL—MILWAUKEE.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

*"When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil."*—HEBER.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1902.

No. 6.

## UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

**Special Reports on Nursery Conditions to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN by State Vice-Presidents of the American**

**Association—J. B. Baker, of Fort Worth, Texas**

**—Charles T. Smith, of Concord, Georgia**

**—Business Changes—Bright Prospects.**

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 17—All Texas nurserymen report satisfactory trade, which, on the whole, has been the best in their history. Nearly everything was cleaned up. The drouth in the winter cut off spring sales, and some South Texas nurserymen failed to dispose of some of their fruit stocks. Heavy rains in March caused a brisk demand for everything. Most nurserymen are short of dormant bud stock on account of drouth last summer, but they are making preparations to force more peach and plum than ever before.

Plantings will be heavy next season, as good returns have been realized from fruit during the last two years, and this season there will be a heavy crop of plums and peaches. Apricots are also bearing well this season, as are also pears, grapes, berries, etc. The apple crop is rather light.

East Texas seems destined to surpass Georgia in the production of peaches. One firm is preparing to plant several thousand acres—mostly Elbertas. The crop is ripened and sold before the Georgia fruit can be put on the market.

E. W. Kirkpatrick has sold his home nursery at McKinney and retired from active work, though he still remains president of the Texas Nursery & Floral Co. at Sherman.

F. W. Malley is moving his nursery from Hulen, in South Texas, to Garrison, in East Texas. This season he is growing stock at both places.

John Watson has severed his connection with the Rosedale Nurseries, and is now with the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill.

The Texas State Horticultural Society, and also the Nurseryman's Association, will meet at College Station on July 15.

J. B. BAKER, Vice-president for Texas.

### CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA.

CONCORD, GA., May 15—The nursery interests in the South are in very good shape now. The past season's business has been all that we could ask for. Stock of all sorts sold close, and with many varieties the supply was unequal to the demand. This was particularly so with Elberta peach trees for which we had to turn down orders aggregating hundreds of thousands of trees. The people of the South are in better condition financially than ever before. Cotton, the staple crop, has sold at high prices for several years in succession, and we are sharing in the general prosperity of the country. With such conditions prevailing, collections have been splendid.

The weather for planting and early cultivating has been fine and young stock in nice shape and promises well for next season. Our stands are all good, and with apple are especially fine. In a block of 350,000 apple grafts we have something like 98 per cent. growing. Orders for fall delivery are coming in satisfactorily, being above last season's high average; and with the good general outlook we are anticipating another fine season of business. The commercial peach orchards have only about half a crop, but if the price holds up there will not be enough Elberta trees to supply the demand for next season's planting.

CHARLES T. SMITH, Vice-president for Georgia.

### IN KENTUCKY.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., May 20—Trade has been better in Kentucky this season than for ten years past. Nurserymen sold out on almost every class of stock, and in many instances were unable to supply all orders received. Your paper is helping along the business in many ways. Success to you.

F. N. DOWNER,

State Vice-President American Association.

J. W. HILL, DES MOINES.

J. W. Hill, the proprietor of the Des Moines Nursery Company, Des Moines, Ia., was born, raised and educated in the South. He is 42 years of age. He went to Des Moines from Texas in 1884 and became connected with the active management of the Des Moines Nursery Company. Since that time he has built up the business of the company until it now stands in the front rank of Iowa nurseries as to volume of business handled.

With E. M. Sherman of Charles City, Ia., Mr. Hill organized the American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association, and he was its president for several years. He has been a regular attendant at the annual meetings of the American Association of Nurserymen. He is secretary and manager of the Fort Des Moines Canning Company which has a capacity of 75,000 cans of fruit and corn per day. He is president of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, an organization of 400 of the leading business men of the city. Mr. Hill enjoys the utmost confidence of the business men of Des Moines and is identified with the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, the Central State Bank, the Security Life & Savings Company and other financial institutions of the city. The city owes its Mutual Telephone system and long distance lines to the energy and good judgment of Mr. Hill. The nurserymen of the country will welcome Mr. Hill at the Milwaukee convention as one of the most valued members of the American Association.

The Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania has had a meeting at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the members of the American Association of Botanists, of whom some 600 to 1,000 are expected to be in attendance at the annual convention in that city June 28 to July 3.

## IN MICHIGAN.

*Season Especially Favorable for Handling Stock and for Growth in Orchards—Retail Nursery Stock Prices Have Not Been Maintained Throughout the Fruit Belt in Comparison with the Wholesale Prices.*

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., May 19.—This spring's delivery has cleaned up exceptionally close on stock with all nurseries in Michigan, so far as we are able to ascertain. The trade generally has been in a very healthy condition, there being a good demand for a general line of fruit stock, and the collections have been exceptionally good. The season has been a very favorable one so far, not only for handling nursery stock, but, owing to the fact that we have had frequent rains through the entire state, there are good prospects for nearly all of the stock growing which has been delivered.

We would say that in the fruit belt of Michigan the retail price for nursery stock has not been held up, in our estimation, to the degree that should be, taking the wholesale prices into consideration, as several of the nurseries have been selling No. 1 peach stock, for instance, throughout the fruit belt in retail orders of any size as low as six cents, which in view of the wholesale prices on nursery stock is altogether too low a figure.

HARRY L. BIRD,  
Vice-President American Association.

### IN VERMONT.

DERRY, N. H., May 21.—The nursery business cuts a comparatively small figure in this state, the few that we have confining their attention principally to small fruits and ornamentals. It has not been practicable in the time at my disposal to get reports from all of them, but apparently the season's business has been fully up to the average.

From the amount of stock seen delivered, or in transit, it would appear that the indefatigable agents of outside nurseries with their showy plate books had not appealed to the imagination of our citizens in vain.

So far as the fruit prospects are concerned, it is either a feast or a famine with us; but the present indications are that there will be apples galore the coming autumn.

JOHN C. CHASE,  
Vice-President American Association.

### NEBRASKA CONDITIONS.

GENEVA, Neb., May 21.—In regard to trade conditions in Nebraska, the season just closed has been the most satisfactory, take it all round, for years. Stock of all kinds has been sold out very close and collections are unusually prompt. This is the general verdict of Nebraska nurserymen.

The season, so far as growing conditions are concerned, has been rather unfavorable until quite recently. It has been dry, cold and windy, which has made stock a little slow in starting. Recent generous rains, however, have put the ground in excellent condition, and I think the injury to the nursery interests by the dry weather will be but slight.

The fruit prospect is excellent, with the exception of peaches, which will be a light crop. Reports from various sections of the state indicate the largest apple crop in recent years, although the canker worm has been doing some damage in certain localities. The outlook, both in nursery and orchard

circles is very bright, and more than the usual number of Nebraska nurserymen have expressed their intention of attending the convention at Milwaukee. I am looking forward to a good time after a good season's business, and this seems to be the general feeling in our state.

PETER YOUNGERS,  
Vice-President American Association.

### IN NEW JERSEY.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., May 16—We have passed through an open and rather uniformly cold winter, conditions which in our latitude are most trying for evergreens and particularly severe on all large-foliaged ones. In our case Biotas, Thuyas and Junipers also suffered more or less, according to amount of shelter afforded them against sun and drying winds.

Spring opened up early and was comparatively dry enabling us to have all our shipments made before the middle of April, notwithstanding the fact that sales were somewhat in excess of those of a year ago. We believe the same conditions have prevailed generally throughout this state, as it obviously has been the case wherever we have had an opportunity to make personal observations in this respect.

Before the season opened much had been written on the subject of this being a 'locust-year' to warn prospective planters against setting out young trees and the general impression had gained foot that little would be done in the general fruit line in our section. Strange to say the very opposite took place. The demand for all kinds of fruit stock having been particularly brisk, so much so, in fact, that we were practically sold out of most of our marketable fruit trees before the real end of the season had arrived. The demand for all kinds of ornamentals and hedge plants, notably Cal. Privet and American Arbor Vitæ, has also been generally good.

The smoke attending the clearing off of the packing and heeling grounds was composed chiefly of gases generated from the combustion of overgrown shrubs and gleanings from blocks which had practically been cleared.

WILLIAM FLEMER,  
Vice-President American Association.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE AND ALABAMA ORCHARDS.

According to a government census bulletin there were in the state of New Hampshire in 1900, 2,034,398 apple trees as compared with 1,744,779 in 1890; there were 141 apricot trees in 1900 as compared with 191 in 1890; cherry 6,700 in 1900, and in 1890, 7,164; peach 48,819 in 1900, and 19,057 in 1890; pear 38,287 in 1900, and 39,378 in 1890; plum and prune trees 18,137 in 1900, and 10,151 in 1890.

Alabama census figures are as follows:

FRUITS	NUMBER OF TREES		BUSHELS OF FRUIT	
	1890	1900	1889	1899
Apple.....	780,657	2,015,711	1,238,734	719,175
Apricot.....	1,326	3,541	611	115
Cherry.....	7,203	44,849	1,862	1,159
Peach.....	1,280,842	2,690,151	2,431,203	184,543
Pear.....	30,993	206,619	22,902	22,050
Plum.....	144,622	400,449	40,451	11,876

In addition to the number of trees given in the table, unclassified fruit trees to the number of 26,493 were reported, with a yield of 8,212 bushels of fruit.

## CHINESE CLING GROUP.

*Interesting Bulletin on Peaches by G. Harold Powell, Late of the Delaware Experiment Station and Now Assistant U. S. Pomologist—Characteristics of this Group—Prolific Annual Bearing, Large and Beautiful Fruit, Wide Cultural Range.*

G. Harold Powell, who resigned as horticulturist of the Delaware Experiment Station September 1, 1901, to become assistant pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, prepared a Delaware station bulletin which has been issued, on "The Chinese Cling Group of Peaches." In his summary of the contents of this bulletin Mr. Powell says:

The Chinese Cling Group of peaches contains about sixty varieties. The group is approximately sixty years old in America.

The group is mainly characterized by broad-headed; vigorous, hardy and prolific, spreading trees; large, flat, deep green foliage; flowers very large in the pure type, but small in the mixed descendants; fruit large, variable in color; skin usually rather delicate; flesh peculiarly fine grained, juicy; stone cling, semi-cling or free; season, throughout the season of peach ripening.

The group is further characterized commercially by the prolific annual bearing of the best varieties, the beauty and large size of the fruit, and its wide cultural range. Its chief drawback is the susceptibility to rot of many of the varieties, though the early kinds are less susceptible than varieties of the Hale and Alexander type.

The group is cultivated commercially from Texas to Connecticut, and in peach sections east of the Pacific peach belt. The group had its origin around Shanghai, China. It has been known as the "Northern Chinese Race," but the "Chinese Cling Group" should replace the former name.

The varieties mostly grown are Greensboro, Carman, Thurber, Georgia (Belle), and Elberta.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Powell makes these observations on the general characteristics of the group:

"The Chinese Cling Group of peaches has grown up in the United States within the last half century. It has been assumed that the ancestors of the group had their origin in the Northern Provinces of China, and the varieties descending from them have been designated in recent years as the Northern Chinese Race. At the present time the group contains but fifty catalogued varieties, the most important of which is the Elberta. The varieties are a heterogeneous lot, some showing the important characteristics of the Chinese Cling, while in others one may recognize a blending of the Old Mixon, the Crawford, or of some other distinct type of peach. The group, as a unit, is strongly characterized in fruit and tree, the leading features of which may be summarized as follows: Trees broad-headed, open, spreading, or even drooping, usually very vigorous, hardy and prolific; foliage large, flat, almond-like, dark green, retaining its color late in the fall, when it changes to a grayish-green tint, glands reniform in the pure type;

flowers very large, light pink in the pure type, but smaller and darker colored in many of the mixed descendants; fruit often enormously large, generally more elongated and compressed than round, creamy white, with a delicate blush in the pure type, but white or yellow in the descendants; skin very delicate and thin in the pure type, with a delicate marbled appearance, but firmer in many of the descendants; flesh fine grained, soft, juicy and melting in the pure type, but firmer in the mixed descendants; stone somewhat flat, with medium corrugations and pittings, cling, semi-cling, or free; flavor usually mild sub-acid, with a slight almond suggestion; quality variable; season extending throughout the entire season of peach ripening, the early varieties predominating.

Some of the leading commercial features of the group are the uniform, prolific bearing of the varieties from year to year, and their wide cultural range. The fruit of the group, taken

as a whole, is larger and more delicately colored than other types, especially in its early ripening varieties. The most serious commercial faults of the group are in the delicate shipping qualities of many of the varieties, and the susceptibility to rot in the varieties of the pure type, and in the early varieties. The texture of the skin and flesh is firmer than in some crosses, like the Elberta, Georgia (Belle), and Hiley, while the susceptibility to rot, even though much less than in the Hale and Alexander types, may be further reduced by the rigid selection of still less susceptible seedlings.

The limits of the group for profitable culture are still to be experimentally determined. Each variety will need to be grown in the various peach growing sections before its commercial range can be decided upon. In general, however, it may be said that the varieties of the group are extensively cultivated in Central and Northern Texas, along the coast from the

Carolinas northward to Connecticut, in Western Michigan, in Northwestern Arkansas, in the peach districts of Missouri and Southern Illinois, and in local areas in the West, especially in Western Colorado. It is a significant fact that the group is rapidly supplementing, and, in some instances, even replacing the older varieties in the orchards that have been planted in the last few years.

### HISTORY OF THE GROUP.

IN EUROPE—The Chinese Cling peach, under the name Shanghai, was first sent to England in 1844 from Shanghai, China, by Robert Fortune, a distinguished horticulturist, who was sent to China by the Council of the Horticultural Society of London to collect useful and ornamental plants. Fortune forwarded a small potted tree of this variety with some of its stones. The seedlings were of a heterogeneous character and were used as stocks on which to propagate from the original tree. A considerable number of trees were thereby obtained and afterwards distributed. Fortune found this peach growing in



J. B. BAKER, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Vice-President American Association.

orchards south of the city of Shanghai, where it is found in the markets in August. "It is quite the usual thing," he says, "to see peaches of this variety eleven inches in circumference and twelve ounces in weight." The variety has always been known as the Shanghai in Europe, where, with its descendants, it has shown little adaptability for commercial use.

IN AMERICA—There have been two principal importations from the Orient from which the American varieties have largely descended. The first, so far as we can learn, was in the form of potted peach trees, probably imported by the late Charles Downing, in 1850, through Mr. Winchester, the British Consul at Shanghai, China. The variety was received under the names "Chinese Cling" and "Shanghai," and each name was supposed for a time to represent a distinct variety, but where grown side by side they proved to be identical. The variety was probably first fruited by Henry Lyon, Laurel Park, S. C., to whom one of the original potted trees was sent by Mr. Downing in 1850.

The second important introduction was made by Dr. William A. W. Spottwood, of the United States Navy, Fleet Surgeon of the East India or Asiatic Squadron from 1857 to 1860, and, so far as we know, is recorded here for the first time. Dr. Spottwood brought a quantity of peach stones from Japan in 1860, and presented them to the late Judge Campbell, an enthusiastic amateur horticulturist of Pensacola, Fla. Judge Campbell planted the seed, but was soon obliged to leave his home on account of the evacuation of Pensacola. On his return home in 1864 he found much of the place destroyed and the fences burned, but by careful treatment the peach seedlings grew into great vigor by 1867.

Amongst others who received buds from Judge Campbell was the late R. R. Hunley, of Alabama, who, in 1864, sent a complete collection of them to P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga. Mr. Berckmans and his father, the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, have originated and distributed a large number of varieties of the group.

IN JAPAN—The peaches from which Dr. Spottwood obtained the stones which were brought from Japan in 1860, probably came originally from the orchards around Shanghai, China. The peach is not native to Japan, and in the collection of fruit models in the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, made by Prof. Kizo Tamari, of the Imperial University, Tokio, Japan, and which represent the important types of fruit in Japan, the Suimitsuto, which is a typical Chinese Cling, is described as originating at Shanghai, China. It is, therefore, probable that the American and Japanese sources of the group were alike.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF THE GROUP.

The name "Northern Chinese Race" was applied to the Chinese Cling group by Onderdonk, who recognized five distinct races of peaches in the United States—the Persian, the Northern Chinese, the Southern Chinese, the Spanish and the Peen-To, the geographical names representing the parts of the world in which each race was supposed to have originated, or to have reached its greatest development. The classification of Onderdonk, in its application to the Northern Chinese, Southern Chinese, and Peen-To races, was the first attempt to separate the peach into natural botanical groups, a system of classification which, in general principle, is similar to the group method inaugurated at a later date by Bailey. The use of the geographical name "Northern Chinese" cannot be as strongly commended. The principal objections to the name are as follows:

1. It is probable that peaches of all types are native to China. No definite information exists concerning the number, the origin or the distribution of the types in their native home. It is, therefore, unsafe to apply a geographical name to a distinct group before something is definitely known about it in the country to which it is indigenous. A geographical name is also objectionable, as the geography of a country is subject to change.

2. The so-called Persian Race is composed of a number of distinct types of peaches and probably crosses between the types. These types vary botanically and in their geographical adaptability. If their behavior in the United States is an indication of their probable behavior in their native home, some of them must have originated in climatic conditions similar to those which gave rise to the Chinese Cling group. In the article of Cibot he points out that several types of peaches, which appear to correspond to different groups within the Persian Race, were growing around Peking over a hundred years ago. It is

likely, therefore, that several distinct types of peaches have been developed in the cooler climates of China.

We believe it to be in the interest of a more exact and practical nomenclature to drop the name "Northern Chinese Race" and to substitute the name "Chinese Cling Group" in its place.

#### VARIETIES OF THE GROUP.

The varieties of the Chinese Cling group have originated largely as chance seedlings, or have been selected from seedlings purposely developed for new varieties. No systematic effort has been made, except in a limited way, to improve the group by the careful intercrossing and selection of varieties. The variety list will expand rapidly in the next few years, as several orchardists and nurserymen now have blocks of seedlings in which they hope to discover new kinds of commercial merit. The present tendency is to introduce too many varieties. From our observation of many of the newer kinds, a large proportion of them will find no permanent place in commercial orchards, as they do not possess the fundamental characteristics of stable commercial sorts. It seems desirable at this time to record and describe as many of the varieties as can be brought together in order that the early history of the group may be made complete, and also that peach growers may have opportunity to compare the different sorts. It should be remembered, however, that a description of specimens from Texas will not apply to the same variety in Delaware. The variety is profoundly modified by its environment, and each one needs to be thoroughly tested under widely varying conditions.

Mr. Powell gives a catalogue of varieties, in the course of which he says:

The Carman is considered by leading peach growers in the South as the most valuable commercially tested variety of its season. It is very promising also for northern sections. It is not grown successfully in Connecticut. Its strongest features are the vigorous growth and productivity of the tree, the earliness, large size and beauty of its fruit. The one weak point that has developed in the Carman in Georgia is a serious tendency to rot in damp weather, though it rots much less than peaches of the Hale or Alexander type. This tendency to rot we have also seen in Delaware, though it is less susceptible there than other strains of early peaches.

Chinese Cling. Shanghai of early authors, and in Europe. Parentage unknown. Introduced in 1850 from Shanghai, China, probably by Charles Downing, through Mr. Winchester, British Consul at Shanghai; first fruited by Henry Lyon, Laurel Park, Columbia, S. C.; distributed largely through the tidewater and southern peach belts; fruit too tender for shipment and subject to rot; tree often a weak grower and a shy bearer; remarkably prepotent, and has probably given rise to more valuable varieties than any other variety; a large proportion of its seedlings are similar to it.

Connett's Southern Early. Parentage unknown; originated with the Rev. Alfred Connett, McLeansville, N. C., about 1880, from a stone from a peach that was bought on the cars. It was introduced in 1884 as Connett's Southern Early by the Greensboro Nurseries, Greensboro, N. C. Not tested sufficiently to warrant an expression of its commercial value in the North. J. Van Lintley writes in 1901: "Connett ripens with Carman, but does not have quite so much color, and is not quite as good a shipper, but ships very well, and is a fine peach."

Denton. Seedling of Early Beauty and pollinated with Elberta. Originated by J. W. Kerr, Denton, Md. The cross was made in the spring of 1888, and the stone planted the following fall. The fruit of Denton has more characteristics of the Crawford than of the Chinese Cling group, and possibly could be classed appropriately with the Crawfords, though the tree is similar to Elberta.

Ede. Parentage unknown; originated in 1870 as a seedling in the dooryard of Capt. Henry Ede, Cobden, Ill. Near it was standing a peach called the honest John, which possibly was the St. John; introduced by George Gould & Son, Villa Ridge, Ill. It is a popular variety in Southern Illinois, where it ripens several days before Elberta. On the Chesapeake Peninsula it ripens with Elberta and is smaller and lighter in color.

Elberta. Seedling Chinese Cling; originated with Samuel H. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga., from stones planted in the fall of 1870. From an orchard of 300 trees, containing from 60 to 75 varieties of several trees each, Mr. Rumph saved a quantity of stones and planted them in the

fall of 1870. Each lot of seedlings was marked so that each one could be traced to the parent tree. Twelve hundred seedlings were produced in this way. About a dozen of these seedlings were from the Chinese Cling variety and a single one only of the latter parentage, which was named the Elberta, after Mrs. Clara Elberta Rumph, was worthy of propagation. The original Chinese Cling tree stood near some Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Oldmixon Free and Oldmixon Cling trees, and there is a strong probability that the Chinese Cling blossom, which finally produced the Elberta, was fertilized by pollen from a Crawford tree. Mr. Rumph thinks that it is a cross of Chinese Cling on Crawford Early. One of the most interesting features connected with the effort on the part of Mr. Rumph to bring about new varieties of peaches in 1870 is that another stone from the same tree which produced the Elberta, and which was given to Mr. L. A. Rumph, produced the Georgia (Belle of), a white-fleshed, free stone, which is probably crossed with one of the Oldmixons.

The Elberta is the most widely grown commercial variety east of the Pacific peach belt. Its leading features are its general adaptability to a wide range of territory, vigor and hardness of tree and bud, prolific bearing, large, highly colored fruit of splendid shipping and marketing qualities, and comparative freedom from rot. The chief objection to it is its medium quality.

Oblong flattened in the North, round, abruptly conic in the South; large, 2½ in. by 2½ in. by 2½ in.; cavity large, abrupt, pink; stem short, stout; suture moderate, depressed at apex, sometimes at cavity; apex flat, broad, depressed at point in North, pointed at the South; bright, dark, lemon-yellow, splashed, marbled and often indistinctly striped on sunny side; dots red; thinly pubescent; skin thick, velvety; flesh yellow, red at pit, firm, juicy, tender; stone free, broad, flat, long pointed, moderately pitted; season July 20 to August 5, in Georgia, in 1901; August 20 to 30, Chesapeake Peninsula, in 1901; tree very vigorous, open, spreading, prolific; flowers small.

The facts concerning the history of the Elberta were sent the writer by Mr. William H. Scott, State Entomologist of Georgia, and were approved by Dr. Rumph.

Eureka. Seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated with L. T. Sanders, Plain Dealing, La.

Georgia. (Belle of Georgia.) Seedling of Chinese Cling, possibly crossed with Oldmixon Free. Originated with Lewis A. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga., from seed from a Chinese Cling tree in a variety orchard of S. H. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga. The original Chinese Cling stood in the center of the variety block near some Oldmixon Free, Oldmixon Cling, Crawford Early and Crawford Late trees. Mr. L. A. Rumph planted the stone in the fall of 1870, from the same tree and at the same time that S. H. Rumph planted a stone that produced the Elberta. Introduced by S. H. Rumph.

The Georgia is one of the most important commercial varieties of the group and may be appropriately characterized as a White Elberta in size of fruit, high color, and reliability and growth of tree; ripens the bulk of its crop with Elberta in Georgia, though it begins to ripen earlier. It is grown extensively in Georgia and succeeds in Connecticut and in some intermediate sections; stands transportation and is the most popular white peach of its season, where known, in the market. It is said by J. H. Hale to reach its best texture on sandy soils in the South, and on rocky, gravelly soil in New England; on heavy soil it is tender and subject to rot. Described in 1901 from specimens from Joseph McDaniel, Dover, Del.: Oblong, round; size very large, 3½ in. length, 2½ diameter; cavity narrow, deep, abrupt; stem short, stout; suture distinct, but not depressed; apex slightly depressed, round; color creamy white with a bright red cheek, striped, splashed and mottled; dots fine, red; moderately pubescent; skin usually firm; flesh

white, red at stone, firm, juicy, fine texture; stone free, large, flat, blunt pointed, deeply pitted, deep purplish red, 1½ in. long, 1½ in. wide, ¾ in. thick; rich sub-acid, good; tree broad-headed, open, spreading, vigorous, prolific; valuable commercially.

The Georgia peach is usually known in the markets and in the catalogues as Belle or Belle of Georgia. The name Belle, however, like Duchess, in pear nomenclature, is objectionable, as it has been applied as a prefix to a large number of varieties. The name Belle is also used for another peach variety. The writer believes that it is in the interest of a permanently helpful nomenclature to use the name Georgia, as adopted by the American Pomological Society, and published in Bulletin 8 of the Division of Pomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

#### ESTIMATE OF VARIETIES.

The following list comprises the varieties that the writer would plant in his own orchard:

Greensboro, Carman, Thurber, Georgia (Belle of) and Elberta. These varieties have been well tested. There are several others that have not been so widely grown, but which the writer would plant experimentally. Among them are Victor, Connett, Hiley and Waddell. This list is not recommended for every peach grower, but it is meant to represent a personal choice of sorts that would be planted for profit. There are probably other varieties in the list that would be added after their merits have been more widely established. The selection of varieties is, after all, a largely personal question, depending on the aims and ideals of the grower, and upon local conditions.

#### NURSERY INSPECTION.

Up to May 22, according to the Country Gentleman, inspectors of nursery stock in New York state reported that 9 carloads, 66 boxes, and 9 bales out of a large number of shipments were infested with San Jose scale. Out of 135,499 trees 8,429 were infested with scale, and over 600 were infested with crown gall. Of the shipments having San Jose scale four came from Connecticut, one from Massachusetts, one from Virginia, one from Indiana, two from Delaware, three from Maryland, four from Ohio, six from Pennsylvania and fifteen from New Jersey.



J. W. HILL.  
Des Moines, Ia., Nursery Company.

#### GEORGIA PEACH CROP.

State Entomologist Scott of Georgia is quoted as saying that many of the peach orchards of that state are suffering from the brown rot, and that the fruit crop will be short all around. He estimates that from one-fourth to one-half of the crop of peaches is destroyed. The famous Colonel Stubbs orchard of 30,000 trees will have little or no fruit it is said.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the month of February the dutiable imports of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$29,103, as compared with \$25,153 during the same month a year ago. The exports during February, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$9,493, against \$8,310 in February, 1901. The re-exports in February, 1902, of plants, trees and shrubs and vines, amounted to \$100, against \$345 in February of last year.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, - - - - -	1.50
Six Months, " " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

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Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1902—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 11-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1902.

## THE NURSERYMAN'S LITERATURE.

In these busy days of competition and progressive activity the nurseryman can hardly find time to peruse all that is published upon the subject of horticulture. If he were to read all the periodicals that come to his desk he would have little time to attend to the details of his business. The large number of farm papers upon which ten years ago he was obliged to depend for information regarding his business now are found to contain so little of a practical bearing on his trade that if he esteems his time and opportunity he will dismiss them with a glance at the most, if he retains them at all, and will devote his attention to the condensation of trade topics pertaining to his business that appears in his trade journal. The comment of many of the readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN that this is the only horticultural journal which they read through shows that the progressive nurserymen are learning the truth of the argument that we have repeatedly made, viz:

The official trade journal is a business publication for the business men of that industry, and is not a matter of entertainment or pleasure, except in that it affords pleasure to be posted on what is going on in the trade, and to be numbered among the supporters of a publication devoted all the time exclusively to the particular business in hand.

## TWO INSECTS THAT COST \$4,000.

Attention has been called in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN to the fact that C. L. Marlatt, assistant entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, had sent to the department headquarters in Washington seventeen ladybirds found in China and believed to be a parasite of the San Jose scale. These insects arrived last fall and were carefully tended, but before egg-laying time this spring all died with the exception of two females. These have laid many eggs which have hatched and the larvæ have been feeding on scale insects provided for them. It is expected that the ladybirds will have increased largely in numbers by next fall. A test in orchards affected by the San Jose scale will be made with the ladybirds and it is hoped that the latter will be as destructive of the scale insects in this country as they have been in China.

The two female ladybirds which survived have cost the government \$2,000 each, it is said. If the brood which they have started should be the forerunner of an effective enemy of the San Jose scale, the cost will be very small compared with the benefit. Nurserymen as well as orchardists will await results with interest.

## A THREE DAYS SESSION.

The prospect is that when President Robert C. Berckmans drops the gavel at 11 o'clock on the morning of June 11th in the assembly hall of the Plankinton hotel at Milwaukee, one of the most successful and most largely attended conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen will have opened. The indications are that there will be a large representation of the membership of the Association. Milwaukee is a favorable place for the convention, with ample accommodations and but a short distance from the central city, Chicago.

It is the desire of the president and of those who have the matter directly in hand to have a three days convention. It is probable that the programme will be arranged in accordance with that plan. It has been proposed to hold the sessions of the convention in the forenoons only, with perhaps the exception of the first day. With morning and afternoon sessions on Wednesday, a morning session on Thursday and another on Friday, it is thought that more can be gotten out of the programme and more also out of the time spent in the convention city. Thursday and Friday afternoons can be devoted to entertainment which, it is understood, will be provided in some way by the enterprising citizens of Milwaukee through its very active and efficient Citizens Business League of which R. B. Watrous, whom many of the nurserymen met at the Niagara Falls convention last year, is the secretary. The evenings also will afford time for the renewal of acquaintances and business and social discussion.

Secretary Seager has secured the promise of addresses on practical topics by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Hon. N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O. Hon. A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kans.; and Professor

Frédéric W. Taylor who is to have charge of the horticultural department at the St. Louis Exposition as he has had at other expositions lately. President R. C. Berckmans will deliver an address which will present topics for careful consideration in connection with the welfare of the Association. A question box is to be provided and it is urged upon all who expect to attend the convention to present as many practical questions as they can, preparing for this feature of the convention in advance, so that the box may be ready at the very opening of the convention for use if wanted. Questions also from nurserymen who cannot be at the convention will be gladly received by the secretary. It has been found that the discussions that have invariably followed the use of the question box have been of mutual advantage.

The necessity of securing railroad certificates is again impressed upon the members by the secretary, for neglect to do so may work forfeiture of the rights of all to reduced rates. There must be one hundred certificates before the reduction will apply.

It is hoped that all the members of the Association who can possibly do so will be at this twenty-sixth annual convention of the national organization and that nurserymen who are not members will make the trip and see what they have been missing. Success to the Milwaukee meeting!

#### GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION.

At the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, in Niagara Falls last year, the following motion was adopted:

"Moved that it be the sense of this convention that the American Association of Nurserymen, in convention assembled, are unqualifiedly opposed to the distribution by the government of nursery stock in any form, and that the subject be referred to the new committee on legislation, with power to act."

The committee on legislation is composed of C. L. Watrous, Howard A. Chase, Silas Wilson and Charles J. Brown. It is understood that this committee will have a report to make on the result of its visit to Washington on this subject and the matter of federal legislation regarding the inspection of nursery stock.

#### NO SEED COMBINATION.

Regarding a report that all the large seed houses in Rochester, N. Y., and one in Cleveland, O., were to be consolidated on June 1st. Mr. Mandeville, of Mandeville & King, Rochester, N. Y., said last month:

There has never been even any thought of consolidating the interests which our firm represents, with those represented by Mr. Hathaway, nor will any such consolidation be affected. The fact of the matter is that as individuals Mr. King and myself own a controlling interest in James Vicks Sons' business and recently we also purchased the plant, franchises, business and good will of the Cleveland Seed company. These two businesses, as well as our own, will continue to be run entirely independent of each other. The reason for this is perfectly obvious. The Mandeville & King company does a commission business, James Vicks Sons a catalogue business and the Cleveland Seed company a jobbing business. These three lines are distinct from each other and as distinctive businesses can be run more profitably than if they were all consolidated.

Moreover, I want emphatically to deny the false and damaging assertion that the name of Vick will disappear from the seed history of this

city. It will always be retained so far as we have anything to do with it. It would be the height of business folly for us to throw away an honorable name and reputation that has taken years and millions of dollars to build up.

The firms which it was alleged were to be incorporated in this consolidation were Mandeville & King, James Vicks' Sons, Crosman Bros., Briggs Brothers & Co. and the Cleveland Seed company.

#### NEW YORK LAW AGAIN AMENDED.

During the closing days of the New York legislature of 1902 the law relating to the inspection and shipment of nursery stock was again amended.

An amendment providing for the fumigation of all nursery stock shipped into the Empire State after July 1, 1902, chapter 27, laws of New York, became a law February 19, 1902.

An amendment, chapter 519, laws of New York, which became a law April 10, 1902, adds the following:

And no certificate shall be required for shipment of native stock collected in the United States, not grown in nurseries, nor to stock so shipped into the state that its sale and shipment become either interstate commerce traffic or commerce with foreign nations.

#### PLANT BREEDING CONFERENCE.

The council of the Horticultural Society of New York announces that it has completed arrangements for the holding of an International Conference on Plant Breeding and Hybridization in the fall of the present year, the dates selected being September 30, October 1 and 2. The programme includes the following:

Address, Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; "Selection vs. Hybridization," F. W. Burbidge, Dublin, Ireland; "Plant Breeding in Germany," J. C. Whitten, Columbia University; "Notes on Breeding Hardy Apples," John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.; "The Everbearing Strawberry," H. de Vilmorin, Paris; "Breeding of Northwestern Fruits," N. E. Hanson, Brooklyn, S. D.; "Seedlings of the Native Plums," E. S. Goff, Horticulturist, Madison, Wis.; "On Orchid Hybrids," (illustrated by specimens of the parents and progeny), Oakes Ames, Ames Botanical Laboratory, North Easton, Mass.; "Hybrid Plums," F. A. Waugh, Horticulturist, Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station.

The committee has the assurance of other papers, of which the exact titles have not yet been submitted, including contributions from Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal., and Herbert J. Webster, Plant Breeding Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

#### A MISSOURI WONDER.

A writer in the Cole Camp, Mo., Courier states, according to the Cannery Producer, Waterloo, Wis.:

W. F. Jackson, proprietor of the Smithton Nursery, has originated what is called the seedless apple. He has thousands of young trees in nursery rows, and expects to make a fortune from them. His idea is not to sell the trees, but the cuttings from them for grafts to be used by other nurserymen. He has guarded the secret of this apple until now. It originated from a seedling tree growing in Virginia which lived for 25 years but died last summer. He is the only man in the United States having this kind of tree. The apples have no seeds in them and the trees do not bloom; but the apples form from a furze that comes out where the bloom should be. They are fine, healthy looking apples.

## STATE OF ARKANSAS.

*Report of Nursery Prospects by G. A. Gamble, State Vice-President—Nurseries Have Doubled Their Plants—Excellent Stand of Grafts Obtained—Flattering Prospects In Apple and Peach Orchards—How Fruit Trees Increase Farm Values.*

FORT SMITH, ARK., May 17—Most of the nurseries in North Arkansas have about doubled their plants this spring. The season has been fine and as far as we have observed or been able to ascertain an excellent stand of grafts has been obtained, many reporting one hundred per cent.

The prospect continues very flattering in the apple and peach orchards. The Elberta peach crop will not be as heavy as that of last season, but there will be several hundred carloads to ship from this state.

We have established a business at Oklahoma City, having purchased the plant of W. R. Caldwell, proprietor of the Oklahoma Nursery. Hereafter the firm name will be The Gamble Wholesale Nurseries.

The past season furnishes one of the strongest object lessons ever presented to the farmer and fruit raiser. The drought in North Arkansas and Southern Missouri practically ruined all farm crops except orchard products. Thousands of farmers who were entirely dependent on grain crops and were rendered destitute and were forced to resort to day labor in order to support their families. Those who had orchards were able to meet their obligations and had larger bank accounts at the end of the year than usual. Now, the man without an orchard can look back over the past and see where he slighted many opportunities.

There are few sections of the United States so highly favored for growing fruit, especially "the big red apple," as North Arkansas. The opportunities are so tempting, yea, I will say so alluring that business men and professional men of all classes are neglecting their chosen occupations and are putting out large commercial orchards.

Every loyal citizen who is interested in the advancement and development of the country should realize that he is responsible to a certain extent, for the social and commercial condition of his locality and if it is not up to the standard, and should outsiders criticise, he should never murmur. The opportunities and possibilities open to each citizen in this favored land are so great that there is left absolutely no excuse, and to complain is to cast reflection upon one's own ability to appropriate the vast wealth of unclaimed blessings that are ours for the taking.

G. A. GAMBLE,  
State Vice-President American Association.

### INDIANA CONDITIONS.

VINCENNES, IND., May 19—The past season has been the best in volume of trade and the most satisfactory in prices in general way that we have had for ten years. While some items were not as high as they should have been considering the shortage in supply, the average was good. I do not think there was as much stock planted this spring as last in the state. I do not know of any new firms starting up the past season and do not think there are any that have quit. The stand of buds seems to be very good and I never have known them to

start off as well as this spring. It is very dry and unless we get rain soon it will be very hard on the grafts. They are looking well at present.

I think the supply of apple will be shorter than usual for fall, but as for myself have rather more than usual. I see no reason why the business should not continue to be good for some time to come, as all stock that was large enough has been cleaned up very close.

I would like to see a more general discussion in the convention as to methods of growing, cultivating, etc.

W. C. REED,  
State Vice-President American Association.

### MAYOR ORLANDO HARRISON.

Orlando Harrison, of the firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., has been re-elected mayor of that town. This is his second term. His first administration was so satisfactory that there was a general desire to keep him in the office. He had never held political office before, having several times refused to allow his name to be placed upon a ticket.

Mayor Harrison takes an active interest in all that goes to improve his town. He is vice-president of the Exchange Savings Bank and director in the Berlin Building and Loan Association. He is a member of several fraternal organizations and is in close touch with the Methodist Episcopal church. The firm has nine farms near the town devoted to the growing of nursery stock under Mr. Harrison's direction.

## Foreign Notes.

A large number of trees will be planted as mementoes of the coronation of King Edward VII.

At the Royal Horticultural Society meeting in London on May 6th, John Laing & Sons, Forest Hill Nurseries, London, S. E., exhibited some hardy rhododendrons in pots, also Pieris (*Andromeda*) speciosa, with much larger flowers than *P. floribunda*, several clematis, etc. Among the rhododendrons were Rosamund, bright rose colored, and Catawbiense, lilac colored. John Waterer & Son, Ltd., American Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey, showed a prettily arranged group of Japanese maples as bushes and low standards, set off with Ghent azaleas, hardy rhododendrons; the plants being thrifty and well grown. They received the silver flora medal.

FRUIT IN THE TRANSVAAL.—Beginning with cherries early in November, we next have superb apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, grapes, figs, apples, pears and quinces, says R. W. Adam, curator, at Joubert Park, Johannesburg, South Africa, in Gardner's Chronicle. And from Barberton, on the way to Delagoa Bay, come very good pine-apples, bananas, mangos, oranges and guaves. This season Japan plums have appeared on the market in quantity for the first time, and the more we see of this class of fruit the better they impress us; Satsuma, Kelsey, Boton, Oton, Burbank, we have fruited them all. The crop of Green-Gage plums is a very good one this year; so also is Standard of England plum, Damsons, and Agon, French or Californian prune. The peach stock is the best for nearly all plums in our light soils. This is pre-eminently the country for the peach, for it is the only introduced fruit which springs up self-sown, therefore we may assume that it is perfectly at home here. The varieties grown are European, American and selected seedlings raised locally. The price of fruit in the shops is still much too high. Two shillings a dozen for peaches and sixpence each for Bon Chretien pears seems exorbitant. Altogether, the prospects for fruit-growing in the Transvaal are very promising.

**SEASON IN MARYLAND.**

**State Vice-President Joseph Davis, President of the Franklin Davis Company, Reports Heavy Demand for Peach Stock—Other Stock, Too—Little Surplus Stock, and Prospect Is Bright for Maintenance of 1900 Prices—Young Stock Preferred.**

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The spring season of 1902, just closing, taken all together, has been a very satisfactory one for the nurserymen of Maryland.

As far as we can learn all grades of stock have been cleaned up. In fact, the demand for nursery stock has been so great that many of us were compelled to go into our one-year blocks of cherry, apple and pear to supply the demand and furnish varieties wanted. The demand for young, thrifty stock, either one or two years, seems to be preferred to the older and larger trees three or four years old.

Maryland, we suppose, furnishes to the trade, and also planters, as many, if not more, peach trees than any other state, and under ordinary conditions can usually supply the demand; but the past season was an unusual one, and we were unable to supply anything like the demand called for.

The nurserymen of Maryland turned down order after order for carloads of peach, apple and other stock.

The "locust scare" prevented a great many planters from putting out orchards this spring, and no doubt this will add to the business for fall.

Prices for fall of 1902 should be as good if not better than they were for spring of 1902.

We believe there is very little surplus stock in this state and prices should be kept up at a paying basis, especially to the planter.

The prospects for a fruit crop in Maryland, as far as we can learn, is good; and if good prices are realized we can look forward to good sales this fall.

Young stock put out this spring is looking fairly good, but just at this time we need rain, and need it badly.

JOSEPH DAVIS,  
State Vice-President American Association.

G. H. Watson, 50 years old, a salesman for the Lawrence Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kans., died suddenly of asthma at the Winwood hotel, Kansas City, last month. His relatives had not been located at last accounts by the Lawrence company, which says: "We understand that at one time he worked for some firm at Geneva or Rochester and later had some sort of a deal at Bloomington." The body was buried at Kansas City.

**HART NURSERIES SOLD.**

**Fort Scott, Kansas, Plant Purchased By A. B. Combs, W. E. Brooks and George Combs—Company Now Has Eight Hundred Acres—Two Hundred Acres of Bottom Land Planted to Young Nursery Stock—Officers of the Company.**

The Hart Pioneer Nurseries has been sold to a newly organized company composed of A. B. Combs, W. E. Brooks and George Combs. The Hart Pioneer nurseries, which were owned by C. F. Drake, was one of the largest businesses in the West. It was organized in 1867 and has enjoyed a large trade. The new company will occupy the same offices and with the exception of a few changes the business will be conducted as it has been for years.

W. E. Brooks will be the president of the new company. George W. Combs, sr., will be vice-president. He has been in the nursery business for years and is thoroughly familiar with all the finer points of the business. A. B. Combs will be secretary and general manager of the new concern. He will devote his entire time to the interests of the nursery, as he has during his identification with the Hart nurseries.

The new company will assume the name of the old one and is, in fact, the old company, as Mr. Brooks was for eighteen years the superintendent of the Hart nurseries, while A. B. Combs has been for the last eight years the secretary of the company, though he has been in the business for sixteen years.

The new company will have more than 800 acres of nursery grounds and will ship to Old Mexico, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and to every state in the Union.

A. B. Combs will have his office at the nurseries, while the office over the Bank of Fort Scott will be in charge of Major Combs.

The consideration was reported to be in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

By this consolidation 200 acres of valuable bottom land has been acquired. This has been planted solid to choice young nursery stock, so that by next season it is expected that the company will have a large stock to open to the trade.

Fruit growers of Western New York, while admitting much damage to the coming crop from the frosts of May 9th and 10th, are hopeful that the injury will not be as serious as feared, as trees were two weeks later than usual in blossoming. S. D. Willard of Geneva reports that early varieties are seriously hurt, and in many cases destroyed. He remembers nothing like it in that section at that time of year.



JOSEPH DAVIS, Baltimore, Md.  
Vice-President American Association.

## IN TENNESSEE NURSERIES.

*Stands of all Young Stock are Excellent and all Stock Growing Well—Vice-President Wilson Reports that there is no San Jose Scale in the State—Peach and Apple Crop will be Light.*

WINCHESTER, TENN., May 20th. — Conditions in Tennessee in the nursery line are very favorable indeed. The Knoxville nurserymen report that their sales are some better than last year at the same date. The spring planting at that point is growing off in good shape, the stands being good and the coming two year old stock in excellent condition. The prices being realized there are quite satisfactory and they report nothing but encouraging news. At Winchester the plant was some heavier this year than last.

The stands of all young stock are excellent and all stock in general is growing in good shape. We are very much discouraged over our stand of peach buds. In March we had the prospect of a fine stand, but we find that thousands of buds have not up to this date started and of course never will. Our blocks of apple coming two year old are very fine, as well as pears, cherries, plums and other stock.

We cleaned up closer at this point the past spring than ever before, and the fall sales are fully up to last season at this time. With the exception of the bad stand of peach buds we have nothing of an adverse character to report. I have been unable to get reports from Nashville or Humbolt which are the other nursery points in the state.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the San Jose scale exists broadcast in Tennessee. We were astonished to receive a letter from one of our New York customers commenting on stock shipped him the past spring which he wound up by saying "the best part of the whole business was that our inspector could find no evidence whatever of the San Jose scale." The scale has never infected but two sections in Tennessee. Some years ago a commercial orchard at Harriman, Tenn., became infected with the scale and I am told that the orchard was cut down and burned. There are no nurseries nearer than one hundred miles from Harriman in our state. The only other appearance of scale in our state was at Nashville two years ago when a large nursery there became infected. This nursery was dug up and destroyed by fire, and no stock from the infected nursery was ever permitted to be shipped by our state authorities after the scale was discovered. I am quite positive that the scale does not exist in any section of our state to-day, and we have an excellent scale law which is being carried into effect by our very efficient entomologist.

The peach crop in Tennessee will be very light this year, while the apples will only be a partial crop except in the most favorable sections. The strawberry crop which is just being wound up was only about one-third the usual crop. However, the prices realized for the fruit was very satisfactory.

Trust that we may have a banner convention at Milwaukee.

W. LEE WILSON,

Vice-President American Association.

The Napa Valley Nursery Company has been incorporated at San Jose, Cal., with a capital of \$15,000 by John Ames, president and manager; Leonard Coates, William Fisher and others. The company will have 85,000 grafted vines and 150,000 other vines for next season, as well as 250,000 fruit trees.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

A. Logan and J. B. Weaver will establish a nursery at Union, Oregon.

J. E. Wright, foreman of the Wragg Nursery, Waukee, Ia., died April 23.

The mid summer meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society will be held at Pontiac, June 3—4.

The annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association will be held June 24, 25, 26 in Minneapolis.

J. Blaauw, Boskoop, Holland, who has been visiting American nurseries, sailed for Holland on May 10th.

Fruit growers of California, representing 88 per cent. of the trade, have organized to control eastern shipments.

A. McGill, secretary and treasurer of the Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Oregon, visited Western New York in April.

O. B. Hadwen has offered to the city of Worcester, Mass., a gift of a fifty-acre tract of land on the shores of Curtis pond for a public park.

The summer meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society will be held at Eldon, June 10—12; the winter meeting at Springfield, Dec. 2—4.

Ex-President Irving Rouse, Rochester, will not be at the Milwaukee convention, another important engagement taking him East at that time.

Seven hundred large shade trees, some 18 inches in diameter, were moved this spring to the St. Louis Exposition grounds and at this time give every promise of success.

E. P. Felt, state entomologist of New York reports that the grape-root worm has destroyed 80 acres of vineyard in the Chautauqua grape belt and that it infests 200 acres near Ripley.

John Ward, Shobdon, Herefordshire, England, is propagating what is reported to be a hybrid between the apple and the pear. The fruit has something of the form of a pear and the color and flavor of an apple.

One of the finest, best equipped and best managed private places in the west is that of J. J. Hill, railroad magnate of St. Paul, Minn., presided over by A. Hallstrom. Altogether there is about 15,000 square feet of glass.

Albert Brownell, proprietor of the Albany nursery, Albany, Oregon, says that he has not only had a good clean up in disposing of nursery stock, but that a large number of the trees had been sold for the fall delivery of this year.

The Winchester, Virginia, Nursery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are Hugh S. Lupton, Clark H. Purcell, L. F. Lewis, S. M. Chiles, W. H. Baker, W. A. Bell and A. J. Levenner.

A party of twenty-five or thirty nurserymen from the East will start for Milwaukee from Buffalo on Monday night, June 9th, via the Wabash railroad. They will arrive at Milwaukee, Tuesday night, stopping a few hours in Chicago.

There are 5,203,033 orange and 1,342,882 lemon trees in California. Of this number 4,126,765 orange and 1,247,830 lemon trees are in Southern California, comprising the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo and Ventura.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., last week received the largest shipment of bay trees that has ever come to New York at any single time. The trees number 1,200. Among them are some of the largest specimens ever imported. A special train of fifteen cars was used to convey the consignment from the Hoboken depot to the firm's nurseries.

Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass., writes that he hopes to be at the Milwaukee convention, for it is a habit he has had since June, 1878, at Cleveland. He has been in the nursery business 48 years at the same place. He began work at tree growing and planting in 1847 and commenced the Reading Nursery in 1854. "If you do not see me at Milwaukee" he writes, "tell Mr. Albaugh how it is. I am still two years ahead of him."

**MISSOURI MATTERS.**

*Vice-President Blair Reports Exceptionally Favorable Conditions—Stock Cleaned up Better Than In Twenty Years and at Better Prices on the Whole—Collections Were Never Better—This Spring's Plant Somewhat Lighter Than Last Year's.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19—Will report as fully as we are possessed with information obtainable for the state of Missouri. Over the state the stock has been cleaned up better than we have known it to be for twenty years and at better prices on the whole, than have been received during that time. Collections never were better from nurserymen and dealers to whom we sell most of our stock. Retailers report collections very satisfactory.

The plant this spring is lighter somewhat than last year or for several years, which we think will be to the advantage of all concerned in growing. Cherry stocks were planted heavier than for several years and the price is likely to be lower in two or three years. Other stock we think, with a continuation of prosperity, will range fully up to that of the past two years, which has been satisfactory to enterprising nurserymen in Missouri and the West generally.

The drought last summer cut the plant of apple grafts considerable and this spring's planting is a fair stand only, but making a good growth. Coming two-year-olds will make fine trees by next fall, owing to the fine growing weather we are having this spring, and we think prices will be higher than for several years.

There have been no changes in firms nor no new firms started in the business in our state so far as we have learned.

R. H. BLAIR,  
Vice-President American Association.

**CELLAR LIGHTED WITH ACETYLENE.**

The Vandalia line is constructing a siding 1,200 feet long into the packing house and grounds of Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind. This firm constructed a large new packing house and storage cellar last fall and installed an acetylene gas plant to light it. Mr. Albertson says it was the best investment he ever made and it is a perfect success.

**HEAVY DEMAND FOR PEACH STOCK.**

POMONA, N. C., May 10—J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.: "Our trade the past season was the largest in the history of our business. Sales for this season have started off well; in fact, larger than last season at this date. Prices are holding up well, and from what we can learn at this date we think wholesale prices the coming fall and spring, especially on peach stock, will be as high or higher, than last year. The demand is great."

Hemlock Lake, which furnishes the water supply for the city of Rochester, is to be beautified by the planting of a belt of evergreens around its shores. The first planting comprised about 10,000 young white pine, Scotch pine, hemlock and balsam fir, and the work will be continued yearly until the lake is entirely surrounded by an evergreen forest.

**COLORADO CONDITIONS.**

*Bad Features that Confront Nurserymen There—Wholesale Lists to Small Purchasers—Many "Lungers" Who are Sat. Isled with Half of Their Expenses—Prices Cut, Especially on Shade Trees.*

GREELEY, Col., May 20.—I am sorry to report that the conditions in Colorado, in some lines of nursery trade, are very bad, especially the shade trees, as the last year or two it has been the endeavor of both growers and dealers to see how much prices could be cut on all lines of shade trees, while at this time it is at a point where no one can make anything. The fruit and ornamental trade is very good, and I think that this spring has been quite a little better than for several years; this has been the case with the Greeley Nurseries, and I believe that it is the report of all nurserymen and jobbers, so far as I have heard from them.

The bad features that confront us are two: First, the sending of wholesale price lists to prospective purchasers of small lots by many of the Eastern nurseries. Second, we having such a fine and healthful climate we have a great many "lungers," who know a little of the business and are satisfied if they can make just half their expenses. Both of these features we hope will be overcome, in a measure, in the near future.

GEORGE J. SPEAR,  
Vice-President American Association.

**Long and Short.**

Apple and cherry trees are for sale in carload lots by F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.

An opportunity to run agents on joint account is offered by D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., have an attractive announcement in another column.

Peach pits, crop of 1901 and 1902, are for sale by J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

A new importation of rafflesia is ready for delivery at once by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Soleil D'Or is the new hardy yellow rose, field grown plants of which are offered for fall and spring by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

The new blackberry, "Ward," may be obtained in limited supply from D. Baird & Son, Baird, N. J., or of Charles Black, Hightstown, N. J.

Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., have a full line of nursery stock for the wholesale trade. They will be pleased to receive list for estimate.

California field grown rose bushes, hardy, tender, own-root and grafted, may be had of the California Rose Company (Incorporated), Los Angeles, Cal.

A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ills., has a promising crop of Black and Honey locust, Osage orange and apple seedlings growing for fall of 1902. His advertisement appears in another column.

The Syracuse Nurseries, Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y., have a general assortment of nursery stock, including pears, apples, plums, etc.; also shade trees. Carolina poplars are a specialty.

Peach trees, one year from the bud, in all leading varieties and the best new ones, may be had of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. Buds will be ready July 10th. Orlando Harrison will be at the Milwaukee convention.

## Recent Publications.

"Country Life In America" for June contains illustrated articles on "Butterflies and Moths," by Anna B. Comstock; "The Protection of Native Plants," by Elizabeth G. Britton; "Some Common Flowering Shrubs of New England," by Rosalind Richards, etc.

"The World's Work" for June contains articles on "Beautifying the Public Schools," by Bertha D. Knobe; "Peaches a National Product," by J. H. Hale; "Living with the Filipinos," by Robert B. Vaile, etc.; also several other articles of special interest.

The year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1901 will be ready for distribution this month. It includes articles on "Commercial Apple Orchardling" by G. B. Brackett, "Little Known Fruit Varieties Considered Worthy of Wider Dissemination" by William A. Taylor and many other articles.

### ROLAND MORRILL'S TEXAS ORCHARD.

A correspondent of Farm and Ranch says there is much activity among the peach growers of East Texas. An enormous amount of work has been done on Roland Morrill's 9,000 acre plantation, four miles north of Alto. Clearing and grubbing was begun late in December and already there are 12,000 peach trees planted. This will be a model fruit and truck ranch and promises to develop into one of the largest in the United States.

### ROCHESTER TREES IN KOREA.

Early this spring Ellwanger & Barry sent to Korea a shipment of nursery stock. It is a long trip and reverely tests the best methods of packing trees so that they may withstand marked changes in temperature and air conditions. The Rochester firm has received the following letter from Chemulpo, Korea, under date of April 25th:

"I beg to advise you that the trees came to hand on the 16th instant, after sixty-three days on the way, and I am glad to state that owing to the sturdiness of plants and the careful way in which they were packed, I do not think they suffered in the slightest by their long voyage. They were all planted within two days after their arrival, and are now putting forth their buds in great profusion.

"They are the finest lot of trees that ever were sent to this country, and I am sure they will make friends for you here."

Apple seedlings, pear seedlings from Keiffer and French seed, Nebraska grown apple seedlings, Honey and Black locust seedlings, etc., may be had of J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

The Feigly tree digger, sold by D. Feigly, Medway, O., is a money saving tool for nurserymen.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS, PEAR SEEDLINGS,

FROM KEIFFER AND FRENCH SEED.

HONEY AND BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS,  
RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS,  
ASH AND BOX ELDER SEEDLINGS,  
RUSSIAN OLIVE, One Year.

### Nebraska Northern Grown Apple Seedlings

will be in very light supply this season, but we were fortunate in saving ours from the high winds and they will be up to their usual light quality.

J. A. GAGE, - Beatrice, Neb.

## WANTED

Customers for Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries and Apples. A fine stock to offer for fall at low prices.

Also a party with some means and experience who wishes to run agents on joint account. A good opening to the right man. Address

D. H. PATTY, Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.

## Rare Business Opening in California.

Corporation doing a wholesale and retail business over the west through catalogue, desires to materially enlarge to meet demands, and to this end wishes to correspond with suitable party able to invest three to five thousand dollars in capital stock of the company and devote his full time to the business. Must either be a skilled propagator and able to take charge outside work, or else experienced and competent to look after commercial part of a catalogue business. Give full particulars and experience or no attention. Address "CORPORATION," care this paper.

# APPLE and CHERRY Trees

for sale in carload lots. Also full line of general nursery stock. . . . .

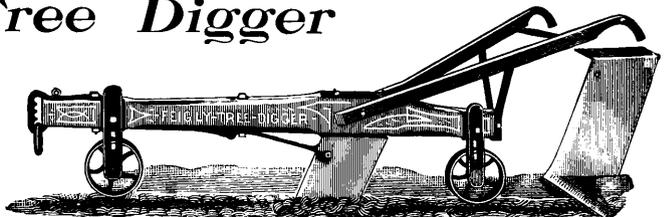
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F. S. PHOENIX,

BLOOMINGTON, - ILL.

# The Feigly Tree Digger

A MONEY SAVING TOOL  
FOR NURSERYMEN.



Manufactured by D. FEIGLY, Medway, Ohio.

Sole Agent.  
Send for Circular.

# RAFFIA

New importation ready for delivery at once Best quality. Good color. Long strands. Write for prices. You save money by buying before June 1st.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,**

Wholesale Nurserymen. Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

**Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France**

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

# Syracuse Nurseries

A general assortment of nursery stock, including apples, pears, plums etc. and a few choice ornamental shade trees.

**Carolina Poplars** a specialty, several grades, all fine and handsome.

Write or call on us.

**SMITHS & POWELL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.**

## California Field Grown Rose Bushes

**Hardy Tender Own Root Root Grafted**

WE ARE BOOKING CONTRACTS now for delivery winter and spring of '04 in any quantity and variety wanted. Send us your list in variety, with quantity each wanted, and we will make prices delivered. You CAN SAVE MONEY by contracting with us in advance. Further, you can make ample provisions for selling them. It will pay you to talk this matter over with us by letter, and the quicker you get about it the better.

**CALIFORNIA ROSE COMPANY, (Incorporated)**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

**Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.** R. R. Switch into our Packing House.  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

**FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.**

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete generalline of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY** and **ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS.**

The **best NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR (baled)**—the **best packing material**, far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM** and **CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

# A BRIGHT SPOT

Is Milwaukee's motto, but "there are others," and you also can brighten your life and ours, by sending us your label orders in good season.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,**

**DERRY, N. H.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**  
BAIRD, N. J.

Or CHARLES BLACK, Hightstown, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed. The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# PEACH PITS

CROP OF 1901 AND 1902

We are headquarters for natural Peach Pits. We handle only genuine mountain naturals such as we have planted ourselves for more than 30 years with such satisfactory results,—never a bad stand.

SAMPLE AND PRICE ON APPLICATION.

**J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.**

POMONA, N. C.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1½ FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
3-4 FEET.  
4-5 FEET

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

**HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY NURSERY, Elizabeth, N. J.**

**GRAPE** ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
*Send list of wants for prices*

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.**

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# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at **USSY and ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

**Baltimore Nurseries**

BALTIMORE, MD.

52d Year

Wholesale and Retail

We offer a general line of stock for spring, including Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses.

PEACH PITS—selected Smock—at low prices. (Sample if desired.)

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLINGS—A heavy stock of 1 to 2-16 and 2 to 3-16, that we will offer low in quantity.

ASPARGUS—1 and 2 year old

We can ship early. All stock fumigated. Send us a list of your wants.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., Baltimore, Md.**

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc., all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

**AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 52 Dey Street.**

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,  
Eastern Agents  
**PHENIX NURSERY CO.** PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL. SALT LAKE CITY  
UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**—TO—**CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●—TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,  
C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A., R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 297 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers,  
350,000 Amoor River Privet—Far superior to California Privet  
for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 Citrus Trifoliata—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming  
defensive Hedge Plant.

250,000 PALMS.

ARECAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.

PHOENIX.

Caladiums—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in dia-  
meter. Our collection has been carefully selected and con-  
tains only the best NAMED SORTS.

Cannas—We grow in large quantity.

Oranges (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS  
—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conser-  
vatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY  
STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY.  
OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGMANS GO., (Inc.)**  
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

THE

# Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Penticum, Catawbiense, Named  
Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Popnon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

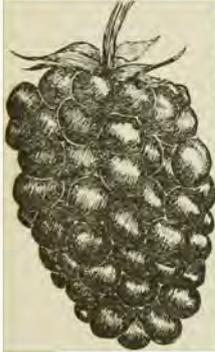
1851 **KNOX NURSERIES** 1902

Offer for spring 1902:

- APPLE—3 year; first-class. Ben Davis and Jonathan.
- APPLE—2 year; medium. Good assortment
- PEACH—First-class. Elberta and good assortment.
- CHEERRY—1 and 2 yr. Plenty of E. Richmond, 1 yr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up.
- KEIFFER—2 year; medium.
- AM. ARBORVITAE—3 feet.
- SCIONS—York Imperial and Jonathan.
- RED RASPBERRIES—Turner.

We should like to bud 50000 Cherry on contract for someone this year, and should like to hear from any who are in the market. Will also have a fine lot of Cherry for Fall 1902.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, IND.**



**BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE**, all the new and old **STRAWBERRIES** of value. **BRILLIANT** and **MILLER RASPBERRIES**. **PREMO DEWBERRY**. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL** and **ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES**.

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SONS,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

**OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING**

- 800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.
- 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.
- 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "
- 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
- 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
- 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.
- Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 22-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.**

**RICHMOND, VA.**

**OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902**

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts. 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifeliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, RICHMOND, VA.**

**P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

**FOR FALL OF 1901**

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE

**SEEDLINGS**

**TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.**

**Vincennes Nurseries** VINCENNES, INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

**OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,**

**Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar**

by the carload. Also good stock of

**CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.**

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

**BLACK AND HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS, NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD**

**A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.**

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# Continental Nurseries



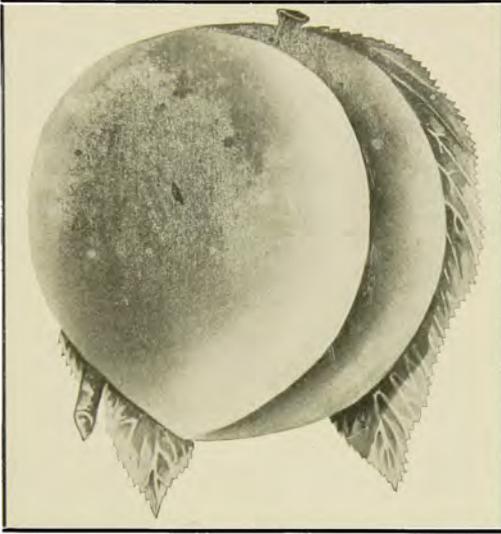
*The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.*

*We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.*

*We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.*



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



# Peach Trees

ONE YEAR FROM BUD.



BUY BEFORE THE  
PRICE ADVANCES



All Leading Varieties and the Best New Ones.

BUDS READY JULY 10th.

---

## Apple Trees—Two Year

Whole Root Grafts,

We have them.

Come and See.

I will be at Milwaukee

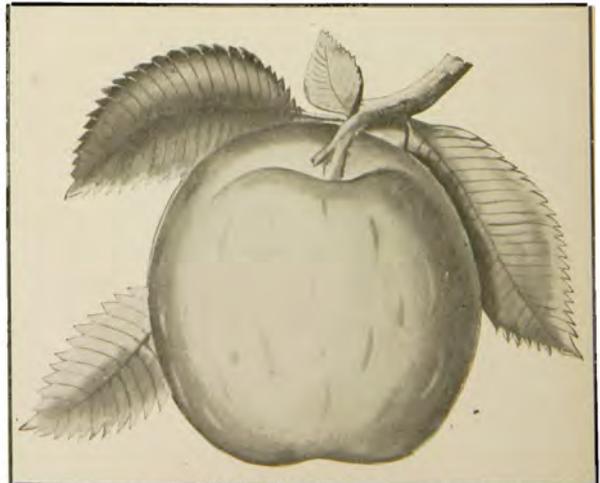
June 11th, 12th and 13th.

AT THE

CONVENTION.

See me before ordering.

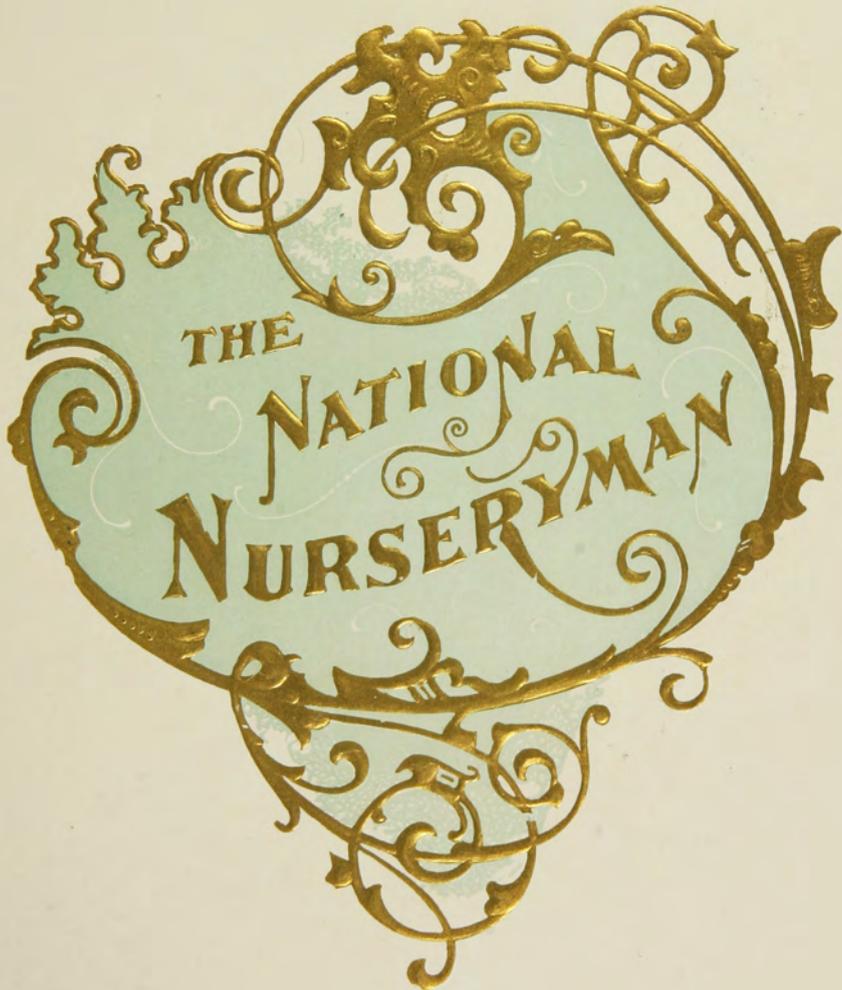
ORLANDO HARRISON.



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J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MD.



July, 1902

# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants \_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE GRAND NEW HARDY YELLOW ROSE

# SOLEIL D'OR

(GOLDEN SUN)



Field Grown  
Plants for  
Fall and Spring

The Largest  
Collection of

Hardy Fruits  
Ornamentals  
Roses and  
Perennials  
in America

## ELLWANGER & BARRY,

NURSERYMEN-HORTICULTURISTS,

Established 1840

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

**KEIFFER PEAR**—1 and 2 years.

**FOREST TREES**

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

## PETERS & SKINNER,

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTY FOR NURSERYMEN  
AND DEALERS IS OFFERED IN OUR

NEW PEDIGREED CLIMBING ROSE

## DOROTHY PERKINS

A SEEDLING ROSE OF OUR OWN ORIGINATING.  
AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.  
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

**Handsome Four Page Circulars** will be furnished  
with customer's name, address, etc., imprinted at \$2.00 per  
100, their actual cost.

**Electrotypes** of any of the cuts used in this circular  
will be furnished for catalogue use.

**Handsome Lithographed Plates for Salesmen's  
Use** will be supplied to concerns who employ agents. Sample  
mailed on application. We do not offer these plates for  
indiscriminate distribution but only for use in salesmen's out-  
fits. When furnished in considerable numbers, a memorandum  
charge of 1 1/2 cents each will be made for them but such  
charge will be credited back upon orders for rose bushes of this  
variety.

FOR 1902-1903, STRONG, FIELD-GROWN  
PLANTS, TWO YEARS OLD.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Wholesale Nurserymen,

NEWARK, New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

### Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

**Apple Cherry Pear Plum**

**Peach**

**Apricots**

**Apple Seedlings**

**Japan Pear Seedlings**

**Forest Tree Seedlings**

**Apple Scions**

A good assortment of Grape Vines

Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup>/<sub>feet</sub> 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"My aim in life is the spiritualization of agriculture."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1902.

No. 7.

## MILWAUKEE CONVENTION.

### PROCEEDINGS OF TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

*One of the Largest Gatherings in Its History—Unanimous Indorsement of the Federal Bill—Practical Address by Professor Bailey—President Berckmans' Address—Plans for St. Louis Exposition—Financial Reports—Charles A. Ilgenfritz President—At Detroit Next Year.*

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at Milwaukee on June 11-13, under most favorable conditions. The attendance was large and included most of the prominent men in the nursery business.

At 11:30 a. m. on June 11th, President Robert C. Berckmans called the first session of the convention to order, and after appointing Messrs. William Pitkin, F. H. Stannard and H. B. Chase a committee on programme, introduced to the two hundred nurserymen present Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who delivered an address of welcome as follows:

#### MAYOR ROSE'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am pleased to have an opportunity to meet so many representatives of a great industry, whose products afford us so many luxuries of life. In behalf of the people of the City of Milwaukee I am pleased to extend to you a most hearty welcome. I wish to express the hope that your meeting here will be not only profitable to those who compose the convention, but so pleasurable that when you return to your homes you will carry only pleasant recollections of our city.

"Myself a Badger born, I have watched the development of the great Middle West, especially Wisconsin. I take it that most of you are strangers to our city and state, and that you will be interested in knowing who we are, what we are and what we are doing."

Mayor Rose then described briefly and entertainingly some of the chief characteristics of Milwaukee, and showed that although the city has acquired through extensive advertising the reputation of producing enormous quantities of beer, the fact is that the value of the product of the breweries per annum, \$18,000,000, is but a comparatively small portion of the value of the total products of the city per annum, which is more than \$200,000,000. He said that Milwaukee appreciated the distinguished honor of having the nurserymen of the country within its borders, and he asked the visitors to visit the residence districts and see the wide lawns and evidences generally of the free use of the products of the nursery business.

The response was by N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.

The committee on programme reported an order of business as follows:

Wednesday—Delivery of president's address; reports of officers; address by Professor L. H. Bailey; recess and nomination of vice-presidents; election of vice-presidents.

Thursday—Address by N. H. Albaugh; address by Professor F. W. Taylor; report of Committee on Legislation; report of vice-presidents election of officers and selection of place of meeting for the convention of 1903.

Friday—Address by A. Willis; address by A. L. Brooke; report of the Committee on Transportation; reports of committees on Exhibits and Resolutions; unfinished business; question box.

#### PRESIDENT BERCKMANS' ADDRESS.

The report of the Committee on Programme was adopted, and President Berckmans delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the American Association of Nurserymen:

The official position in which your suffrages have placed me makes it a compulsory duty to address you at this time. Were I to consult my own inclination and pleasure, I should listen with delight to some of the distinguished members and guests whom I see present and whose scientific attainments and practical knowledge well fit them for this service. But in the discharge of this trust I am inspired with the hope that you will permit me to share in your discussions and in the treasures of your long experience.

The earth hath again yielded her increase, and we now convene for our twenty-seventh annual convention. Many who aided in the establishment of this Society have ceased from their labors, but all are not gone. Some whose hands helped rock the cradle of its infancy and whose wise counsels have aided in rearing it to its present standard, some of the founders,—men who have stood as giant pillars of the Association—are here to-day to witness the progress and to rejoice in the prosperity of the Association. Most happy am I to meet on this occasion so many who have come from all sections of this great country to co-operate with us in our efforts for the improvement of this vast industry. When we consider what has been accomplished in the past quarter of a century, in growing nursery stock, who can set limit to the progress which may be attained during the remainder of this century? Where trees and vines were purchased by the hundred, they are now sold by the carload. Where the stock of the nurserymen could be summed in the thousands, it is now enumerated by millions of trees and vines. Where the grape was scarcely grown a few years ago, now thousands of hill-sides, from the base to the summit, are clad with the verdure of the vine; and the vintage of the golden western slope now rival in value the riches of its mines. Where fruits were only considered a luxury, they have now become not only a sanitary condiment but a daily necessity of food, and enjoyed by all classes, the rich and the poor.

With a country so varied in soil and climate, capable of producing almost all fruits of the globe, and constantly opening up to us new resources and demands, we have occasion for new, constant and untiring energy and enterprise. The developing of new sections for scientific fruit growing is also making fruit growing more profitable, and largely increasing the demand for nursery stock. But we frequently hear the cry: "Too much land is being devoted to orchards and nursery products, and we will soon have the whole country flooded." I can only reply, that there is always room at the top, and a strictly first-class article will always find a ready sale; so let it be the constant desire of the nurserymen to only send out the best of stock and true

to name. And right here is the necessity of every nurseryman having a specimen orchard of all fruits which he sends out, to be used for budding and grafting wood. Too many depend on the nursery row for buds. So important is the matter of cutting from bearing trees alone that the nurseryman should not neglect this most necessary adjunct to any well equipped establishment.

Another great importance: Instruct your help on all the latest improvements in nursery work. Quite an original idea in this line has been recently introduced by Thomas Meehan & Sons, in having a school for their employes, where they receive a systematic course in botany and general nursery work; and this course will undoubtedly result in untold benefit to the employer and employee, in raising the man's standard and thus making him worth more for the knowledge thus gained in the discussion of live topics.

QUESTION BOX AND PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

So important is the matter of arranging a programme for the annual convention, it has been suggested as advisable to have a committee on programme whose duty it shall be to provide a line of work for the Association at each convention that will be most productive of good to the members. In this way will the meeting prove of such great benefit and value that no member can afford to neglect attending. When assembled from all parts of the country and engaged in business of great and small extent, there should be offered to each member opportunities for gaining information; discuss the best methods of growing various classes of trees, vines, shrubs and conifers; methods of packing, grading and shipping. Some of our timid members probably have questions which they would like to present for discussion, and some good results derived from them; for these members we have provided the "Question Box." I hope that all members will avail themselves of this opportunity to bring out information that must be of incalculable value and of mutual benefit.

Undoubtedly there are many other things we may do that will promote our interests and add to prosperity. Every additional market we can open for our fruits, new appliances for safe transportation, every new process for canning, evaporating and preserving, will, of course, stimulate our fruit-growing interests and create a healthy activity in our trade. Let us then be ever ready to help new enterprises, and foremost in testing new varieties and new methods.

Who can estimate the importance and value of a new variety of fruit, which shall be adapted to the wide range of our rapidly extending country? He who shall originate such a new apple, peach or grape, which shall be worthy of handing down to posterity, should be held in remembrance as a benefactor of mankind as well as a Franklin, Fulton, Morse, Edison or Westinghouse. He who shall discover an easy method of destroying San Jose scale, other insects and diseases incident to vegetation which now affect trees and so alarmingly injurious to our fruit crops, shall have his name transmitted to future time as second only to those who discovered methods for the alleviation of human suffering.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND CONGRATULATION.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to express to you my most profound thanks for the trust you have placed in me and the great satisfaction your presence and kind indulgence affords me on this occasion. To the various committees on tariff, legislation and transportation, whose reports we will have during the meeting, I wish to return the thanks of the Association for their valuable service. I congratulate you upon the past success and future prospects of this Society; and upon the increased interest in the cultivation and planting of fruits; upon the improved facilities for transmission from remote sections; in the diffusion of horticultural information by means of horticultural and trade papers, whereby the knowledge of few may become that of many; upon the new territory which is constantly opening up to us new fields for our products; and upon the improved systems of cultivation whereby the labor of days is now reduced to hours.

It is our privilege to live in an age of remarkable activity and in a country of unlimited resources, whose thriving cities and great commercial centers rise as by magic.

What greater temporal comforts can we nurserymen have than the fruits of the orchard? Trees are living monuments to our memory, fruits perpetual mementoes of our praise; and when in after ages posterity shall recline under the shade of the trees planted and grown by our hands, and gather from their bending branches the luscious

fruits, will not some grateful heart remember us and ask: "Who planted that old apple tree?"

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary George C. Seager presented the following report:

RECEIPTS.	
Membership Fees .....	\$ 766 00
Advertisements—Report.....	129 00
"    Badge Book.....	562 00
Exchange .....	2 00
Total .....	\$1,459 00

DISBURSEMENTS.	
1901—Oct. 14, Check C. L. Yates.....	\$ 385 00
1902—June 1, Check C. L. Yates.....	900 00
1902—June 7, Check C. L. Yates.....	158 59
Exchange .....	15 20
Bank charge on foreign money order .....	21
Total .....	\$1,459 00

The secretary reported that the receipts for the last nine years have been as follows:

1894.....	\$1,120 31
1895.....	1,050 05
1896.....	1,123 20
1897.....	1,007 80
1898.....	1,143 24
1899.....	1,164 97
1900.....	1,262 55
1901.....	1,345 81
1902.....	1,459 00
Total .....	\$10,676 48

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer C. L. Yates presented the following report:

RECEIPTS.	
1901—Balance cash on hand.....	\$2,232 13
Oct. 15. To cash from George C. Seager.....	385 00
"    16. Interest from October 1, '98 to Oct. 1, '01 .....	68 63
1902—May 31. To cash from George C. Seager.....	900 00
June 2. Interest from Oct. 1, '01 to May 13, '02.....	96 00
"    7. To cash from George C. Seager.....	158 59
	\$3,830 35

DISBURSEMENTS.	
1901—June 21. L. H. Bailey, exp. convention Niagara Falls.....	\$ 17 50
"    "    G. C. Seager, ribbons for extra badges.....	1 00
"    15. R. C. Berckmans, expenses to Washington.....	52 92
"    22. George C. Seager, salary.....	800 00
"    "    George C. Seager, circulars, postage, etc.....	84 25
"    "    The Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges.....	20 00
July 1. Union & Advertiser Co., printing.....	272 27
"    2. C. L. Yates, salary and postage .....	50 66
"    20. Miss E. Jacobson, reporting meeting at Niagara Falls.....	50 00
Sept. 14. G. H. Smith, printing (Tariff Com.).....	30 00
"    25. Union & Advertiser Co., annual report.....	149 50
"    "    "    postage on report.....	11 40
Oct. 7. J. H. Dayton, expenses to Washington (Tariff Com.) .....	34 25
"    7. Irving House, expenses to Washington (Tariff Com.).....	59 78
Jan. 21. M. E. Wolf, Fidelity & Casualty bond for Treasurer.....	18 75
Mch. 22. Western Passenger Association.....	11 00
Balance cash on hand .....	2,717 07
	\$3,830 35

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
C. L. YATES, Treasurer.

Both reports were referred to a committee composed of A. Willis, C. J. Brown and C. M. Stark.

Professor L. H. Bailey then delivered an address, an abstract of which appears in another column of this issue.

President Berckmans referred to Professor Bailey's address as timely and highly instructive, and voiced the sentiment of the nurserymen when he thanked the professor for the suggestions made. A recess of ten minutes was announced for the selection of the vice-presidents by the state delegations.

**STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

The reports, and election of state vice-presidents were as follows :

Alabama, W. F. Heikes, Huntsville; Arkansas, G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith; Colorado, George J. Spear, Greeley; Connecticut, J. H. Hule, South Glastonbury; Delaware, Alexander Pullen, Milford; Georgia, Charles T. Smith, Concord; Illinois, Irving E. Spaulding, Spaulding; Indiana, E. Albertson, Bridgeport; Iowa, Samuel Lorton, Davenport; Kansas, A. C. Griesa, Lawrence; Kentucky, F. N. Downer, Bowling Green; Indian Territory, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood; Maryland, C. M. Peters, Snow Hill; Massachusetts, Jacob W. Manning, Reading; Michigan, C. E. Greening, Monroe; Minnesota, E. A. Smith; Missouri, J. W. Schutte, St. Louis; Nebraska, H. W. Marshall, Arlington; New Hampshire, John C. Chase, Derry; New Jersey, Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth; New York, D. H. Henry, Geneva; North Carolina, J. Van Lindley, Ohio, J. W. Gaines, Xenia; Pennsylvania, Earl Peters, Uria; South Dakota, George H. Whiting, Yankton; Tennessee, J. C. Hale, Winchester; Texas, E. W. Kirkpatrick, Sherman; Virginia, R. A. Wickersham, Winchester; Wisconsin, T. J. Ferguson, Milwaukee.

**OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACE.**

At the meeting of the state vice-presidents on Wednesday afternoon, J. C. Hale of Tennessee presided, and D. H. Henry of New York was secretary. Their report was as follows :

For president—Charles A. Igenfritz, Monroe, Mich.  
 For vice president—D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Iowa.  
 For secretary—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.  
 For treasurer—Charles L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.  
 For executive committee—William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.  
 For place of meeting 1903—Detroit, Mich.

**MR. ALBAUGH'S ADDRESS.**

N. H. Albaugh delivered an address on "Who's a What?" in the course of which he said :

I would advise nurserymen to keep an eye out on the entomological buggers, smooth 'em down, and tell 'em they don't know it all. Over in New York, there was passed a bill requiring fumigation of all stock shipped in there, but I know on excellent authority that the nurserymen of New York had nothing to do with it. It seems to me the Canadians have had a somewhat richer experience than have we. They passed a law providing that nothing should be shipped into Canada in the way of nursery stock. Soon they found that they did not have enough nursery stock to do business, and they had to ask Ohio and New York nurserymen to come to their assistance. They came to their senses.

The price of nursery stock has steadily risen in the last few years—some of it three-hundredfold; and from the way business men talk since I have come to this convention, it seems that the prices will go on up with no rope to hold them down. By the time a few more restrictive laws have been passed we may find apples selling at \$1,000 per thousand and peach and cherry trees at twenty-five cents apiece. After all, it seems to me the best plan for us with regard to legislation affecting our interests, is to keep still. It is about all we can do, and we will come out all right. I believe we should look the enemy, if there be any, right in the eye. I think the outlook for the nurserymen of the United States is first-class.

President Berckmans appointed the following committees :  
 On Exhibits—F. C. Edwards, Wisconsin; E. S. Welch, Iowa; Howard Davis, Maryland.  
 On Resolutions—George A. Sweet, New York; C. M. Hobbs, Indiana; J. W. Gaines, Ohio.

**REPORT ON FEDERAL BILL.**

The Committee on Legislation presented the following report, through the chairman, C. L. Watrous :

One year ago, the report of your Committee on Legislation recounted its successful efforts to prevent certain Federal legislation. That proposed legislation, while beneficial to certain important fruit-growers' interests, would have imposed heavy and needless burdens upon the business of growing and distributing trees and plants, which are absolutely necessary before the business of fruit-growing can begin.

It will be remembered that our legislative committee had its origin in the necessity of united action by this Association for its protection against the efforts of fruit growers to secure legislation most injurious and burdensome to our business. Your committee framed a bill which met with your approval, and it has been the belief of the committee since that time that this Association is practically unanimous in desiring the enactment of a reasonable and well-guarded Federal quarantine law, providing uniform regulations for the inspection and transportation of nursery products in interstate and foreign commerce.

Following out this line of duty, the chairman of your committee wrote numerous letters, last autumn, to men in places of influence and responsibility in an effort to secure harmony among all interests, to the end that uniform action might be had, either to ask for no legislation, or else to write to urge legislation which, while affording reasonable protection for all, should not impose unnecessary burdens upon any. Various opinions were offered in response that no action seemed advisable. But in early winter word came that the entomologists of the several State Experiment Stations had, in national convention, passed strong resolutions endorsing our bill and urging its passage. A letter came from Mr. Alexander Crow, chief quarantine inspector for the State of California, saying that their fruit growers' association, in convention, had also endorsed and agreed to urge the passage of our bill. Thereupon a letter was written to the Secretary of Agriculture asking what attitude his department would take towards such proposed legislation. The answer was favorable.

**IN THE SENATE.**

In January, Senator Dolliver, a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations, were in Des Moines. Their advice was sought. Senator Dolliver promptly offered to do all he could to secure the bill a safe passage through the Senate committee. Senator Allison shook his head over the proposed appropriation of \$100,000 annually for a new undertaking. He advised us to try for half the amount at first, saying that if the bill answered the expectations of its friends, it would be easy to secure all necessary appropriations to administer it in the future. His judgment was that, with such reduction, the bill would be safe to pass the Senate, if sent over from the House. The advice of Chairman Wadsworth of the House Committee on Agriculture, was next asked. He promptly replied that he believed such legislation desirable, and would do all in his power to assist it through his committee, and through the House.

So far, the funds of this Association had not been touched, but in view of all the circumstances, the chairman felt it his duty to call the committee to meet in Washington in the near future, and endeavor to secure favorable action upon our bill. Only two members acted, Mr. Brown and Mr. Chase not feeling able to leave home.

The responsible men in the Department of Agriculture, who are especially interested in our line of work, were first called upon. They were ready to assist in every way possible, and expressed themselves very favorably. The bill was carefully gone over and modified in some slight particulars to meet their views as to its administration. The Secretary was then called upon. He was very cordial, and said that whatever could pass muster with the entomologists and pathologists of the department would be entirely satisfactory to him, ending with the words, "now go and push it." The Department of Agriculture has always favored our bill, and has assisted this committee as far as possible. Members of the House Committee on Agriculture were sought out and interviewed. The provisions of the bill were fully explained, and their good offices besought. The effort was so successful that a meeting of the subcommittee was soon secured, at which Chairman Wadsworth presided, and the members of your committee were accorded the unusual privilege of being present and heard during the discussion and revision of the measure. Chairman Wadsworth

insisted upon the retention of the provision requiring examination at the port of entry, of all nursery stock imported without a proper certificate from an official of the government of the country exporting it. He expressed his most decided belief that we need have no doubt that France, Holland and other countries would make haste to properly inspect their export products, even as we made haste to inspect and certify to the soundness of our meats, sought to be exported to Germany and elsewhere.

#### CALIFORNIA OBJECTIONS.

Every member of his committee seeming of the same opinion, your committee attempted but little objection, and that little did no good. The bill was very soon recommended, by unanimous vote of the full committee, to the House for passage. Since then certain California congressmen have strongly urged the committee to consent to an amendment providing that "nothing herein contained shall prevent the inspection of such nursery stock by the authorized inspectors of any state or territory at the final point of destination, in accordance with the laws of such state or territory." They have been very insistent, but your committee has steadily insisted that such a proposition is unfair, for that if the nurserymen voluntarily submit their products to Federal inspection and certification, such certificates should not be shorn of any part of their proper and reasonable effect to protect the goods covered thereby. Moreover, it was pointed out to them that state laws were easily framed and sometimes passed through the efforts of interested parties, imposing much heavier burdens upon outside than upon inside nurserymen, and that such an amendment would be an open invitation to such selfish efforts.

Finally, it was pointed out that the insistence upon such amendment would compel the nurserymen to oppose the bill, which would surely prevent its becoming a law, so that they would prevent their important fruit interests from securing any protection whatever. In consequence of these considerations, they have finally been led to withdraw all opposition and to heartily support the bill.

There are no other known objections, except in the east, where the provision for inspecting uncertificated stock at the port of entry is objected to, but, as already stated, Chairman Wadsworth insists upon the provision, and believes we need fear no danger, so that the provision must stand whether the measure succeeds or fails.

The last objection relates to the amount of appropriation. If we desire the law, we must urge its passage with an appropriation of only \$50,000.00. If we insist upon \$100,000.00, we take nothing at all. The bill in its present form is as fair to our interests and offers us as much protection as any measure which we have any reasonable hope of getting passed into law.

The best information obtainable by those of your committee who have been in Washington and heard the matter discussed is, that we should either unitedly support the present bill and urge its passage, or else abandon our efforts to secure legislation. We should all go one way or all go the other.

In a letter lately received from Representative Haugen, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill, he says, "I believe strong resolutions by your Association in favor of the bill as now drawn, protesting against amendments, will be of great help." We have never before been so near securing the passage of our bill as to-day. Apparently we can have the law, if we want it, and if none of us oppose it.

A. L. Brooke—"In connection with the report of the Committee on Legislation, I ask that a resolution be prepared expressing some decision on this matter by this Association. I believe it is time that the questions were settled. I am in favor of putting an earnest shoulder to the wheel to see if we can get the present Congress to act in the matter. We have been spending our money to get the bill before Congress, and now I move that Mr. Watrous be requested to present a resolution to this body."

N. W. Hale—"I have a resolution on the subject."

Mr. Brooke—"All right, then. I did not know that. I will withdraw my motion."

#### RESOLUTION ON FEDERAL BILL.

Mr. Hale presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Having suffered from the increasing numbers of insect pests and plant diseases whose ravages already cost the fruit growing and nursery interests of the country untold and yearly increasing millions, and believing that federal quarantine regulations restricting the free transportation of infected fruits and plants in interstate and foreign commerce, offer the only effective means of hindering the spread of such destructive pests and diseases;

Therefore, we, the American Association of Nurserymen, in annual convention assembled, hereby resolve:

First, We believe that a well-guarded quarantine law, regulating both foreign and interstate commerce in fruits and plants, offers our greatest hope of relief;

Second, We favor the passage of House bill 10,999, now pending in the House of Representatives, and ask our representatives and senators to favor its prompt enactment into law, without amendment;

Third, The secretary of this Association is hereby authorized and directed to promptly transmit an official copy of these resolutions to each representative and senator in Congress, now in session at Washington.

Mr. Hale—"It has occurred to me that at each session we should have some subject of general utility, on which we could get a diversity of opinion and spend a day in earnest and honest discussion. We might have such discussion on this bill. Our Association is for the purpose, I presume, of learning to know all that is possible on subjects of interest to it. As Mr. Albaugh says, it is possible for nurserymen to know two things at the same time. Whether we have humbugs or entomologists is not the question here. We do have laws and insects, and we are going to have them. As years come they will increase.

"We know many states have laws unto themselves. Now it is a matter of some concern to ship stock from one state to another. If we grow to be a strong Association we must look after ourselves, as do the merchants and manufacturers. We must have a Federal law on this subject for our interest, because states have laws. But the states cannot legislate on interstate subjects. We want laws in the states to govern affairs in the states.

"We do not have the scale in Knoxville, and I suppose there is not a nurseryman here who has the scale in his vicinity. Still we have the scale, and very destructive, in this country. Yet every bird and animal going up and down a tree is distributing the scale. Orchards all over the country are badly infested. Our nurseries are open to infestation and we have no protection.

"Every man who has a home has already bought stock. We need uniform legislation. Let me venture this assertion: The efforts so far in connection with this federal bill have done more to nationalize it than anything since the birth of this Association. Most of the newspapers have seen fit to assert that we have stood before Washington legislators and pleaded for a national law. If the bill never becomes a law, and if we spent \$5,000 to accomplish what we have, it is a blessing to the Association; because we have shown ourselves to be business men as well as bug fighters and limb cutters.

"I speak on behalf of a Solid South of fifteen influential states. We all favor this bill, and this indorsement comes from every blooming magnolia, every ripening fruit, every opening bud. I hope we may ship stock untrammelled throughout the states and throughout the country."

**ASSOCIATION HONORED.**

Silas Wilson—"I have here a few copies of the federal bill in its present form, as it was reported from the Committee of the Whole House. Last week I was in Washington on business other than this, but I found time to learn that there seems now to be a united sentiment in favor of this bill. Your committee on legislation when it went to Washington was accorded signal honor. After our arguments had been heard by the House Committee on Agriculture, we were asked to remain while the House Committee took action. This was very unusual, and we regarded it as a high honor to the Association that we represented. A distinguished constitutional lawyer from the South made the motion asking us to remain with the committee. He said he knew we were there for the good of the country.

"I am confident, gentlemen, that if we indorse this bill and forward our indorsement to Washington, the bill will be passed in a few days in the House, and I am sure there will be no trouble in the Senate.

"Whether the bill is just such a measure as meets the need of all nurserymen, I am not going to say; but I believe it comes as near to it as any that is possible. My experience in matters of legislation has taught me that there are many grave obstacles to encounter. Many interests are to be considered in a measure of this scope. What the bill lacks may be provided by amendment. There has been no legislation, state or national, that was not like a new machine. As defects cropped out they were remedied. We will see the weak points and then we can amend the law.

"The only way now, it seems to me, is to go ahead. Suppose we were to turn down this measure now. What would the congressional committees think of this Association after all our efforts? Now is our opportunity."

E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, asked that the salient points of the bill be stated in a few words.

Mr. Wilson said the best knowledge of the bill would be acquired by perusing it. He passed around copies of the bill.

Mr. Albaugh called attention to the fact that existing laws have not been passed at the instance of nurserymen. "This law," said he, "probably more nearly expresses the desire of the nurserymen and welfare of the trade than any other. There may be need of a local law in California and Florida, where citrus fruits are grown. I don't want to have an attorney at our side continually to tell us what the latest amendment to a certain state law may be. I believe there ought not be one word of discouragement on this bill."

George A. Sweet—"I would like to ask whether the resolution covers all the ground that should be covered?"

Mr. Watrous—"I think it does."

Mr. Sweet—"I asked that question because I wanted the strongest resolution possible. I come from the congressional district of Congressman Wadsworth, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. He is a personal friend of mine and he is interested in the subject. If we present a bill with an adequate appropriation we will get it—at least the committee will agree upon it."

**SECTIONAL ASSOCIATIONS TO HELP.**

A. L. Brooke—"Another matter: We have our sectional associations—East, West, Southwest and South. I suggest that each association, through its officers, take up this matter and supplement this action by passing similar resolutions and

forwarding them to the congressmen. The Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen meets in July. I will lay the matter before that association, and I am sure favorable action will be taken. If we can do this, I think it will have a good effect. But Congress may adjourn soon, and we must act immediately."

N. W. Hale—"That is a good suggestion. For two or three seasons the Southern Association of Nurserymen has passed resolutions favoring the bill, and copies of these resolutions have been sent to the congressmen from the southern states, so that they know all about it already."

E. W. Kirkpatrick—"I indorse all that has been said on the subject. It is a question that we in Texas have been much interested in. I would have been pleased to have had someone here announce the leading features of the bill. We cannot act intelligently without knowledge."

J. W. Kerr, of Texas, indorsed what Mr. Kirkpatrick said and favored the measure under discussion. Mr. Watrous urged all nurserymen to write to their congressmen. Mr. Wilson said he did not have enough bills to go around because there had been a heavy demand at Washington from state horticultural societies. Mr. Albaugh moved that the secretary be authorized to have printed 500 copies of the bill at once. Carried.

Silas Wilson—"I coincide with all the suggestions that have been made; but whatever is done must be done quickly. If action is taken by Congress at all it will probably be taken within ten days' time."

A. L. Brooke—"I suggest that we go ahead as if we had more time, for it may be that action will not be reached in the senate, at least until the short session in the fall."

The committee on legislation was thanked by the Association, with a rising vote, for its faithful work at Washington.

Mr. Schuette, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that "Whereas, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis had met the approval of the federal government to the extent of an appropriation of \$6,500,000, that St. Louis would spend \$10,000,000, and the total appropriation would not fall far short of \$20,000,000, the American Association of Nurserymen in convention assembled formerly indorsed the exposition."

A. Willis, of Kansas, presented the report of the auditing committee, finding the reports of the secretary and the treasurer correct, and noting especially the gratifying prosperity of the Association and the increase in the amount of cash in the treasury.

At the session of Friday morning, June 13th, a paper was read by A. Willis on "The Relation of the Nurseryman to the Community in Which he Lives." Reports of the committees on final resolutions and on exhibits were presented and a few questions were submitted for answer through the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the official journal of the Association. Adjournment was then taken until the second Wednesday in June, 1903.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINAL RESOLUTIONS.**

Your committee on final resolutions reports for your consideration the following:

Resolved, That the American Association of Nurserymen extend its hearty thanks to Mayor Rose for his warm welcome to the beautiful and hospitable city of Milwaukee; that we have found the city and its people all that the Mayor in his eloquent words to us claimed, and we shall carry to our homes increased admiration for the beauties and advantages of Milwaukee, together with friendship for its citizens.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Citizens' Business League, its representative Mr. R. B. Watrous, our brother nurseryman Mr. T. J. Ferguson and the daily press for kindly attentions and courtesies during our visit, also to the Plankinton House, admirably fitted as it is for taking care of large conventions, and that we tender our vote of appreciation to Manager Cornee for his efforts to add to the pleasures of our meeting, in which effort he has been so signally successful.

Geo. A. SWEET,  
C. M. HOBBS,  
J. W. GAINES.

Resolved, that in the death of William H. Storrs of Painesville, Ohio, and Thomas Mehan of Germantown, Pa., this Association has suffered great loss; and that we are proud to remember that such men whose lives were so full of usefulness were members of our calling.

#### REPORT OF TARIFF COMMITTEE.

The conditions of the trade in imported stocks the past year were such as gave the government officials little chance to make trouble for nurserymen importers. Prices on invoices were in a number of cases on early shipments raised, but those arriving later escaped.

Your committee called on the assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington, but received very little satisfaction, the secretary reading us letters from the seedsmen and his answers thereto, showing that they were having the same trouble that the nurserymen were.

The secretary stated that it was out of his power to dictate in any way to the appraisers as to prices. Later in the season, while on a visit to New York, the writer got the following information from Appraiser Whitehead:

"As one of the means of determining the dutiable value of nursery stock, it has been the practice to take into consideration the contracts for delivery, as far as they can be ascertained, for each size and variety, and the values stated in such contracts serve as a guide on appraisement, provided, of course, that the foreign market conditions have undergone no change between the date of the contract and the time of shipment.

"2. If the importer is dissatisfied with values fixed on appraisement, he may, within two days after notice thereof, request a reappraisal, in which event the case would be heard by one of the Board of United States General Appraisers. An appeal may thereafter be taken to a board of three general appraisers, whose decision is final and conclusive as to the dutiable value of the merchandise, against all parties interested therein."

Thus we see the courts afford no relief, and that we are practically at the mercy of the government officials. First the appraisers; second, of the general board of appraisers, and third, the review of the full board of three general appraisers, whose decision is final.

With a stationary market, there will be very little trouble; but with scarcity and high prices at the end of the season, we shall continue to have more or less friction.

Respectfully submitted,

IRVING ROUSE,  
THOMAS B. MEEHAN,  
J. H. DAYTON.

#### AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present at the Milwaukee convention are the following, the names of whom were taken from the registers of the Plankinton House and other hotels:

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.  
Robert C. Berekmans, Augusta, Ga.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.; Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; Charles R. Buttrick, Edwin R. Beebe, Ada, Mich.; H. N. Brown, Hartland, Wis.; L. G. Bragg and daughter, Kalamazoo, Mich.; H. Berkhan, New York city; R. H. Bair, Kansas City; D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

H. B. Chase, R. C. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; O. G. Chase, Thomas C. Carson, Geneva, N. Y.; J. M. Charlton and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; G. H. Currie, Freeport, Ill.; Gilbert Costich, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Cutter, Normal, Ill.; A. Campbell, Hartford, Wis.; R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; H. R. Cotta and wife, Freeport, Ill.; Thomas E. Cashman and wife, Owatonna, Minn.

J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Howard Davis and wife, Baltimore, Md.; F. N. Downer, Bowling Green, Ky.; Thos. H. Douglas and wife, Waukegan, Ill.; R. K. Dorr, Elgin, Ill.; E. T. Dickinson, New York city.

E. T. Edmondson, Perry, Ia.; A. J. Edwards, Fort Atkinson, Wis. Theodore J. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.; E. C. Foster and wife, Grand Rapids; M. F. Foley, Baraboo, Wis.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.; George B. Galbraith, Fairbury, Neb.; A. C. Griesa and wife, Lawrence, Kan.; R. G. Gould, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Grissler, Columbus, O.; Charles E. Greening, Monroe, Mich.; Frank Glen, Chicago; L. Green & Son Co., Perry, O.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; D. H. Henry, Geneva, N. Y.; J. C. Hale and wife, Winchester, Tenn.; W. F. Helkes, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Hill, Maude E. Hill, Florence Hill, Dundee, Ill.; W. L. Hart, Fredonia, N. Y.; J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; F. M. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y.; Horace Hooker, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Henshaw, Eureka, Kans.

Charles A. Ilgenfritz and wife, Monroe, Mich.; James M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Mo.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.; Z. K. Jewett, Sparta, Wis.; Irving Jaquay and wife, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Alfred Jarvis, Bridgeport, O.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, Sherman, Tex.; A. H. Kirkeby, Elsberry, Mo.; C. A. Krill, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. F. Lee, Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel Lorton, Davenport, Ia.

Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. McHutchinson, New York city; James McVitty, Perry, O.; A. McGill, Salem, Ore.; H. W. Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; John B. Morey, C. W. McNair, Dansville, N. Y.; J. Horace McFarland and wife, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles A. Maxson, Kalamazoo, Mich.; D. T. McCarthy, Lockport, N. Y.

Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.

William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Earl Peters, Uriah, Pa.; George C. Perkins, Newark, N. Y.; D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.; E. C. Peterson, Waterloo, N. Y.; Charles M. Peters, Snow Hill, Md.; P. D. Pearce, Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. E. Prater and wife, Paw Paw, Mich.

E. Runyan, Elizabeth, N. J.; W. C. Reed and wife, Vinennes, Ind. Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; C. Sonderegger, Beatrice, Neb.; Robert C. Stoehr, Dayton, O.; H. D. Simpson, R. A. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; F. G. Sprague, St. Joseph, Mo.; George C. Seager and wife, Edward J. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; C. M. Stark, W. P. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; F. H. Stannard Ottawa, Kan. J. W. Schuette, George W. Sallee, St. Louis; Albert Spaulding, Irving E. Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; Albert A. Schulze, Brussels, Ill.; W. P. Storrs, Painesville, O.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; J. W. Shadow, Winchester, Tenn.; F. E. Schifferli, Fredonia, N. Y.

F. W. Taylor, St. Louis; G. N. Titus, Nemaha, Neb.; W. J. Trimbleson, Havelock, Ia.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; P. J. Van Heiningen, Boskoop, Holland.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; A. L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Wickersham, Winchester, Va.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; F. A. Weber, St. Louis; Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

J. A. Yager, Fremont, Neb.; C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

#### FEDERAL BILL.

A bill to provide rules and regulations governing the importation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States, which become subjects of interstate commerce or exportation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any transportation company, after July 1st, 1902, to offer for entry at any port of the United States any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection by a qualified expert of the country from which the exportation was made, officially appointed by the gov-

ernment thereof, certifying that the contents have been carefully examined and found apparently free from all insect and fungous or other disease dangerously injurious to nursery stock.

In case any nursery goods are offered for entry at any port of the United States without said certificate, as herein prescribed, it shall be the duty of the collector immediately to notify the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall arrange for inspection to be made at the expense of the importer, who shall pay therefor a fee to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and said collector shall not allow them to pass within the jurisdiction of the United States until a satisfactory certificate of inspection has been received. And after the aforesaid date, July 1st, 1902, all nursery stock imported in accordance with the aforesaid regulations shall be free from all further inspection quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce: Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, order specific examinations, and may also, at any time, relieve such articles from inspection by a specific order.

Sec. 2. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any nursery stock or variety of fruit grown in an infested district outside of the United States is being, or is about to be, imported into the United States, and such nursery stock or variety of fruit is infested by any seriously injurious insect or disease, which insect or disease is liable to become established in the United States and seriously affect any such nursery stock or variety of fruit grown therein, he shall have authority to quarantine against any such importations and prevent the same until such time as it may appear to him that any such insect or disease has become exterminated in the country or district from which such fruit or nursery stock is being, or is about to be, imported, when he may withdraw the quarantine, and this shall operate to relieve all such nursery stock or fruit from such further quarantine or restriction as is provided for in this section so long as the conditions of freedom from seriously injurious insects or disease shall continue.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may designate, in each State and Territory and in the District of Columbia, qualified experts, peris, with authority to examine all nursery stock about to be transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and issue their certificates stating the results of such examinations.

The secretary may publish rules and regulations prescribing the terms and conditions under which such experts may act. These examinations shall be made, so far as possible, between June 1st and September 1st of each year, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and if such nursery stock is found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or diseases, the certificate of the authorized expert making such examination and finding shall be issued to the owner or owners of such nursery stock, a copy of which certificate shall be attached to and accompany each carload, box, bale, or package, and when so attached and accompanying shall operate to release all such nursery stock from further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to deliver to any other person, persons, or corporation, or to the postal service of the United States (except for scientific purposes by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture), for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or for exportation to any foreign country, any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, or other nursery stock which have not been examined in accordance with the provisions of section three of this Act, or which, on said examination, have been declared by the inspector to be infested with dangerously injurious insects or diseases. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly alter, deface, or destroy any certificate or copy thereof, as provided for in this Act and in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, or shall in any way violate the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on a conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or less than \$200, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. That the rules and regulations herein provided for shall be promulgated on or before the first day of July in each year.

Sec. 6. That the sum of \$50,000, to be available on the first day of May, 1902, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appro-

riated, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That this Act shall take effect on and after the thirtieth day of June, 1902.

Sec. 8. That the provisions of this Act shall not apply in interstate commerce to florists' greenhouse trees, shrubs, plants and bulbs, commonly known as florists' stock.

#### EXHIBITS.

Joseph Heisl, Jacksonville, Ill.—Junipers (juniper compacta), hardy Tea and Bedding Roses.

J. Horace McFarland Co., Mt. Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.—Photographs.

Stecher Lithographic Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Lithographed plates.

H. R. Cotta, Freeport, Ill.—Cherries—name wanted.

Rochester Lithographic Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Lithographed plates August Rhotert, New York—Raffia (by Mr. McHutchinson).

D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.—Collection spruces.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.—Wood labels.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.—Wood labels.

Macmillan Co., New York—Horticultural Books.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—Tree Counter Registers.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, Sherman, Tex.—Plums and Peaches.

Gage Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.—Apple and Pear Seedlings.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.—Raffia.

H. D. Appletree Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.—Potatoes.

#### CONVENTION NOTES.

W. G. Withoft is the postmaster at Dayton, Ohio.

There was talk of Asheville, N. C., as a place of meeting in 1903.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., found many applicants the very first day of the convention for his 600,000 apple, some of them for the entire lot.

President Ilgenfritz, after the Milwaukee convention, went South and then East calling upon nurserymen in Rochester, Dansville and other Western New York points.

C. J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y., of Brown Brothers' Company, will sail for Europe on July 5th with his mother. His wife is visiting friends on the Pacific coast.

An attempt was made to get the members of the Association together for a group photograph, but it was futile. The trouble was that there was no opportunity to photograph the group at the hotel.

Secretary Seager announced that an error had been made in the Badge Book in the case of the Upland Nursery Company, whose address should be printed Bridgeport, Ohio, instead of Bridgeton, N. J.

S. P. Hartman, Ottumwa, Iowa, made at Milwaukee his initial visit to the convention of the American Association. His \$20 pounds avoirdupois had no effect apparently upon his active interest in the affairs of the convention.

J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Indian Territory, is secretary of the Southwestern Nurserymen's Association which will meet in August. Mr. Taylor is chairman of the fruit committee for the Indian and Oklahoma territories for the St. Louis Exposition.

Edgar Sanders, Chicago, Ill., first president of the American Association (in 1876), occupied a front seat at the Milwaukee convention. He was accorded a place of honor with such other patriarchs as Z. K. Jewett, N. H. Albaugh, J. Van Lindley and C. L. Watrous. The genial Jacob W. Manning was missed.

R. B. Watrous, secretary of the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee, provided conveyances in which the members of the American Association enjoyed a ride about the city on the second day of the convention. It was wisely arranged that the visit to one of Milwaukee's famed industries was reserved for the last.

Mr. McGill, Salem, Oregon, joined his family near Chatham, Ont., after the convention. Mr. McGill believes it would be to the advantage of the American Association of Nurserymen to meet on the Pacific coast in the near future, and suggests that the annual meeting of 1905 be held at Salem, Oregon, on the occasion of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The schedule then might be: Detroit 1903, St. Louis 1904, Salem 1905.

# The National Nurseryman.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
(INCORPORATED)

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT - - - - THOMAS B. MEEHAN  
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR - - RALPH T. OLCOTT  
SECRETARY AND TREASURER - - - C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, - - - - -	1.50
Six Months, " " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; Robert C. Berkmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Programme—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; Wilson J. Peters, Troy, Ohio; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Committee on Publicity—C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

Annual convention for 1909—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1902.

## THE MILWAUKEE MEETING.

Nothing more fully attests the increasing efficiency of the American Association of Nurserymen than does the large and representative attendance which has characterized the annual conventions of this body in recent years. Each succeeding yearly gathering of late has been pronounced "the best yet." It is certainly a condition for which all the members are to be congratulated. Undoubtedly we may look to the prosperous business relations as the cause, in great measure, for the large attendance and the cheerful activity which marked the Milwaukee convention; but it is hoped that the benefits derived

from attendance at that meeting will be borne in mind should there be business reverses in the future, and that the majority at least of those who were at Milwaukee last month will prove loyal to the Association by attending regularly the annual conventions.

"I am very glad I went," said a prominent nurseryman on his way home from Milwaukee. "I came near not going at the last minute, but I should have missed a great deal. I learned much at Milwaukee about the nursery business that will be of great benefit to me, and I closed one or two large deals that I should otherwise have missed." It is probable that others voice the same expression.

There was an especially notable representative attendance at the Milwaukee meeting. The most prominent men in the business, with few exceptions, were there or were represented. An unusually large amount of business was transacted in the way of sales of stock, and an air of satisfaction, confidence and liberality, due to the bright prospects, pervaded all the transactions.

Those who have, in season and out of season, labored in behalf of the Association for the passage of a federal inspection bill felt in great measure rewarded by the unanimous vote which accompanied the Association's indorsement of the measure which has so long been before Congress. The members of the Association did probably all that was in their power in the way of expressing their appreciation of the work of their committee on legislation by following promptly the indorsement of the bill with a rising unanimous vote thanking the committee.

Upon all sides it was reported that prospects in the nursery business are exceedingly bright. Cherry—good, apple and plum are scarce, and indeed there is no surplus in any variety and no large planting has been done. The indications are for good prices for two years at least. The convention of 1903 should find the nurserymen in continued good spirits.

## THE NEW STANDING COMMITTEES.

Herewith we publish the list of new standing committees appointed by President Ilgenfritz. His selection is the result of careful study of conditions and we are confident that his decision will be conducive to the best interests of the American Association. The membership of the Committee on Legislation has been increased because of the importance of its work.

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has repeatedly suggested the appointment of a Committee on Programme. Such a committee has been appointed by President Ilgenfritz. A Committee on Publicity has also been appointed; the duties of this committee are to furnish reports of the convention to the daily press during the sessions.

Following are the new standing committees:

Committee on Transportation—President Ilgenfritz, ex-officio; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kansas; Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; Robert C. Berkmans, Augusta, Ga.

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Committee on Publicity—C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

## A BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

Believing that the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN may be of special service to the members of the American Association of Nurserymen, in connection with the idea of a Bureau of Publicity as advanced by Professor Bailey at the Milwaukee convention, the management of this journal herewith offers its columns for that purpose.

Suggestions from any nurseryman or other person interested in the subject are requested.

## PROFESSOR BAILEY'S IDEA.

Professor Bailey made the following explanation of his idea regarding a bureau of publicity :

"The idea I had in mind in suggesting a bureau of publicity was to endeavor to increase the trade of the nursery business by keeping the public informed of the development of new fruit regions, the advantages offered by the so-called abandoned farms as places for investing capital in apple growing and tree growing, and the general spread of the interest in country living.

"Short articles on these topics printed as editorial matter, could be sent to the newspapers, an effort being made to have some of it become the 'patent insides' of country newspapers. Good crops of fruit, what some one has done with an abandoned farm, new kinds of plants, notes of cheap but handsome gardens, descriptions of promising and developing fruit regions,—these and many other things should be kept before the people, for the purpose of awakening an intelligent public sentiment in favor of more and better planting.

"Just how this could be done I had not worked out. It is evident, however, that there are two things to consider at the outset :

"First : Who is to do the work ?

"Second : How to get the information.

"I think that the matter will have to be worked up gradually. Why not, for the present, ask the secretary of the Association to do the work, paying him extra for it. He could do something, enough to get the work started, and devise definite plans to be submitted a year or two later.

"The information should be got, first of all, from the members of the Association. Every member should be one of a committee to send information. The Association should also co-operate with other organizations having similar aims, as the federation of village improvement societies, the park associations, etc. It should also be in touch with the nature study bureaus of the educational institutions. Clippings could be made from the press."

## NEW CELLARS AND PACKING HOUSES.

The advantages of packing houses and cellars in the nursery business have become so manifest that there is a general movement on the part of nurserymen to be fitted out. Among the nurserymen who are building is George B. Galbraith, Fairbury, Neb. He will have a brick building, 64 x 100 feet, with a tin roof, the whole to cost \$3,000. The walls will be hollow, and the house will be absolutely frost-proof. He can ship all winter. Mr. Galbraith has sold one of his old farms and has bought 142 acres adjoining the city. Last spring he

planted 25 acres of this land. His plan is to draw off from the old land gradually. A Rock Island railroad switch enters his yard. Mr. Galbraith has a fine lot of forest seedlings.

Carl Sonderegger, Beatrice, Neb., is building a packing house and cellar, 60 x 100 feet, with double frame wall. Some nurserymen are using cement walls. The Allen Nursery Company and the Hawks Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., are building packing houses and cellars.

The Farmers' Nursery Co., Phoneton, Ohio, will construct a new cellar. They will remove to Tippecanoe City, Ohio, in time for the fall packing.

## OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL BILL.

Secretary Seager of the American Association of Nurserymen is receiving replies in response to the resolution by the Association at the Milwaukee convention, copies of which were sent by the secretary, under instruction, to all members of congress.

Among those who have replied is Congressman Irving P. Wanger, Norristown, Pa., representing the seventh congressional district of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives. Mr. Wanger is a republican and a lawyer. He has served as district attorney of Montgomery county, Pa. He is a member of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce which undoubtedly accounts for his interest in the federal bill to regulate interstate transportation of nursery stock.

Congressman Wanger's letter is as follows :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON.

June 23, 1902.

GEORGE C. SEAGER, Esq., Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—The circular letter of the American Association of Nurserymen, of the 16th instant came duly to hand and I fully appreciate the importance of the subject referred to.

You are probably aware that the provisions of the bill, H. R. 10,999, were included in the appropriation bill reported at this session by the committee on agriculture, and that they went out on a point of order made by Mr. Cannon, who referred to the drastic character of section 4.

Recognizing the force of the objection, I drew some amendments confining the operation of section 3 to infested districts in any state or territory or the District of Columbia, and providing that the secretary should publicly proclaim the districts infested and after the extermination of the insect or disease announce the fact.

Further providing for the amendment of section 4 so that it would only apply to the proclaimed infested districts.

I endeavored to get Mr. Cannon's consent to the consideration of the measure as thus amended, but while he confessed that his objections might no longer exist, he preferred that the subject should be legislated upon in the regular way.

Now my conviction is that without some such amendment of sections 3 and 4 the bill, H. R. 10,999, is as dead as the deadead door nail.

I cannot think that any member of your association would want to have it to be unlawful for a citizen of my district, or any other district, that has never been infested with insects or disease, to deliver for transportation to another state a tree, plant, shrub or vine, entirely healthy, when he had not obtained a certificate of inspection. It would be a very difficult matter to obtain such certificates in every part of the country, or it would require very large appropriations to employ the army of inspectors which would be necessary to inspect nursery stock throughout the length and breadth of the land.

These observations are submitted from a friendly interest in the subject and desire that a bill may be so prepared as to lead to sufficient effective inspection and the prevention of the spread of destructive pests and diseases without needlessly burdening nursery men or others.

Yours very truly,

IRVING P. WANGER.

(Dictated.)

## PROFESSOR BAILEY'S ADDRESS.

*Practical and Pertinent Suggestions on the Outlook in the Nursery Business—Should Be Larger Field of Discussion—Plea for Specialties and Original Catalogue Work—Opportunities in Abandoned Farms—Improvement of School Grounds.*

Much interest was manifested, as usual, in the address by Professor L. H. Bailey at the Milwaukee convention. And, as usual, Professor Bailey had some very practical thoughts for nurserymen. In the course of his address he said :

I may say that I owe this society a debt of gratitude. This is the only organization that has asked me to speak before it more than once.

When I was asked for the subject of my address, I wrote that it might be : "Some of the Obligations of the Nurseryman to the Fruit Grower." At that time I had an idea which has since been lost, so I will talk to you on "The General Outlook in the Nursery Business." On my way here, and since I arrived, I have been interviewing nurserymen and studying conditions. The first city I ever saw, as well as the last, is Milwaukee. Born in Michigan, I came here in a sail-boat. I have been out to-day visiting some of the familiar places.

I want to say to you that I believe we must come into a larger field in our discussions. First of all we should remember that we are men and citizens and have our part to do. I would review some of the things you will have to do in the future. At Ithaca, recently, a man said to me that he was sorry to see on the university campus a building devoted to dairying and milk products. He thought it had nothing to do with an institution for the literary training of youth. I told him it was a part of our work to convert him to a different belief, and that I would not argue with him. How was I to do this ? Not by interesting him in agriculture and dairying, but to interest him in men, for all should be educated along this line. To do this, we must open a man's mind by chemistry, mathematics, the study of milk and butter. Any subject is worth its place in a university curriculum that will produce this result. I wouldn't have a man taught Greek or history or mathematics, or the nursery business alone—that would make him a narrow man.

The nurseryman's place in the world, from the point of view of the nurseryman, seems every year to denote greater variety of interest. Of all trade organizations that I meet, this one is quite unique in that it does not confine itself to trade interests ; but takes a broad view of the horticultural field. It is only about thirty to fifty years old. It had almost no literature until the last generation.

I can remember when there was opposition to a trade journal by the nurserymen. All now have come to know that such a journal is a necessity.

I know of no other class of business-men that have higher ideals. The old idea of flying people is past. I recently asked a man how he was doing. He replied, "I am doing well; but I am also trying to do good to others."

### IMPORTANCE OF SPECIALTIES.

The time is coming when specialties in the nursery business will be emphasized, when we shall adopt the old-world type of nursery business, when the special type for the special man in the special district adapted to it will be sought. When a man asks for a certain kind of nursery stock it is simply picked out of a row. Our idea is to grow all alike in a row. Time will change this. You will find greater diversity. A science is cut and dried when new ; so with the science of agriculture. The old idea was to analyze constituents. Now we are outgrowing the idea that we can put upon the soil something that will cure the ills of agriculture. Take feeding standards, for instance, and the compound ration. These are only theories. Recent books are breaking away and are trying to adapt to the individuality of the animal to be fed. New views are expressed regarding the growing of nursery crops in succession. Nursery rotation is a long one. The fundamental reason for failure is that you burn out the humus and interfere with the mechanical character of the soil, and not that you pump the life out of it.

As to spraying, all formulæ are on the cut and dried plan. But go into the large orchards of to-day, and you will find the successful grower knowing and testing the amount of material without figures, yet he may scarcely know the formula of Bordeaux mixture. We are going to spray more in the future, because there are going to be more insects, and there is going to be great horticultural increase ; and we shall also spray less because we shall spray more intelligently. We are growing away from the agricultural pill to cure an agricultural ill.

As to novelties. By novelties we mean progress. I don't believe we shall ever have a novelty for the whole country. I am wondering whether some of you nurserymen might not better take up some of the old kinds and push them for all you are worth. I come to you with some experience along this line. I am wondering whether there might not be a large development in the nursery business on that line.

As to catalogues. We must become teachers of the people. I am wondering whether the nurseryman should not use new and original cuts in his catalogues, and own those cuts. No body of men stands for artistic life as do the nurserymen.

### ABANDONED FARMS.

A subject particularly germane to the nurseryman is that of abandoned farms. There are various causes for abandoned farms. In the course of time, the original owners pass off from the scene of action. It is in the regular order of the biological problem, the round of life. I may take up work on an abandoned farm and make a success of it, and in the course of time I pass on and others come, and years after the farm is again abandoned.

I have seen abandoned farms in all parts of our country, I have seen them in the South ; I have seen them in New England, and I have seen some of them in New York State. I don't worry about the concentration of people in the cities ; it is world-wide. But if I may be deemed optimistic, I do know that there is a movement back to the country that has got to be worked out by some body of men. To what uses may an abandoned farm be put ? There are three uses, in my opinion : Grazing, forestry and apple growing. In the last two of these, the nurseryman should be directly interested.

In New England abandoned farms can be purchased for from \$3 to \$20 per acre ; in New York State for \$10, \$15 or \$20 per acre. Much of this land is suitable for apple growing. It would not pay to undertake the raising of peaches or grapes on these farms, because in many cases the farms are removed from easy means of transportation ; but in the case of apples this is not so material. Years ago the growing of fruit was very much a matter of guessing ; to day apple orchards are planted with almost a certainty of success. This is owing to improved methods. I know of a man who is renting abandoned farms to a considerable extent and he, by thorough tillage, secures a profit therefrom in ten years' time.

New York nurserymen are growing great quantities of apple trees, which they are selling in the West. But in time the West will fill up. You have got to look out for the market for your stock.

### BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

In this connection I believe there should be a bureau of publicity.

The nurseryman could do much to develop his own section as well as to grow for the entire world. Under the inspiration of Downing and others, Western New York was the great apple-growing district ; but gradually the growing of apples has extended to the westward. We do not now grow so many apples in Western New York ; we are growing more peaches and other fruit. I look for advantages in the planting of more apples.

I want every nurseryman to be interested in the improvement of school grounds. In New York we have interested the children in gardening clubs. We have 15,000 children in such clubs, and I would not wonder if the number would be 20,000 by the time I get back. All are sowing something this year ; it may not all grow ; but it is a beginning. All are to have a mark made on a large map in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Albany, in recognition of their services. The giving of prizes for the improvement of school grounds is a good thing. For the first year the children should not plant anything in the school grounds. For a whole year they should be taught to tidy up. We found that this was very necessary. The children must first be taught to clean up the grounds and to keep them neat. We found that then progress was rapid and continual. I wish the nurserymen might become interested in this subject. In my opinion

rural schools form one of the greatest problems of the country. I do not mean that we should forego the study of mathematics; but I do believe in nature study. Once in speaking to forty-five children in a New York school, I asked all those who lived on farms to raise their hands; all but one raise their hands. Then I asked all who wanted to live on farms to raise their hands; only one raised the hands. I am sure that beds of flowers in attractive places would have changed the opinion there expressed.

If I have any mission in life more than another, it is the spiritualization of agriculture.

There are just two things that stand for what we do: To begin; to get done.

#### PRESIDENT ILGENFRITZ.

Charles A. Ilgenfritz, the newly elected president of the American Association of Nurserymen, was born September 5, 1852, at Monroe, Mich. After having finished his course in the High School in his native town, he attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., for two years. Upon leaving the university, he at once entered the nursery business and has since that time been connected with it.

Mr. Ilgenfritz's father, who died in the spring of 1895, moved to Monroe, Mich., from Pennsylvania, in 1847, and began the nursery business there. He was about the first man to bring into use large cellars for the storage of merchantable nursery stock. He started the erection of his first cellar in the fall of 1870. These cellars have been found so useful as to be a necessity to the business. The firm of I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons now has a number of large cellars with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of merchantable trees.

President Ilgenfritz has taken part in politics to the extent that he has served as alderman, and has declined the nomination for mayor when his election was assured. He is now eminent commander of Monroe Commandery, 19, K. T., stationed at Monroe, Mich. He is the oldest brother of five, who who are in co-partnership, and carrying on a general nursery business at Monroe, Mich., under the firm name of I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons. The firm has more than 800 acres devoted to the business.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent and active members of the American Association of Nurserymen, as well as one of the most popular members. Upon his election to the office of president of the national association at the Milwaukee meeting, he received the united congratulations of the members, who assured him of their hearty support and of their sincere pleasure in his election. Under the direction of President Ilgenfritz the American Association should have the best year in its history, as it had the best up to date last year, under President Berckmans. Here's to a rousing meeting at Detroit in June, 1903.

## NEW YORK INSPECTION.

*Eight Hundred Notices Received from Transportation Companies from January 1st to June 20th—Fifty-four Shipments Into the State were Reported to Be More or Less Infested With the San Jose Scale—*

The Department of Agriculture, of New York State, under the provisions of the law which requires transportation companies doing business in the state to notify the commissioner of agriculture of the receipt of nursery stock from points outside of the state to points within the state, has received over 800 notices, this year between January first and June 20th, covering the spring season.

The inspectors of the department have examined and reported on 788 shipments, embracing 53 car loads, 1232 boxes and 295 bales—containing 480,050 fruit trees, 54,137 ornamental trees, 517,441 shrubs, 8,543 currants, 21,767 gooseberries, 63,106 berries, 71,037 grape vines, 4,275,850 fruit seedlings and 145,7850 ornamental seedlings.

Of the above 788 shipments, 54 shipments, embracing 18 car loads, 108 boxes, and 32 bales—containing 145,205 fruit trees, 130 ornamental trees, 42,216 shrubs, 612 vines, 1,500 berries and 2,000,000 seedlings, were found more or less infested with San Jose scale and 10 of the shipments were affected with "crown gall" of the apple. 8103 trees were badly infested or showed scales and were burned. The balance of such shipments were returned to the consignees or properly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas.

The states credited with sending scaly shipments into this state this season are, New Jersey, 20; Connecticut, 4; Ohio, 5; Indiana, 1; Delaware, 2; Michigan, 1; Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Pennsylvania, 7; and Maryland, 3.

The inspectors of the department are engaged in the inspections of orchards in various sections of the state. The inspection of nurseries will commence in July. Notices will soon be served on those nurserymen of the state who will be required to fumigate their stock before shipment, as required by the law as amended. All stock from outside the state under the present law must be fumigated before dissemination after the first of July 1902. The only stock exempt by its nature will be conifers and citrus plants.

The results of the department experiments in various methods of controlling scale in the orchards will be given as soon as correct data can be given, soon after the scale commences breeding in this state.



CHARLES A. ILGENFRITZ, MONROE, MICHIGAN.  
PRESIDENT AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

**PURPORT OF NEW YORK LAW.**

**FULLY EXPLAINED BY SECRETARY OF THE EASTERN NURSERYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.**

**Law Simply Requires That New York State Grown Stock Shall Be Fumigated, If Found Infested or Near Infested Spot—Stock From Out of State Must Be Fumigated By New York State Citizen Who Receives It, Unless Certificate of Fumigation Accompanies It.**

William Pitkin, secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Nurseryman's Association, upon his return from the Milwaukee convention of the American Association, sent to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN the following self-explanatory communication :  
Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

At the last meeting of the Association of Nurserymen at Milwaukee, it was apparent that a wrong opinion existed in the minds of many members of the Association, as to the fumigation law enacted by the New York legislature last winter, and the relation of New York state nurserymen to such legislation. I ask your permission to throw a little light on the subject, as I wish, if possible, to correct the wrong impression held by some of our friends in other states.

In the first place, the New York fumigation law places no burden on nurserymen of other states. It aims to supervise and control only the acts of its own citizens.

In brief, the law says first, that all New York state grown stock shall be fumigated, if found infested, or if grown near an infested spot.

Second, That all nursery stock coming into the state from outside shall be fumigated by the New York citizen who receives it, unless he can show a certificate from the shipper that it had been previously fumigated.

That is all there is to it—no burden is placed on the outsider unless he is willing to assume it. If he wishes to fumigate and certifies to fumigation, his certificate is accepted. If he does not wish to fumigate the law does not compel him to do so, but does require that the nurseryman of New York state who receives the goods, shall fumigate before planting or re-shipping the stock. That is certainly a fair law so far as the outsider is concerned.

Now as to the connection of the nurserymen of New York state with this legislation. The impression seems to have gone abroad that the nurserymen of New York had favored legislation that would amount to the building of a wall around the state and shut out outside competition, and thus hold the trade of the state to themselves. That we wish emphatically and absolutely to deny.

The New York nurserymen have acted absolutely on the defensive in this matter. This legislation and previous laws have been urged by the fruit growing and farming interests, and the nurserymen have interested themselves in the matter simply in self-defense, and with the desire and aim so to shape legislation as to render it as little burdensome and odious as possible.

As a matter of policy and good business, we can not afford to endorse legislation which would in the slightest degree prevent the nurserymen of other states from freely doing business in New York state and thus invite retaliatory legislation

on the part of other states. A very large percentage, probably more than 75 per cent. of the stock grown in this state, is marketed outside of the state, consequently we want and must have free trade with all the states, and any action on our part likely to bring on retaliation would be suicidal. We want to ship stock to you and want you to ship stock to us, and believe there is room for all of us in this great country.

WILLIAM PITKIN, Secretary,  
Eastern Nurserymen's Association,  
Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1902.

**NOT OUT OF THE BUSINESS.**

Some persons think the Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y., are out of the nursery business, and some parties are making capital out of the rumor. This firm has a general stock of fruit and ornamental trees and a particularly large and fine lot of Carolina poplars. They are growing several hundred acres of root and garden crops, as beets, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, etc., and it is presumed that the knowledge of this fact gives a reason for the statement that they are no longer in the nursery business.

**MEEHAN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES.**

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., announce that, owing to the great increase in their wholesale business, they have opened an office, on July 1st, at their new grounds at Dreshertown, Montgomery county, Pa., where they have some two hundred acres of the finest nursery grounds in the state of Pennsylvania.

This office will handle the wholesale business exclusively, and will be personally managed by Thomas B. Meehan, who is well-known among the trade generally. On these grounds, which they commenced planting some seven years ago, they now have growing a large and complete line of ornamental trees, shrubs and hardy plants. Their shipping facilities will be unexcelled.

The retail department will still be conducted at the Germantown address.

**Among Growers and Dealers.**

F. N. Downer has succeeded the firm of Downer & Briggs, Green River Nurseries, Bowling Green, Ky.

Twenty laborers employed by the Oregon Nursery Company, Salem, Ore., went on strike May 23d for a raise in pay from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The places were immediately filled with other men.

The Chico Nursery Company, of Salem, Ore., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to do a general nursery business. The incorporators named are Malcom McDonald, Archie McGill and Leon Girod.

The Stark Brothers Nursery and Orchard Company, Louisiana, Mo., has issued a call for a stockholders meeting July 26th, to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Des Moines Nursery Co., of Des Moines, Ia., reports the closing of a very successful season. Everything was "cleaned up" in fine shape, and collections on deliveries were never better. The retail trade of this company during the past season was \$25,000 in excess of that of any year since the early '80's, and they are preparing for a heavy business during '02 and '03. J. W. Hill, whose face is familiar to most of our convention members, is the aggressive proprietor of this company.

## In Nursery Rows.

It was suggested at the Milwaukee Convention that answers to the questions there proposed be published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Such answers as have been received are given herewith. Others will appear in a succeeding issue.

Should nurserymen buy of nurserymen who send their wholesale lists to planters?

Decidedly, no. Such nurserymen injure the business and should not be encouraged. They make trouble for their competitors and seldom make money for themselves. The policy is very short-sighted, tending to such low prices that all profit is eliminated; but, fortunately, we believe the practice is coming to be confined to a comparatively small number of small-gauge men who are doing a small business and who will, if they follow the above course, in a short time be out of the race altogether.

Rochester, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY.

Has not the wholesale advertising of the San Jose scale by professors and institute talkers been an injury to the fruit interests?

Yes, in a degree.

Phoneton, Ohio.

A. H. ALBAUGH.

Name the best one-horse plow for nursery business.

Girl Champion is the best one-horse plow. Can be bought at Norfolk, Va.

How do you treat raffia to make it work well? Apt to loosen in hot wind.

Some nurserymen dampen raffia before tying the bud or graft, but by so doing it will frequently loosen in hot, dry weather, as it will dry out and swell. When it is wet it shrieks, and if put on in that condition it dries out very easily and will loosen quickly. To have the best success, raffia should be used entirely dry, just as it is taken from the bales.

Dreshertown, Pa.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN.

What is the best way for packing strawberries, and the best means for shipping same to distant points?

Shipping strawberry plants is one of the worst things in the nursery business. The packers have to use more judgment than in packing any other article. In the fall and late spring shipment one-half of the leaves should be cut off so as not to have too much foliage to heat. Strawberry plants are packed in crates, baskets and burlap. We consider crates that hold 1,000 to 1,500 plants are the best for long shipments. Pack light so they will not shake after the cover is nailed on the crate. Put a thin layer of moss over the roots, but be sure not to put moss over the foliage.

We have shipped strawberry plants this way 1,500 miles by fast freight early in the season, while the weather is cool, but the safest way is to ship by express.

Strawberry plants packed in baskets carry very well short distances, but not so well as in crates.

Rochester, N. Y.

ALLEN L. WOOD.

What is a good apple scion? We received the past season from one-eighth inch caliper and seven inches long, to one-half inch caliper and five feet long.

We prefer apple scions to be about one-fourth inch at the butt and from twelve to fifteen inches long, but in many cases it is impossible to get scions exactly that size. It is often necessary to use scions that are small as one-eighth inch in order to get sufficient of a certain variety. We do not consider a scion half-inch in caliper, however, as a first class scion, as it is too large to graft on an ordinary apple seedling.

Louisiana, Mo.

STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO.

Cannot a better, cheaper and quicker means of transportation be provided as offered by the parcels post system of Germany and other

European countries, and would not the same be of utmost value in bringing producer and consumer together?

We would give a most emphatic yes, as an answer to all the above questions. The present parcel post system laws that they have in Germany, Great Britain and a number of other foreign countries, would be of the utmost value to this country; but there seems to be no possible way of obtaining them, as long as the express companies have their say as to what laws shall be best.

Painesville, O.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

Do you consider pear of Kieffer and Japan a success?

We doubt very much that the Kieffer pear does better on the Japan pear seedling than it does on French seedling stocks. The root action of the Japan seedling is not as satisfactory after working as is the French seedling, and we do not think any advantage accrues to any variety by being worked on said stock. It has been very extensively tried by some practical men and no advantage (in fact, not equally satisfactory), to the French stock, and has consequently been entirely discarded for the latter by them. The Mariana stock was going to do wonders for plum growing. This also has had its day and has been found wanting for successful plum tree growing. We cannot find any pear stock to supersede the well tried French stocks for our purpose.

Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN CHARLTON & SONS.

## TRADE GOOD ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SALEM, ORE.—The Oregon Nursery Company: "Our trade this season has been the best that we have ever had, our sales increasing perhaps twenty-five per cent. over a year ago. All varieties of trees were sold very closely here this season, and cherries were especially short on the Pacific Coast. The prospects for sales during the coming season is exceedingly good, our men sending in larger reports than we have had in previous years at this time, and we believe that there will not be near enough trees to go around for the coming season, if we have no financial disturbance, and crops do not fail in our section. The amount of planting for the past season averages about the same as for the past two or three years, with the difference that all old stocks have been entirely worked off and there will be very little left excepting the one year old trees to put on the market this season."

## THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association met in Milwaukee and elected N. H. Albaugh, Ohio, president; W. C. Barry, New York, vice-president; George C. Seager, New York, secretary; executive committee, E. Albertson, Indiana; Irving Rouse, New York; F. H. Stannard, Kansas.

The American Nurserymen's Protective Association met in Milwaukee and elected: President, William Pitkin, New York; vice-president, A. L. Brooke, Kansas; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Peter Youngers, Nebraska; executive committee: William Pitkin, New York; Charles J. Brown, New York; J. H. Dayton, Ohio. The president will appoint four more members of the executive committee, it having been decided to increase the number of committee members to seven.

The American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association elected: President, Charles J. Brown, New York; vice-president, F. H. Stannard, Kansas; secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.

## Recent Publications.

Root cellars or caves will serve for growing mushrooms in winter, or an ordinary cellar, if the compost is properly prepared before the beds are made. The July Delineator has an excellent article on mushroom culture, in which the statement is made that more failures are traced to using poor or improperly prepared manure, than any other cause. A description is given of how the beds should be prepared, the spawn set and developed until the time for gathering.

Professor Bailey, who recently completed the four volumes of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, is about to begin work on another great work—a *Cyclopedia of Agriculture*. This will include four volumes, each covering one of the four general headings into which the subject will be divided. It will differ from the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* in that it will be a book of general instruction, rather than a reference work. The subjects treated will not be arranged alphabetically, but there will be a comprehensive index. In it we may look for an elaboration of Professor Bailey's terse expression, "My aim in life is the spiritualization of agriculture."

"Country Life in America" for July contains as usual an array of half-tone engravings of the highest class, depicting out-door life in many attractive forms. There are articles on architectural details in the making of a country home; photographs and descriptions of ponies and beagles and the Japanese garden in America, and the ruby-throat humming bird; an interesting article on Wyndhurst, the picturesque summer home of Mr. John Sloane, of New York, overlooking the far-famed Laurel lake and backed by October mountains in the Berkshires; and a calendar for vacation days in July. Professor L. H. Bailey, the editor of this attractive magazine, has an editorial on "The New South" in which all nurserymen will be interested, and coming fresh from the instructive address by Professor Bailey at the Milwaukee convention, the members of the American Association of Nurserymen will no doubt desire to hear further from the professor on the subject of country life.

The foremost place among periodicals purporting to present matters of record is easily held by the "American Monthly Review of Reviews." The progress of the world, reviewed by the editor, Albert Shaw, has set the pace for similar endeavors in other magazines whose editors have appreciated the value of such a summary. This and other marked features of the "Review of Reviews" have caused many readers of this magazine to substitute its bound numbers for the annual encyclopedias to good purpose. Indeed, a volume of the "Review of Reviews" is a history of current events. The character sketches, the extracts from leading articles of the month, the reviews and indexes of periodicals and the illustrations are interesting, instructive and time-saving features that appeal to all classes of readers and especially to the busy man. \$2.50 per year. New York: REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

"The Brook Book"—A first acquaintance with the brook and its inhabitants through the changing year—is the title of a particularly attractive little volume by Mary Rogers Miller, lecturer on nature study at Cornell University. The reader is introduced in the most entertaining manner to the busy life of the denizens of the brook. He is amazed at the wonderful things of nature that he has missed, though they have literally been under his very eyes a hundred times. A brook is one of the most living and companionable features of the wild landscape; and few people, even the most ardent nature-lovers, realize what an endlessly interesting study its changes and its throbbing life afford. Mrs. Miller follows a typical stream through the year; the activity and bustle of its waters and their inhabitants in the spring; the gradual warming of the water and awakening of the swarm of insect life; the hot days of summer when the fish go into deep holes for coolness; the coming of winter and the ice covering, which sheets the edges of the stream and glasses the rocks. It is a fascinating subject which the author (well-known as a teacher, lecturer, and writer connected with the Nature Study Bureau at Cornell) handles with much ability. With 16 full page half tones and about 50 text cuts. \$1.35 net. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

Each succeeding issue of that thoroughly up-to-date magazine, "The World's Work," increases the wonder of its readers in the remarkable array of intensely interesting articles and illustrations that seem to have escaped the attention of other magazine makers. The July issue bristles with news features of world-wide interest. Among the principal articles that arrest the attention at even a cursory glance are those on the destruction in Martinique, the new naval academy at Annapolis, an educational experiment with canribals, how telegraph cables unite the world, an explanation of the work done at the White House, and pictures and sketches of living historians. By special permission of the director of the United States Geological Survey, Bailey Willis geologist, contributes an article on the Northwest boundary, describing the great forests and mountains on the forty-ninth parallel, a little known region of great scenic beauty. There are timely articles on the revival of skilled handiwork, the real issue of the coal strike, and the Philippine problem. The novel idea of lifting up the liquor saloon is discussed along lines of actual experiment by William H. Tolman, secretary of the League for Social Service, New York; and there is an interesting summary of the expressions of college presidents showing the art of praising living men. The illustrations of the articles in "The World's Work" are exceptionally fine. The publication is characteristic of the high grade of printing produced by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL MANUAL—Part I. of this new work, by Professor J. L. Budd, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, assisted by Professor N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Agricultural College, has been issued by the publishers, John Wiley & Sons, New York. The sub-title indicates the nature of the work: "Comprising the leading principles and practices connected with the propagation, culture and improvement of fruits, nuts, ornamental trees, shrubs and other plants in the United States and Canada. That this manual is up-to-date and quite comprehensive is shown by the following summary of the chapter headings: Seeds and Seed-growth; Seed Germination and Seedling-growth; Stem and Top-growth, Appendages and Circulation; Flowers and Fruits; Modes and Principles of Propagation; Propagation by Inarching and from Woody and Immature Cuttings; Propagation by Budding and Grafting; Some Leading Principles of Fruit-growing and Development; Transplanting Fruits and Ornamentals; Orchard Management; Pruning of Trees and Ornamentals; Spraying for Insects and Fungi; The Apple, Pear and Quince; The Cherry, Plum, Prune, Apricot and Peach; Some Sub-tropical Orchard Fruits; The American Grape; The Raspberry and Blackberry; The Strawberry and Its Culture; The Currant and Gooseberry; Promising Wild Fruits Worthy of Some Attention; Some Leading Nut Trees; Planning and Planting the Home Grounds; Some of the Leading Lawn and Park Trees; Ornamental Shrubs and Vines; Perennials and Bulbs; The Vegetable and Small Fruit Garden; Irrigation. It will be seen that most of the topics in horticulture have been touched upon and that the book will prove valuable in many places. It is illustrated with more than one hundred figures and explanatory designs. The names of the authors bespeak the merit of the work. It is announced that there is in preparation part II of the American Horticultural Manual, which will deal with Systematic Pomology. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: JOHN WILEY & SONS. London: CHAPMAN & HALL, Limited.

### AS TO PEACH BUD STANDS.

BERLIN, MD., June 20.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "We hear a number of complaints as to the stand of peach buds. We find all of our August budding of last season very good, but the later budding is not so good, and this happens with us about nine times out of ten. We think August the best month for budding peach. We started some fifteen years ago budding at first only a few thousand for orchard planting for our orchards and have budded over two million some seasons. Our seedlings are later this season from being planted too deep. They promise to be a fair block, now that we are getting frequent rains. Apple stock is growing well."

## Long and Short.

Raffia may be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.

Apple trees are a specialty with J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Labels of all kinds are furnished by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

Five skilled nurserymen are wanted by the West Michigan Nurseries Benton Harbor, Mich.

J. Cheal, of the Lowfield Nurseries, Crawley, Sussex, England, is visiting nurseries in America.

L. C. Bobbink, of Bobbink & Atkins, has gone to Europe on business, accompanied by his wife and family.

The Omnia Chemical Co., New York City, calls attention in another column to the advantages of the use of Kil-101.

Apple seedlings, pear seedlings, black locust seedlings, mulberry, ash and box elder seedlings, are offered by J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

J. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons, Monroe, Mich., offer a choice stock of apple, standard and dwarf pear, small fruits, American elm, maples, Catalpa, etc.

The Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore, Md., offer a strictly first-class stock of peach, apple, pear, plum and small fruits, asparagus, privet, etc.

A surplus of apple, peach, pear, plum, strictly high grade, and over 200,000 Elberta, are offered by the New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., make a specialty of one-year-old cherry; also peach, cherry, two-year cherry, and a general line of nursery stock.

The Chattanooga Nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn., make a specialty of peach, apple, pear, cherry and small fruit plants. They have a fine lot of June budded trees.

McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O., offer for fall 1902 and spring 1903, apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and grape vines. Headquarters for the Opalescent apple.

Members of the Southern Fruit Growers' Association will meet at the Brown House, Macon, Ga., to arrange for a convention. The secretary is J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

The Central Michigan, Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., have a complete assortment of small fruits; also apple, cherry and pear and peach in carload lots. Strawberry plants a specialty.

Louis T. Sanders, senior member of the firm of L. T. Sanders & Son, Plain Dealing, La., died June 8th, aged 67 years. He had been ill for months. A widow, a son and a daughter survive him.

### HORTICULTURAL ARCHITECTURE.

In the course of an article on the establishment and development of the Lord & Burnham Company greenhouse builders and engineers, New York City, the New York Tribune of recent date said:

The secret of the success of the Lord & Burnham greenhouses lies in the practical taste for horticulture of their builders and the close study of plant life which led them to originate their improvements. The secret of building a good greenhouse lies in knowing how to make plants comfortable. A barren vineyard and a flowerless rose house are failures from every consideration, no matter how ornate the structure. To conserve every ray of winter sunlight, to locate the winter garden where, sheltered by wind and warmed by hoarded light, each plant shall thrive, to discriminate between palm houses and general purpose conservatories, is the foundation of the entire art of greenhouse architecture. Light supplies plant life; heat, plant growth. In their scientific study of every horticultural problem, from that of judicious location to the final completion of the plant home in every detail, the Lord & Burnham Company are still the pioneers of their craft. They were the first to introduce long lines of ventilators, thus to a great extent doing away with the draughts so injurious to plants; the first to

increase the light by using small sash bars, with supporting frames; the first to use elliptical or Gothic curves instead of circular in roof construction. The arm, rod and roof gear ventilating machinery now in universal use was invented by Mr. Lord in 1856. Lord & Burnham were the first to use the ground glass in conservatories, and the first to substitute cast iron gutters and sills for wood in wooden frame greenhouses, and they introduced iron frame supports for beds and tables even before they originated the present method of iron framing.

To reduce greenhouse heating to automatic perfection, to minimize all mechanical labor, and to provide for all emergencies, requirements and environments, has been the constant study of the Lord & Burnham Company since its origin.

Horticulture is not only one of the strongest artistic passions, but is also one of the most refined and elegant of pleasures. As visions of carnations and primroses, cinerarias and verbenas, geraniums and lilies, all budding unblighted in orderly rows, defended by the well ordered glass houses of the Lord & Burnham Company, warmed, ventilated with automatic precision, rise before the fascinated vision, one realizes how the present immense development of the trade in winter flowers and fruits have been indebted to the taste and ability of two gentlemen whose sole apprenticeship to their calling was the love of gardening, and who for that very reason have not only found means to make their glass houses beautiful, but to add grace to their favorite pursuit by relieving it of both drudgery and disappointment. The dual nature of the Lord & Burnham Company, architects and manufacturers, has resulted in a highly specialized business organization. Mr. W. Addison Burnham is the president of the company; Mr. Warren B. Craw, the treasurer; Mr. Henry F. Lord has charge of the manufacturing department, and Mr. Andrew Elder is the superintendent of erection.

Mr. Burnham is an acknowledged authority and writer of merit in his line, and his work in the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, which is modestly accredited to the Lord & Burnham Company, discusses, at greater length than space permits, the progress made in greenhouse architecture, and sets forth lucidly and forcibly the improvements evolved by the science of to-day.

The long roll of the patrons of the house is remarkable for the list of scientific plant growers on the one side, and of patronage, where money counts for nothing in the pursuit of amateur horticulture, on the other.

### AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Seed Trade association, was held at the West hotel, Minneapolis, June 24th, under the direction of President Jesse E. Northrup. The treasurer reported a balance of \$233.48. B. T. Galloway, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, read a paper explaining the aims of the department in regard to seed distribution. It is the intention of the department to introduce new varieties of forage, grass and field seeds, and in the future the department will endeavor to introduce seeds suitable to the locality to which they are sent. The members of the association enjoyed many social features of the convention. The following officers were elected: President, Walter P. Stokes, Philadelphia; vice-president, C. N. Page, Des Moines; second vice-president, S. S. Burge, Toledo; secretary and treasurer, S. F. Willard, Wethersfield, Conn.

### PEACHES IN CONNECTICUT.

J. H. Hale says in the Hartford, Conn., Post that he estimates the Connecticut peach yield this season at about one million bushels, which will establish a new record. There are three million peach trees in the state, and various orchards will come into bearing for the first time. Mr. Hale puts the yield of his Glastonbury orchard at 25,000 bushels, and the Seymour orchard at 20,000. One-third of the expected crop

will meet requirements of state markets, and special facilities will be given the export trade this year. Estimate of the Hale Georgia orchards—2160 acres—is 75,000 bushels, and for the state about one million bushels. Mr. Hale thinks peach-raising can be conducted more favorably in Connecticut than in Georgia, as to adjusting marketing to the conditions of the hour. Moreover, it costs \$600 packing and freight to place a carload of Georgia peaches in Hartford; from Glastonbury, \$60. On the other hand, labor conditions are more favorable in Georgia.

**COURT DECISION AGAINST NURSERYMAN.**

Nurserymen are indebted to San Jose, Cal., for the name of a troublesome scale and for numerous items of interest to the trade. The California Fruit Grower publishes a dispatch from San Jose, under date of May 16th, as follows:

A decision and judgment was rendered in the Superior Court to-day which makes it obligatory on a nurseryman to sell fruit trees that will grow, bear fruit and in fact approach the general standard. About a year ago L. P. Brackett, a fruit grower of this county, bought some prune trees of H. Martens and set out three acres. After three years of care and culture the trees, which never had made but a moderate growth, died.

Suit was brought against the nurseryman for damages, and the judgment rendered is for \$1,500. The suit turned on the word "merchantable." Expert testimony was furnished to show what a fruit tree must be to reach the standard expected by the law. The court decided that any person who is deceived into buying trees that only cumber the ground, but never thrive or bear fruit, is entitled to be recompensed to the actual amount of the loss sustained.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

Our Nebraska northern grown Seedlings promise to be again this season of fine quality. High grades guaranteed.

**PEAR SEEDLINGS**

We will have a few hundred thousand of French and Keffer Pear Seedlings which are making an excellent growth. They will please you. Get our quotations.

**BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS**

We will have a splendid lot of these this season and will quote favorable prices on early orders. Don't fail to write us and make sure of your seedlings for the coming season.

**HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS**

We have a fair stock and there is no need to disappoint your customers another season if you place your order now.

**MULBERRY SEEDLINGS**

We grew about one million last season and have a fine lot to offer at favorable prices this year. It will pay you to place your order early.

**ASH AND BOX ELDER SEEDLINGS**

We have a nice block of these Seedlings which are making heavy growth.

**RED CEDAR**

We have about 30,000 transplanted, very perfect headed little trees, running from 4 to 18 inches, which will be made up into nice even grades and will be handled and packed so THEY WILL GROW.

We can also offer a fine lot of **CHERRY TREES, 1 and 2 year, SHADE TREES, PEACH TREES, Etc., Etc.** Write to us about them.

**J. A. GAGE, - BEATRICE, NEB.**

# APPLE and CHERRY Trees

for sale in carload lots. Also full line of general nursery stock. . . . .

ADDRESS

**F. S. PHOENIX,**  
**BLOOMINGTON, - ILL.**

**WANTED**

Customers for Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries and Apples. A fine stock to offer for fall at low prices.

Also a party with some means and experience who wishes to run agents on joint account. A good opening to the right man. Address

**D. H. PATTY, Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.**

**Wanted**

**FIVE SKILLED NURSEYMEN** capable of doing all kinds of nursery work. A full season's work for competent men. The best of reference will be required as to ability, as well as character. Please give references, and

state the number of trees capable of budding per day.

**WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES, Benton Harbor, Mich.**

## Chattanooga Nurseries

SPECIALTIES

**Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherries and Small fruit Plants.**

We will have an unusually fine lot of One-Year Peach to offer for this fall and winter delivery, including all leading varieties, heavily of Elberta, all closely graded. We will also have a fine lot of June Bud Trees. Write us for estimate on your wants.

## Chattanooga Nurseries Chattanooga, Tenn.

**D. W. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.**

**N**URSERY office man, of long experience, (now employed) thoroughly familiar with the retail agency business in all its branches would accept the management of a branch office for some nursery concern in good standing, or would be pleased to arrange with grower to conduct an agency business. Can show a good clean record, covering many years. Address, "E. M." care of The National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

**AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.**

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
**LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,**

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

### WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,  
Eastern Agents  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.** BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  
PIONEER NURSERIES CO. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**—TO—**CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●———TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

**ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.**  
**FIELD GROWN ROSES.**

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.  
**350,000 Amoor River Privet**—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

**200,000 Citrus Trifoliata**—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

**250,000 PALMS.**

**ARECAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.**  
**PHOENIX.**

**Caladiums**—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

**Cannas**—We grow in large quantity.

**Oranges** (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY. OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGMANS GO., (Inc.)**  
**FRUITLAND NURSERIES,**

Established 1866. *Augusta, Ga.*

# THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for : :

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of : :

**SHRUBS**—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

**ROSES**—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

**RHODODENDRONS**—Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

**PÆONIAS**—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

**DAHLIAS**—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in : :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

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Or

**Charles Black,** HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

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**E. T. DICKINSON,** Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, & Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed. The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

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# McNARY & GAINES

Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, - - OHIO.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

**Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines**

Headquarters for the famous **OPALESCENT APPLE**. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc. Apple Seedlings, Kansas and Nebraska grown.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc. Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

**100,000 PRIVET** 1 1/2 FEET.  
2-3 FEET.  
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Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler. . . . .

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**GRAPE VINES**  
ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock Warranted True. QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early. Catalogue and Price List Free. Send list of wants for prices.  
An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.  
**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,** FREDONIA, N. Y.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT.**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

89 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

**WE OFFER** for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and our load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

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# Knox Nurseries

We are making a specialty of **ONE YEAR OLD CHERRY** and shall be pleased to hear from anyone desiring strictly first class goods. We have a large lot of the leading sorts to offer for fall 1902 or we will bud on contract this coming August. Give us a trial order and be convinced.

We also have to offer a nice line of Peach, Apple, two year Cherry and a general line of nursery stock.

Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**

VINCENNES, INDIANA.



**STRAWBERRY** and **RASPBERRY** plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL** and **ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

- 800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.
- 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.
- 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "
- 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
- 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
- 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.
- Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

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# W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

## OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts, 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

## P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York

# FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE

## SEEDLINGS

**TITUS NURSERY,** Nemaha, Neb.

## Vincennes Nurseries

VINCENNES,  
INDIANA.

W. C. REED, Proprietor.

OFFER FOR FALL, 1901, AND SPRING, 1902,

## Apple, Peach and Carolina Poplar

by the carload. Also good stock of

CHERRY, 1 and 2 year, PEAR and JAPAN PLUMS.

General assortment of small fruits. Correspondence solicited.

BLACK AND HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS,  
NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# RAFFIA

New importation, long strands, best quality, good color, prices reasonable.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,**

Wholesale Department Dreshertown, Montg. Co., Pa.

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

# Syracuse Nurseries

A general assortment of nursery stock, including apples, pears, plums etc. and a few choice ornamental shade trees.

**Carolina Poplars a specialty,** several grades, all fine and handsome.

Write or call on us.

**SMITHS & POWELL CO.,** Syracuse, N. Y.

## California Field Grown Rose Bushes

Hardy Tender Own Root Root Grafted

WE ARE BOOKING CONTRACTS now for delivery winter and spring of '04 in any quantity and variety wanted. Send us your list in variety, with quantity each wanted, and we will make prices delivered. You CAN SAVE MONEY by contracting with us in advance. Further, you can make ample provisions for selling them. It will pay you to talk this matter over with us by letter, and the quicker you get about it the better.

**CALIFORNIA ROSE COMPANY, (Incorporated)**

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.

R. R. Switch into our Packing House.  
"New Telephone" in Office.

350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.

## FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY,** and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS**

The **best NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR (baled)**—the **best packing material,** far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

# A BRIGHT SPOT

Is Milwaukee's motto, but "there are others," and you also can brighten your life and ours, by sending us your label orders in good season.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,**

**DERRY, N. H.**

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# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

Correspondence Solicited

The result is pleasing to all Nurserymen by having their orders for

# LABELS

filled promptly.

The superior quality of our Labels is too well known to require special description.

Samples and prices cheerfully given.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.  
Dayton, Ohio.



"KILLS EM DEAD"

# KIL-LOL

ELECTRIC

## BUG KILLER

WILL KILL Instantly ALL

ROACHES, BED BUGS  
FLEAS, MOTHS, FLIES  
WATER BUGS, ANTS  
MOSQUITOS AND ALL VERMIN

DISINFECTANT

## BEST ON EARTH

HOUSEWIFE'S BEST FRIEND  
PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO HUMAN BEINGS AND ANIMALS.

## FREE FROM POISON

GOOD ALL THE YEAR AROUND  
Write for Illustrated Circular.

GERMICIDE

We also manufacture KIL-LOL EMULSION, for mixing with water for Spraying in Nurseries, Orchards, etc., for destroying Insects, Scale, Fungus, etc. Nothing like it on the market. Very effective.

OMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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NEW HAVEN, MO.

### —SURPLUS—

## APPLE, PEACH PEAR, PLUM

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

# Central Michigan Nursery

We offer a complete assortment of small fruits in thousand lots to the trade. . . . .

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Herbaceous Plants of the choicest variety. . . . .

300,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 year buds. . . . .

CHERRY, PEAR and PEACH in car lots. . . . .

NICE BLOCK OF DWARF PEAR—mostly Duchess. . . . .



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Let us furnish you with your Strawberry Plants. Can ship direct to your patrons or agents. Safe delivery guaranteed. . . . .

500,000 RASPBERRY  
2,000,000 STRAWBERRY  
500,000 BLACKBERRY  
500,000 ASPARAGUS

**Kalamazoo, Michigan.**

# Continental Nurseries



*The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.*

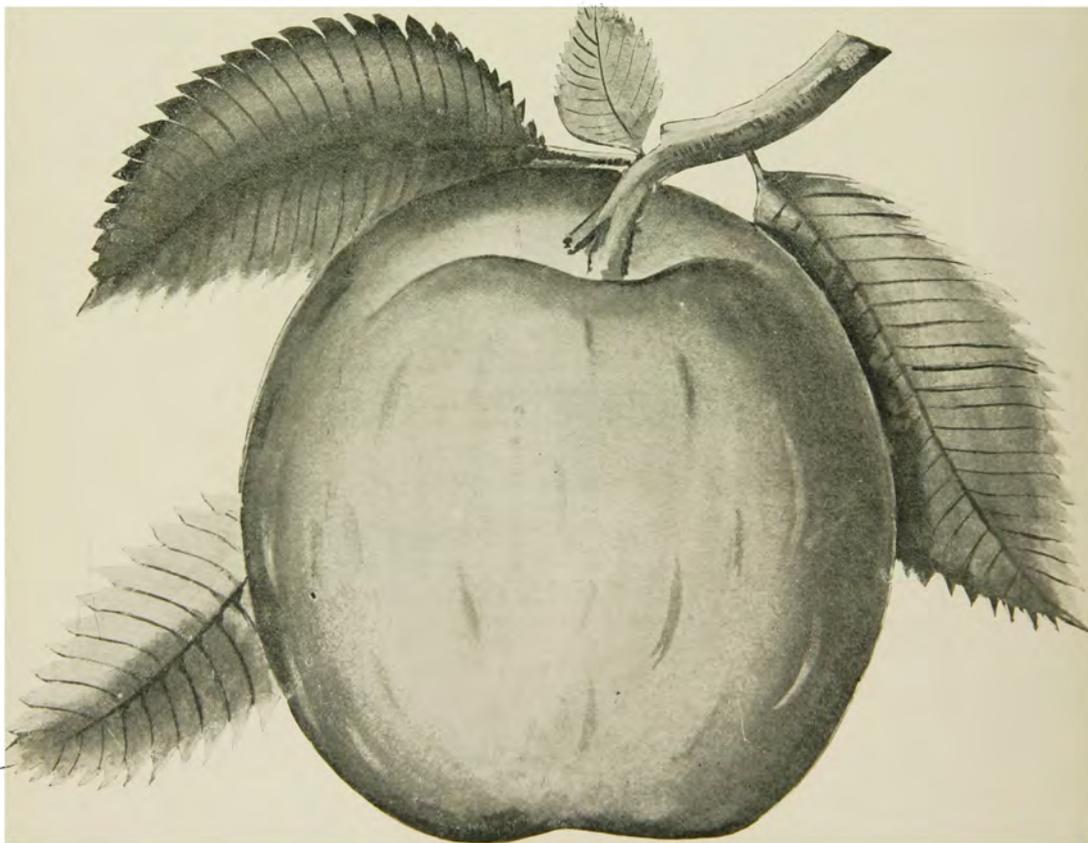
*We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.*

*We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.*

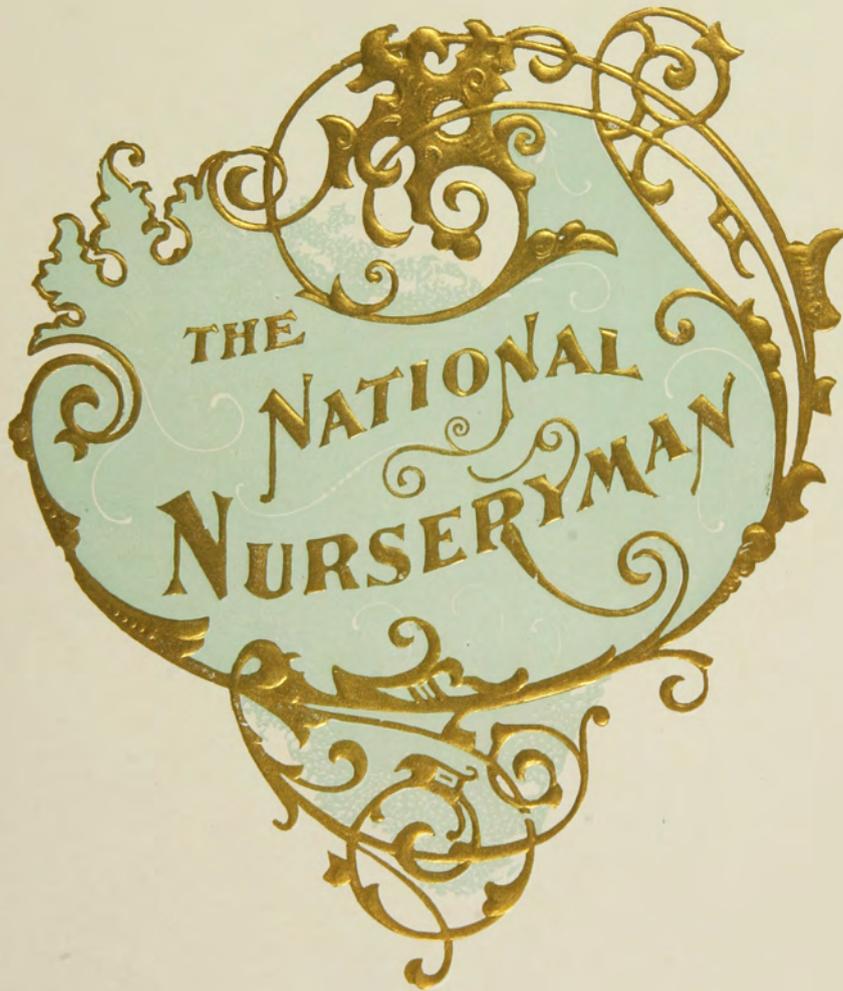


**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# APPLE TREES



J. G. HARRISON & SONS  
— BERLIN, MARYLAND —



August, 1902

# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants.

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE GRAND NEW HARDY YELLOW ROSE

# SOLEIL D'OR

(GOLDEN SUN)



Field Grown  
Plants for  
Fall and Spring

The Largest  
Collection of

Hardy Fruits  
Ornamentals  
Roses and  
Perennials  
in America

## ELLWANGER & BARRY,

NURSEYMEN-HORTICULTURISTS,

Established 1840-

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

#### FOREST TREES

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

#### APPLE SEEDLINGS

Fine Grades. Special prices on  
early orders.

#### PEAR SEEDLINGS

#### FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,  
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

## PETERS & SKINNER,

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in every issue of our monthly publication.

# THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to-day.  
It will be sent free to any member of the trade on appli-  
cation.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still  
offer in considerable assortment, splendid stocks of

Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,  
Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,  
Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,  
Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears,  
Including Bartlett.  
Cherries, Peaches, Plums.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed station-  
ery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any  
one outside the trade.

**Jackson & Perkins Co.,** NEWARK,  
New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

### Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery  
Stock, strong on

Apple Cherry Pear Plum  
Peach Apricots

Apple Seedlings

### Japan Pear Seedlings

Forest Tree Seedlings Apple Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines  
Gooseberries and Currants

20,000 Elberta Peach <sup>3 to 4</sup> feet 25,000 Early Harvest Blackberry  
25,000 Snyder Blackberries 50,000 Kansas Raspberries

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# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Nurserymen now know that a trade journal is a necessity."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1902.

No. 8.

## FEDERAL BILL PROSPECT.

**Chairman Watrous of Committee on Legislation says that Explanations by the Committee Changed the Views of Congressman Wanger who had Opposed the Measure—Outlook is Favorable for Bill's Passage, says Mr. Watrous.**

In view of the adjournment of Congress without action on the federal inspection bill, and of Congressman Wanger's opposition as announced in the July issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the opinion of Chairman Watrous of the committee on legislation was sought and obtained as follows :

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

I have your favor of the 14th asking me to advise you in regard to the status of our federal quarantine bill and its prospects. In response I have to say that while at Milwaukee we had good reason to hope for very prompt action on the part of the house of representatives, yet we were disappointed by the unexpected haste in which Congress adjourned. Speaker Henderson had been approached by men of the Iowa delegation, and had said that he was ready to recognize the proper man at the proper time to move the consideration of our bill. If Congress had remained in session a few days longer, we do not doubt that the coveted opportunity would have been given and the bill passed through the house. Its fate in the Senate we think is assured, already.

The only expression of extreme disapproval which has come to me as chairman of the committee is from Hon. Irving P. Wanger, M. C. I note his letter on page 91 of the July NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Before I saw his letter here, his correspondent had favored me with a copy of it, and I had answered Mr. Wanger in person. While he supposed it was entirely unnecessary and therefore highly improper to propose a bill like ours, I am satisfied that his objections arose from his lack of knowledge of the extreme gravity of the situation. When I informed him that no shipment of nursery stock from any state could be considered as absolutely safe from carrying the San Jose scale unless that stock had been examined by a competent expert, he modified his views relative to the dangerous and oppressive character of our bill. I informed him that practically all the nursery stock now shipped in inter state commerce is examined in precisely the manner proposed by our bill excepting that the examiners are chosen by the different state authorities and work under different laws instead of being authorized by the Federal Department of Agriculture and working under uniform regulations.

I have good reason to hope that when our bill comes up next winter Mr. Wanger will be our good friend. The committee will feel bound, under the Milwaukee instructions, to lay all plans for action at the opening of the short session of Congress and ask for a vote upon the bill, which is now before the House with the unanimous report of the large committee

on agriculture. Those with best information relative to its chances are hopeful of its prompt passage through the House. If that can be secured, it will be our next effort to see it through the Senate, and from the experience of the committee with senators it seems almost certain that there will be no serious difficulty there.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 16, 1902.

C. L. WATROUS.

## THE SEEDLESS ORANGE.

The New York Times, in an article on the growing of the navel orange by Luther C. Tibbets in California, says :

It is funny to read nowadays of the arguments then advanced by California horticulturists against a general growing of the navel orange. Mr. Tibbets, however, had full faith in the new variety. He budded all his seedling orange grove to the new navel variety, and he sent samples of the new fruit to horticulturists and fruit growers throughout California. In 1880 the "Lucky" Baldwin orange grove of seventy-five acres was planted to navel oranges exclusive at Sierra Madre. It was the first important recognition of the commercial superiority of the new fruit. Six months later a syndicate of Englishmen planted a larger tract in Riverside to trees budded from the two original Tibbets trees. Orange groves were few and far between in those days, but by 1883 the majority of trees set out had been budded from the Tibbets trees. In 1885, when the Baldwin and other groves began to bear the new navel fruit, the era of planting seedling groves came to an end.

Orange growing boomed all over Southern California. In 1886 over 5,000 acres of new land that had been sheep and cattle ranges were converted into navel orange groves. In 1887 over 6,000 more acres were made orange groves, and in 1888 some 800,000 navel orange trees were planted in 8,000 acres of comparatively virgin soil. The money there was in growing navel oranges was on every one's lips in Southern California. Some men who had gone earliest into producing the new variety made almost incredibly big profits on their investments. The most spontaneous and remarkable real estate boom ever known anywhere occurred in Southern California in 1886 and lasted until 1888. Towns like Pomona, Ontario, Redlands, Tustin, Monrovia, Sierra Madre, Corona, Highlands, Azusa in the orange-growing localities were unknown before 1885, and grew to several thousand population in a few years. Land that had gone begging at \$30 an acre sold readily at \$800 and \$1,000 an acre, when its adaptability to navel orange production was shown. The railroads brought 12,000 people to Southern California every month during 1887. Everybody talked navel oranges and the great profit there was in the business, and people who had nurseries of orange trees grown from navel buds made fortunes in one or two years. In 1888 and 1889 tiny budded trees suitable for planting in groves sold for \$1.60 and \$2 each. All the seedless orange trees in the world have been propagated from buds from the two parent trees on the Tibbets place at Riverside. The trees stand there still, and with a little sense about them. While many a man has become a millionaire and an army of people have made independent fortunes in the orange industry in California, and as many more people have become very wealthy in the rising tide of real estate values by reason of the cultivation of the navel orange, Luther Tibbets has grown steadily poorer in purse. He sees all about the scene of his first experiments with the seedless orange trees, beautiful home, and rich orange groves worth tens of thousands of dollars, all made by reason of the navel orange. It is the old story of the poor inventor and the business man who buys the inventor's product for a song and makes a fortune.

## NURSERY INTERESTS AT FAIR.

*Acting Chief Taylor Outlines Plans for Exhibit of Shrubs and Trees at St. Louis Exposition in 1904—Suggests Ornamental Trees and Shrubs in Somewhat Advanced Stage—Fruit Trees and Grape Vines in Bearing Too—Advantageously Done at a Berlin Exposition—Plans Must Be Made Soon.*

The following paper was read by Acting Chief Frederic W. Taylor, of the Department of Horticulture, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at the Milwaukee convention of the American Association of Nurserymen:  
Mr. President and Fellow Members of the American Association of Nurserymen:

I have unusual pleasure in complying with the request of President Berckmans for a paper intended to indicate in some measure the relationships that should exist between the Nurserymen of the country and the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1904.

If we start out with the assumption that it is the desire of the Nurserymen of the country to place before the millions of people who will attend this Exposition, such of their products as can properly be shown, the most important question to come up for consideration as regards the attitude of the Exposition itself is that which relates to space. Horticultural exhibits of the character that can be presented by Nurserymen are those requiring out door planting and that there be set aside for their reception adequate areas of suitable ground. The areas set aside must be covered with proper soil and facilities must be provided for supplying water and for giving the necessary cultivation. The exact method in which the Department proposes providing facilities for Nurserymen is the subject I am bringing to your attention.

In the first place, it will doubtless interest you to know that there is a larger acreage provided for the entire Exposition than has ever been furnished or used for such a purpose. The number of acres available for all purposes is not far from twelve hundred. The arrangement of the buildings upon the grounds provides for large open spaces and areas between them and any reasonable portion of this outside area can be placed at the disposal of such exhibitors as desire showing trees or plants adapted to the various locations.

Possibly the first thought when out-door exhibits are mentioned is that they will be confined entirely or very largely to the showing of Nursery stock. I think if you will stop a moment and consider the question, it will be seen that the best exhibits, not only from the standpoint of the Exposition, but from that of the exhibitor as well, should consist very largely, not of the ordinary nursery stock, but of selected and well-grown specimens considerably farther advanced than are those usually sold or offered for sale in nurseries. Following out this thought, it seems to me that it would be comparatively easy for the nurserymen of the country, after going over the matter in each individual case, with the Chief of the Department, to provide a series of exhibits such as have never before been possible in America.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS:** Suggestions on my part are scarcely needed as to the beautiful effects which may be produced upon the Exposition grounds by the planting of properly grouped specimens of all those trees and shrubs which are or should be popular by reason of their distinctive and ornamental form, foliage or flowers.

These groups of trees and shrubs are so well known and cover so large a field that it is only necessary to say that specially desirable locations will be available where these may be placed either individually or in groups of varieties and species, in such a way as to bring out the best effects from each individual specimen.

Large and well-grown single specimens can be placed in positions adapted to their shape, color and size, and harmonious groupings can be arranged in such a way as to materially add to the beauty of the grounds. All kinds of exposures and positions will be available so that the particular requirements of each shrub or tree may be studied in placing it.

**FRUIT TREES:** I have a very strong feeling that something can now be done in the showing of fruit trees such as has not heretofore been attempted but which might be made an extremely striking feature. I allude to placing in proper locations bearing trees so treated as to pro-

duce at the proper season of the World's Fair summer, the fruit for which the trees are primarily planted. This can be done with comparative ease, in the case of dwarf trees of various sorts such as the apple, pear, etc., providing of course that proper preliminary care is taken. Neither is it by any means impossible to produce splendid results from standards provided, of course, the necessary pains be taken. I am sure the possible results are well worth the necessary time pains and expense.

In 1896 at an Exposition held in Berlin, I saw numbers of apple, pear, quince and other fruit trees in perfect condition and ripening splendid crops of fruit although they had been planted during the spring of the year in which the Exposition was held. The trees were treated a year in advance by thoroughly pruning the roots and sinking the trees in the earth in tubs. When it was desired to plant them on the Exposition grounds, they were removed with all the ball of earth from the tubs and planted where they were intended to stand. The results were surprisingly good and it would have been impossible to tell these trees from those which had not received such treatment or been removed.

**THE GRAPE VINE:** In much the same way as is mentioned for fruit trees, the various varieties of the vine can be planted in such a way as to not only illustrate something of the production of fruit, but particularly to show clearly all the different methods of training and pruning. To clearly illustrate the pruning and training of the grape vine as applied to the manifold needs of the different species and varieties, would be an object lesson of immense value to nearly every visitor of the Exposition.

The continually increasing interest in horticulture on the part of the dwellers in cities and especially in that phase of it which can be carried on upon small areas of land, such as city lots, is so noticeable as to create a definite want on the part of many persons for information along this line.

No one can supply this information so well as the nurserymen and in supplying it they gain such advertising as to make the investment a thoroughly good one.

**HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS:** This class of plants may perhaps be considered to belong more particularly to the Florist, but since most nurserymen grow them in connection with their other ornamental stock, it is perhaps better that some mention be made here of the fact that the very best facilities will be available for exhibitions of this character. One prime requisite in this case as in that of practically all the things grown by nurserymen is time. A sufficient period must elapse between the planting and the opening of the Exposition to permit the exhibits to become thoroughly established.

The present intention is to have the Exposition grounds completely arranged before next Spring for the planting of those things which need to be in the ground a year in advance. This will give a full year in which to establish the plants, thus giving them an opportunity to appear at their best during the Exposition period.

There is one particular phase of the subject which I trust may be worked out in a striking manner. I refer to the planting in groups and other striking forms of native American trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. There are so many of these that it would be a particularly happy arrangement to have them shown in such a way as to differentiate them distinctly and clearly from introduced forms.

You may be interested to know how the opportunity for exhibiting at this Exposition appeals to foreigners. One foreign country which is noted for its taste in horticulture and for the effect it has had in increasing a taste for such work, has made a formal request that in assigning space for their building, the Exposition arrange to give it eight acres of surrounding space upon which to exhibit all those trees, shrubs and plants of the kinds we are discussing. There is no doubt that at least three or four other foreign countries will ask for large areas, while many of them will ask for assignments of space for individual exhibits. This will give to American nurserymen a double incentive. First, the material and perhaps selfish one, which inquires as to the monetary returns which may be expected from such exhibits; and second, the desire which should amount to a determination to show that America with its splendid resources and opportunities has not fallen behind any country in its devotion to the beautiful and in every way elevating and ennobling art, horticulture.

No body of men in the world can do as much as can this organization to encourage and make possible the splendid showing that must

be made in order that America shall stand second to none in this Department. In fact, without the loyal assistance of the individual members of this Association, practically nothing along this line can be done.

The Department places itself at the disposal of all horticulturists to render every possible assistance in attaining this desirable end. All the necessary resources and facilities which could reasonably be expected, have been or will be provided of which due notice will be given by means of circulars or otherwise, to all interested persons.

May we hope that in the spirit of reciprocity in which we all have such confidence, the nurserymen will rise to this splendid opportunity and provide this material which shall, under the fostering care of the Exposition, show to the world the magnificent advances which have been made in horticulture within the century which has elapsed since occurred the event that is to be celebrated by the holding of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

FREDERIC W. TAYLOR,  
Acting Chief, Department of Horticulture,  
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

### NEW YORK FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Seventy-four per cent. of the land in New York State is included in farms and seventy per cent. of the farmers reported orchard fruits for 1899.

The value of orchard products was not reported by the census of 1890, but in 1879 the total value of such products was \$3,409,794. For 1899 the corresponding value is \$10,542,272, a gain in twenty years of 25.4 per cent. The total number of trees increased from 17,518,048 to 21,470,841 in the ten years. For this period the percentages of increase in the numbers of the various trees are as follows: Apricot, 291.5; peach, 148.8; plum and prune, 95.9; pear, 86.1; cherry, 37.9; and apple, 4.3.

In 1900, 70.1 per cent. of all fruit trees in the state were apple trees; 11.7 per cent. peach trees; 10.2 per cent. pear trees; 4.6 per cent. plum and prune trees; and 3.4 per cent. all other fruit trees.

Apple trees were reported by 174,579 farmers. A large percentage of the apple trees reported are in the western counties, more than one-fourth of the total number being in Niagara, Wayne, Monroe, Erie, and Orleans counties.

Niagara, Ulster, and Monroe counties contain over one-half of the peach trees, which are reported by 21,798 farmers. Nearly one-fifth of the pear and plum and prune trees are grown in Niagara county, and Columbia is the leading cherry-growing county. The majority of the apricot trees are reported from Seneca and Ontario counties. In addition to the trees given in the accompanying table unclassified fruit trees to the number of 155,876 are reported, with a yield of 95,993 bushels of fruit.

The quantity of fruit produced in any year is determined so largely by the nature of the season, that comparisons between the crop of 1889 and that of 1899 have little significance. In the latter season there was a very large production of all fruits.

#### ORCHARD TREES AND FRUITS, 1890 AND 1900.

Fruits,	Number of Trees.		Bushels of Fruit.	
	1890.	1900.	1889.	1899.
Apple, . . .	11,428,331	15,054,832	8,493,846	24,111,257
Apricot, . . .	6,540	25,606	281	15,710

Cherry, . . .	391,446	539,742	44,298	218,642
Peach, . . .	1,014,110	2,522,729	169,976	466,850
Pear, . . .	1,173,206	2,183,909	588,767	960,170
Plum, . . .	504,365	988,147	73,411	303,688

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 25,051 acres, distributed among 39,948 farmers. The value of the fruits grown was \$2,538,363, an average of \$63 per farm. Of the total area, 12,376 acres, or 49.4 per cent. were devoted to raspberries and loganberries. The total production of these berries for the state was 17,575,530 quarts, of which nearly one-half were grown in the adjoining counties of Wayne, Ontario, Yates, and Monroe. The acreages and productions of the other small fruits were as follows: Strawberries, 7,311 acres and 13,849,680 quarts; currants, 2,594 acres and 4,584,080 quarts; blackberries and dewberries, 2,060 acres and 3,167,090 quarts; and other berries, 710 acres and 862,107 quarts.

### GEORGIA FRUIT STATISTICS.

The census of 1900 shows an increase since 1890 of 6,853,910, or 155.8 per cent. in the number of fruit trees in the state of Georgia, the gains being general throughout the state. The number of cherry and plum and prune trees in 1900 is more than five times as great, and that of pear trees more than three times as great as the number reported in 1890; peach trees increased 175.1 per cent.; apricot trees, 113.4 per cent.; and apple trees, 75.4 per cent.

Of the total number of trees in 1900, 68.2 per cent. were peach trees; 21.0 per cent. apple trees; 6.1 per cent. plum and prune trees; 3.4 per cent. pear trees; and 1.3 per cent. cherry, apricot, and unclassified fruit trees. The latter class, which is not included in the table, numbered 33,748 and yielded 5,751 bushels of fruit.

The total value of the nursery stock sold in 1899 was \$172,143, reported by the operators of sixty-six farms and nurseries. Of this number, twenty-nine derived their principal income from the nursery business. They had 4,929 acres of land, valued at \$116,650; buildings worth \$55,800; implements and machinery valued at \$3,970; and live stock valued at \$6,380. Their total gross income was \$158,290, of which \$153,329 was derived from the sale of trees, shrubs, and vines, and \$4,961 from the sale of other farm products. The average gross income per acre was \$32.11, and for each farm reporting, \$5,458.

### MONOCACY APPLE.

H. E. Van Deman in Rural New Yorker describes the Monocacy apple which he found growing in Frederick county, Western Maryland. He says:

The fruit is of medium size, roundish in shape; pale yellow ground color, well covered with abundant and quite distinct red stripes and some mixed or diffused red; the cavity is of medium size and depth, but lightly russeted; stem, medium length and slender; basin, rather deep and wavy; calyx, large and open. Inside the apple is greenish yellow, fine grained, tender fleshed and juicy. The flavor is very pleasant subacid and agreeable. It would at once be considered a good apple when eaten. The immense crops which the tree bears, and their regularity together with the attractiveness of the fruit and late keeping make the variety well worthy of trial.

## NURSERYMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

*To the Community in Which He Lives—Paper by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., Before Milwaukee Convention of American Association—The Nurseryman's Work Lives Long After Him, a Blessing to His Fellow Men—In Health and in Sickness, Youth and Old Age the Products of the Nursery Are Sought.*

At the Milwaukee convention of the American Association, the following paper was presented by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.:

The responsibility of a man to the community is a subject that has been largely considered, and by many answered: Yes we do owe the community in which we live our best thought; we owe it to the community to live pure, upright lives, and to set an example that others may follow. It has been answered by others: In fact and in substance we owe no man anything; and they live thriftless, negligent, useless lives, to be forgotten as soon as the changing scenes shall fill the minds of those who knew them with other things to take their attention. And yet others answer the subject by saying: "The world owes me a living, and I will have it"; and so these become the criminal and tramp classes so much feared and despised by those who come in their way.

The nurseryman usually belongs to the first of these classes. He depends on the community for patronage, and he proclaims the value of his wares in every way that is offered to him, that he may get more patronage. He identifies himself with every move to add to the intelligence, comfort, and happiness of the people. He speaks to them of the merits of the goods he offers, and he takes his own medicine by planting an orchard, and by planting ornamental trees and other things for the beauty and comfort of his own home; and so he seeks to fill their eyes and minds with the sight and thought of the useful and beautiful. He seeks to find out new and better methods for the cultivation and care of tender plants; to find new and better methods to combat diseases among trees and plants, and to find surer and less expensive ways to destroy insect foes. He systematizes business and labor so as to secure the greatest trade secrets. He has spent valuable time freely to find out the means to accomplish this result, and when he has done it, with tongue and pen and without price he says to those less favored: "This is the way, walk ye in it."

The nurseryman is a farmer. He digs and plows and cultivates, and is dependent on the fruits of the soil for his subsistence as much as the wheat grower. He deals with a great variety of plants and trees, many of them especially tender and susceptible to injury from numerous causes; and so with care he has learned how to nourish and protect them. These studies and experiences have made him a useful and competent teacher to many about him. The nurseryman is also a business man. He buys and sells, and this brings him in contact with many people from whom he has valuable opportunities to gain knowledge of men and of business. All these things give the nurseryman exceptional advantages, and I will refer the matter to this people now before me as to how he improves them. So much for his opportunities and acquirements: and now what does he do with them?

His industry and enterprise are seen and felt in every neighborhood from ocean to ocean. Go where you will, you will see the products of his handiwork. He has made the desert to bring forth trees and fruits and flowers, and he has filled the land with fruits. He has induced the man who cared little for these things to plant and cultivate until his enthusiasm has been aroused. He has supplied trees and plants to those who wanted to plant, and he himself has planted and cultivated until his neighbors have caught his spirit and they have planted, until the prairie has become a timber land and the lands cleared of forests have become a landscape filled with orchards and gardens, and the cities and towns have shade in their streets, and their parks and lawns bring rest and refreshing to the weary and the careworn. Because of his good work, where the few enjoyed the most common of fruits for a time in their season, the multitude now enjoy them for a year; and new fruits that delight the eye and tickle the palate are given to the people who a few years ago were not able to enjoy them. The products of the nurseryman are in demand in the

houses of those who rejoice; the wedding and the dance would look poor indeed if nothing of the products of his handiwork was seen there. There is no less demand for them in the sick room; while the demand for them in the dining room is greater in quantity and variety than in most other places. They are sought to place on the altar in the house of worship. The child revels in the products of the nurseryman, while the votaries of fashion cannot do without them. When we place our loved ones in the narrow house we cover the casket with flowers; and when we carry the remains of the departed to the grave, we forget not to place them on the little mound that marks the last resting place.

May I present you two instances, as being not better or greater than others, but they are specimens of the nurseryman's handiwork which I think present the matter fairly. The first is taken from the editorial columns of the New York Independent, and shows the result of his work when the planting is done and cared for by an intelligent, earnest worker, and is as follows:

"A striking incident occurred out in mid-Nebraska [the other day, and one that should be pondered by every dweller in the unforested lands, East or West. The funeral services of the late J. Sterling Morton was held at the homestead where, in 1855, Mr. Morton and his young wife located their claim. At that time, not a semblance of a tree was in sight over the level plain that reached away like the green waters of a quiet sea. When the neighbors and friends gathered for the sorrowful ceremony, they walked through a forest of tall trees up to the beautiful grounds of the Morton home. In front of the house were towering trees, many of them pines, interspersed with shrubs. On either sides stretched the broad acres of apple orchards in full bloom, as fair a sight as one might wish to see, while away toward the town was Morton Park, a rich woodland, the pride of the community.

"All this was the work of one man, a man who loved trees. He made the barren prairie a varied landscape. More than that, he showed the eager Westerners that there is not only an artistic and an ethical meaning in the tree-planter's mission, but a financial gain as well—a lesson that in the West's present stage of development probably has as strong a bearing as any argument that might be presented. The little claim that he homesteaded was, in the beginning, like those of hundreds of his neighbors. Because of his efforts in beautifying it and covering its acres with trees, it became very valuable, and is to-day one of the most attractive pieces of country real estate in the West."

The other illustration is the beautiful city of Ottawa, Kansas, in which I live. This city was begun in 1864, on the banks of the Marais des Cygne river, on a landscape of gently rolling prairie. Soon after this Mr. S. T. Kelsey, a lover of trees, planted a nursery near the city, in which was a large plantation of elm trees. These came forward and were ready to plant at the time the residents needed trees to plant for shade and street trees, and the results are to-day the streets of Ottawa are lined with elms instead of something less desirable, or not being lined at all, and the city is a gem of beauty among all the cities of this broad land. Many years have passed since Mr. Kelsey has been in Ottawa, but his good work still remains a comfort and a joy to many people. Many of those who planted these trees are not now living there; some there are who have forgotten Mr. Kelsey, and many are living to whom the story of Mr. Kelsey's good work has never been told; but the work remains a thing of beauty, and Mr. Kelsey's declining years are made happier by the knowledge that he has been a blessing to his fellow men.

Such scenes as the above, and many more that will come to the minds of each of you are made possible because the means to bring them to pass are provided by the nurseryman. He recognizes the demand on the part of the community, and he puts forth every effort to meet it fairly and fully, believing that such demands promote purity of thought and of life, and that they are struggles in our nature toward a higher manhood and womanhood. His business is no mean factor in the commerce of the nation, and his pay-day makes glad the hearts of a multitude of people. So he answers the question of what he thinks his responsibility to the community in which he lives. The followers of no other calling have answered it more sincerely or earnestly than he. Let us all make our best effort to further the best interests of the calling in which we are engaged, and so shall we continue faithful in the work we have so well begun.

Subscribe for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Frederic J. Rea, Norwood, Mass., has succeeded the firm of Rea Brothers, dissolved.

E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., has purchased the business of Welch Brothers of that place.

E. H. Atkinson, Dover Nurseries, Dover, Del., has sold his nurseries to Henry C. Walker.

The annual meeting of the Society of American Florists will be held August 19-22d at Asheville, N. C.

John G. Gardner of the Montgomery Nurseries, Villa Nova, Pa., will lay out a park at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Charles A. Maxson, of the Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, was in New York city last month.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., writes that the season has been favorable, and that they are loaded for the trade.

Jones Brothers & Co., Hobart, Oklahoma, will conduct a general nursery business with a capital stock of \$25,000.

A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis., read a paper on cherries at the summer meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., called upon Western New York nurseries last month on his trip among the nurseries of the east.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held in Horticultural hall, Boston, August 5-7.

The Charlton Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has bought two acres of land from Allen L. Wood, upon which he will erect packing sheds at once.

Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., is the secretary of the American Retail Nurseryman's Protective Association, not L. A. Bryant as previously reported.

James Troop, state entomologist of Indiana, has sent out a public notice that the seventeen-year locusts have done practically no damage to the nursery stock in that state.

A stock company with a capital of \$5,000 has been formed at Detroit by Charles W. Harrah, Willis Hough, Frederick T. Ducharme, and William H. Maybury, the last-named gentleman holding 497 shares.

The Allen Nursery Co. and the Hawkes Nursery Co., Rochester, have purchased land for packing purposes at East Rochester. They will construct packing cellars which will be ready for use in the fall.

A bulletin by the Geneva, N. Y., experiment station calls attention to the yellowing and dropping of apple leaves in Western New York. It is believed that spraying during adverse weather conditions is the cause.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., has been visiting nurseries since the Milwaukee convention. He proposes to build a packing house 80x100 feet, and asks for information regarding composition or other kinds of roofing.

Wyman Elliot, Minneapolis, says: "There is a splendid opportunity for experimental work by enthusiastic horticulturists who seek renown and fortune by producing the ideal commercial apple and culinary plum.

Thomas E. Cashman is secretary and manager of the Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn., which is building a new office; also a frost-proof tree cellar, 120x80 and 10 feet in height, with walls 28 inches thick.

France proposes to make a great outdoor display at the St. Louis exposition. Her commissioner has asked for eight acres of land surrounding the French building, to be planted by the nurserymen, florists and seedsmen.

The dutiable imports during the month of May, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$57,253, as compared with \$21,144 during the same month a year ago. The exports during May, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$14,544, against \$6,885 in May, 1901.

Fred Wellhouse, the well known apple grower of Kansas, is quoted as saying that his state will raise one of the largest crops this year in its history. The trees are not as full of fruit as they have been in other years, but the size and good quality will make up for quantity.

A Southern Nut Growers Association is proposed. At an informal meeting recently at Albany, Ga., these temporary officers were elected: President, G. M. Bacon, DeWitt, Ga.; vice president, Robert J. Bacon, Baconton, Ga.; treasurer, J. M. Tift, Albany, Ga.; secretary, J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

The United States government has planted five acres in Arizona to date trees imported from Africa, besides 1,000 seedlings. In the past year at the governmental experimental station near Phoenix, three imported trees bore more than 500 pounds of fruit, ripening between August and January.

John Rock, manager of the California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal., entertained 275 members of the Pacific Coast Horticultural Society, on July 6th, at a picnic on the nursery grounds. There are six greenhouses and 650 acres under cultivation. Foreign shipments of trees are made regularly from this nursery.

Secretary Dawley of the New York State Fruit Growers' association reports that the outlook for the fruit crop in New York state, based upon 100 as an average full crop, is as follows: Apples, 70; grapes, 90; peaches, 25; pears, 25; Japan plums, 10; European plums, 40; raspberries, 85; currants, 65.

The Upland Nursery Co., which purchased all the buildings, etc., of the E. W. Reid Nursery and removed them to the Darrah farm at Lansing, west of Bridgeport, O., was recently reorganized, says the Florists' Exchange. It will be a stock company with a capital of \$5,000, but this amount will be increased at an early date. J. M. Brown was elected president, J. C. Dent vice president, E. B. Bowie secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Jarvis general manager. J. M. Brown, J. C. Dent, J. B. Briggs, E. B. Bowie and D. H. Dondan were elected directors.

## In Nursery Rows.

**WHITE STRAWBERRIES.**—In reply to a correspondent, The Country Gentleman says that while White Strawberries may be found growing wild in the northeastern states, small, conical, and of comparatively little value, those who wish to cultivate them should send to French or English nurserymen.

**PERFECTION CURRANT.**—Samples of the Perfection Currant, originated and grown by C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., were received at this office last month. This is certainly a valuable currant, large, tart, juicy, and a prolific bearer. This is the first fruit to be awarded the \$50 gold Barry medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. It also received the highest award of any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. This year, as heretofore, the Perfection Currant is surpassing all other varieties on the grounds of the originators, as to size, quality, length of bunch, etc. The colored cuts of the currant do not in any way exaggerate. The fruit is fully up to the illustrations.

**HARDY GRAPE STOCKS.**—Can hardy, vigorous vines of other species than the ordinary *labrusca* grape be profitably used in commercial vineyards as stocks upon which to graft varieties which are better in fruit than Concord? In order to ascertain the facts in this connection, the New York Agricultural Experiment Station is undertaking co-operative experiments with vineyards in different sections of the state. Among the varieties which will be tested in this way are Barry, Herbert and some others of the Rogers hybrids, Brighton, Campbell, Mills, Iona and Vergennes. Some of the varieties more commonly found in commercial vineyards, such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Worden, will also be grown in the same way for comparison with the varieties first named. One experimental vineyard is located on the farm of T. H. King, Trumansburg, Tompkins County, N. Y., on the upland bordering Cayuga Lake. A second experimental vineyard is located on the farm of I. A. Wilcox, Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., in the midst of the famous Chautauqua grape belt. It is proposed to locate a third vineyard at some easily accessible point in a section of the Hudson Valley, where grapes are grown commercially.

# The National Nurseryman.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSEYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
(INCORPORATED)

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT - - - - - THOMAS B. MEEHAN  
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR - - - RALPH T. OLCOTT  
SECRETARY AND TREASURER - - - C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, - - - - -	1.50
Six Months, " " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

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Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1902.

## GOVERNMENT DISTRIBUTION.

The NATIONAL NURSEYMAN has called attention to the determination of the federal government to distribute, free, quantities of trees in much the same manner as is done in the case of seeds, and against which there has been continued complaint for years. We have quoted the statements of Secretary Wilson made to us on this subject—statements which have been in substance the same as that on the subject which appears in the year book of the Department of Agriculture just issued.

"It has long been my belief," says Secretary Wilson, "that much good might be accomplished by using a part of the appropriation in a judicious dissemination of some of the more valuable trees. Plans have therefore been made to place at the disposal of each senator, member and delegate in Congress a limited number of selected trees, the object being to encourage a love for tree-planting and all that this work involves. It will, of course, be entirely beyond the scope of this department to send a large number of trees to any one place, but it is believed that the action contemplated will eventually lead to extensive planting through the educational effects of the work. Commercial establishments are well prepared to supply trees in nearly all parts of the country at reasonable cost, and the plan of our work will, it is believed, eventually advance their interests. Already there has been secured for distribution a choice collection of nut trees, principally pecans, and these are being grown by the department from nuts gathered from selected trees in all parts of the country."

It remains to be seen, of course, whether the free distribution of trees will grow to such an extent as has that of seeds. The distribution of the latter was begun in the same way.

## TWO INTERESTING PAPERS.

We take pleasure in calling special attention to the papers on "The Responsibility of the Nurseryman to the Community in which he Lives," by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., and "The Nursery Interests at the St. Louis World's Fair" by Frederick W. Taylor, acting chief of the department of horticulture of that fair, which are presented in this issue of the NATIONAL NURSEYMAN. Neither of these papers suffers by being left over because of a crush of matter in the July issue of the journal. The St. Louis fair is two years distant and the subject treated by Mr. Willis is a live one at all times. Both of these papers stand out the more prominently when separated from the routine business of the convention.

## THE QUESTION BOX.

Again we call attention to the importance of the question box. Its advantages have not yet been fully appreciated at the annual sessions of the American Association. They may be indicated by the answers to the questions proposed at the Milwaukee convention and answered in the NATIONAL NURSEYMAN of July. And in this connection we may add that any questions sent to this journal will be answered so far as possible throughout the year. The value of the question box is appreciated by the great horticultural societies of the country. The use of the question box has elicited the most valuable discussion at the conventions of the American Association.

## GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society will be held in Augusta, August 6th-7th. Charles S. Smith, Concord, Ga., will discuss "The Home Orchard," G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga., will review "Some Lessons of the Past Year," F. W. Taylor, St. Louis, will present a paper on "Georgia Horticultural Products at the St. Louis Exposition."

## WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Western Wholesale Nurserymen's Association was held at the Centropolis hotel, Kansas City, July 9th. President A. L. Brooke, presided. Twenty members were present, among them being: Peter Youngers and A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; C. F. Stanbury, Stanbury, Mo.; E. D. Virden, Grand Junction, Col.; J. L. Howard, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. D. Stevens, Cameron, Mo.; F. H. Stanward, Ottawa, Kan.; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan.; A. L. Brooke, Topeka, Kan.; J. H. Skinner, Topeka; W. Kelly, Marion, Ia.; W. P. Bates, Winfield, Kan.; and D. N. Bates, Floral, Kan. It was reported that somewhat less than an average amount of stock was on hand. The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Brooke, Topeka; vice-president, R. H. Blair, Kansas City; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth.

## APPLE SHIPPERS TO MEET.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Apple Shippers Association will be held in Rochester, N. Y., August 6th. At the convention of 1901 in Toronto, E. N. Loomis, of New York city, stated that the yield of apples in the United States annually is about 40,000,000 barrels of green fruit. Of this quantity about 25,000,000 barrels are marketed green, the remainder being dried, made into cider, or wasted during the process of harvesting. Niagara and Orleans counties, in New York state, have raised, in a single season, as high as 7,000,000 barrels of the best kind of market apples.

Mr. Loomis also gave some interesting statistics regarding the export trade in apples. In the year 1900 dried apples to the amount of 34,964,010 pounds were exported from the United States, while during 1897, which was what is called a "good fruit year," green apples to the amount of 1,503,981 barrels were exported. The apple crop of the United States for 1900 was worth about \$60,000,000 to the growers. Mr. Loomis called attention to the fact that a cold storage house had been erected in Rochester with a capacity of 100,000 barrels, and another of the same capacity at Albion, N. Y.

## WOULD HAVE TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

J. M. Underwood, Lake City, Minn., recently discussed before his state horticultural society the subject of legal protection for the owner of new productions in the plant world. In the discussion that ensued A. B. Choate said that in his judgment a man may be protected legally by making a contract with every man he sells to, to the effect that this man shall not sell to any one else, and if he does the producer or originator can sue him for damages. "That would do in a measure, but it is not an adequate protection. He ought not only to be able to collect damages, but, as Mr. Underwood says, it ought to be a misdemeanor. He ought to be punished if he violates the law."

J. R. Moyer said: "It seems to me that on general grounds there ought to be some protection to the originator of new fruits, still to get such protection there would have to be a national law, and to have such a law would require an amendment of the constitution. If you remember the constitution it provides that congress may grant to authors and inventors a

patent for the protection of their rights, but we cannot say that a producer of a new fruit is either an author or inventor. It is rather a gift of God, and it cannot be covered by a national law until we have a constitutional amendment to cover it, and you all know how difficult it is to amend the constitution of the United States. We might pass a resolution approving an amendment to the constitution, but it would take a long time to adopt it."

## AS TO NOVELTIES.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society has resolved after a lengthy "whereas" to advise all fruit planters not to bother with new varieties until they have been solemnly tested and approved by the pomologist of some state or nation. The idea is to prevent the purchase by planters to their loss and discouragement of doubtful new, renamed, misnamed or untried fruits and plants, often represented to have special merits, contrary to the real facts, until thorough trials have been made by the experiment stations, as disinterested parties. This is excellent theory, but the hustling gardener and fruit-grower, as well as the up-to-date amateur, will scarcely consent to wait for official endorsements before testing such varieties as may appear superior in some respect to those he already grows. Official trials of new or little known economic plants made at public expense are very well as far as they go, and are undoubtedly useful in eliminating certain gross frauds in the dissemination of so-called novelties, but they will scarcely replace local tests made by wide-awake planters.—Rural New Yorker.

## AN APPLE CONGRESS.

Two of the leading fruit free experts of the United States, H. L. Messick of Quincy and A. J. Dunnigan of Springfield, Ill., were at the Southern hotel recently in consultation with orchard men of St. Louis and vicinity, says Coleman's Rural World. It is proposed to hold an apple congress in St. Louis next December, at which apple growers and dealers from all parts of the world will meet to discuss questions of mutual interest. Similar congresses for raisers of all kinds of fruit are planned for the World's Fair period. As St. Louis is the center of the greatest apple-producing section on the globe, it is deemed proper that the apple-growers should start the movement for a universal fruit congress. Among those interested in the proposed congress are: H. C. Cupp, of Fall Creek, Ill., president of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association; C. H. Williamson, of Quincy; E. C. Wilson, of Hannibal, and J. M. Crow, of Louisiana, Mo.

Mr. Messick is an expert on pruning and treating trees, while Mr. Dunigan makes a specialty of planting. The former has planted over 1,000,000 fruit trees in the last forty years, he says, and expects to get in a few hundred thousand more in course of time. He calls himself a "tree doctor," and it is his custom each year to visit the large commercial orchards of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Mr. Messick says the greatest apple country in the world is, without doubt, along the Mississippi and Missouri river bluffs and in Northern Arkansas, Southwest Missouri, Eastern Kansas and other portions of the same states, where there is a rocky foundation and plenty of iron in the soil.

## Obituary.

Dr. T. H. Hoskins, horticulturist of Vermont, died at Newport June 25th, aged 74 years. He was a well-known horticultural writer and experimenter.

Stephen Crane, many years ago in the employ of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., as traveling salesman, died in Norwich, Conn., July 14th, aged 74 years. He was born in Orleans county, N. Y., and went to Norwich in 1861. He was proprietor of the Crane nurseries in Norwich.

W. J. Mandeville died July 14th at Despatch, N. Y., aged 52 years, having been born February 9, 1852. He graduated from the DeGraff Military Institute, of Rochester, and later was connected with the firm of S. Boardman & Son, nurserymen and seedsmen. In 1875, he commenced in the flower seed business in his own name, and in 1879 became associated with Herbert S. King under the firm name of Mandeville & King. On the death of his partner in 1890, he formed a partnership with Fred B. King, under the same firm name. The firm was recently incorporated, Mr. Mandeville being chosen president. He was also a director in James Vick's Sons, and vice-president of the Cleveland Seed Company.

The death of Louis F. Sanders, senior member of L. T. Sanders & Son, Plain Dealing, La., on June 8th, was announced in last month's issue of this journal. Mr. Sanders was born in Bertie county, N. C., May 15, 1845, and was of English and Scotch descent. He moved with his parents to St. Francis county, Ark. (afterwards Woodruff county), in the winter of '49. His father being a farmer, he was brought up on a farm. As the country was new and schools few, his opportunities to obtain an education were meager. The Civil War coming on while he was in his teens, he enlisted for one month in the Confederate Army, and at the expiration of the month re-enlisted (before he was seventeen years old) and served until the close of the war west of the Mississippi river, and was discharged near Marshall, Texas, in May, 1865, from Company B, 32d Arkansas Volunteers, Roan's Brigade, Churchill's Division.

On returning home he found that his father had died in March, and leaving him no parental ties (his mother having died in '56); and the country being overrun by both armies, was about ruined. He attended school three months and then commenced work on the farm again. In the fall of 1867, he went to Southwest Kansas, and in February, 1868, located in Bossler parish, where he had resided continuously since.

In January, 1869, Mr. Sanders married Miss Frances A. Walker, of Bossler parish. He followed general farming until 1880, when he added the fruit and nursery business, and made a success of both. He seconded every move that has been made for the upbuilding of the industrial, educational and political resources of the parish and state, and especially did he interest himself in the building up of the farm and fruit interests of that section. He was a prominent member of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance, was a charter member of the Texas Horticultural Society, and was a member and vice-president for Louisiana of the American Association of Nurserymen. He was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was the senior member from Bossler parish in the General Assembly of Louisiana. Leon Sanders, the son, will continue the nursery business under the present firm name.

Announcement was made in a Milwaukee daily paper that President Ilgenfritz had reappointed last year's standing committees of the American Association of Nurserymen. There was no basis for such a statement. President Ilgenfritz appointed new committees and they were published for the first time correctly in the July issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., have attractive advertisement in another column. Theirs is one of the largest and most complete lines of nursery stock in the United States.

## Long and Short.

Native plum pits and peach pits, box elder and ash seed can be secured at J. C. Welch's, Shenandoah, Ia.

Josiah Roberts, Malvern, Pa., has a surplus of Lombardy and Carolina poplar, Osage orange and California privet.

Norway maples of the highest grade can be obtained of William Warner Harper, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., presents in another column an attractive list of stock which he offers for fall of 1902 and spring of 1903.

Mazzard cherry seed and raffia are specialties handled by Thomas Meehan & Sons, whose wholesale department is at Dreshertown, Pa.

Tulips, crocuses, hyacinths, Columbia raspberry tips and Rathbun raspberry transplants are offered by James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

Grape vines and currant plants are specialties with Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y. They have a large stock at lowest prices and solicit correspondence.

Two hundred thousand asparagus roots; also rhubarb, horse radish, etc., including a full line of small fruit plants can be had of W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

For peach and apple trees call upon J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. Their trees are making good growth and are sure to suit. They are ready for orders now.

Three hundred thousand apple and a full line of nursery stock; also apple and forest tree seedlings, fruit tree stocks, etc., are offered by E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., offer roses, clematis, climbing vines, flowering shrubs, ornamental trees, conifers, standard and dwarf pears, cherries, peaches, plums, etc.

A new edition of their stock book has been issued by Scramton, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, N. Y. It is 16 x 21 inches, bound in heavy Manila tag, printed on heavy ledger paper, 68 pages.

C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., introducers of the Perfection currant, offer a limited quantity of this new and promising currant, which is the first fruit to win the \$50 Barry medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

## Foreign Notes.

Horticulturists owe so much to the Veitch family for their numerous introductions of plants that it will be of interest to note that the founder of the Exeter, England, firm, John Veitch, was born in 1752. The Royal and Hooper nurseries cover twelve acres comprising choice collections of orchids, palms, tree-ferns, azaleas, camellias, heathes, hardy perennials and alpine plants; also roses, shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees. At Exminster is a nursery of nine acres devoted to forest trees. At Exwick there are nine acres of trial grounds.

The case of Low vs. Appleton, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury in the King's Bench Division of the Royal Courts of Justice, London, on May 28th, arose out of the sale of a cypripedium, and created much interest among orchidists. The plaintiffs are Messrs. H. Low & Co., nurserymen, Enfield. The defendant is a dealer in orchids, and his gardener showed Mr. Low a plant he called *Cypripedium insigne* Harefield Hall variety when Mr. Low visited the defendant's place at Weston-super-mare. The plaintiffs paid £45 for the plant, but it did not flower true to name. The plaintiffs said that if genuine the orchid would have been worth £105, and claimed that sum. The court awarded £70 to the plaintiff.

The Porto Rico Trade Journal says that budded orange trees are worth \$30 to \$45 per hundred. From 8,000 to 10,000 trees are grown to an acre, and two years from seed will produce a paying number of trees. As a business, ornamental nurseries on the island are more lucrative even than fruit raising on account of their durability and ever-increasing value.

## Recent Publications.

"Principal Insects Liable to be Distributed on Nursery Stock." Prepared under the direction of the entomologist, by Nathan Banks, assistant entomologist. Pp. 46, figs. 43. (Bulletin No. 84, new series U. S. Division of Entomology.) Price 5 cents.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago, announce the publication of volumes XIII. and XIV. of "The Silva of North America," the monumental work by Professor Charles Sprague Sargent. These volumes complete the work, the cost of the fourteen volumes being \$350.

The proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association have been issued by the secretary, L. H. Pammel, Ames, Ia. The association was formed last fall to encourage the establishment of parks, beautify cities, care for cemeteries, preserve forests, etc. Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., is the treasurer. At the first meeting held December 11, 12, 1901, papers on subjects in accordance with the purpose of the organization were read. It is a foregone conclusion that such an association will do much to encourage the planting of trees.

Country Life in America for August follows the changing year with superb pictures and articles on gardening, birds and wild flowers, vacation pastimes and many things of the outdoor world during the month. The home-making series deals this month with external features of the house, and the making of water-garden, with beautiful flowers and vegetation. There are beautiful pictures of the plants and the animal life in the water. Other articles deal with "The Redemption of the Low-Ground," "The Back Yard Problem" in garden-making, and many things that have to do with outdoor occupations, sports and nature study. In all, the magazine is a unique and beautiful tribute to the growing outdoor feeling.

The proceedings of the twenty-seventh session of the American Pomological Society, held in Buffalo, September 12, 13, 1901, have been compiled by the secretary, William A. Taylor, Washington, D. C., and published by the society. Charles L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., is the president of the society. The executive committee includes William C. Barry and G. L. Taber. On the finance committee is J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., and among the state vice-presidents are the following well known nurserymen: W. F. Heikes, Luther Burbank, George L. Taber, P. J. A. Berckmans, jr., Charles G. Patten, J. W. Manning, C. J. Monroe, F. Van Lindley, J. J. Harrison, H. H. Chase. There are biographical sketches of T. T. Lyon, William Saunders, Thomas Meehan, Robert Manning. The stenographic report of the proceedings is of great value to all who are interested in fruits, as are also the fruit reports. The entire matter is indexed. Appended to the report is the revised catalogue of fruits recommended by the society for cultivation in the various sections of the United States and British provinces.

A second edition of one of the most delightful books on the rose, "The Book of the Rose," by the Rev. A. Foster-Melliar, M. A., rector of Sproughton, Suffolk, England, has been issued by Macmillan & Co., Ltd. of London. The author states that not only from the British Isles, but from all countries apparently where roses are grown he has received kind expressions of approval and commendation. The present edition has been thoroughly revised in the light of the wisdom gained during the seven years that have elapsed since the first edition. The book is as fascinating as a novel. The author writes for the enthusiast, for those who make a regular hobby of their roses, and think of them as fondly and almost as fully in January as in June. A good rose, he says, should stand in the vase by itself as a queen should; then let any other flower or combination of flowers rival her if they can. The author, after an introduction, gives the history and a classification of the rose. Chapters are devoted to situation and soil, laying out beds and protection, pruning, stocks, propagation, pests, roses under glass, exhibiting, manners and customs, selections and a calendar of operations. No grower of roses should be without Rev. A. Foster-Melliar's book. Cloth, 8vo., illustrated, \$1.75. London: MACMILLAN & CO., LTD. New York: THE MACMILLAN CO. Rochester, N. Y.: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1901 has been issued under the direction of Secretary James Wilson, and under the editorial supervision of George William Hill. The book is one of great value to any person who is directly interested in the tillage of the soil. A large amount of information is contained in the 608 pages of the work. The original articles contributed to the work are mainly general in character and in application, and there is much that is of direct interest to the nurseryman. Secretary Wilson calls attention to the importance of fruit growing. There is an especially valuable article on commercial orcharding by U. S. Pomologist G. B. Brackett. The apple is discussed in a number of parts of the book, as are other of the standard fruits. Fruit and shade trees in general are subjects of discussion by experts. There are articles on progress in plant breeding, little known fruit varieties considered worthy of wider dissemination, the home fruit garden, etc. A large amount of statistical matter is presented in the appendix. The American Association of Nurserymen heads the list of horticultural and kindred societies, and all the sectional nursery organizations are listed; but the Western New York Horticultural Society, one of the oldest and largest in the country, does not appear there.

The World's Work for August gives a large portion of its pages to the reasonable subject of "The Whole People at Play." A series of strikingly interesting stories and experiences, descriptions of recreation country, articles on striking development of the continental-wide business of vacation-making, all filled with the spirit of the American summer, are written by Walter H. Page, Julian Ralph, Lindsay Denison, Charles F. Holder, E. T. W. Chambers, Arthur Goodrich, W. G. Cunniff and Ray Stevens. And the hundred illustrations which accompany this special feature of the number help the text to bring the reader into the midst of the Great North Woods, the varied New England resorts, by Wisconsin lakes, over the Rockies, by the shores of Santa Catalina. And many of the photographs are extraordinary bits of picture-making. Besides the usual March of Events and Among the World Workers there are additional features. Russell Doubleday, who wrote "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee," tells of the new 20-hour trains between New York and Chicago—a striking chapter in American progress—and O. P. Austen, chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, discusses the future of the American commercial invasion. Among the portraits are a unique picture of Joe Jefferson raking in his garden, and a portrait of John Burroughs by his son.

Forestry in Minnesota, by Samuel B. Green, professor of horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota. This is one of the most attractive books of the kind that we have seen in point of typography, arrangement, classification, illustration and comprehensiveness. Issued primarily for the classes in the University of Minnesota, it has been received in such favor in the fourteen agricultural colleges in which it is the chief text book on forestry, and in normal and high schools, that the first edition was quickly exhausted and a second and revised edition has been prepared and issued. The work has been divided into the following chapters in part one: The tree, the forest, forest influences, tree planting on prairies, forest regeneration and treatment, propagation, nursery practice, forest protection, rate of increase, forest mensuration, forest problems in Minnesota, wood and its uses, durability of wood, forest economics. Part II. treats of trees of Minnesota and part III. of forest trees of the United States. There is a glossary and an index. The seeker after information regarding the propagation of forest trees will here find just what he wants. The result of long and patient study of the subject is apparent upon every page, as is also a marked ability for the transmission of information. Practical forest problems are presented with answers in detail. The book is a working manual and should be of great value in a large field. It is published at 25 cents per copy, postage 12 cents, by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, and is worth five times the price. It has been copyrighted by the author, Professor Samuel B. Green. The book, while primarily for Minnesota conditions, is, of course, applicable to a wide range of country.

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y., May 2, 1902—"Your paper is one of the very few we have time to read from cover to cover and the only one that we pay for. The others are all sent gratis."

# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

## APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear Japan Plums. Cut Leaved Maple, Elms Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc. Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C. Plants.

100000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings. Our one year Cherry are very fine and extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

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## Mountain Grown Trees

The Hardest and Best Growers Under the Sun.

In an orchard of 5,000 Peach Trees, planted spring of 1898, not one failed to grow.

9,000 Elberta, 9,000 Crawford Late, 10,000 Beer Smock, and a large surplus of many others for sale.

We have as fine a lot of trees as ever grew.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricots, Cherry, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, Evergreens and Fine Roses, which we offer to the trade for fall of 1902 and spring of 1903 at lowest prices.

Address—

**The Blair County Nursery Company,**  
EAST FREEDOM, PA.

NEW, REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF OUR

### Nurseryman's Stock Book

now ready; 16 x 21 inches. Bound in heavy, tough manilla tag, and printed on heavy ledger paper, containing 68 pages; printed with latest varieties, \$2.00; same book with blank heading, \$1.75.

SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

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## GRAPE VINES

AND

## Currant Plants

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and Lowest Prices Correspondence solicited.

**WHEELOCK & CLARK**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

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## Native Plum Pits and Peach Pits.

Box Elder and Ash Seed can be secured at Welch's Nursery.

Write for prices.

Address, **J. C. WELCH, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

**WANTED** A capable man with some money to invest in well established wholesale and retail Nursery, capable of managing help, propagating and growing fruit and ornamental trees. Address at once with references, BOX 134, AUGUSTA, MICH.

### NORWAY MAPLES

14 to 15 ft. in height. 3 to 4 inches Caliper.

Good Tops and Roots—Handsome Trees.

Also a fine Stock of Specimen Deciduous and Evergreen Trees. Good Tops and Perfect Roots.

### ANDORRA NURSERIES

WILLIAM WARNER HARPER, Proprietor.

CHESTNUT HILL, - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## WANTED

Experienced Traveler to sell European Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, etc., to Wholesale Seedsmen, Florists and Nurserymen. Must be of gentlemanly appearance, healthy, sober and energetic. Steady position. State reference former occupation and salary wanted.

Address confidentially, AUGUST RHOTERT, 26 Barclay Street, New York.

## WANTED

Peach, Apple, Cherry and Pear. Also a good budder by first day of August; one that can bill and ship trees and inspect grade, etc.

Address, EMPORIA NURSERIES, Emporia, Va.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

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E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.

Two large Storage Buildings, 102 x 126 and 82 x 110, respectively Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

For Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and most complete lines of Nursery Stock on the market.

**300,000 APPLE** Fine Stock. Good Assortment.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,

Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple Grafts made to order.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Large supply, leading varieties.

Climbing Roses—On own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen and Crimson Rambler.

Fall Trade List will be issued about September 1st.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

Have recently purchased plant of Welch Bros., of this place.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The Shenandoah Nurseries

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINES OF NURSERY STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

**APPLE,  
PEAR,  
PEACH,  
PLUM,  
CHERRY.**

## Apple Seedlings

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## Apple Grafts

Any style made to order, on piece or whole roots.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,  
Evergreens, Roses and Vines,  
Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Fruit Tree Seedlings,  
Gooseberries and Currants,  
Osage Orange and Grapes

Send list of your wants for prices. Personal inspection invited.  
Address—

**D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,**  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Our Nebraska northern grown Seedlings promise to be again this season of fine quality. High grades guaranteed.

## PEAR SEEDLINGS

We will have a few hundred thousand of French and Keiffer Pear Seedlings which are making an excellent growth. They will please you. Get our quotations.

## BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS

We will have a splendid lot of these this season and will quote favorable prices on early orders. Don't fail to write us and make sure of your seedlings for the coming season.

## HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS

We have a fair stock and there is no need to disappoint your customers another season if you place your order now.

## MULBERRY SEEDLINGS

We grew about one million last season and have a fine lot to offer at favorable prices this year. It will pay you to place your order early.

## ASH AND BOX ELDER SEEDLINGS

We have a nice block of these Seedlings which are making heavy growth.

## RED CEDAR

We have about 80,000 transplanted, very perfect headed little trees, running from 4 to 18 inches, which will be made up into nice even grades and will be handled and packed so **THEY WILL GROW.**

We can also offer a fine lot of **CHERRY TREES, 1 and 2 year, SHADE TREES, PEACH TREES, Etc., Etc.** Write to us about them.

**J. A. GAGE, - BEATRICE, NEB.**

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# APPLE and CHERRY Trees

for sale in carload lots. Also full line of general nursery stock. . . . .

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## SURPLUS.

Lombardy Poplar—8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 feet.  
Carolina Poplar—9 to 11 feet, all young No. 1 trees.  
Osage Orange—In quantities to suit at low prices.  
California Privet—Strong, bushy, 4 to 5 feet.  
California Privet—2 to 8 feet, all fine branched stock.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - Malvern, Pa.**

# Wanted

**FIVE SKILLED NURSERYMEN** capable of doing all kinds of nursery work. A full season's work for competent men. The best of reference will be required as to ability, as well as character. Please give references, and state the number of trees capable of budding per day.

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SPECIALTIES

**Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherries and Small fruit Plants.**

We will have an unusually fine lot of One-Year Peach to offer for this fall and winter delivery, including all leading varieties, heavily of Elberta, all closely graded. We will also have a fine lot of June Bud Trees. Write us for estimate on your wants.

**Chattanooga Nurseries**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. W. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.

# WANTED

A bright, ambitious young man, with experience in a hardy plant and shrub nursery. Must be a good packer, capable of taking charge of packing house during packing season. Address, stating wages desired,

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# WANTED TRANSPLANTED LOGAN BERRY

for Fall delivery, also Tips for Fall or Spring delivery.  
Quote prices per 1,000 and state quantity to offer, to

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ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

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A general assortment of nursery stock, including apples, pears, plums etc. and a few choice ornamental shade trees.

**Carolina Poplars a specialty**, several grades, all fine and handsome.

Write or call on us.

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Hardy Tender Own Root Root Grafted

**WE ARE BOOKING CONTRACTS** now for delivery winter and spring of '94 in any quantity and variety wanted. Send us your list in variety, with quantity each wanted, and we will make prices delivered. You **CAN SAVE MONEY** by contracting with us in advance. Further, you can make ample provisions for selling them. It will pay you to talk this matter over with us by letter, and the quicker you get about it the better.

**CALIFORNIA ROSE COMPANY, (Incorporated)**

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana. R. R. Switch into our Packing House.  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

**FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.**

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS**

The **best NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR (baled)**—the **best packing material**, far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

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OF ALL KINDS FOR NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

If favored with your orders they will have prompt and careful attention.

**BENJAMIN CHASE, - DERRY, N. H.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**

BAIRD, N. J.

Or

**Charles Plack,** HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
**Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.**

Write for Prices.

**P. W. BUTLER,** East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** Chatenay Seine, France.  
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed. The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

**E. T. DICKINSON,** - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# McNARY & GAINES

Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, - - - OHIO.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

**Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines**

Headquarters for the famous **OPALESCENT APPLE.** Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Kansas and Nebraska grown.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## 200,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS

TWO-YEAR OLD. PRICE VERY LOW.

**Also Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Cuttings, &c.**

Usual stock of "Everything in Small Fruit Plants." Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants and Gooseberries. Fine Stock.

**W. N. SCARFF,** New Carlisle, O.

# GRAPE VINES

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock Warranted True. QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early. Catalogue and Price List Free. Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at **USSY and ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

**HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT.**

39 AND 41 OORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

**WE OFFER** for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and our load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

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# Knox Nurseries

We are making a specialty of **ONE YEAR OLD CHERRY** and shall be pleased to hear from anyone desiring strictly first class goods. We have a large lot of the leading sorts to offer for fall 1902 or we will bud on contract this coming August. Give us a trial order and be convinced.

We also have to offer a nice line of Peach, Apple, two year Cherry and a general line of nursery stock.

Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, INDIANA.



**STRAWBERRY** and **RASPBERRY** plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL** and **ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

## Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

- 800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.
- 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.
- 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " " " "
- 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
- 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
- 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new buds.
- Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

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# W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

## OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Appricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weira Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts, 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

## P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York

# FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE

## SEEDLINGS

**TITUS NURSERY,** Nemaha, Neb.

**APPLES** 100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.

**PEACH** 185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS** 1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argentull.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Lucretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples.

## WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE, - BRIDGETON, N. J.

NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

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# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

Correspondence Solicited

The result is pleasing to all Nurserymen by having their orders for

# LABELS

filled promptly.

The superior quality of our Labels is too well known to require special description.

Samples and prices cheerfully given.

**Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.**  
Dayton, Ohio.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.



"KILLS EM DEAD"

# KIL-LOL

ELECTRIC

## BUG KILLER

WILL KILL Instantly ALL

ROACHES, BED BUGS  
PLEAS, MOTHS, FLIES  
WATER BUGS, ANTS  
MOSQUITOS AND ALL VERMIN

**BEST ON EARTH**  
HOUSEWIFE'S BEST FRIEND  
PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO HUMAN BEINGS AND ANIMALS  
**FREE FROM POISON**  
GOOD ALL THE YEAR AROUND  
Write for Illustrated Circular.

DISINFECTANT

GERMICIDE

We also manufacture **KIL-LOL EMULSION**, for mixing with water for Spraying in Nurseries, Orchards, etc., for destroying Insects, Scale, Fungus, etc. Nothing like it on the market. Very effective.

**OMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,**  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

**—SURPLUS—**

**APPLE, PEACH  
PEAR, PLUM**

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

**AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.**

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX GLAMP IN USE—OHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
**LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,**

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,  
Eastern Agents  
**PHOENIX NURSERY CO.** BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  
**PIONEER NURSERIES CO.** BALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

• TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,  
C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** Louisiana Paper Shell, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES and SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.  
**350,000 Amoor River Privet**—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

**200,000 Citrus Trifoliata**—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

**250,000 PALMS.**

AREOAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.  
**PHOENIX.**

**Caladiums**—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

**Cannas**—We grow in large quantity.

**Oranges** (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS —(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY. OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGMANS GO., (Inc.)**

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

THE

# Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for : :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of : :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in : :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# MAZZARD CHERRY SEED

NEW CROP GOOD QUALITY Write for PRICES and SAMPLES

## IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING

Seeds of Apple, French Crab, Pear, Myrobalan Plum and Mahaleb Cherry will be ready later. But order now so that you will secure the seeds when the fresh crop is ready. Those who ordered French Crab seed of us last year did not make a mistake. We delivered every pound we agreed to, and the greater part of the Apple Stocks produced in this country this year are grown from seeds we furnished.

## RAFFIA

Have you sufficient to see you through your budding this year? If not, don't delay sending in your order now, so that you will have it on hand when you need it.

Best quality, long strands, good color and strength. When you buy RAFFIA of us you come to headquarters.

**NOTICE!** Owing to the great increase in our Wholesale Business we have opened an office at our new nurseries at this place. This office will handle the WHOLESALE TRADE EXCLUSIVELY and all correspondence of this character should be addressed here. Send us price lists and all special offers. Send catalogues also to our Retail Department at Germantown, Pa.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Incorporated**

Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA.

# PERFECTION CURRANT

SOLD UNDER OUR SEAL AND GUARANTEE

First  
Fruit to  
win the  
\$50.00  
Barry  
Medal  
of the  
Western  
New York  
Horticultural  
Society.



Also  
Received  
Highest  
Award  
to any  
New  
Fruit at  
the Pan-  
Ameri-  
can  
Exposi-  
tion.

NATURAL SIZE

We take great pleasure in offering to the trade a limited quantity of this remarkable currant for delivery, fall of 1902 or spring of 1903. Write for descriptive circular.

**C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.**  
INTRODUCERS OF PERFECTION CURRANT.

## THE FOLLOWING STOCK

IS OFFERED AT

## WILLIS' NURSERIES

For the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903.

The stock is all choice No. 1 stock in every particular. Entomologists' certificate with all shipments.

Standard and Dwarf Pears in all grades from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, all 2 year stock.  
100,000 Concord Grapes, 1-year, No. 1.  
200,000 Foreat Trees from 6 inches to 3 feet, mostly Russian Mulberry, Black and Honey Locusts, Catalpa and other varieties.  
100,000 Hedge, 1-year, No. 1; also a fine lot of No. 2 Hedge.  
35,000 Roses, mostly leading sorts of Climbers, Hamblers, Gen. Jacq. and other leading sorts.

The following stock is wanted, all to be choice No. 1 stock, free from insect pests, carefully handled and up to grade.

Plums,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Wild Goose, Weaver, Marianna, Wickson, Abundance, Coes', Golden Drop, Fallenburg.  
Peach,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Arkansas Traveler, Amaden, Alexander, Hales' Early, Foster, Triumph, Wonderful, Globe, Old Mixon Free, and Golden Dwarf.  
Grapes, 1-year, No. 1. Moores' Early, Pocklington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Moore's Diamond, Agawan, Early Ohio.  
Gooseberries, 2 year, No. 1. Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, Industry, Pearl.  
Currants, 2-year, No. 1. Red Dutch, White, Cherry, Fay's Prolific.  
Roses, No. 1, strong plants; plants on own roots preferred. Red Moss, White Moss, Victor Verdler, Countess Murians, American Beauty, Coquette des Alps, Crested Moss, Mad. Chas. Wood.  
Will also need some Cut-Leaved Birch, Kilmarnock, Willows and other Ornementals. Address,

**A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kas.**

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# Tulips Crocus Hyacinths

All varieties Fall Bulbs and Plants

**COLUMBIA RASPBERRY TIPS**

from young plants

**RATHBUN BLACKBERRY**

transplants

Special quotations on application.

**JAMES VICK'S SONS**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Central Michigan Nursery

We offer a complete assortment of small fruits in thousand lots to the trade. . . . .

---

Herbaceous Plants of the choicest variety. . . . .

300,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 year buds. . . . .

CHERRY, PEAR and PEACH in car lots. . . . .

NICE BLOCK OF DWARF PEAR—mostly Duchess. . . . .



---

Let us furnish you with your Strawberry Plants. Can ship direct to your patrons or agents. Safe delivery guaranteed. . . . .

500,000 RASPBERRY  
2,000,000 STRAWBERRY  
500,000 BLACKBERRY  
500,000 ASPARAGUS

**Kalamazoo, Michigan.**

# Continental Nurseries



*The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.*

*We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.*

*We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.*



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# Peach and Apple — TREES —

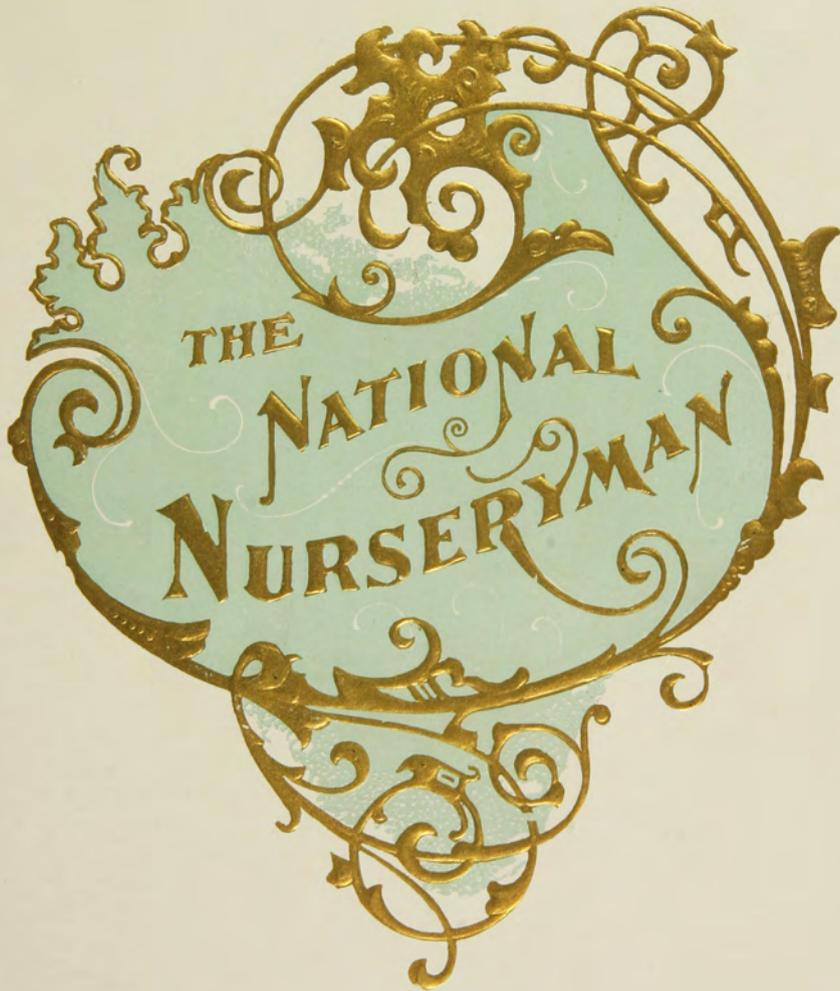
Send  
your  
list  
of  
wants  
for  
Trees  
or  
Buds  
also  
KIEFFER  
PEAR



TREES  
are  
making  
good  
growth.  
Sure  
to  
please  
the  
trade.  
Order  
now

## J. G. HARRISON & SONS

— BERLIN, MARYLAND —



September, 1902

# Continental Nurseries



*The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.*

*We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.*

*We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.*



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSEYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

THE GRAND NEW HARDY YELLOW ROSE

# SOLEIL D'OR

(GOLDEN SUN)



Field Grown  
Plants for  
Fall and Spring

The Largest  
Collection of  
Hardy Fruits  
Ornamentals  
Roses and  
Perennials  
in America

## ELLWANGER & BARRY,

NURSEYMEN-HORTICULTURISTS,

Established 1840-

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## PETERS & SKINNER

PROPRIETORS

# Capital Nurseries

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HAVE TO OFFER

**APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH**  
(2 and 3 yr.) (1 and 2 yr.)

**PLUM AND APRICOT**

**KEIFFER PEAR**  
(1 and 2 yr.)

**SHADE TREES**

**Elm, Ash, Box Elder  
Maple, Weeping Mulberry**

**APPLE SEEDLING JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING**

**FOREST TREE SEEDLING**

**Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Honey Locust.**

**GRAPE VINES BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

## THERE ARE BARGAINS

in every issue of our monthly publication.

# THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN

If you have not received it write for a copy to-day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application.

Orders are coming in very rapidly, but we can still offer in considerable assortment, splendid stocks of

- Roses, Clematis, Climbing Vines,
- Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees,
- Conifers, Herbaceous Plants, Florists' Stock,
- Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears,  
Including Bartlett.
- Cherries, Peaches, Plums.

Send at once for the "Bulletin"; use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

**Jackson & Perkins Co.,** NEWARK,  
New York.

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

# Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

**Apple, Cherry, Pear  
Plum, Peach, Apricots  
Apple Seedlings, and  
Mahaleb, Pear Seedlings,  
Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple  
Scions**

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseberries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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*"There is a tendency to place too little value upon quality in fruit."*—WILLIAM C. BARRY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1902.

No. 9.

## STORAGE HOUSES.

**Suggestions for Their Construction Based Upon Recent Experience in Varied Localities—As to Plans and Materials—Interior Should Be Planned and Exterior Built Around It—As to Artificial Heat—Walls and Roofing.**

In view of the general interest lately manifested in the construction of storage and packing houses, suggestions as to plans and materials by those who have had experience are herewith presented:

Chase Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., were among the first to construct storage houses for the handling of nursery stock. Regarding the construction of storage and packing houses, William Pitkin, secretary and treasurer of the Chase Brothers Co., said:

"Our experience has shown us that whatever material is used for storage houses for nursery stock the outer covering should be tight. The best material for covering the storage house, I believe, is corrugated iron siding which comes in sheets 100 feet square at \$3 per sheet. Planed matched lumber can be used to advantage and it will cost less than the iron siding. There should be two or three air spaces, building paper being used with every layer of sheathing. The paper is what keeps out the cold (with the air spaces) and the inner courses of lumber need not be tight. But the outside course, whatever the material, must be tight. Corrugated iron roofing may be used for the roof. Felt and gravel makes a good roof. There must be air spaces under the roof also. We build from the ground up and bank up the sides; we do not excavate under the building. We use sky-lights and side windows.

"There is one suggestion I would make to any nurseryman who contemplates building a storage house. I would plan the interior first and lay it all out—storage department, grafting department, bins, boxes, etc.—and then build the exterior around it. I make this suggestion because in this way one may economize space. We have found after enclosing a building that when we come to divide our interior into rooms as we wanted, we needed two or three feet more space and could just as well have had it if we had so planned, and without little or no extra expense. Then, too, the location of windows can be made to better advantage by planning the interior first and building around it. And the skylights should be directly over the aisles. It will be found desirable to have plenty of light from above, especially when the house is filled up with stock.

"Brick walls or stone walls may be used. Some nurserymen have quite permanent houses so constructed. Newark, N. Y. nurserymen use steam piping to warm their storage houses. We have found that there is little need for artificial heat. We have several sheet iron stoves of the simplest design in which

we burn coke in the northwest corner of the houses when there is zero weather and a high wind. At other times heat is not needed. It is a fact the smoke will prevent injury by frost to trees in storage. We had a slight fire in one of our storage houses. A portion of one side was burned away on a very cold night when the mercury was near to zero and I expected that the opening thus made would cause considerable loss by freezing to the stock in the house. But none of the stock was damaged. The house had been filled with smoke from the fire. Since then I have heard that smoke prevented damage under similar conditions. Of course I know that smoke is used to protect trees in orchard.

"The size of a storage house will depend of course upon the use to which it is to be put. It should be remembered that the nearer the building is to a square the cheaper can it be built. A building 100 x 100 feet, 10,000 square feet, will require but 400 feet square of siding of a given height while a building 200 x 50 feet, 10,000 square feet, will require 500 feet square of siding of the same height."

AT SARCOXIE, MO.

Sarcoxie, Mo., August 19,—James B. Wild & Bros.: "Our storage building is 60 x 120. In the front it is 22 feet and at the rear about 14 feet in height. It has six sky-lights. The roof is supported by iron columns for 90 feet, then a cross wall, leaving two 30 x 30 rooms. On each side of the long walls are five chimneys; these are carried up from the foundation and there are openings at or near the foundation, also near the ceiling, for the purpose of letting in cool air or letting out hot air. On the south and west sides of the building are two large doors for admitting wagons loaded with trees.

"The walls are thirteen inch brick but with air spaces of about two inches from foundation to roof where they are brick arched over to close up in air space at top. The sky-lights are 4 x 6 feet. Small doors and windows are placed at convenience of the two rooms, 30 x 30. These are used for grafting rooms. The 60 x 90 room we store trees in and stack up like cord wood to within six or eight feet of the ceiling. The air space between roof and ceiling is 12 inches with double lathing and plastering a ceiling.

"The building was erected in 1882 and we have annually since stored from fifteen to twenty-five carloads of trees in it. We have kept apple, pear, peach, cherry and like stock in perfect dormant condition (when properly stored) from November 20th until June 15th.

"We would, however, suggest that in constructing such a building again we would change the entire roofing to have eaves on the long side and build 24 feet in height, so that only half the air space in building would contain the stored trees, as we find that the lower the trees are stored the better they will stay in dormant condition. Then, too, we would have

the skylights built through the center and only admit light from the north side. There should also be a separate room where trees are received at first so that there need be no air admitted while storing and repacking stored trees, as we find that the opening of large doors admits too much dry air and helps to dry out the stock stored, if the utmost care is not taken."

#### N. H. ALBAUGH'S ADVICE.

One of the first to give advice to nurserymen regarding the storage of nursery stock is N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O., who said at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago in 1899:

"A storage house is essential and I have learned much by experience, regarding the matter of construction. I would never make it below ground. There is more danger of dampness collecting in it if you dig down at all. Then again, it is harder to put stock in and to take it out. You cannot drive a full load into a cellar. A space 30 x 100 feet should be selected and it should be covered a foot thick with gravel. Then build up your stone walls several feet and side up with matched lumber, putting in paper lining. Leave an air space and then put more paper under the inside wall. Building paper should also be placed under the roof. At first we used sawdust between the double walls; but we found that it settled down, got wet, rotted the frame work and was worse than useless. Such a storage house will hold 35,000 peach trees. We found that heeling in the stock caused premature sprouting in spite of all precautions. We learned that cording up the stock was the only satisfactory way. A little heat goes a great ways in such a house. The cost of such a house is \$600."

#### JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

A recent visit to the nurseries of the Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., to view the new rose, Dorothy Perkins, brought out the fact that this is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped nurseries in this country. The fields of roses, comprising all the well-known varieties, are worth going many miles to see; for roses are a specialty with the Jackson & Perkins Co. Of roses in the fields there are 60 acres; large flowering clematis, such as Duchess of Edinburgh, Henryii, Ramona, Jackmanni, etc., three acres; also three acres of peonies in a general assortment of varieties. In flowering shrubs there are 15 acres; growing among these are included such kinds as berberies, deutzias, Azalea mollis, fringe trees, purple and white lilacs, honeysuckles and Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, the latter numbering over 50,000 plants in the field. Fifteen acres are planted with ornamental deciduous trees, and ten acres with evergreen trees and shrubs.

In the fruit department there are eight acres of currants, five acres of gooseberries, four of grape vines, ten of standard pear trees, and twenty of peach trees. These are all of marketable size and do not include stock yet in nursery rows.

The greenhouses of this firm cover an area of more than 30,000 square feet. Here many thousand ornamental plants are propagated. The three storage warehouses have a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet. A new warehouse, 80,000 cubic feet, is to be ready for use this fall.

In addition to the 310 acres of nursery operated in Newark, N. Y., the Jackson & Perkins Co. has a nursery of 60 acres

in California where roses, chiefly of the American Beauty, Mrs. John Laing and La France varieties, are grown. The young stock is rooted and grown one season at the Newark establishment, then it is lifted and shipped to California, where it is planted out and grown one season. After the wood is ripened thoroughly, it is lifted and shipped back to the Newark plant and sold from the home office. The stock thus grown is gaining a wide reputation as being of superior quality.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., is the sole representative in the United States for Charles Detriche, Sr., Angers, France, grower of fruit tree stocks, rose stocks of every description, and young stock of all ornamental and forest trees, conifers, etc.

The original partnership of Jackson & Perkins was formed in 1861, with the object of conducting a business as market gardeners and growers of small fruits, the partners being A. E. Jackson and C. H. Perkins, his son-in-law. The cultivation of ornamental plants with roses and clematis as specialties was made the principal business. A. E. Jackson died in 1895, and on July 1, 1896, Jackson & Perkins Co., succeeded Jackson & Perkins. G. C. Perkins, son of C. H. Perkins, was admitted to partnership, as was also E. A. Miller. C. H. Perkins retains the controlling interest. He is the owner of several canning factories. A force of 85 men is required in the nursery.

#### THE APPLE CROP.

Reports regarding the apple crop vary greatly. The National Apple Shipper's Association, which held its annual meeting in Rochester last month gave out an estimate that the apple crop this year would be the largest since the bumper crop of 1896. Prominent growers, however, assert that while there are many summer apples, the crop of winter apples will not be large. The government crop report conforms to the latter rather than the former estimate. It is a fact, though, that trees in Western New York are laden.

A. Emerson Babcock, of Brighton, N. Y., one of the largest apple growers in Western New York, said:

I am convinced that there is not a large crop of apples either in New York state or throughout the country. Many orchards are not bearing at all, this year, and in those where the yield is good it has been due to the good care which has been given the trees, especially in the matter of spraying. Where the orchards have been neglected, almost no crop is the result. Even in the orchards of my neighbor, C. M. Hooker, the yield this year will be fully a quarter less than it was two years ago, and Mr. Hooker is a careful orchardist, too.

A Western buyer who recently made a careful examination of the orchards from Brockport to Sodus told me that there are more apples in that territory than in all the West. The fact that so many Western buyers are in New York state just now is very significant too. It shows that they cannot get what they want in their own section or they would not be out here.

I base my estimate of the apple crop in New York largely on conditions in Rochester and vicinity. There are a great many good summer apples this year, but the crop of winter apples is badly spotted. If we get 75 per cent of a crop we shall be doing well.

It's an old trick to send inflated estimates broadcast through the papers of the country in order to frighten growers into low prices. Many growers were caught by this means in 1900 and sold their crops for \$1 a barrel and even lower. Those who hung on, however, ultimately received \$2 and \$3. The old scheme has also worked this year to some extent.

## IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Concord, Ga. Aug. 25.—As predicted early in the season, the supply of peach trees will not be equal to the demand. The peach crop matured in fine condition and was marketed at satisfactory figures, hence the demand for trees is heavy. Orders have been booked for practically everything salable, and many who wish to plant will not be able to get the trees this season. It is unfortunate that the nurserymen cannot see a year or two ahead in order to prepare for such an abnormal demand.

G. H. Miller & Son, of Rome, Ga., are preparing to build a large packing house and storage house combined. It is to be 120 x 100 feet.

Smith Bros., of Concord, Ga. have just purchased 200 acres of the best nursery land in the country, on which to make their plantings the coming season.

This has been a good season for cherry and pear, and the large growers at Huntsville have fine blocks of them. Peach trees have not grown so well, and will run a little short in size, as well as quantity.

The meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society in Macon, Ga., the 6th and 7th inst., was well attended by our nurserymen. Among those on the program were G. H. Miller of Rome, Ga., on "Some Lessons of the Past Year" and Charles T. Smith of Concord, Ga., on "The Home Orchard." Other nurserymen present were W. F. Heikes, J. C. Hale, John Frazer, S. H. Rumph, R. C. Berckmans, L. A. Berckmans and J. G. Justice. P. J. Berckmans was re-elected president for the 26th time, and W. M. Scott, state entomologist was elected secretary.

## A GREAT FRUIT FARM.

A letter from Hartville, Mo., says that a contract has been closed by a Des Moines (Ia.) syndicate for a 5,000-acre tract of land lying north of there on Bear Creek, for a fruit farm, says the Country Gentleman. The syndicate has contracted with the Frisco Railway to build a spur, leaving that road three miles west of Sleeper Station, in Laclede County, and running through the orchard. Orders have been received for the manager to employ hands and clear off 1,000 acres of the land, which the syndicate proposes to put in apple trees next spring. A steam stump puller will be used in clearing off the ground, and a disk gang plow operated by an engine will be used to plow the land. Two thousand additional acres are to be ready for planting during 1904, and the remaining 2,000 a year later.

## STUB-PRUNED TREES AT THE NORTH.

Regarding the failure of stub-pruned trees to grow at the North, H. M. Stringfellow says in Rural New Yorker:

If set in fall or early winter they grow easily, but if planted in spring after sap begins to move, they will callus readily and make nice tops, which soon wither, as no roots are emitted. I have always advocated fall planting for stub-pruned trees, and it is especially important at the North, where spring comes so quickly, thus starting wood growth before roots strike. While long-rooted trees will live if set after new roots start, it is risky to plant stub-pruned trees unless perfectly dormant.

## NEW YORK STATE INSPECTION.

Commissioner Weiting of New York state has issued the following statement:

Under provisions of chapter 519, laws of 1902, nursery stock shipped from other states into New York state must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before planting, sale or distribution. All stock dug for sale, growing within half a mile of an infested section of San Jose scale, must be fumigated. I am permitted to exempt from the necessity of fumigation conifers and citrus plants. Nursery inspection by this department will be done as heretofore. All trees showing marks of San Jose scale or other injurious insects, as well as all trees affected with fungous diseases and crown gall, or galls on the roots, must be destroyed. Shipments into this state from points outside will be examined by state inspectors, and where San Jose scale or any indication of it is found the trees will be destroyed, and the remainder of the shipment must be fumigated. Duplicate certificates of New York state nurserymen are required to be filed in Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina and Virginia, when such nurserymen desire to ship into any of the states named, and will be furnished by this department. All nursery stock consigned for shipment must be accompanied by a copy of a certificate of inspection signed by the commissioner of agriculture, dated not earlier than July 24, 1902, which certificate will be valid until June 30, 1903.

## AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY.

We take pleasure in publishing herewith a call for the organization of what is proposed to be the American Peony Society. Only good and the best interests of all concerned can result from the formation of these special societies, it would seem, and it is probable that the American Peony Society will be started with an enthusiasm and on a basis that will insure its success. Following is the call:

The undersigned, having combined to organize a society for the purpose of furthering the knowledge and interest in the peony, cordially invite all those interested in the flower to join in said organization. The initiation fee will be \$5.00; the annual dues \$3.00. The general scheme of the organization will be upon the same lines as the American Carnation Society, which has been such a signal success, and which has produced a phenomenal improvement in the carnation flower. The Peony Society will have ample financial backing and its success is amply assured. Those wishing to join may become charter members by remitting \$5.00 membership fee to Alex. Wallace, temporary secretary and treasurer, Box 1607, New York City.

W. A. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.  
 Jas. Wheeler, Brookline, Mass.  
 Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.  
 John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.  
 F. A. Blake, Rochdale, Mass.  
 H. A. Dreer, Riverton, N. J.  
 W. H. Wyman, No. Abington, Mass.  
 Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.  
 E. G. Hill, Richmond, Indiana.  
 C. S. Harrison, York, Neb.  
 J. F. Rosenfield, West Point, Neb.  
 E. J. Shaylor, Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
 E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y.  
 Jackson & Perkins, Newark, N. Y.  
 W. & T. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.  
 E. L. Beard, Boston, Mass.  
 George Hollis, So. Weymouth, Mass.  
 C. W. Ward, Queens, L. I., N. Y.  
 Alex. Wallace, Care Florist's Exchange, New York, N. Y.  
 William Scott, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 T. C. Thurlow, West Newbury, Mass.

The Georgia peach business has developed to such an extent that it is estimated that 1,500 carloads of the fruit will be shipped from that state this season.

**WHAT IS A SEEDLING?**

*Will a Tree Remain a Seedling Forever if not Previously Grafted or Budded no Matter How Often Transplanted? Does Botanical Classification Differ From Nurserymen's Classification?*

The following very pertinent and practical question was presented a few days ago to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for answer through the columns of this journal, and we would be pleased to publish answers as they are sent to us:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

What is the correct classification from nurserymen's commercial ruling of 1 year, 2 year, 3 or more years transplanted seedlings of evergreens, or fruit or ornamental trees? Does the trade continue to call them seedlings, and will a tree remain a seedling forever if not previously grafted or budded, no matter how often transplanted? We should like to know the exact and correct nurserymen's version of this. Does the botanical classification vary from the nurserymen's classification?

AUGUST RÜLKER & SONS,  
New York, Aug. 22, 1902.

Answers were received from the following:

N. H. ALBAUGH.

N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.—“Evergreens in seedbed are seedlings. Evergreens transplanted and trimmed and shaped become nursery stock. The same rule would apply to deciduous ornamental trees. Fruit trees, not budded or grafted, remain seedlings; otherwise nursery stock. Evergreens are seedlings when they stand in the seed bed, where the seed was sown. When they are taken up from the seedbed they go through a nurseryman's process, the roots are shortened, and they are transplanted a certain distance apart in rows, and there cultivated and properly shaped. They thus become nursery stock, as certainly as fruit tree seedlings transplanted and budded or grafted; as in each case they are changed by the proper treatment by the nurseryman.”

THOMAS B. MEEHAN.

Dreshertown, Pa., Aug. 25.—Thomas B. Meehan: “In my opinion an evergreen seedling ceases to be a seedling when it is transplanted into nursery rows.

“In classifying the different seedlings in our Catalogue, we consider a seedling plant to be such, as long as it remains in the seed bed, but just as soon as we take it out of the original seed bed, and transplant it into a nursery row, it becomes a transplanted plant.

“It seems to me the point can be considered in no other way than this.”

IRVING ROUSE.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Irving Rouse: “The paragraph relating to evergreen seedlings in the tariff act was placed there in deference to the wishes of the Western evergreen growers. They undoubtedly intended to cover, and our committee so understood, all evergreen seedlings whether one, two or three year transplanted or not and in fact everything not large enough to be planted separately and called a tree.

“The committee expected that an evergreen seedling large enough to be set out as a separate tree would no longer be classed as a seedling, but as nursery stock and dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem.”

PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Professor L. H. Bailey: “I am not informed as to the technical use of the word seedling by nurserymen in their classification.

The word seedling really means a plant which comes directly from the seed. In horticultural practice we use the term seedling for a plant which comes directly from seed without the interposition of budding or grafting. We should not include in the term seedling, plants that are grown originally by other means, as by cuttings and layers.

“It makes no difference how old a tree is if it has been produced by seed and has not been budded or grafted; it is still a seedling.

“Botanists use the term in a somewhat different sense, however. They employ it to designate young plants raised from seeds in distinction from those which have become well established. In this sense it is used in Sir John Lubbock's great work on ‘Seedlings.’”



W. LEE WILSON, Deceased.

SECRETARY SOUTHERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The announcement of the Pierson-Sefton Company, Jersey City, N. J., to design, manufacture and construct, high grade glass structures for horticultural purposes, is of special interest to all nurserymen who have greenhouses which they expect to enlarge or who are about to construct such houses. This new stock company has new factories equipped with machinery of the most approved type and it is in a position to build a large amount of high grade work quickly, thoroughly and economically. Mr. Lincoln Pierson has been secretary of the Lord & Burnham Co. for the past twelve years, having had charge of the architectural and sales department of that company. Mr. William Sefton has been superintendent of Hitchings & Co. for the past six years, having had charge of their manufacturing and construction department. During this period both have had a large and varied experience, having been responsible for the designing and construction of many of the largest and most notable glass structures in this country, including both park, private and commercial work. They have purchased the Paul M. Pierson patents, and have other patents pending which they declare will enable them to erect a very much better appearing and more durable structure than any of the existing types of houses now on the market. While they confidently believe they can build a better house than any of the old companies, they can also build any of the existing types equally as well and as cheaply. It would undoubtedly be of advantage to obtain their plans and estimates.

# The National Nurseryman.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
(INCORPORATED)

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT	THOMAS B. MEEHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR	RALPH T. OLCOTT
SECRETARY AND TREASURER	C. L. YATES
BUSINESS MANAGER	C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance,	\$1.00
Six Months,	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance,	1.50
Six Months,	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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Committee on Publicity—C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1902.

## STORAGE HOUSES.

The rapid growth of the storage house idea has led to a demand for information as to the best methods of construction and the dissemination of views from widely separated sections. From all parts of the country come reports of the erection of packing and storage houses for this fall's business and plans for such houses for another year.

Reference to recent works on nursery practice shows conclusively that the storage house is of very recent date for there is little or no reference to it in modern works. While some of the largest nursery concerns of the country have been using storage houses for some time, it has only been within the last year or two that the nurserymen generally have been building such houses.

The subject of the effect of cold upon nursery stock and methods of prevention was discussed by N. H. Albaugh, at the convention of the American Nurserymen, in Chicago, in July, 1899. Some of his suggestions made then are reproduced in another column of this issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Mr. Albaugh said at that time: "No nurseryman who raises a considerable amount of stock in the central states ought to think of continuing in the nursery business without some kind of a protection house."

James B. Wild & Brothers, Sarcoxie, Mo., were the first to put into practical operation the storing of trees without the use of moss, sand or soil. They have gone so far as to keep catalpa and apple seedlings two seasons in their storage building. A description of their building is given in another column.

In a number of cases buildings on nursery grounds that were used for other purposes have been altered to serve as storage and packing houses and have been added to as necessity required, so that they answer the purpose very well.

We shall be pleased to publish any suggestions that may be offered regarding improved methods of storage and packing house construction. In nearly every case that has come to our attention, the nurseryman has noted improvements that he would introduce if he were to build again.

## OUTDOOR ART ASSOCIATION.

Quite a number of nurserymen attended the meeting of the Park and Outdoor Art Association in Boston early last month. Among them were Charles J. Maloy, of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; W. W. Harper, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; W. H. Wyman, North Abington, Mass.; Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Highland Nurseries, Kawana, N. C.; W. S. Peterson, Rose Hill Nurseries, Chicago. There was a large attendance and the Association was generously entertained by the people of Boston. President E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ills., referred with approbation to the public awakening on the subject of forest and park reservation and gave interesting statistics on the growth of park systems within recent years and the improved systems of horticulture now practiced. He advocated a federation of allied interests under the general direction of the Park and Outdoor Art Association. The next meeting will be held in Buffalo.

## SOUTHERN NATURAL PEACH PITS.

The crop of Southern natural peach pits will not prove anywhere near as large as was at first anticipated. The early prospects were for a large supply, but many of the larger collectors are now turning down orders, as the crop is very much shorter than expected.

### PACKING HOUSE INSURANCE.

As a result of the increase in the number of packing and storage houses in nursery grounds, the subject of the insurance of such buildings has come up for discussion. It is stated that in some sections of the country, at least, high rates are charged by insurance companies for insuring nursery packing houses and in some cases there is reluctance to insure such buildings at all.

In a consideration of this subject A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., stated that he knew of two packing houses that had been burned. One of these, at least, was being devoted to packing and storage purposes at the time it was burned. Mr. Willis suggests the following questions and hopes to hear through the columns of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN from those who have had experience:

Do you use your packing house for storage purposes during the winter?

How large is it? Of what material is it built? How long has it been in use?

What precautions have been used to guard against fire?

Have you carried insurance on your packing house and if so what rate of premium have you had to pay?

### EXCURSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

On August 15th, 644 employees of the Stark Bros. N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo. were given a moonlight excursion on the Mississippi river on the steamer Jacob Richtman. A special train of three coaches was run from Starkdale, 20 miles below Louisiana where the firm have their largest branch nurseries, to bring the employees working there and return them to their homes after the excursion. The boat proceeded up the river to within a few miles of Hannibal, Mo., and returning, landed the jolly party at Louisiana a few minutes before midnight.

There was a supply of over 500 water melons and cantelopes on the lower deck and within an hour after the boat left every melon had disappeared. There were also several barrels of lemonade. On the second deck musicians furnished music for dancing, which was continuous from the time the boat left the landing until it returned.

Stark Bros. gave the excursion chiefly to show their appreciation for the good work done during the summer, particularly by the budding force, who in one day set 122,800 buds. Fifty-eight budders did this, and the gang included more than twenty men who never set a bud until this season.

### HARDY STOCKS FOR NORTHWEST.

The nurserymen of Minnesota, Dakota and other of the northwestern states are very much interested in experiments that have been made and are being made in the direction of hardy fruit stocks for that section of the country. Interest at present seems to be centered in experiments that are being conducted at the South Dakota Experiment Station by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who recently returned from a visit to Russia where the root-killing problem has been solved by the use of the hardy Siberian crab as a stock. A Moscow, Russia, nurseryman has informed Prof. Hansen that this crab stock for the apple causes earlier fruitfulness, smaller tree in orchard and is of superior hardiness, but is not necessary where they

are always sure of snow covering for the roots. In Southern Russia, where they grow French pears, they use common apple seedling as stocks for the apple. Prof. Hansen says that repeated failures in severe winters with seedlings of supposedly hardy apple stock have taught him that for a considerable area of the Northwest nurserymen must go entirely outside of the common apple species, *pyrus malus*, for a hardy stock, for the severest cold sometimes comes with no snow on the ground. Prof. Hansen is of the opinion that at the far north the use of the pure Siberians will probably prove the better practice; while further south where less hardiness is necessary, the hybrids may be used with better results.

Certain it is that the nurseryman is indebted to the work of the experiment stations and to such earnest and capable workers as Prof. Hansen for promise of practical results which must benefit them greatly. When the hardy and desirable stock is found the demand for fruit trees grown thereon will be great, for the territory awaiting development is large.

### NUTGROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A convention of nutgrowers of the Southern states will be held at Macon, Ga., on October 6th, just in advance of the Farmers' National Convention. R. J. Redding, Experiment, Ga., W. L. Glessner, Macon, Ga., Herbert Post, Fort Worth, Tex., Norwood Robson, Atlanta, Ga., H. Howard Hume, Lake City, Fla., James A. Bair, Palatka, Fla., Sam H. James, Mound, La., E. Neal Wilcox, Auburn, Ala., Herbert C. White, Valdosta, Ga., H. M. McIntosh, Albany, Ga., and S. H. Zellner, Zellner, Ga., composed a committee which met at the Brown House, Macon, Ga., on July 15th, 1902, at 10 a. m., to make arrangements. These temporary officers have been elected: President, G. M. Bacon, De Witt, Ga.; vice-president, Robert J. Bacon, Baconton, Ga.; treasurer, J. M. Tift, Albany, Ga.; secretary, J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga. It is proposed to issue a small journal devoted exclusively to the interests of Southern nutgrowers.

### AT LOUISIANA, MO.

A visitor to Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchard Co., Louisiana, Mo., reports that the firm has more stock growing at their main plant at Starkdale than at any other city in the country. They have had a splendid season for growth and at their Hardin place near the city they have been doing some heavy budding, running over a thousand buds a day. They have added a line of furniture cars for hauling and advertising their trees.

### LARGE COMMERCIAL ORCHARD.

It is announced in the Rural New Yorker that a commercial orchard of 800 acres is to be planted on Tonoloway Ridge, near Hancock, in Western Maryland, by a company of which Prof. H. E. Van Deman is president and general manager, and of which two nurserymen are directors. The land is 700 to 1,100 feet above sea level and it is believed that it is particularly well adapted to the production of winter apples. York Imperial will be one of the leading varieties planted.

## FROM OUT OF THE WEST.

At the recent summer meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society, at Eldon, says the Country Gentleman, the secretary, L. A. Goodman, told a story of a man who had great faith in the profits of the dewberry and who planted 35 acres, with the utmost confidence that he was going to make a fortune. After experimenting for two or three years with indifferent success, he became disgusted and plowed up the patch on account of borers. The following year he had a mammoth crop of dewberries and realized a large sum of money. He picked the berries for two or three years, and supposing that he had come to the end of his string, he mowed down the vines and then set fire to the patch. He was astonished to see the following year that he had another tremendous crop of dewberries. Two or three years later he repeated the experiment of mowing and burning, and it was followed by splendid results. The past year he gathered 15 carloads of dewberries and they sold for \$2 a crate.

## GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

President P. J. Berckmans, of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, was unable to attend the annual meeting of the society in Macon last month. His absence was greatly regretted. His world-wide reputation as a horticulturalist was referred to at the meeting. R. W. Hunt, of Eatonton, said: "I attended a horticultural meeting in London once, and I was astounded to note how these lords spoke of our modest Georgia citizen. They quoted him as one of our lawyers would quote Blackstone. I had not until that time realized what a treasure our society had at its head, although I had a high appreciation of his wisdom and learning in matters pertaining to his business."

Secretary Louis A. Berckmans of Augusta, the secretary whose activity and intelligent work has done so much to augment the efforts of his father, called the meeting to order, and Major G. M. Ryals of Savannah was chosen president pro tem. C. T. Smith, Concord, delivered an address on the home orchard, showing how good fruit could be had nearly every month in the year.

H. A. Matthews of Fort Valley, read a paper on the outlook of the peach industry in the state. He criticised the railroads for being exacting in their freight rates, and for demanding much heavier rates on fruit going North than they ask for freights of the same character coming South, but he seemed to think that the time would come when the railroads would realize their mistake. He was not sure that they would be too long in awakening to the situation, however, and he gave the fruit business just three years to go where the watermelon business has gone—out of existence. He said Texas would outstrip Georgia in the peach growing business as it had done in cotton growing. He declared that already Texas has pushed Georgia out of the Western peach markets. Prof. F. W. Taylor made a plea for a representative exhibit by Georgia at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. There was a fine display of fruit at the meeting. President P. J. Berckmans was re-elected president for the twenty-seventh time. W. M. Scott, state entomologist, was elected secretary; L. A. Berckmans, treasurer.

## In Nursery Rows.

**TERRY PLUM.**—We received last month samples of the fruit of Terry plum from H. A. Terry, Crescent, Ia., on whose fruit farm it originated. Mr. Terry says it is a true Americana and is believed to be the most valuable variety in cultivation for all Northern and Northwestern United States. The plum appears to have a number of desirable characteristics. It is of medium size, round, red, juicy, of a pleasant sub-acid aromatic flavor. Its firm skin, well protecting the pulp, should give it special shipping qualities. Mr. Terry has sold the Terry plum to C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., who will propagate it and place it on the market in the fall of 1903. Doubtless Captain Watrous will have more to say of this plum.

**DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE.**—There have been many visitors recently at the Jackson & Perkins Co.'s nurseries, Newark, N. Y., to view the fine fields of Dorothy Perkins rose. This new rose is the result of a cross between Mme. Gabriel Luizet and Rosa Wichuriana. As a companion to the Crimson Rambler, for growing indoors, it is probable that Dorothy Perkins will become as popular as a pink variety as has Crimson Rambler as a red. A very strong point in favor of the Dorothy Perkins rose is its odor, thus placing it ahead even of the Crimson Rambler. The new rose is hardy and a strong climber, and the petals retain their color to a remarkable degree, the same bright pink being present from the unfolding of the bud to the falling of the petals.

**ONE WAY OF GRAFTING.**—"I promised some of my friends to show them how I do my grafting," says Andrew Wilfert, Cleveland, in Minnesota Horticulturist. "I am not a nurseryman, but I have been in the orchard business since I came to Minnesota. I heard some nurserymen remark that if they had thirty-three per cent. of their grafts grow they were fortunate. A year ago I grafted one hundred, and I saved ninety-eight trees. I will tell you the way I do it. In the fall I get some sand and put it in the cellar, and in the spring when the time comes to cut the scions I cut them and store them. When I put up ice in the winter I leave out a block in the top layer. The blocks are twenty-two inches square, and I have a box eighteen inches square. I put the box down in the space left vacant by the block of ice. I put about two inches of sand into the box and then lay in my scions on the sand, then some more sand and more scions until I have as much as I want; then I cover up the box, which is a foot deep, and as the ice is nearly two feet thick I get ample covering. When the first of July comes those scions are just as dormant as the day they were put in. I take the scions and go to the tree I wish to graft. Most of the fruit I had on my place last fall was grafted on wild stock. I cut off the top, then take my knife and split the bark, and at that time the cambium layer is forming, and there is a sort of mucilage under the bark. I do not cut it straight, but I cut it somewhat slanting. Then I take a goose quill and sharpen it in the shape of a toothpick. I loosen one side and then run the quill under the bark, which is lifted up to admit the scion, and then wax it over and tie a string around it or use cloth. In twenty-four hours I had a graft shove out a quarter of an inch. Three years ago I had one tree that was grafted on the 24th of July, and when frost came it had shoved out four inches. One thing we do not want to forget: after they are grown together, say in about two weeks, we must go around and cut that string. If it were not cut it would injure the graft. I do the grafting about July 1st. I do not cut the wood at all—just loosen the bark."

## Obituary.

W. Lee Wilson, secretary of the Southern Nursery Company, Winchester, Tenn., died July 28th, at his home there after an illness of several months of consumption. He was secretary and treasurer of the Southern Nurserymen's Association and he had proved an active and valued member. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders, and was one of the most prominent business men of Winchester. He leaves a widow and three children. The remains were interred at his former home in Louisiana.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Irving Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill., called upon Western New York nurserymen last month.

Charles F. Gardner, Osage, Ia., is greatly improved in health as the result of a three months' sojourn in New Mexico.

It has been found that the claim of a tree agent that peaches can be successfully grafted upon black walnut is not entirely valid.

William Pitkin, secretary and treasurer of Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., spent three weeks of August in the Adirondack mountains.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., report favorable weather with perhaps an excess of rain. Ground cultivates nicely and budding and other work has progressed well.

The will of Wilber J. Mandeville, Rochester, N. Y., seedsman, who died July 14th, bequeaths real estate valued at \$10,000 and personal property to the amount of \$100,000.

The Charlton Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are J. M. Charlton, E. S. Osborne, D. C. Charlton and E. G. Osborne.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Vermont Experiment Station, has been appointed professor of horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, succeeding Prof. S. T. Maynard.

The Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., are building a new storage and packing house, 132x224 feet, and before spring will probably build another car shed for this house.

Prof. L. R. Taft, Agricultural college, Mich., is state inspector of nurseries and orchards at Michigan, in place of D. W. Trine, resigned. All communications and certificates of inspection should be sent to Prof. Taft.

The Upland Nursery Co., Bridgeport, O., has a capital of \$30,000, instead of \$5,000 as previously published. This company has purchased all the land connected with the E. W. Reid Nurseries in addition to the buildings, etc., at a cost of \$7,350.

The dutiable imports during the month of May, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$57,253, as compared with \$21,444 during the same month a year ago. The exports during May, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$14,544, against \$6,385 in May, 1901.

Fred W. Mally, of Texas, well-known among nurserymen, is one of the incorporators of the Fitzee Hill Orchard and Nursery Co., Houston, Tex., the capital stock of which is \$30,000. The other incorporators are Sam H. Dixon, W. Y. Garrison, B. H. Lee and P. E. McMahon.

Dr. Herman Schroeder, Bloomington, Ill., one of the oldest horticulturists and vineyardists in the country, returned to his home last month from a Chicago hospital where he underwent two serious operations. He is 83 years old and has suffered considerably as the result of bladder difficulty.

H. B. Kemp, formerly of the Blair County Nurseries, has purchased all the stock and interests of the Village Nurseries located at Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Pa., formerly owned and managed by George W. Kemp. He will continue the business at the same place under the old name and will greatly enlarge and improve the plant.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., has been building storage and packing cellars 16x75 feet with an ell 190x193 feet, comprising 87,330 square feet of floor space. The side walls will be 14 feet in height, the ceiling in the center to be twenty feet in height. A Burlington railroad switch extending into the west end of the cellar will provide for loading cars inside.

### SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Society of American Florists was held at Asheville, N. C., on August 19-22. There was a large attendance and a Southern welcome was extended. President Burton in his address suggested that efficient work in the care and propagation of plants should receive recogni-

tion similar to that bestowed in England in the form of medals by societies. Secretary Stewart reported that there are 50 life and 881 annual members of the society. Members added since last meeting 192. Treasurer Beatty reported that there is a balance of \$2,430.56 in the general fund and \$1,766.81 in the life membership fund. Reports of state vice-presidents were submitted. Papers were read on subjects connected with the florist trade and there were enjoyable social features of the convention. These officers were re-elected: President, John Burton, Philadelphia; vice-president, C. C. Pollworth, Milwaukee; secretary, William J. Stewart, Boston; treasurer, H. P. Beatty, Oil City, Pa. The next annual meeting will be held in Milwaukee.

## Long and Short.

The Village Nurseries, Harnedsville, Pa., offer an exceptionally fine block of peach trees.

Apple trees in general assortment may be had of the Laketon Nurseries, Laketon, Wabash Co., Indiana.

Ramblers, Crimson and Yellow, are wanted by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

A general line of well-grown stock is offered by the Spaulding Nursery and Orchard Co., Spaulding, Ill.

Apple grafts will be made to order by A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan., who has a large supply of grafting stock.

Seedlings of pear, black locust, mulberry, ash and box elder and apple, are offered by J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

For pin oaks, magnolia tripetala, sugar maples, and oriental planes, write Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, West Chester, Pa.

A large stock of small fruit plants is offered by Allen L. Wood, Woodlawn Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. His list appears in another column.

The largest grower of grape vines in America, George S. Josselyn, offers a large stock of high grade vines. His other specialties are currants and gooseberries.

F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan., are strong on apple, cherry, pear, plum, peach, apricots, apple seedlings, Mahaleb pear seedlings, forest tree seedlings, apple scions.

McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O., offer, for fall of 1902 and spring of 1903, apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, and grape vines. They are headquarters for the Opalescent apple.

W. W. Thomas has changed the location of his small fruit plant business from Makanda to Anna, Ill., had 150 acres in strawberry plants this year. He is the largest grower of strawberry plants in the West.

George Achilles, Westchester, Pa., makes a specialty of Oriental planes, Carolina poplars, American linden, hydrangea, Babylonian weeping willows, maples, seedling altheas, Japan snowballs, Osage orange, salisburia, etc.

John Charlton & Sons, University Avenue Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., offer for fall of 1902 standard apples, standard pears, plums and ornamental trees in variety. They make a specialty of paeonies, phloxes, hollyhocks and Golden Glows.

Peters & Skinner, N. Topeka, Kan., proprietors of the Capital Nurseries, have to offer 2 and 3-year apple, 1 and 2-year cherry, peach, plum, apricot, and 1 and 2-year Kieffer pear. In shade trees: Elm, ash, box elder, maple and weeping mulberry; also apple and Japan pear and forest tree seedlings.

A prominent florist in St. Paul, Minn., writes, June 10, 1902: "I wish you would book my order for next fall shipment, 200 of the first size Dorothy Perkins Roses. By the way, this is a great acquisition in the way of a forcing rose. I consider it much more valuable than the C. Rambler, better seller, better keeper and more useful." A. S. Swanson.—To Jackson, Perkins & Co., Newark, N. Y.

## Recent Publications.

The thirteenth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, containing administrative reports and research by the garden staff, has been issued by the director, Dr. William Trelease. A scientific treatise on the Yuccae by Dr. Trelease, illustrated with 100 plates and indexed, will prove a mine of information on this subject. It shows a scholarly treatment of a most interesting matter. Many of the excellent illustrations are from photographs by the author.

The WORLD'S WORK for September contains among other articles well illustrated contributions on breeding new kinds of corn—striking new developments in corn culture—by W. S. Harwood; a typical irrigated community in Washington—showing vividly the contrasts between the desert preceding irrigation and the fine harvests that follow it,—by Joseph Blethen; the highest of all railroads,—a remarkable engineering feat in the Andes mountains,—by E. C. Rost, and the latest lessons in modern farming from Kansas, by C. H. Matson.

The window garden often almost wholly represents the floral world to dwellers in the crowded localities of the cities where story upon story towers skyward and buildings are built so close that space is denied for even a blade of grass to grow. The various classes of plants which thrive best under a moderate temperature, according to the Delineator for September, are abutilons, azaleas, carnations, callas, cinerarias, cape jasmine, Chinese primrose, cyclamen, hibiscus, marguerites, petunias, roses, stevias, violets, palms and ferns and spring blooming bulbs.

A feature of the issue of Country Life in America for September is the illustrated description of Biltmore, the North Carolina home of George W. Vanderbilt. The landscape department of this great estate includes an herbarium started by Frederick Law Olmsted and a nursery of which one hundred acres is devoted to the production of ornamental and forest trees, the annual output aggregating 2,000,000 plants, nine-tenths of which grow north of the Mason and Dixon line. The entire production is placed upon the market.

All persons interested in forestry should study the seventh annual report of the chief fire warden of Minnesota, C. C. Andrews. It is estimated that there are, in scattered localities, and principally in Northern Minnesota, 3,000 acres of waste sandy, hilly or rocky land that is only fit for bearing pine forest. Hence, if the state were now to begin to plant that land with pine at the rate of 37,500 a cres per yer, the whole would in eighty years become a well stocked normal forest, yielding perpetually thereafter 675,000,000 feet board measure annually. The net annual revenue to the state would be just what this amount of 675,000,000 feet would, at such future time, be worth, standing. It might be \$5,000,000 or more. The summaries of forestry conditions in European countries, contained in this report are valuable.

IRRIGATION FARMING.—Since the publication of the first edition of "Irrigation Farming," so many important improvements in irrigation have been made, and new and better methods been introduced, that in order to keep abreast with the times a new edition of this standard work has become a necessity. Realizing this need, the author has prepared this volume, which has been largely rewritten, entirely reset and considerably enlarged so as to present in systematic sequence and concise form everything pertaining to the most modern irrigation methods and means, thus making it the most complete manual on the subject ever published. While the first edition was primarily written for and adapted to our western farmers and farms, this new edition also devotes appropriate attention to irrigation in humid regions. The principal chapters treat very fully of the advantages of irrigation; relations of soils to irrigation; treatment of alkali; water supply; canal construction; reservoirs and ponds; pipes for irrigation purposes; flumes and their structure; duty and measurement of water; methods of applying water; irrigation of field crops, the garden, the orchard, the vineyard and small fruits; all about alfalfa; windmills and pumps; devices, appliances and contrivances; sub-irrigation and subsolling; seepage and drainage; electricity in irrigation; winter irrigation; irrigation in humid regions; common law of irrigation; glossary of irrigation terms, etc., etc. The volume is profusely, handsomely and practically illustrated. New edition, revised, enlarged and rewritten. By Lucius M. Wilcox. Illustrated, five by seven inches, 500 pages, cloth, \$2. New York: ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

## INSPECTING MARYLAND NURSERIES.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20—A special dispatch to the Sun from College Park, Md., says: State Entomologist A. L. Quaintance and State Pathologist J. B. S. Norton, with their assistants, are now engaged in making a thorough inspection of the nurseries of the state. As required by law, these inspections are made each year and certificates are issued to those entitled to them to the effect that the premises and the stock are free from injurious insects and plant diseases. It is unlawful for any nurseryman to sell or dispose of plants in any way without accompanying each package with a copy of the certificate of inspection. In addition to an inspection of all nursery stock it is required that all Maryland nurserymen fumigate their stock with hydrocyanic acid gas in houses or boxes approved by the state officers. From these inspections and fumigation Maryland offers exceptional advantages for clean healthy stock to the tree-buying public.

During the past week Professors Quaintance and Norton have been on the Eastern shore, where, at Berlin, there is probably one of the largest nurseries in the United States. An idea of the extensiveness of this nursery may be had when it is stated that five hundred acres are planted to trees and plants. There are here growing in round numbers, 2,000,000 apples, 2,000,000 peach trees, 36,000 pear trees, over 300,000 grape vines, 60 acres of strawberries and about 30 acres of asparagus.

# WANTED

Experienced Traveler to sell European Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, etc., to Wholesale Seedsmen, Florists and Nurserymen. Must be of gentlemanly appearance, healthy, sober and energetic. Steady position. State reference, former occupation and salary wanted.

Address confidentially, AUGUST RHOTERT, 26 Barclay Street, New York.

# PEACH TREES

We offer to the Trade for the FALL OF 1902 and SPRING OF 1903, an exceptionally fine block of Peach Trees of the following varieties:

Elberta, Wager, Gary's Holdon, Wonderful, Stump, Foster Reeves' Favorite, Wheatland, Crosby, Stephen's Rareripe Mary's Choice, Iron Mountain, Early Rivers, Kalamazoo Greensboro, Holderbaum, Susquehanna, Eureka, Salway Beer's Smock, Old Mixson Free, Mt. Rose, Liston No. 2 Bokara, Chair's Choice, Gold Drop, Champion, Lemon Free, Moore's Favorite, Crawford's Late, Liston's No. 1 Levy's Late. Submit us your want list and let us quote you prices.

VILLAGE NURSERIES, HARNEDSVILLE PA.

# APPLE TREES

I have to offer APPLE in 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 inch grades. General assortment. Also other stock in general assortment.

WRITE FOR PRICES

## THE LAKETON NURSERIES

LAKETON, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The Shenandoah Nurseries

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINES OF NURSERY STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

**APPLE,  
PEAR,  
PEACH,  
PLUM,  
CHERRY**

## Apple Seedlings

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## Apple Grafts

Any style made to order, on piece or whole roots.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,  
Evergreens, Roses and Vines,  
Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Fruit Tree Seedlings,  
Gooseberries and Currants,  
Osage Orange and Grapes.

Send list of your wants for prices. Personal inspection invited.  
Address—

**D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,**  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

# SEEDLINGS

## PEAR

We have the finest block of Kieffer seedlings we believe we ever grew. Also a good lot of Seedlings from French Seed.

## BLACK LOCUST

We are still able to quote a fine lot of nice seedlings of this most valuable tree for fence posts in the West.

## MULBERRY

We have a good stock, grown on high, new, upland, and we expect some nice, well ripened seedlings. We are making favorable prices for early orders.

## ASH AND BOX ELDER

We have still a good stock of these seedlings, which have made a strong growth.

## APPLE

We have a light stock still to offer.

## ASPARAGUS PLANTS

We have some fine, heavy one year plants at favorable prices, also other stock.

Address

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Ask for Prices

On PIN OAKS, MAGNOLIA TRIP-  
ETELA, SUGAR MAPLES  
AND ORIENTAL PLANES

All sure to please

Our **shrubbery** is more extensive and finer than ever. Immense stocks of

**SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER, S. TRILOBA VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM, &c.,** now ready for delivery. Of standard **HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**, we have the largest and best stock in the country. **WEEPING LILACS**, extra fine.

**Hoopes, Brother & Thomas**  
Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

## SURPLUS.

Lombardy Poplar—8, 9, 10, 14 and 18 feet.  
Carolina Poplar—9 to 11 feet, all young No. 1 trees.  
Osage Orange—In quantities to suit at low prices.  
California Privet—Strong, bushy, 4 to 5 feet.  
California Privet—2 to 3 feet, all fine branched stock.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - Malvern, Pa.**

# WANTED

Experienced men for  
Nursery Work.

State wages required.

UPLAND NURSERY CO., BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

# Wanted, a Manager

for some small peach and apple orchards in Albemarle Co., Va. A most delightful home and climate in one of the best sections of Virginia. A good man wanted, with experience in both orchard and nursery work. Must have best references or no use to apply. Write and give qualifications. (REV.) THOMAS SEMMES, Station A, Richmond, Va.

# Chattanooga Nurseries

SPECIALTIES

**Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherries and Small  
fruit Plants.**

We will have an unusually fine lot of One-Year Peach to offer for this fall and winter delivery, including all leading varieties, heavily of Elberta, all closely graded. We will also have a fine lot of June Bud Trees. Write us for estimate on your wants.

# Chattanooga Nurseries

Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. W. HUNTER, PROPRIETOR.

# FOREMAN WANTED

A fine position is offered to a man particularly adept in the fruit tree line, with a good knowledge of ornamentals, etc. One who is a general mechanic preferred. Address, stating qualifications, FOREMAN, care National Nurseryman.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

# ALLEN L. WOOD Woodlawn Nurseries ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

OFFERS FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903

**RASPBERRIES—Transplants, etc.**

Columbian	Cumberland	Gregg	Loudon
Kansas	Shaffers	Ohio	Cuthbert
			Etc.

**BLACKBERRIES—Root Cutting**

Rathbun	Early King	Early Harvest	Erie
	Ohmer	Snyder	Etc.

**CURRANTS—2 years No. 1**

Tree	Fay's	White Grape	Red Cross
	Pomona	Wilder	Etc.

**GOOSEBERRIES—2 years, No. 1**

Pearl	Downing	Columbus	Red Jacket
	Houghton	Smith Imp.	Etc.

**GRAPES—2 years, No. 1. 40 varieties**

McKinley	Concord	Campbell's	Early
Moore's Early	Niagara	Worden	Etc.

**RHUBARB—2 years (whole root)**

Myatt's	Victoria
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**STRAWBERRY PLANTS** (40 varieties After Sept. 15th)

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

## SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Located in Southwest Iowa, 59 miles from Omaha.  
Two large Storage Buildings, 102 x 126 and 63 x 110, respectively  
Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.  
For Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and most complete lines of Nursery Stock on the market.

**300,000 APPLE** Fine Stock. Good Assortment.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple Grafts made to order.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Large supply, leading varieties.

Climbing Roses—On own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen and Crimson Rambler.

Fall Trade List will be issued about September 1st. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Have recently purchased plant of Welch Bros. of this place.

# University Avenue Nurseries

Rochester, New York

Offer for Fall, 1902

STD. APPLES STD. PEARS PLUMS  
ORNAMENTAL TREES IN VARIETY

ALTHEAS (tree grown, 2 yr. heads), KILL. WIL' OWS,  
GRAPE VINES (2 yrs.), CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS  
(a large assortment including Weigelia, Eva Rathke),  
CLEMATIS (in variety; extra 3 yr.), PANICULATA, ROSES  
(H. P. Mosses, Climbers) the new Rose SUN OF GOLD  
(Rosa Rugosa red on own roots)

PAEONIES (we were awarded a Silver Medal at Pan American for the Largest Collection of Paeonies), dwf. large flowered perennial PHLOXES, HOLLYHOCKS (in finest double colors), GOLDEN GLOWS (in extra strong plants)

WE GIVE SATISFACTION.

# JOHN CHARLTON & SONS

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# SPECIALTIES FOR FALL

Oriental Planes

Carolina Poplars

American Linden

Hydrangea Panic. Grand.

Babylonian Weeping Willows

Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples

Seedling Altheas 4 to 5 feet

Japan Snow Balls

Osage Orange  
one and two year

Salisburia  
6 to 12 inches

Besides a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Stock. Address

# GEORGE ACHELIS, West Chester Pa.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Ramblers Wanted

CRIMSON AND YELLOW. LARGE PLANTS, WITH HEAVY CANES AND WELL ROOTED. Describe what you have to offer and state quantity.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, INC.**

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

GERMANTOWN, PHILA., PA.

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

**Braut & Son, Directors, Angers, France**

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

# WANTED

A young man to take charge of the head office at Niles, Cal. Must have a good knowledge of the nursery business. The last occupant of the position held it for sixteen years. Married man preferred. Company furnishes first-class cottage on the Company's grounds. Address in strict confidence, stating age and describe previous positions with the salary received in each. **WM. J. LANDERS, President, California Nursery Co., 205 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

## NORWAY MAPLES

14 to 15 ft. in height. 3 to 4 inches Caliper.

**Good Tops and Roots—Handsome Trees.**  
Also a fine Stock of Specimen Deciduous and Evergreen Trees—  
Good Tops and Perfect Roots.

## ANDORRA NURSERIES

**WILLIAM WARNER HARPER, PROPRIETOR,**  
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

**Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.** R. R. Switch into our Packing House  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

## FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in carload lots, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PECAH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS**

The **best NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR (baled)**—the **best packing material**, far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

# WOOD LABELS

OF ALL KINDS FOR NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

If favored with your orders they will have prompt and careful attention.

**BENJAMIN CHASE, - DERRY, N. H.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

## D. Baird & Son

BAIRD, N. J.

Or

## Charles Black

 HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
**Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.**

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

## E. T. DICKINSON, Chateau Seine, France.

GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

# McNARY & GAINES

XENIA STAR NURSERIES, XENIA, O.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

**Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines**

Headquarters for the famous OPALESCENT APPLE. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Apple Seedlings, Etc.

SEND YOUR WANT LIST FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,

ANGERS, FRANCE,

### Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

# 200,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS

TWO-YEAR OLD. PRICE VERY LOW.

Also Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Cuttings, &c.

Usual stock of "Everything in Small Fruit Plants." Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants and Gooseberries. Fine Stock.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

# GRAPE VINES

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock Warranted True. QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early. Catalogue and Price List Free. Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

## T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

## Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

### HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

89 AND 41 OORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

ole Agent for United States and Canada.

# WE OFFER

for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PRACH FITS by the 100 bushel and car load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

## FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

## BALTIMORE, MD.

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# Knox Nurseries

We are making a speciality of **ONE YEAR OLD CHERRY** and shall be pleased to hear from anyone desiring strictly first class goods. We have a large lot of the leading sorts to offer for fall 1902 or we will bud on contract this coming August. Give us a trial order and be convinced.

We also have to offer a nice line of Peach, Apple, two year Cherry and a general line of nursery stock.

Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, INDIANA.



**STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY** plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS,  
Proprietors.  
SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

### OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

- 800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.
- 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.
- 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " " " "
- 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
- 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
- 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.
- Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

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# W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

## OFFER FOR FALL 1901 AND SPRING 1902

Apples, Standard Pear, Peach, Apricots, Quince, Downing Mulberry, Silver, Sugar, Norways and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, American and Japan Chestnuts, 100,000 California Privet, one and two years, 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three years, 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings and Select Stock Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1900 and 1901.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.

## P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York

# FOR FALL OF 1901

APPLE  
PEAR FOREST TREE  
R. MULBERRY  
OSAGE  
**SEEDLINGS**

TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.

**APPLES** 100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.

**PEACH** 185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS** 1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argenteuil.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Lucretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples.

## WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE, BRIDGETON, N. J.

NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

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# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY  
MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

**Correspondence Solicited**

The result is pleasing to all Nurserymen by having their orders for

# LABELS

filled promptly.

The superior quality of our Labels is too well known to require special description.

Samples and prices cheerfully given.

**Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.**  
Dayton, Ohio.



"KILLS EM DEAD"

# KIL-LOL

ELECTRIC

## BUG KILLER

WILL KILL Instantly ALL

ROACHES, BED BUGS  
FLEAS, MOTHS, FLIES  
WATER BUGS, ANTS  
MOSQUITOS AND VERMIN

DISINFECTANT

## BEST ON EARTH

HOUSEWIFE'S BEST FRIEND  
PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO HUMAN BEINGS AND ANIMALS

## FREE FROM POISON

GOOD ALL THE YEAR AROUND

Write for Illustrated Circular.

GERMICIDE

We also manufacture KIL-LOL EMULSION, for mixing with water for Spraying in Nurseries, Orchards, etc., for destroying Insects, Scale, Fungus, etc. Nothing like it on the market. Very effective.

**OMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,**  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

### —SURPLUS—

**APPLE, PEACH  
PEAR, PLUM**

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

## New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc., all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

**AUGUST RÜLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.**

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX OLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,  
Eastern Agents PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO. SALT LAKE CITY  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL. UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●—TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.  
FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers.  
350,000 Amoor River Privet—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 Citrus Trifoliata—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

250,000 PALMS.

ARECAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS.  
PHOENIX.

Caladiums—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

Cannas—We grow in large quantity.

Oranges (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY. OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGMANS GO., (Inc.)**  
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

# THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS—Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.  
Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA,  
NEW YORK.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# MAZZARD CHERRY SEED

NEW CROP GOOD QUALITY Write for PRICES and SAMPLES

## IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING

Seeds of Apple, French Crab, Pear, Myrobalan Plum and Mahaleb Cherry will be ready later. But order now so that you will secure the seeds when the fresh crop is ready. Those who ordered French Crab seed of us last year did not make a mistake. We delivered every pound we agreed to, and the greater part of the Apple Stocks produced in this country this year are grown from seeds we furnished.

## RAFFIA

Have you sufficient to see you through your budding this year? If not, don't delay sending in your order now, so that you will have it on hand when you need it.

Best quality, long strands, good color and strength. When you buy RAFFIA of us you come to headquarters.

**NOTICE!** Owing to the great increase in our Wholesale Business we have opened an office at our new nurseries at this place. This office will handle the WHOLESALE TRADE EXCLUSIVELY and all correspondence of this character should be addressed here. Send us trade lists and all special offers. Send catalogues also to our Retail Department at Germantown, Pa.

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Incorporated**

Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA.

# LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF GRAPE VINES

## OTHER SPECIALTIES

## Currants and Gooseberries

## Introducer of Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry, Fay Currant.

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

# GEO. S. JOSSELYN

FREDONIA, N. Y.

## THE FOLLOWING STOCK

IS OFFERED AT

# WILLIS' NURSERIES

For the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903.

The stock is all choice No. 1 stock in every particular. Entomologists' certificate with all shipments.

Standard and Dwarf Pears in all grades from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up, all 2-year stock.  
100,000 Concord Grapes, 1-year, No. 1.  
200,000 Forest Trees from 6 inches to 3 feet, mostly Russian Mulberry, Black and Honey Locusts, Catalpa and other varieties.  
100,000 Hedge, 1-year, No. 1; also a fine lot of No. 2 Hedge.  
35,000 Roses, mostly leading sorts of Climbers. Ramblers, Gen. Jacq., and other leading sorts.

The following stock is wanted, all to be choice No. 1 stock, free from insect pests, carefully handled and up to grade.

Plums,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Wild Goose, Weaver-Marianna, Wickson, Abundance, Coes', Golden Drop, Fallenburg.  
Peach,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. Arkansas Traveler, Amsden, Alexander, Hales' Early, Foster, Triumph, Wonderful, Globe, Old Mixon Free, and Golden Dwarf.  
Grapes, 1-year, No. 1. Moores' Early, Pocklington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Moore's Diamond, Agawam, Early Ohio.  
Gooseberries, 2-year, No. 1. Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, Industry, Pearl.  
Currants, 2-year, No. 1. Red Dutch, White, Cherry, Fay's

Profile No. 1 strong plants; plants on own roots preferred. Red Moss, White Moss, Victor Verdier, Countess Murianis, American Beauty, Coquette des Alps, Crested Moss, Mad. Chas. Wood.

Will also need some Cut-Leaved Birch, Kilmarnock, Willows and other Ornamentals. Address,

**A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kas.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Tulips Crocus Hyacinths

All varieties Fall Bulbs and Plants

## COLUMBIA RASPBERRY TIPS

from young plants

## RATHBUN BLACKBERRY

transplants

Special quotations on application.

# JAMES VICK'S SONS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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# Central Michigan Nursery

We offer a complete assortment of small fruits in thousand lots to the trade. . . . .

---

Herbaceous Plants of the choicest variety. . . . .

300,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 year buds. . . . .

CHERRY, PEAR and PEACH in car lots. . . . .

NICE BLOCK OF DWARF PEAR—mostly Duchess. . . . .



---

Let us furnish you with your Strawberry Plants. Can ship direct to your patrons or agents. Safe delivery guaranteed. . . . .

500,000 RASPBERRY  
2,000,000 STRAWBERRY  
500,000 BLACKBERRY  
500,000 ASPARAGUS

**Kalamazoo, Michigan.**



# Peach and Apple — TREES —

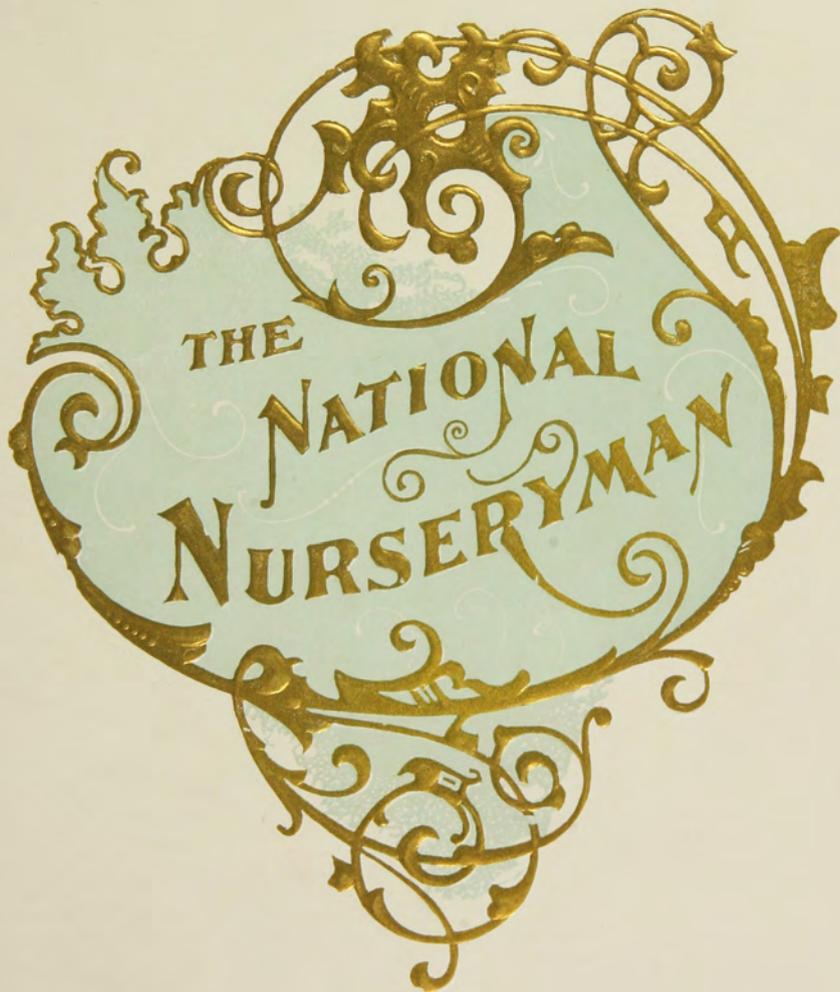
Send  
your  
list  
of  
wants  
for  
Trees  
or  
Buds  
also  
KIEFFER  
PEAR



TREES  
are  
making  
good  
growth.  
Sure  
to  
please  
the  
trade.  
Order  
now

## J. G. HARRISON & SONS

— BERLIN, MARYLAND —



October, 1902

# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants \_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

# Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York.

## LIST OF SPECIAL SURPLUS.

The following list consists of some few items of which we have rather large supplies that we desire to reduce. The stock is of our best grades and quality, but until surplus is reduced we are prepared to quote astonishingly low prices upon any of these items. In writing for prices state the approximate quantities required.

**RIBS**—2 years, No. 1, on own roots. **Ramblers**, extra strong plants. Pink Rambler, Hel-ne. Yellow Rambler. **Mosses**, 2 years, very strong. Crimson Globe, Cumberland Belle, Princess Adelaide. **Wichuriana Hybrids**, 2 years, very strong. **Gardonia**, Jersey Beauty, Pink Roamer, South Orange Perfection, Universal Favorite.

**SHRUBS, VINES, &c.**—Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, 2 years; Actinidia Arguta, 3 yrs.; Aebia Quinata, 3 yrs.; Clematis Paniculata, 3 yrs. XXX; Hydrangea Pan. Grand, 18-24 in.; Privet, Cal. 1 yr.; Tecoma Radicans, 3 yrs.; Spirea, Golden 3-4 ft.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Strong Stock**—Achillea "Pearl", Anthemis Tinctoria, Coreopsis Lanceolata, Coreopsis Roseus, Helianthus Maximiliana, Meliopsis Pitcherianna, Hypericum Moserianum, Iris Geiman, Iris Kaempferi, Rudbeckia "Golden Glow".

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—Alder European, 8-10 ft.; Alder European, 6-8 ft.; Ash European, 8-10 ft.; Birch Yellow, 8-10 ft.; Birch Yellow, 5-7 ft.; Catalpa Speciosa, 8-10 ft.; Catalpa Speciosa, 6-8 ft.; Catalpa Syringaeifolia, 8-10 ft.; Catalpa Syringaeifolia, 6-8 ft.; Cytisus Laburnum, 5-7 ft.; Cytisus Laburnum, 4-5 ft.; Elm American, 8-10 ft.; Elm American, 6-8 ft.; Elm English, 8-10 ft.; Elm English, 6-8 ft.; Linden Broad-leaved, 8-10 ft.; Linden Broad-leaved, 6-8 ft.; Maple Ash-leaved, 8-10 ft.; Maple Ash-leaved, 6-8 ft.; Maple English, 6-8 ft.; Maple Norway, 8-10 ft.; Maple Norway, 6-8 ft.; Maple Norway, 5-6 ft.; Maple Sugar, 6-8 ft.; Maple Sugar, 6-8 ft.; Maple Sycamore, 6-8 ft.; Maple Sycamore, 5-6 ft.; Maple Purple lvd. Syc. 8-10 ft.; Maple Purple lvd. Syc. 6-8 ft.; Maple Vier's Cut lvd 8-10 ft.; Poplar, Van Gerthii, 8-10 ft.; Plane American, 8-10 ft.; Salisburia Adiantefolia, 5-7 ft.; Salisburia Adiantefolia, 6-5 ft.; Strawberry Tree, 5-6 ft.; Tulip Tree, 10-12 ft.; Tulip Tree, 8-10 ft.; Virgilia Lutea, 5-7 ft.; Virgilia Lutea, 4-5 ft.; Virgilia Lutea, 3-4 ft.

**SMITH'S IMPROVED GOOSEBERRY**—3 yr., strong.

**KIEFFER STANDARD PEARS**—2 and 3 yrs. 1/2 in. and up.

**OUR GENERAL PRICE-LIST** is printed in every issue of our monthly publication.

## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN.

If you do not receive it write for a copy to-day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application. Use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

# JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER FOR FALL 1902

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

# MAPLES

## NORWAY AND SUGAR

Handsome, Straight Trees.

Also an unusually large and complete assortment of General Nursery Stock.

All well grown and of best quality.

Wholesale Catalogue now Ready

# ELLWANGER & BARRY

Nurserymen—Horticulturists,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mt. Hope Nurseries.

Established 1840.

# PETERS & SKINNER

PROPRIETORS

## Capital Nurseries

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HAVE TO OFFER

APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH

(2 and 3 yr.) (1 and 2 yr.)

PLUM AND APRICOT

KEIFFER PEAR

(1 and 2 yr.)

SHADE TREES

Elm, Ash, Box Elder

Maple, Weeping Mulberry

APPLE SEEDLING

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING

MAHALEB SEEDLING FOREST TREE SEEDLING

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Honey Locust.

GRAPE VINES

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

# F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

## Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

Apple, Cherry, Pear

Plum, Peach, Apricots

Apple Seedlings, and

Mahaleb, Pear Seed-

lings, Forest Tree

Seedlings, Apple

Scions

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseberries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"To be a good nurseryman requires a long sight."—PROFESSOR BAILEY.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1902.

No. 10.

## VIRGINIA'S DEMAND.

*State Entomologist Alwood Will Not Accept Certificates Issued by State Inspectors in New York—His Letter to R. G. Chase Co., Stating His Position—Must Have Professional Certificates.*

The following correspondence is self-explanatory :

GENEVA, N. Y., September 2, 1902.

*Prof. W. B. Alwood, State Entomologist, Blacksburg, Va.:*

DEAR SIR—We understand from our State Inspector (Mr. Darrow) that you are not willing to admit nursery stock into the State of Virginia on his certificate. Now you must realize that our State Entomologists, such as Prof. Lowe, are very busy, and we do not know whether we can get them to make a careful examination of our nursery or not.

Is Mr. Darrow correct in his statement, and must we, if we intend to ship stock into your state, have a certificate from such a man as Mr. Lowe or a state entomologist?

Very truly yours,

THE R. G. CHASE CO.

BLACKSBURG, Va., Sept. 4, 1902.

*The R. G. Chase Co., Geneva, N. Y.*

DEAR SIRS—I have your letter of the 2d inst. and in reply will say that I feel certain you are familiar with the past discussion which has occurred between myself and the New York authorities and New York nurserymen in regard to admitting nursery stock into Virginia. We have in the past made an exception in the case of New York nurserymen, which we have made to no other state, just because I believed that you people were almost without exception the most careful and upright people in the trade; but in our work in this state, it occurs that we will every once in a while meet with a case of San Jose scale from New York; and certain things that I have heard, not that I know personally, have led me to believe that the infestation in New York has become far more wide-spread than it was a few years ago. Further, organized bodies in this state have by resolution demanded of our Board of Crop Pest Commissioners that I shall not furnish the official tags of this office except upon a certificate signed by, or made upon, the authority of a recognized professional man.

On the basis of these requests our Board of Crop Pest Commissioners have passed a resolution which is set forth in the circular I am sending you. This resolution I believe to be just and fair to all parties, consequently I must ask that New York nurserymen furnish me a certificate of the same character that other states furnish.

In taking this position, we regret very much to have anyone think that we would interfere with private business or with fair commerce. We are simply fighting for the interests of our people, who have suffered very much from the dissemination of the scale on nursery stock from other states. In this I am glad to say that New York is by no means the chief offender, but it now appears right to us to demand of all nurserymen like credentials.

I know the professional entomologists in your state, and know that they are excellent men, and am aware that they are busy as you say; but we are in exactly the same boat in Virginia, yet we attend professionally to the inspection, and in a large measure even to the fumigation of nursery stock in this state so as to protect our own people and those without the state as well. This San Jose scale problem is a

much more serious one in this state than in New York because of climatic conditions, hence I beg you to consider in all fairness our conduct in the past, and our intention to treat you fairly in the future.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. B. ALWOOD, State Entomologist.

P.S.—I would be glad if you would publish this letter along with yours to me.

THOMAS MEEHAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The employees of Thomas Meehan and Sons, Inc., who for some time have been studying botany at the nursery office, have formally organized a horticultural society. Constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted. The society will be known as the Thomas Meehan Horticultural Society, so named in honor of the late Thomas Meehan, one of the most eminent botanists of his day.

Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan was nominated for the presidency. He declined the nomination, however, and, in a few well chosen words, said that while he greatly appreciated the honor, yet, inasmuch as the society was for employees exclusively, it would only be proper for the offices to be filled and the society governed entirely by them. He spoke highly of the pleasant outlook for a successful society and assured the members that he would take the keenest interest in the welfare of the organization.

The following were then elected: Mr. Robert B. Cridland, president; Mr. Ernest Hemming, vice-president, and Mr. S. Newman Baxter, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. J. Franklin Meehan defined the constituents of a successful horticultural society. "There is one thing in particular," he said, "that prevails in many societies of this kind, and which should be avoided, and that is the desire to argue rather than to discuss. If you are not positive that your assertion is a fact, do not argue with the fellow that contradicts you, but listen to his statement and if it is a convincing one, then discard your idea of the subject for his knowledge, or investigate for yourself."

Mr. S. Mendelson Meehan then gave, in a very interesting manner, an instructive lecture on the *Gordonia pubescens*, commenting upon its relationship to the *Stuartia* and telling of its discovery along the Alatomaha river by the late John Bartram.

As has been chronicled some time ago, this is one of the most unique societies in existence. In fact, it is the only society, so far as known, of its kind. It is for the employees exclusively, but all are eligible, from the boys who pull weeds to the oldest veteran. All who seek knowledge are invited to attend the meetings, where the combined practical knowledge of men versed in their respective departments in nursery work, affords, in this particular study, instruction that far excels any college course or text book. It can thus be readily understood that not only the employees but the firm, too, is benefited by this commendable method of instruction.

## INSURANCE RATES.

*Suggestion by Mr. Willis Regarded by Jackson & Perkins Co. as Worthy of Discussion by American Association and Action by Proper Committee—Conditions at Newark, N. Y.*

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

We notice in the September issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN the inquiry of Mr. A. Willis, of Ottawa, Kans., regarding insurance rates upon nursery storage buildings.

It seems to us that this matter would be something which could be taken up advantageously by the American Association. Some three years ago we succeeded in getting a special rate established upon our storage buildings, which was 50 cents per \$100 per year; but this rate has recently been cancelled by the insurance companies, and when we renew the policies we shall have to pay \$1.25 per \$100 per year.

As we understand it, nursery buildings are classed along with ordinary warehouses which, it seems to us, is a most unjust classification; and if the average of losses was compiled simply from nursery buildings we believe that a very much lower rate could be offered. Surely, nursery storage buildings, as ordinarily built, are a much safer risk than barns, which here take a rate of 60 cents per \$100 for three years. We have been trying hard to get our old special rate of 50 cents renewed but have, thus far, been unable to.

If the matter was taken up by the proper committee of the association, we think something of a benefit to the trade might be accomplished.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Newark, N. Y., Sept. 15 1902.

## THE HOME NURSERYMAN.

Harry E. Hamilton of Bangor, Mich., at a recent meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, presented a paper on "The Home Nurseryman," from which the following extract is taken:

A man to be a successful fruit tree nurseryman must, besides being careful, honest and industrious, have a business mastered which among other things involves a knowledge of the modes of producing and caring for the trees and plants used for garden and other purposes. He should know the soil and the particular kind of treatment adapted for each variety he grows. He should take the greatest care in selecting his scions and stocks, that they be free from disease and of the best type procurable. Besides keeping a map with a carefully written record of where every variety grown is located he should be able to tell by the characteristic growth, the gland or some other distinguishing feature, the type of each tree he has growing in the nursery. In this connection it might be of value to the fruit grower, also, to have this knowledge. If he bought trees he would then know the first season instead of having to wait until the trees fruited whether they resembled what he purchased them for or not. Thus in the peach, if he bought trees labeled Barnard, Kalamazoo, Elberta or Smock, and they have any other gland than reniform, or if he bought trees labeled Crane's Early, Crawford's, Engles or Chairs Choice and they have any other gland than globose he would know at once that whatever he had the trees were not tagged.

One might think that this is something the average fruit grower and nurserymen are familiar with, but a little investigation will convince him that many who handle trees know very little on this subject.

Our home nurseryman should be well informed as to the requirements of the fruit grower. He should be able to tell

the merits and demerits of the fruits generally grown for markets. When asked by prospective customers he should give his honest opinion if he gives any opinion at all, as to the advisability of setting such and such varieties or the not doing so. He should give such customers as are inexperienced the most explicit directions for planting and caring for trees after they leave the nursery, for no tree will do well, if it grows at all, if allowed to stand and dry out in a bundle and then be planted out and left to the tender mercies of the cut-worm and the grub. It is safe to say that more trees die of neglect than die a natural death.

The legitimate home nurseryman may have a large nursery or a small one. He may advertise extensively or he may not, that may depend a good deal on how much trouble he has to sell his trees. He may, too, occasionally have made mistakes or perhaps more often was the victim of the errors of outside nurserymen, for it is almost impossible in a general trade for a nurseryman to grow all the items his business requires. It would be well for him to state frankly to his customers whether the trees he is offering were grown in Michigan or Texas; whether they were really grown by himself or someone else. These are things the average fruit grower thinks he has a right to know in order to protect himself. If patrons have grievances he must cheerfully do all he agrees. In other words, "Do unto others as you would expect others to do to you under like circumstances," must be the motto of the nurseryman who would earn and hold a reputation for fair dealing.

Within the memory of men yet living, Western Michigan was practically one magnificent forest of maples and evergreens. Like the Indian who lived beneath their leafy branches and worshipped the soul of their majestic, kingly forms, they have mostly fallen beneath the rapacity and greed of our so-called Christian civilization. In the reconstruction that has followed the nurseryman has had an important part. Before the funeral ashes of these trees were cold he was on the ground trying to propitiate nature with other trees, which, if they contained less of romance, possessed more of the spirit of practicalness. There he has grown up in your midst and has done much to help make this state one mammoth garden of orchard trees and vines. To you, to the fruit grower, to the home nurseryman, and to all lovers of rural nature, is allotted the carrying on of the task which has so nobly begun and which, when completed by posterity, let us hope, will make Michigan "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

## WOULD DISPENSE WITH BUDDING.

In a discussion of reasons for the hardness of the "fence corner peach tree," in the Rural New Yorker, a correspondent says:

I think it is generally conceded that peach trees grown from natural pits make the healthiest and hardest trees, whether they are grown in a fence corner or elsewhere. The "fence-corner" trees are usually seedlings allowed to grow without being transplanted. Such trees always have a tap root and a system of roots as nature designed a peach tree should have. I believe the time is not far distant when the pits will be planted where the tree is to grow; they can be budded there as well as in the nursery row. I also believe the time is coming when budding will be dispensed with; we shall have fruit that will reproduce itself and come true to the pit. My belief is that destroying the tap root and budding are the two sources from which emanate most of the weaknesses the peach tree is heir to. The "fence-corner" tree has neither of these evils to contend with, hence is vigorous.

## SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was the first to compile and publish a summary of the laws of the several states relating to the transportation of nursery stock. Since then various lists have been prepared by others, the latest being the following under the direction of Commissioner Wieting of the New York Department of Agriculture, the names being those of officials in charge, with address :

- Alabama—No law. C. F. Austin, Auburn.  
 Arizona—No law. R. H. Forbes, Tucson.  
 Arkansas—No law. Ernest Walker, Fayetteville.  
 California—All shipments subject to inspection. Alexander Crow, San Francisco.  
 Colorado—Stock subject to inspection by county inspectors appointed by State Board of Horticulture, Denver.  
 Delaware—All stock shipped into the state must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the owner or an inspector has fumigated the contents. Wesley, Webb, Dover.  
 Florida—H. A. Gossard, Lake City, has issued certificates to nurserymen.  
 Georgia—Duplicate certificates must be filed. Upon filing certificates, tags will be furnished to use on shipments into the state. W. M. Scott, Atlanta.  
 Idaho—Stock shipped into the state must be marked with name and address of consignee. State Board of Horticulture, Boise.  
 Illinois—Copy of certificates must accompany shipments into Illinois. S. A. Forbes, Urbana.  
 Indiana—Copy of certificates must accompany shipments into Indiana. J. Troop La Fayette.  
 Iowa—Copy of certificates must accompany shipments into Iowa. H. E. Sommers, Ames.  
 Kansas—No law. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan.  
 Kentucky—Copies of certificate must accompany shipments into Kentucky. H. Garman, Lexington.  
 Louisiana—Unlawful to ship infested trees into the state. Name of consignee and residence must accompany shipments. W. C. Stubbs, Audubon Park.  
 Maine—No law. Charles D. Woods, Grono.  
 Maryland—Duplicate certificates must be filed. Copies must accompany shipments. All stock shipped from the state must be fumigated. A. L. Quaintance, College Park.  
 Massachusetts—All stock from or into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection, or in lieu thereof a certificate of fumigation. H. T. Fernald, Amherst.  
 Michigan—Duplicate certificates must be filed with the State Board of Agriculture, Lansing. Bonds must be filed for a license to sell in the state. Certificates must accompany shipments into the state. D. W. Trine, inspector, Lansing.  
 Minnesota—No law. State nurseries inspected by Samuel B. Green, horticulturist, St. Anthony Park.  
 Mississippi—No law. W. L. Hutchinson, Agricultural College.  
 Missouri—Copies of certificate must accompany shipments. George B. Ellis, Columbia.  
 Montana—All stock shipped into the state must pass through quarantine stations and will be fumigated by state inspectors. C. H. Edwards, Butte.  
 Nebraska—No law. E. A. Burnett, Lincoln.  
 Nevada—No law. J. E. Stubbs, Reno.  
 New Hampshire—No law.  
 New Jersey—Copies of certificates must accompany shipments into the state. Nursery inspection is not compulsory. Dr. J. B. Smith, New Brunswick.  
 New Mexico—No law. J. J. Vernon, Mesilla Park.  
 North Carolina—Duplicate certificates must be filed in North Carolina and copies accompany shipments. Tags must be procured of Franklin Sherman, Jr., Raleigh.  
 North Dakota—No law. C. B. Waldon, Agricultural College.  
 Ohio—Copies of certificate must accompany shipments into the state. W. W. Miller, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, and A. F. Burgess, Chief Inspector, Columbus.  
 Oklahoma—No law.  
 Oregon—Stock on arrival is subject to inspection at specified quarantine stations. George H. Lamberson, Portland.  
 Pennsylvania—Copies of certificates must accompany shipments into the state. Hon. John Hamilton, Harrisburg.  
 Rhode Island—No law. Fred W. Card, Kingston.  
 South Dakota—No law. D. A. Saunders, Brookings.  
 Tennessee—Certificates must accompany shipments into the state. George W. Martin, Nashville.  
 Texas—No law. J. H. Connell, College Station.  
 Utah—County inspectors examine all stock sent into Utah before it can be delivered. Secretary State Board of Horticulture, Logan.  
 Vermont—No law.  
 Virginia—Duplicate certificates must be filed and tags secured for the shipment of stock into Virginia. William B. Alwood, Blackswood.

Washington—Shippers into the state must file a bond and obtain a license of the commissioner of horticulture. All shipments are inspected by county inspectors before delivery. Hon. A. Van Holderbeck, Tacoma.

Wisconsin—Copies of certificates must accompany stock into the state. W. A. Henry, Madison.

Wyoming—No law. Frank E. Emery, Laramie.

Canada—All stock shipped into Canada is fumigated at ports of entry. John J. McGee, clerk of privy council, Ottawa.

## "SEEDLESS ORANGE."

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

The account you published from the New York Times of the orange called by the above name among others, e. g., "Navel," "Californian Navel," "Washington Navel," etc. lacks several particulars and makes some misstatements.

As I have known of this orange from its first appearance in the states, perhaps I may try to tell you about it. It first appeared in the Brazilian exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, to which the late William Saunders was accredited as a special agent by the then Commissioner of Agriculture, Frederick Watts. My recollection is that the fruits were shown in alcohol in a glass jar. William Saunders and others were attracted by their large size, and the assurance of the clever young attendant that they were seedless and of surpassing quality. Saunders made arrangements to get plants from Bahia, in the neighborhood of which they were cultivated, and in 1878 he had a plant in the collection forming at the Department of Agriculture, (which were pretty full of scale insects, by the bye), and which he intended to bud and distribute to Florida and California.

The distribution was I know carried out, and it seems to me the variety would most correctly be termed the "Bahia Navel," for although the Natural History of Oranges by Risso, or any similar work would show that the type of orange has long been known, yet I daresay the various climates have differentiated the fruit to a considerable degree, and in a way too which does not always promise permanency.

It will be seen from this that the statement of the New York Times correspondent "that all the seedless orange trees in the world have been propagated from buds from the two parent trees on the Tibbets place at Riverside" is incorrect.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J.

## NURSERY TRADE IN MINNESOTA.

Secretary A. W. Latham, of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, says :

An extraordinary amount of nursery stock has been planted in Minnesota this season, and probably nothing approaching the amount has ever been distributed in our state in any one season before. Quite a number of orchards of a thousand or more trees have been set out to the personal knowledge of the writer, and undoubtedly there are many more of which he has not heard. With fifty nurseries in the state, most of them employing agents, from one to 200 each, the opportunity for purchasing nursery stock has not been lacking. The success of the past few years has stimulated and is stimulating planting to a great extent. Outside nurserymen have contributed liberally to this result. One pleasant feature of this year's business is the large proportion of ornamental stock being planted.

Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

J. J. Colmant proposes to start a nursery at Birmingham, Ala.

The Stark Brothers Co., Louisiana, Mo., has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Minnesota Horticultural Society has a membership of 1,214. Can any other horticultural society beat it?

William C. Moon, Morrisville, Pa., and Harlan P. Kelsey, Kawana, N. C., recently visited Philadelphia establishments.

August Rhotert, 26 Barclay street, New York city, returned from an extended trip in Europe per steamer Fuerst Bismark on Sept. 13th.

The exhibit of the P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., at the convention of the Society of American Florists, at Asheville, N. C., was highly commended.

Efforts are being made to grow Dutch, Roman and Italian hyacinth bulbs in North Carolina, where the tuberose is already produced on a large commercial scale.

With a capital stock of \$24,000 the C. W. Stuart Co., Newark, N. Y., has been incorporated. The directors are: C. W. Stuart, J. M. Pitkin, Jr., and C. H. Stuart, of Newark.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, won first prize for display of apples and pears at the New York State Fair, in Syracuse, last month. First prize for peaches went to the American Nursery Co., Niagara Falls.

Director M. J. Wragg and his lieutenant, Elmer Reeves, superintending the excellent horticultural display at the Iowa state fair, August 25-30. C. L. Watrous and Professors Budd and Hansen were present.

The postal administration of Germany has announced that, to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale, live plants or parts of plants or fresh fruits from the United States cannot be sent by mail to Germany.

The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents at its recent Boston convention elected: President, H. Wilson Ross, Newton, Mass.; vice-president, J. C. Dix, Cleveland; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Morton, Boston.

The Frisco Orchard Co., Omaha, Neb., has filed articles of incorporation for a nursery business with \$1,000,000 capital stock and these incorporators: George W. Miller, William Bayard, Craig J. Zwort and Frank M. Carroll.

A national congress of apple growers will be held in St. Louis on November 18-19. H. C. Cupp, Fall River, Ill., is temporary chairman; C. S. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo., is secretary. F. W. Taylor is a member of the executive committee.

Augustine & Co., Normal, Ill., bring abundant proof that in a season of universal amount of blights their Sudduth pear, of which they have 40,000 in nursery and orchard, has not a blighted twig. It stands the Dakota winters, and is a prolific bearer.

The dutiable imports during the month of July, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$49,983, as compared with \$22,332 during the same month a year ago. The exports of nursery stock during July, 1902, were valued at \$1,406, against \$2,313 in July, 1901.

The Rural Californian announces: E. F. Stephens, a prominent horticulturist of Nebraska, has distributed free to farmers of his state 45,000 apple trees on condition that they will be cultivated according to his direction. Mr. Stephens will receive one-half of the yield for a certain number of years.

The exports during June, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$2,173, against \$4,556 in June, 1901. These exports during the twelve months ending with June, 1902, were valued at \$132,027, against \$134,961 during the corresponding period of 1901, and \$107,172 during the same months of 1900.

In the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, through a typographical error, it was stated that the Stark Brothers Nursery and Orchard Co. was putting in 1,000 buds per day. The figure should have been 100,000, as all who are conversant with the large business of that company must have known.

The Florist's Exchange publishes a picture of a Colorado blue spruce thirty feet in height on the grounds of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., believed to be the largest of these trees in the East. The tree was presented to the late Thomas Meehan by Professor C. S. Sargent, of Brookline, Mass.

G. Harold Powell, assistant pomologist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has been in Western New York collecting fine pears for shipment to Europe by way of experiment. H. P. Gould, of the department, has been collecting mountain-grown peaches in Maryland and West Virginia for shipment to England.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state of California by the Eureka Orange company, place of business, Riverside. Capital stock \$175,000, and E. A. Chase, H. B. Chase, F. F. Chase, E. S. Moulton, H. R. Greene, Jr., G. Rouse, W. A. Purington, H. T. Hays, F. T. Morrison, F. M. Heath and M. J. Twogood of Riverside, Cal., directors.

The dutiable imports during the month of June, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$6,782, as compared with \$4,825 during the same month a year ago. The imports during the twelve months ending with June, 1902, reached a valuation of \$1,172,023, against \$1,098,469 during the corresponding period ending June, 1901. These imports during the corresponding period of 1900 were valued at \$965,369.

August Rhotert, 26 Barclay street, New York city, represents in the United States and Canada the following firms: Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., wholesale seed growers, Paris, France; Louis Leroy, nurseryman, Angers, France; O. Petrick, hot-house plants, Ghent, Belgium; M. Koster & Sons, nurserymen, Boskoop, Holland; John Palmer & Son, Limited, Annan, Scotland; E. Neubert, Lily of the Valley Pips, Wandsbek, Germany; The General Bulb Co., Dutch Bulbs, Vogelzang, Holland; G. H. Richards, Raffia and XL All Specialties, London, England. He transacts custom house business and attends to import and export shipments. He has special shipping facilities at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, etc. He takes import orders on commission for goods of foreign manufacture, and is represented in Paris by A. D. Marsily, 8 Rue Martel.

### MARYLAND REQUIREMENTS.

A bulletin recently issued by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, after quoting the law, contains this announcement:

All nurserymen who desire to do a business in this state should file with the state entomologist, before November 1st, a copy of their nursery inspection certificate. While this is not required by law, we desire these certificates to determine, as far as possible, by whom the inspections were made. No tags from this department are necessary on shipments into the state. Simply attach copy of your certificate of nursery inspection and shipments will be delivered by our transportation agents. It is not desired to in any way restrict the commerce of outside nurserymen in this state, but any violation of the above section will be immediately dealt with.

### THE BREEDING OF APPLES.

Philip Lux, of Kansas, discussing apple growing, throws out a suggestion to nurserymen:

I frequently pass two small orchards, one on either side of the road. For six years the one has had a good crop of apples almost every year, while the other has seldom borne anything at all. The conditions are in favor of the unproductive orchard.

This state of affairs exists all over our country. Now the question is, What is the matter? Have our nurserymen bred their commercial apples up by their method of getting scions from their nursery trimmings or anywhere, regardless of their merits, just so that they were true to name? No wonder Major Holsinger, in the last number of the Fruit Grower, makes the following remark: "I spent nearly thirty years and nearly as many hundred dollars in experiments, and just learned that I don't know anything about orcharding."

Our berry-men, chickenmen and stockmen propagate from such stock only as have special merits. Is it not time that we should do the same? I am convinced that if apple raisers had selected scions from trees of special merit, and with proper care, there would be less disappointment now, and there would be no need of Major Holsinger's confession.

## NURSERYMAN'S BEST CUSTOMER.

*The Farmer—But He is Often an Unsuccessful Horticulturist and Wastes Many Trees—Suggestion that Directions for Planting Accompany each Shipment of Stock.*

The farmer is the nurseryman's best customer, says C. H. True, secretary of the Northeastern Iowa Horticultural Society in an article in the Minnesota Horticulturist. He says that doubtless 90 per cent. of the products of the nurseries are appropriated by the farming communities, and adds that 75 per cent. of this at least is literally wasted. The patronage of the farmers is the mainstay of the commercial nurseries. Secretary True says :

For this and other reasons the nurseryman should be especially interested in the farmer's attempts to make a profitable use of the trees and plants that have been placed in his care. When we take into account the immense amount of trees and plants that are annually dealt out to the farmers of our country by the commercial nurseries of the northwest through their agents, and then as we pass over and through our great states and note the absence of orchards of any comparative value, while many farms are totally destitute of what ought to be considered a necessity in the matter of fruit supplies for the family, such conditions not only call forth astonishment but also excite regret and pity in behalf of the planter and his family in the loss sustained and in the disappointment arising out of misdirected effort, as well as from the results of wanton negligence.

The case of a farmer who has made up his mind not to invest another dollar in nursery stock, because of repeated orchard failures, is cited. The writer continues :

The practice of making up losses to the customer either free of cost or at half price we believe has, all things considered, worked to his disadvantage. The plan doubtless was first adopted by some dealer with the view to securing future orders, since it affords the seller an opportunity to call upon the patron an indefinite number of times. Undersuch a system the careless planter is more liable to neglect the performance of his duty than would be the case if he were left without recourse upon the nurseryman. Not infrequently do disputes arise between buyer and seller in reference to the conditions upon which stock falling to grow should be replaced, and occasionally the law has been called upon to settle the differences. I cannot imagine why the farmer is not under as much obligation to stand one half of the loss that might accrue from the ravages of cholera among a lot of pigs purchased of him by a neighbor farmer as the nurseryman is to make good the loss of nursery stock during a drouthy summer or frigid winter. From my standpoint of reasoning the nurseryman has done all that reason and justice requires of him when he has placed in the hands of his customer a thrifty and healthy tree or plant, true to name and adapted to its environments, and this is where his responsibility should cease and that of the purchaser begin.

The question, how to supply the farmers of our land with a practical knowledge of horticulture and with instructions suited to their needs,

and how to induce them to heed such knowledge and instructions, has been one of frequent mention and consideration at the annual meetings of our different horticultural societies. We believe that much of this information might be furnished direct from the nurseryman to the planter by means of a simple circular containing plain and brief directions for the planting and future care of what has been procured from the nursery, said circular to accompany each bill of goods when delivered. By increasing knowledge, we stimulate interest, and when sufficient knowledge has been gained and interest awakened, more time will be devoted to the work of horticulture among our farmer friends, and less complaints and failures will be the result.

## ILLINOIS FRUIT CULTURE.

Illinois has a total land area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres, of which 32,794,728 acres, or 91.5 per cent. are included in farms. The total number of orchard trees increased from 8,214,726 to 18,047,931 in the decade 1890 to 1900. The number of apple trees nearly doubled, while all other varieties show even larger gains. Of the total number of trees in 1900, 7.44 per cent. were apple trees; 13.6 per cent. peach trees; 4.4 per cent. pear trees; 4.0 per cent. cherry trees; 3.2 per cent. plum and prune trees; and 0.4 per cent. apricot and unclassified trees.

Apples were grown in all parts of the state by 156,709 farmers, or 59.3 per cent. of the total number in the state Marion, Clay, Wayne and Jefferson counties in the southern part of the state reported one-fifth of the total number. Peach growing is confined principally to the central and southwestern counties, but the other fruits are generally distributed over the state.

## FIRST IN HORTICULTURE.

The fruit growing and gardening, purely domestic matters a hundred years ago, have now come to be great business enterprises, commanding millions of dollars of capital. Already North America is the greatest fruit growing country in the world, practicing the most scientific and progressive methods. The flower growing interest is itself an important source of national wealth. Where once we grew tomatoes in an amateurish way as a garden product, we now grow them in blocks of hundreds of acres. So great have become the horticultural interests in this country that departments of horticulture have been established even in many small as well as large schools. The generation to come will see the different branches of horticulture each in itself a department of the institution. The extent to which these special industries are singled out and emphasized measures the increasing importance of agriculture as a whole.—Country Life in America.

It is rumored that Secretary Wilson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will resign to become president of the Iowa Agricultural College.



CHARLES T. SMITH, CONCORD, GA.



## MR. McHUTCHISON'S NEW BUSINESS.

The many friends of J. McHutchison will be gratified to learn that he has opened offices at 218 Fulton St., New York, and henceforth will conduct an import, custom house and forwarding business. He has just returned from a European trip. During his absence he secured the agency in the United States and Canada for several prominent nursery, seed and bulb firms.

Mr. McHutchison first became known to the trade in this country some six years ago as the traveling salesman for August Rhotert, of New York. Though then a stranger to the trade he soon acquired friends, until now he is probably the best known man in that line in this country, and is on intimate terms with many of the largest nurserymen. Those who know him will predict for him a prosperous future.

He has associated with him in his new enterprise Daniel W. Wittpenn, who has had some experience in the custom house business in New York.

The firms they will represent are; Arthur De Meyer, Ghent, Belgium, azaleas, palms, ficus, etc.; Ernst Reimschneider, Altona-Hamburg, Germany, lily of the valley pips; H. W. Van Der Bom & Co., Oudenbosch, Holland, evergreens and deciduous nursery stock.

## NURSERYMAN AS LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

The fact is coming to be generally recognized among progressive nurserymen that to the business of growing and selling trees should be added the knowledge, to some extent at least, of landscape gardening. There are many cases where it is not practicable to procure the services of a professional landscape gardener, therefore the nurseryman finds it necessary, so far as recommendations are concerned, to attach that profession to his own.

A knowledge of the principles of landscape gardening may often prevent expensive or irreparable mistakes. After furnishing the best stock and instructions for planting so that it will grow, the nurseryman fully to perform his duty, should be able to suggest the best arrangement for the grounds in question.

To be sure this has long been done in a very able manner by the leading nurserymen and to a certain extent by many others. But the tendency of the times is toward a broadening of the nurseryman's scope and this is one of the lines suggested.

On this subject O. F. Brand, Owatonna, recently gave in the Minnesota Horticulturalist some practical advice. After stating that the nurseryman should urge that the best scenic effect is produced by sharp contrast in colors and that large growing trees should be planted forty feet apart, Mr. Brand says:

The nurseryman should not recommend the planting of Scotch pine and Norway spruce where other evergreens can be successfully grown; should not advise planting trees or shrubs so as to obstruct a view of the buildings, nor tall growing shrubs anywhere on the lawn nor along drives—except in shrubberies; nor shrubs that bloom all at one season; or trees or shrubs liable to become breeding grounds for injurious diseases or insects—and except for windbreaks should not recommend the white willow or cottonwood where the sugar maple and linden can be grown. In fact, the useful only, other things being equal, should give way to those which combine beauty and utility. When it is

necessary to use tall, growing shrubs for screen he should not recommend lilacs if high bush cranberry can be had. He should not advise straight roads, driveways or walks in grounds where curved lines would produce a better effect; he should advise the planting of sugar maple, soft maple, American linden and, in smaller quantities, cut-leaved maple, Schwedler's maple, ash, cut-leaved weeping birch, American and European mountain ash, shell bark hickory, black walnut, butternut, European larch, white spruce, blue spruce, concolor, white pine, Austrian pine, balsam fir, dwarf mountain pine, Douglas spruce, American arbor vitae and silver cedar. He should advise groves of deciduous and evergreen trees—where possible with irregular outlines, with here and there small clumps of deciduous trees, not leaving out one of the varieties that produce beautiful autumn leaves. He should recommend large, well-kept lawns where possible to have them, on and around which should be seen all of our hardy flowering shrubs, climbing vines, climbing roses and hardy roses. He should recommend large masses of perennial and herbaceous flowers. In fact, in floriculture the impress of his work should be decidedly marked.

For early flowering, beds of white tulip with yellow or scarlet or crimson borders, or beds of scarlet and crimson tulips with a single row of white for a border, should be seen around a score of homes where one is seen now. Moss pinks should greet the passerby. For the latter part of May and early June, tree pæonies, with their gorgeous colors, and all through June and into July selections from the long list of more than 700 distinct varieties of herbaceous pæonies, should be made.

In the first half of the nineteenth century it was true that the rose was the queen of flowers. It is no longer true. The new creations in pæonies do not hold a second place. It is to day the queen of flowers.

Large beds of coleus and geraniums should be marked features. A large oblong bed of yellow coleus, with a border of single row of very dark color, produces a fine effect. In all arrangements of flowers, shrubs or trees, sharp contrast of color should be the rule.

For midsummer and autumn flowers the perennial phlox should be used in large numbers. These are also new creations, more than one hundred fine varieties having been brought out during the past twenty years. Their effect on the lawn is pleasing and lasting. During a trip east several years ago, of the things seen none made a more lasting impression on my mind than the beds of perennial phlox on the grounds of Ellwanger and Barry, and a single clump seen on a well kept lawn at Burlington, Vt.

## THE WELLHOUSE ORCHARDS.

Much has been written concerning the Wellhouse apple orchards in Kansas. The latest information appears in a recent issue of the Tribune Farmer, which says:

Kansas has within its walls of corn one of the largest, if not the largest, apple orchards in the world. It contains 1,500 acres, and is owned by Fred Wellhouse president of the Kansas State Horticultural society. This orchard is located near Leavenworth. Mr. Wellhouse owns 1,636 acres of orchard in Leavenworth, Osage and Miami counties. He has reduced apple raising to a science. When the apple seasons are favorable, as the season has been in 1902, he raises from 60,000 to 80,000 bushels of apples. During hot and dry seasons his yield falls as low as 400 bushels; indeed, during the season of 1893 he did not pick the crop at all, so small was it. However, during his twelve years of apple producing on an extensive scale he has been able to raise for the market 450,000 bushels of apples. For these he has obtained the average price of 28 cents per bushel. According to official reports Mr. Wellhouse has the largest apple orchard in the world.

Mr. Wellhouse has found the Ben Davis apples to be the most profitable, while Jonathan has yielded more bushels to the acre. Missouri Pippin comes second in yield, and Ben Davis third. But a better price and more active and appreciative market is found for the Ben Davis. On Fairmount Hill, near Leavenworth, he has erected large packing and drying establishments, on direct line of the Santa Fe railroad, and his shipments of fruit are made to Kansas City, Chicago, New York, Boston and foreign points. He also has a large trade in dried apples.

## In Nursery Rows.

**AS THEY STOOD IN NURSERY.**—In a discussion among Minnesota horticulturists much stress was laid on the importance of planting trees in orchard in the manner they grew in nursery,—that is to say, red-tinged bark on south side, green-tinged bark on north side.

**WHITE FLESHED PEACHES.**—Southern peach growers call attention to the merits of the white-fleshed peach, new varieties of which, from the Chinese cling type recently discussed in these columns, have become popular. The Elberta remains the leader. Among the white varieties are Belle of Georgia, Champion, Waddell and Carman.

**OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM.**—We received last month samples of the October Purple Plum, the specialty which has been sold by Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., for several years most successfully. This plum is certainly one of the best of the Japan varieties. It was propagated by Luther Burbank, who said of it: "It is best of them all." The fruit is large, of rich purple color, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor. Its firmness should make it a good shipper.

**NEW EARLY CLING PEACH.**—A new early cling peach, not yet named, but said to have originated in Fresno, Cal., is thus described by Prof. E. J. Wickson: "Our first impression of the peach is, that it is the most notable new variety we have seen in a long time. Mr. Roeding's statements are borne out by the specimens. The cling is a full-sized, rich-colored yellow, with a deep red cheek. It is notable, however, that the red comes away wholly with the skin, leaving a healthful, clear, yellow flesh. The pit is also free from red. Evidently the fruit will please the canners from that point of view. The earliness is also notable, for the Hale's Early specimens are not much over half grown (much later than they are with us in Berkeley), and yet the cling is dead ripe, soft and juicy. The size is ample for canning."

### THE SEEDLING QUESTION.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Without a thorough investigation of authority on this question, I advance my ideas and understanding of what is termed and classed, by growers and dealers, seedlings in the forest and ornamental departments of tree growing.

The appellation of seedling is a tree coming from the seed either in the forest or field and remaining where first grown for any period of time, or any number of years, of the age that the tree may be transplanted. After the transplanting age, whether in the forest or field, there is no question or difference in the matter. Transplanted trees, especially evergreens, are found to be benefited by transplanting the seedling one, two or three times at periods of two or three years or as soon as the plants have become hardened to open culture. Cutting the roots of the plants in digging causes the large roots to cast off branch roots and the branch roots produce many more feeding roots than if left in the original place.

After the plants have been transplanted once, twice or more times they are then known as transplanted stock and are no longer classed as seedlings. Of course all trees not grafted or budded, or made by cuttings or layers, are considered seedlings in the true sense of the word. The terms seedling or transplanted plant are used to distinguish the condition of the stock.

S. H. LINTON, Des Moines, Ia.

### COLONISTS' RATES VIA WABASH R. R.

Daily during October, the Wabash Railroad will sell Colonist tickets from Buffalo to all Pacific Coast points at the extremely low rate of \$42. Correspondingly low rates to intermediate points. See your nearest ticket agent or address James Gass, N. Y. S. P. A.; R. F. Kelley, general agent, passenger department, Wabash Railroad, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Recent Publications.

The World's Work for October is remarkable for its wide range of interesting subjects and uniformly fine illustrations.

In addition to its many other interesting features the Delineator for October contains an article by Ward Macleod on "Bulbs for the Window Garden," in which all the information needed for successful culture is given.

Country Life in America for October illustrates the varied out-door pursuits of the best month of all the year. The country estate feature this month is the seat of Auson Phelps Stokes on Stockbridge Mountain, in the Berkshires near Lenox. Many small articles deal with timely subjects, from the care of flowers and the making of a window garden to hunting birds, and nature study of the month. This unique and beautiful magazine is now a year old and has proved its place among the best American periodicals.

### GREAT LABOR SAVING DEVICE.

All who have much addressing of mail matter have longed for a practical addressing device to save time, labor and money. There have been attempts at such devices, but none to equal the Elliott Addressing Machine which addresses envelopes or wrappers of any size, cards, invoices, statements, shipping tags, etc. The work is accomplished by the use of stencil cards automatically fed through the machine, operated by foot power. One motion of the foot inks, prints direct on envelope, and changes to next stencil. The machine will print indefinitely same name or automatically, change each address, duplicate or triplicate. The machine is of simple and durable construction, works easily and can be readily understood and operated by the ordinary office boy. Capacity: 2 000 per hour, all different addresses, or same address, as desired.

The machine, with cabinet, occupies about the same space as a small typewriter table (floor space 16 ins. x 22 ins.) The cabinet is made of quartered oak, highly finished. It is provided with storage room for 1,400 stencil cards.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., have installed one of these machines in their office. They have found it surprisingly useful. Seven thousand catalogue wrappers are disposed of in one day. The lists are permanent from year to year, and it is a very easy matter to make corrections. The machine is always ready when one has a special list to be mailed quickly. It is one of the best money saving machines ever put into an office.

### THE APPLE CROP.

The U. S. government crop report for September gave the following statement of the apple crop prospect based upon 1900 as a full crop:

New York 70, New Jersey 77, Pennsylvania 66, Maryland 62, Virginia 40, Arkansas 68, Ohio 42, Michigan 83, Indiana 45, Illinois 60, Wisconsin 76, Minnesota 71, Iowa 72, Missouri 56, Kansas 62, Nebraska 83, Colorado 75, Montana 95, Washington 84, Oregon 80, California 90.

### HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Nov. 18-19—National apple congress, at St. Louis, Mo.  
Nov. 25-26—Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, at Anna, Ill.  
Dec. 2-3—Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, at Sterling, Ill.  
Dec. 2-4—Missouri State Horticultural Society, at Springfield, Mo.  
Dec. 17-19—Illinois State Horticultural Society, at Champaign, Ill.  
January—Arkansas State Horticultural Society, at Green Forest, Ark.

J. O. BARSDALE, RED HILL, VA.—"I have been a subscriber to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for several years, but have never had occasion so far to use its advertising columns to sell my stock. I consider it a valuable journal."

## LUTHER BURBANK'S METHODS.

Prof. E. J. Wickson's treatise on Luther Burbank and his works is concluded in the *Sunset Magazine* for February. The methods are discussed at length.

The supply of pollen is generally secured by gathering a quantity of the anthers of the desired pollen parent, usually the day before the pollen is to be used, and drying them carefully. When in proper degree of dryness, the pollen is secured by gently shaking or sifting the mass of dry anthers over a watch crystal until its surface is dusted over with the pollen, the dust film appearing most clearly on the lower parts of the curved surface. Each genus, each species, and sometimes each variety requires modifications, which are suggested by experience. The largest quantity of blossoms of a single variety, which Mr. Burbank has handled at one time, is about a pint. He has found that properly dried pollen ordinarily retains its efficacy about one week; it might, perhaps, in many cases retain its power much longer.

The preparation of the blooms of the seed parent consists in removing about nine-tenths of the bloom buds when they begin to show the petal color, leaving in trees which bloom freely about one in ten of the natural blooms to be operated upon. This is for convenience of operating and to avoid the setting of too many seeds for the tree to properly perfect. Before the petals open, each of these buds is carefully cut into with a small, sharp knife blade, in such a way that the petals and a part of the sepals and all of the attached anthers are removed as the knife makes its circuit, leaving the pistils exposed but uninjured by the operation. The removal of the corolla balks the bees and other honey-seeking insects, either by the loss of color or the absence of an alighting place, or both. The buzzing Archimedes finds no place for his lever and wearily goes his way, the honey unsipped and the pistil free from contact with his pollen-dusted body. Mr. Burbank finds it, in most cases, unnecessary to cover the emasculated bloom to avoid intrusion of undesirable pollen by insect agency.

He chooses for pollination the time when the first hum of the bees is heard in the trees. He finds all conditions at that time most favorable, and believes the pistil is then in its most receptive state. The instrument of pollination is the finger tip. Applied to the dusted surface of the plate, either by a mere touch or slight rubbing, enough pollen adheres. The finger tip is then quickly touched to the pistils of the prepared blossoms, one after another. They welcome the pollen and the fructifying agency begins at once its journey to the ovule. No matter what comes now, on the wind or otherwise, the opportunity for outside pollen has passed. The touch of the finger has covered the stigma with the chosen element and sealed it safe from further intrusion.

In his choice of the unaided hand as the instrument of pollination, Mr. Burbank has not only vastly simplified and made more expeditious the act of pollination, but there is also involved a profound tribute to the superiority of the trained hand in directness and delicacy for what lies within its unaided scope. Recourse to instruments and appliances is often essential, but, in many lines of human effort, the direct contact of the finger tip works wonders impossible with intermediaries. It is an interesting reflection that when Nature's direct agencies, the bustling bees, are put to flight, the human hand enters directly for man's specific purpose. Naturally, particular skill is acquired by long practice, and some of Mr. Burbank's most trusted employees have done much of this work for years.

The seed resulting from cross-pollinated bloom is, of course, gathered with great care; seedlings are grown and the closest watch is kept upon their characters and habits from germination onward. The little seedling may disclose its combined parentage or give sign that it has drawn up something from the profound depths of the converging streams of its remote ancestry, long before it reaches blooming or fruiting stage. Tokens which would escape the ordinary observer become clear as milestones indicating the life courses of the new plant to the skillful propagator. The art of selection begins, then, early in the development of the crossbred plants. Incalculable numbers of them may be destroyed for their too evident adherence to the old type, and only one or, perhaps, thousands, be retained because they give promise of breaking away from such bondage. Whenever such selected seedlings are capable of budding or grafting they are thus introduced to the forcing influence of old plants of the same class and hurried to flower or fruit in this well-known way. A single old plant or tree may thus

force its sap into the cells of hundreds of buds or grafts of new varieties and can be conceived to be as surprised at the multitude of strange forms and colors appearing on its old branches as a mother hen would be at hatching a brood of bluejays.

Upon the motley throng of flowers or fruits thus secured again selection is exercised—selection from all points of view and towards still far remote, because desirable characters or traits may be distributed through many individuals. They must be combined and concentrated. Cross pollination, now, between such individuals must be employed, and from this new shuffling of the cards another discriminating, patient effort for arrangement into suits or sequences. It is a stupendous game of solitaire which the capable hybridizer plays among the innumerable forms, colors, odors, flavors, textures, growing, blooming and fruiting habits, which surround him as his reward for disturbing the natural order of things in the plant world. Amid this indefinite variety there must be in his mind no confusion. He is wise if he has had an object from the beginning—a conception of something new and desirable, perhaps a definite combination of objects to be attained. If he has a main object, say a certain color in a flower, he must pursue it faithfully, seizing upon the slightest trend in that direction. No matter if the plant with that precious endowment lacks vigor, seize upon it still. Intensify the character if desired, and add vigor or other desirable qualities by later crosses or still further selections.

Take as illustration the group of forms including one of Mr. Burbank's most popular recent creations, the "Shasta Daisy." It was built upon a combination of the grace of the Japanese, the tall, stiff stem and bold but coarse flower of the Europeans, and the whiteness and abundant bloom of the American species. After the combination was effected, size was secured by selection, but the bloom was flat, with large center; next, selection was made for cup shape and superior whiteness; next, to secure doubling of the petals and to maintain size, and now a fully double flower has been reached, of good size, but not quite so large as the largest single variety. This work included numerous cross pollinations and the growing of hundreds of thousands of seedlings, all of which passed beneath the quick eye of Mr. Burbank in the process of selection.

## PECAN GROWING.

As announced in this journal, a convention of pecan growers is to be held in the South this month.

The new publication, *The Nut-Grower*, in the September issue contains an article on pecan growing, by Sam. H. James of Louisiana, one of the largest growers in the South. He says:

I planted my first pecan trees in the spring of 1878. Those trees are now large fellows and paying investments. After 24 years of pecan culture, I am now able to tell the public the essentials necessary to successful pecan growing.

First, then, starting with the right kind of seed or trees. The greatest mistake a beginner makes is in planting nuts upon their size alone. A good grove can be had from plant-nuts, but they must be from trees that came into bearing very early and which bear abundant crops nearly every year. The pecan must be well filled out, of thin shell, and the parent tree must be a good grower. Then the kernel must be rich and oily. There are such pecan trees in the South. Woe to the man who plants big pecans, knowing nothing else about them, for failure is sure to crown his efforts. Where persons have ample means, a good grove can be had from budded or grafted trees. But here great caution is necessary as to whom you buy from. The country is literally overflowing with men who are selling wild pig nut trees at a dollar each, calling them grafted pecans. These men are usually traveling agents. Before you buy pecan trees from any man find out all about him from the banks and the directors of the Experiment Stations. There has been a tremendous amount of fraud practiced in the last few years in the sale of pecan trees.

Secondly, it is very important to get your trees the right distance apart. A great many men advise too close planting. The trees should have good distance in at least one direction. I planted my rows sixty feet apart and the trees thirty feet apart in the rows.

## Long and Short.

General list offered by H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Grape cuttings at Lewis Roesch's, Fredonia, N. Y.

Raffia fibre at August Rölker & Sons, 21 Barclay St., New York.

Peach trees in wide variety at Village Nurseries Harnedsville, Pa.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., present this month a special list.

Deciduous ornamental trees at Willowdale Nurseries, Kennett Square, Pa.

The Laketon Nurseries, Laketon, Ind., have a general assortment of apple trees.

Special offers for fall of 1902 are made by Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass.

Good stock of needed kinds may be had of W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va.

Maples, sugar and Norway, are offered by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Special offer of cherry, apple and dwarf pear by James M. Kennedy, Dannsville, N. Y.

Apple trees in more than 100 varieties may be had of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Seed and fruit stock of the highest quality may be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Dreshertown, Pa.

Donaldson & Gibson, Warsaw, Ky., offer a good stock of apples and peaches in car lots; also special inducements in seedlings.

Ligustrum Regelianum, Brastrate privet, harder than California, may be had of Wm. Warner Harper, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., had a large exhibit of fruit at the seventy-first annual exhibition of the American Institute in New York city late last month.

It is announced that C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y., have purchased a three-story brick building in Rochester, N. Y., and that they will occupy it next spring.

Experiments are being conducted in the groves and nurseries of President G. M. Bacon, at DeWitt, Ga., with a view to finding some root knot resistant stock upon which the English or Persian walnut may be propagated. If this trouble can be overcome (and results thus far are very encouraging) the planting of walnut groves in the far South will receive much attention.—*The Nut-Grower*.

### THE STARK GRAPE.

C. W. Stark, of Stark Bros.' Nurseries and Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., last month visited the vineyards of Prof. Bachman, Altus, Ark., who originated the Stark-Star grape, and was enthusiastic over the sight of the bearing two year vines. He writes: "Col. Evans says, and so say we all, it is the finest native ever seen—ruby, clear, and brilliant; aroma bouquet and flavor never seen—best in America. His Delaware wine is fine, but not equal to Stark. He has lots of large grapes along as they are ripe enough. Told him to put in small bunches to fill out corner of basket, etc., for office sampling, but there are no small bunches, and some of the grandest clusters ever saw east of California."

Stark-Star (Trade-Mark)—Large red—finest American grape. It is a cross of Catawba and Norton Virginia Seedling. Splendid grower and a wonderful cropper; does not rot; fruit hangs three weeks later than Norton. For all regions south of about the fortieth degree we believe this will prove to be the most valuable grape known. Stark-Star was originated some ten years ago by Prof. Joseph Bachman, of Altus, Ark.

William P. Stark says: "The vineyard was visited this week by the committee from the Missouri State Horticultural Society, Prof. J. C. Whitten of the University, Columbia, Mo.; Hon. J. C. Evans, Harlem, Mo. (for many years president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society); Mr. W. T. Flournoy, Marionville, Mo., a prominent horticulturist, accompanied by our Mr. C. M. Stark. Our Mr. M. J. Crow

is now in the vineyard securing photos, etc. In sending out vines and grafting wood last spring to the leading horticulturists throughout the country, our desire being to give it a most thorough test, we said then we had invested a good deal of money in the variety and the grape is fulfilling our greatest expectations. For general home use and shipping and for wine, certainly no grape is more beautiful and attractive or making a better showing."

## RAFFIA FIBER

Best Nurseryman's Grade

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NEW YORK,

31 Barclay St. P. O. Box 752.

## WILLOWDALE NURSERIES, KENNETT SQUARE PENNSYLVANIA

We call special attention to our stock of

### DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

Among these are White Birch, Oriental Plane, American Elm, White Dogwood, Japan Judas, English and American Lindens, Laburnum, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore, Schwedler, Silver, Red and Wier's Cutleaf Maples, Acuminata, Tripetala and Glauca Magnolias, Mossy-Cup, Pin, English, Red and Scarlet Oaks, Carolina, Lombardy and Boileau Poplars and Salsburias. We can furnish White Birch, American Elm, American Linden, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver Maples, Acuminata and Tripetala Magnolias, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, and all the varieties of Oaks in extra large sizes. We also have a full line of EVERGREENS, HEDGE PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES. Send us your list of wants for special prices.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Proprietors

# GRAPE-CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden, Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for Fall, 1903, delivery. LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N. Y.

# PEACH TREES

We offer to the Trade for the FALL OF 1902 and SPRING OF 1903, an exceptionally fine block of Peach Trees of the following varieties:

Elberta, Wager, Gary's Holdon, Wonderful, Stump, Foster Reeves' Favorite, Wheatland, Crosby, Stephen's Rareripe Mary's Choice, Iron Mountain, Early Rivers, Kalamazoo Greensboro, Holderbaum, Susquehanna, Eureka, Salway Beer's Smock, Old Mixson Free, Mt. Rose, Liston No. 2 Bokara, Chair's Choice, Gold Drop, Champion, Lemon Free, Moore's Favorite, Crawford's Late, Liston's No. 1 Levy's Late. Submit us your want list and let us quote you prices.

VILLAGE NURSERIES, HARNEDSVILLE PA.

# APPLE TREES

I have to offer APPLE in 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 inch grades. General assortment. Also other stock in general assortment.

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE LAKETON NURSERIES  
LAKETON, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The Shenandoah Nurseries

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINES OF NURSERY STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

**APPLE,  
PEAR,  
PEACH,  
PLUM,  
CHERRY**

## Apple Seedlings

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## Apple Grafts

Any style made to order, on piece or whole roots.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,  
Evergreens, Roses and Vines,  
Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Fruit Tree Seedlings,  
Gooseberries and Currants,  
Osage Orange and Grapes.

Send list of your wants for prices. Personal inspection invited.  
Address—

**D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,**  
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

# Ask for Prices

On PIN OAKS, MAGNOLIA TRIP-  
ETELA, SUGAR MAPLES  
AND ORIENTAL PLANES

All sure to please

Our **shrubbery** is more extensive and finer than ever. Immense stocks of

**SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER, S. TRILOBA VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM, &c., &c.**, now ready for delivery. Of standard **HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**, we have the largest and best stock in the country. **WEeping LILACS**, extra fine.

**Hoopes, Brother & Thomas**  
Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

## SURPLUS.

Lombardy Poplar—8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 feet.  
Carolina Poplar—9 to 11 feet, all young No. 1 trees.  
Osage Orange—In quantities to suit at low prices.  
California Privet—Strong, bushy, 4 to 5 feet.  
California Privet—2 to 3 feet, all fine branched stock.

**JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - Malvern, Pa.**

# WANTED

Experienced men for  
Nursery Work.

State wages required.

UPLAND NURSERY CO., BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

# SEEDLINGS

## PEAR

We have the finest block of Kieffer seedlings we believe we ever grew. Also a good lot of Seedlings from French Seed.

## BLACK LOCUST

We are still able to quote a fine lot of nice seedlings of this most valuable tree for fence posts in the West.

## MULBERRY

We have a good stock, grown on high, new, upland, and we expect some nice, well ripened seedlings. We are making favorable prices for early orders.

## ASH AND BOX ELDER

We have still a good stock of these seedlings, which have made a strong growth.

## APPLE

We have a light stock still to offer.

## ASPARAGUS PLANTS

We have some fine, heavy one year plants at favorable prices, also other stock.

Address

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

## —SURPLUS—

**APPLE, PEACH  
PEAR, PLUM**

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Special Offer for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903

**25,000 Cherry**

1 year, 3 ft. and up, well branched.

**5,000 Dwarf Pear**

2 year, all Duchesse.

**5,000 Apple**

2 year, budded on French Stocks

Will make special prices on any of the above, also have a general line of Nursery Stock.

**JAS. M. KENNEDY, Dansville, N. Y.**

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

Brault & Son, Directors,

Angers, France

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

## WANTED

A young man to take charge of the head office at Niles, Cal. Must have a good knowledge of the nursery business. The last occupant of the position held it for sixteen years. Married man preferred. Company furnishes first-class cottage on the Company's grounds. Address in strict confidence, stating age and describe previous positions with the salary received in each. **WM. J. LANDERS, President, California Nursery Co., 205 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

## Ligustrum Regelianum

(Prostrate Privet)

A variety of merit. Much hardier than California. Largest Stock in America. All Sizes. Transplanted.

**ANDORRA NURSERIES, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.**  
WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
Vandalia Railroad Line.

**Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.**

R. R. Switch into our Packing House  
"New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

### FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in **carload lots**, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS**

The best **NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR (baled)**—the **best packing material** far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

## WOOD LABELS

OF ALL KINDS FOR NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

If favored with your orders they will have prompt and careful attention.

**BENJAMIN CHASE, - DERRY, N. H.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

## D. Baird & Son

BAIRD, N. J.

Or

## Charles Black

HIGHTSTOWN,  
N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
**Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.**

Write for Prices.

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## E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay Seine, France.

GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.  
Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.  
The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.  
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

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XENIA STAR NURSERIES, XENIA, O.

Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

**Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines**

Headquarters for the famous **OPALESCENT APPLE**. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Apple Seedlings, Etc.

SEND YOUR WANT LIST FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,

ANGERS, FRANCE,

### Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriche would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

# 200,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS

TWO-YEAR OLD. PRICE VERY LOW.

Also Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Cuttings, &c.

Usual stock of "Everything in Small Fruit Plants." Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants and Gooseberries. Fine Stock.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

# GRAPE VINES

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
*Send list of wants for prices*

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

## T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

## Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

## HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

89 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

# WE OFFER

for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC. that will caliper 3 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITS by the 100 bushel and car load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

## FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

## BALTIMORE, MD.

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1851 **KNOX NURSERIES** 1902

We offer the following stock strictly first class and free from disease.

**APPLE.** Three year,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up. Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, Ingram, N. W. Greening, Y. Imperial, Wine Sap and a few others.

**CHERRY.** Two year, 1 inch and up, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up.

**CHERRY.** One year. Mostly in small sizes.

**PEACH.** One year. Small sizes.

**KANSAS RASPBERRY TIPS.** Extra fine.

**CATALPA SPECIOSA SEEDLINGS.** Seed from selected trees in the Wabash bottoms where the tree is native.

LET US HAVE YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.



**STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY** plants of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES**—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

NEBRASKA GROWN

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,** Geneva, Nebr.

**Snow Hill Nurseries** W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

- 800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.
- 75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.
- 50,000 Apple—1 " " " " " " "
- 700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
- 800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
- 30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.
- Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Badge Book, pages 32-33.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.

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**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903

First class Peach, Apricots, fine lot of Sugar Maples, Silver, Norway and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, and Carolina Poplars 100,000 Carolina Privet, one and two year; 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three year; and 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings.

Samples and prices on application.

**W. T. HOOD & CO.,** OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, RICHMOND, VA.

**P. Sebire & Sons,** Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroholan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO.,** P. O. Box 920 New York

**THE WILLADEAN NURSERIES**

OFFER FOR FALL 1902

Apples and Peaches in Car Load Lots

Good stock and assortment of Cherry, Plum, Pear, Currants, Grapes and all kinds Small Fruit Plants, Ornamentals, Shade Trees, Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Perennials, etc.

Seedlings we can supply you by the thousand or million.

Special inducements offered on the following Seedlings in large quantities.

**RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SILVER MAPLE, BOX ELDER, RED MAPLE, BLACK LOCUST and OAKS** in assortment.

If you have not received our Trade List send for it.

We handle Tree Seeds in large quantities and will make special prices on large orders. It will pay you to get our prices before placing your orders elsewhere. Soliciting a share of your patronage.

**DONALDSON & GIBSON, WARSAW, KY.**

**APPLES** 100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.

**PEACH** 185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS** 1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argenteuil.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Lucretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples.

**WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.**

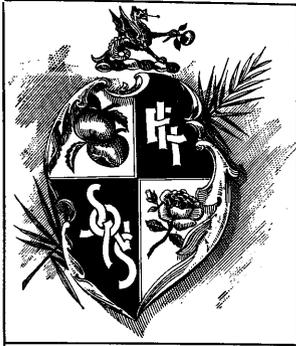
STANTON B. COLE, BRIDGETON, N. J.

NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

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# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

Correspondence Solicited

## University Avenue Nurseries

Rochester, New York

Offer for Fall, 1902

STD. APPLES STD. PEARS PLUMS  
ORNAMENTAL TREES IN VARIETY

ALTHEAS (tree grown, 2 yr. heads), KILL. WILLOWS,  
GRAPE VINES (2 yrs.), CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS  
(a large assortment including Weigeia, Eva Rathke),  
CLEMATIS (in variety; extra 3 yr.), PANICULATA, ROSES  
(H. P. Mosses, Climbers) the new Rose SUN OF GOLD  
(Rosa Rugosa red on own roots)

PÆONIES (we were awarded a Silver Medal at Pan American  
for the Largest Collection of Pæonies), dwf. large flowered  
perennial PHLOXES, HOLLYHOCKS (in finest double colors),  
GOLDEN GLOWS (in extra strong plants)

WE GIVE SATISFACTION.

## JOHN CHARLTON & SONS

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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ESTABLISHED 1875.

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.

Two large Storage Buildings, 102 x 136 and 62 x 110, respectively  
Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

For Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and  
most complete lines of Nursery Stock on the market.

**300,000 APPLE** Fine Stock.  
Good Assortment.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,  
Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple Grafts made to order.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Large supply, leading varieties.

Climbing Roses—On own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle,  
Prairie Queen and Crimson Rambler.

Fall Trade List will be issued about September 1st.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

Have recently purchased plant of Welch Bros, of this place.

## SPECIALTIES FOR FALL

Oriental Planes

Carolina Poplars

American Linden

Hydrangea Panic. Grand.

Babylonian Weeping Willows

Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples

Seedling Altheas 4 to 5 feet

Japan Snow Balls

Osage Orange

one and two year

Salisburia

6 to 12 inches

Besides a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Stock. Address

GEORGE ACHELIS, West Chester  
Pa.

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# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE

Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myroblan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

R. H. BLAIR & CO., Proprietors of LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators, Eastern Agents PHOENIX NURSERY CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL. PIONEER NURSERIES CO. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE TO THE

## WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

• ————— TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS. WAGNER SLEEPING CARS. WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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# THIS FALL

We will have an immense stock of the leading sorts of

**Pecans** *Louisiana Paper Shell*, **Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries**

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS. FIELD GROWN ROSES.

Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and Other Conifers. 350,000 Amoor River Privet—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge. 200,000 Citrus Trifoliata—(Jap. Hardy Lemon). The coming defensive Hedge Plant.

250,000 PALMS.

ARECAS, KENTIAS, LATANIAS, PANDANUS. PHOENIX.

Caladiums—FANCY LEAVED—Dry Bulbs 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Our collection has been carefully selected and contains only the best NAMED SORTS.

Cannas—We grow in large quantity.

Oranges (Dwarf) KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES, and POMELOS—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata) all pot grown, fine for conservatory. BEARING SIZES.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. ALL TRUE TO NAME AND HEALTHY. OVER 400 ACRES IN NURSERY. 60,000 FEET OF GLASS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**P. J. BERGMANS GO., (Inc.)** FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

Augusta, Ga.

# THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists. Fall trade list on application.

**W. & T. Smith Co.,** GENEVA, NEW YORK.

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## MYROBOLAN PLUM SEED

New crop ready for delivery. You get the best results by planting early. Samples on application.

## MAZZARD CHERRY SEED

READY NOW.

**French Crab and Pear Seed** Scarce. Prices later. Order what you require now, and remember that last year when the crop was scarce we delivered our orders in full.

**FRUIT STOCKS** Price list now ready. We handle only a good grade of French Stocks and can give satisfaction.

**MANNETTI ROSE** Scarce. We have the French Stock for budding, and a selected grade of English stocks for florists use in grafting Tea Roses. The English stock is superior to the French for this purpose. Better rooted.

**JAPANESE SNOWBALL** (*Viburnum plicatum*). We are the introducers of this, and offer only the TRUE VARIETY. Another *Viburnum*, more easily propagated, is being offered as Japanese Snowball at a less price. Be sure to get the TRUE VARIETY.

**Bechtel's Double Flowering Apple** A fine supply of strong 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, and 4 to 5 feet trees

**THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Incorporated**

Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA.

## THE FOLLOWING STOCK

IS OFFERED AT

## WILLIS' NURSERIES

For the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903.

The stock is all choice No. 1 stock in every particular. Entomologists' certificate with all shipments.

Standard and Dwarf Pears in all grades from 1/2 to 5/8 up to 3/4 and up, all 2-year stock.

100,000 Concord Grapes, 1-year, No. 1.  
200,000 Forest Trees from 6 inches to 3 feet, mostly Russian Mulberry, Black and Honey Locusts, Catalpa and other varieties.  
100,000 Hedge, 1-year, No. 1; also a fine lot of No. 2 Hedge.  
35,000 Roses, mostly leading sorts of Climbers, Hamburgers, Gen. Jacq., and other leading sorts.

The following stock is wanted, all to be choice No. 1 stock, free from insect pests, carefully handled and up to grade.

Plums, 1/2 to 5/8, 5/8 to 3/4 and 3/4 and up. Wild Goose, Weaver, Marlanna, Wickson, Abundance, Coes' Golden Drop, Fallenburg.

Peach, 1/2 to 5/8 and 5/8 and up. Arkansas Traveler, Amsden, Alexander, Hales' Early, Foster, Triumph, Wonderful, Globe, Old Mixon Free, and Golden Dwarf.

Grapes, 1-year, No. 1. Moores' Early, Pocklington, Niagara, Campbell's Early, Moore's Diamond, Awawam, Early Ohio.

Gooseberries, 2-year, No. 1. Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, Industry, Pearl.

Currants, 2-year, No. 1. Red Dutch, White, Cherry, Fay's Prolific.

Roses, No. 1, strong plants; plants on own roots preferred. Red Moss, White Moss, Victor Verdier, Countess Murlanis, American Beauty, Coquette des Alps, Crested Moss, Mad. Chas. Wood.

Will also need some Cut-Leaved Birch, Kilmarnock, Willows and other Ornamentals. Address,

**A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kas.**

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LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF

# GRAPE VINES

OTHER SPECIALTIES

**Currants and Gooseberries**

**Introducer of Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry, Fay Currant.**

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

## GEO. S. JOSSELYN

FREDONIA, N. Y.

# SPECIAL OFFERS

FOR FALL OF 1902

The following special stock is noted from our large assortment of nursery stock as not generally offered by the trade. Other standard varieties of the trade grown in quantities.

*Ampelopsis Englemanni*, strong, 2 year vines, (best clinging Woodbine.)

*Amorpha fruticosa*, Heavy trans. 4-5 feet, a fine shrub for sterile soil.

*Aralia pentaphylla*, 3 feet. *Centaurea nigra* vgta, beautiful variegated foliage.

*Chelone Lyonii*, brilliant scarlet autumn flowers. *Euonymus alatus*, fine new Japanese shrub, 6-12 inches. *Fagus sylvaticus* (European Beech), 5-6 feet. *Fagus sylvaticus* v. *pendula* (Weeping Beech), 6-8 feet, 8-10 feet. Carefully trained specimens.

*Funkia spathulata*, fine new Plantain Lily. *Larix Europaea*, transplanted stock, 2-4 feet, 4-6 feet, 6-8 feet, 8-10 feet. *Larix leptolepis*, rare Japanese species, 8-10 feet. *Ligustrum Iboata*, the true upright sort, 3-4 feet. *Lysimachia clethroides* Mahonia aquifolia, transplanted, 9-12 inch. *Picea excelsa* v. *elata*, 6 foot specimen trees. *Picea excelsa* v. *pendula*, 4-6 feet specimen trees. *Picea pungens* v. *glauca*, 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet specimen trees. Brilliant color. All grafted plants.

*Quercus palustris*, 2 year seedling; fine; 10-12 inches. *Quercus prinus*, 2 year seedling, 12-15 inch. *Quercus rubra*, 2 year seedling, 12-18 inches.

*Rheum Tanguticum*; rare; rich sub-tropical effect.

*Thermopsis mollis* (Golden Lupin); very fine.

# READING NURSERY.

READING, MASS.

Established in 1854.

JACOB W. MANNING, PROPRIETOR.

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# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

## APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY

IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear

Japan Plums. Cut Leaved Maple, Elms

Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc.

Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C. Plants.

10000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings.

Our one year Cherry are very fine and extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

VINCENNES

INDIANA

**FOR SALE.** Nursery in the heart of South Carolina—4 years established. Just out of a good town of 1800 inhabitants. Fruit trees and flowers. Within one mile of Southern Ry. depot. 177 acres of land. Price right.

**OTIS BRADHAM, Summerville, S. C.**

NEW, REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF OUR

## Nurseryman's Stock Book

now ready; 16 x 21 inches. Bound in heavy, tough manilla tag, and printed on heavy ledger paper, containing 68 pages; printed with latest varieties, \$2.00; same book with blank heading, \$1.75.

SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

Commercial Stationers

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# GRAPE VINES

AND

# Gurrant Plants

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

**WHELOCK & CLARK**

FREDONIA, N. Y.

# Apple Grafts

WILL MAKE SPECIAL PRICE ON EARLY ORDERS

LARGE SUPPLY OF

## Grafting Stock

ON HAND

Write for prices on above, and under grades of APPLE SEEDLINGS

## North Topeka Nurseries

A. L. BROOKE, PROPRIETOR  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

ASK FOR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST.

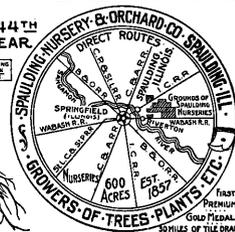
# SPAULDING GROWN TREES & PLANTS

LARGE ASSORTMENT—select sorts—Fruit Trees, Fruit Plants, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs

FREE 120 page illustrated catalog . . . ESTIMATES AND PRICE LIST.



44<sup>TH</sup> YEAR



Bearing Size  
APPLE, PEAR  
PLUM, CHERRY  
SMALL FRUITS

CORDAGE  
BURLAPS  
LABELS

## WELL GROWN STOCK

A General Line

### SPECIAL

- Apple First class, medium light
- Peach Three grades
- Kieffer Three grades
- Std. and Dwarf Pear High top Dwarf
- Mariana Plum
- Maple
- Poplar
- Box Elder
- Catalpa
- Shrubs
- Roses
- Scions
- Seedlings, &c.

# Continental Nurseries



*The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.*

*We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.*

*We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.*



**BROWN BROTHERS CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# APPLE TREES

OVER 100 VARIETIES.

$\frac{5}{8}$  to 11/16, 5 to 6 feet.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9/16, 4 to 5 feet.

9/16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 4 to 6 feet.  
 $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet.

## PEACH TREES

150 VARIETIES

5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up, 1 year.  
4 to 6 feet, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 1 year.  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16, 1 year.  
3 to 4 feet,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 year.  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet.

ELBERTAS 2 CENTS EACH, EXTRA

## KIEFFER PEAR

2 YEAR

6 to 8 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
5 to 7 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$ .  
5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
4 to 6 feet, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ .  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16.  
3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet, 7-16 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
3 to 4 feet whips.

## Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherries

5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
4 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up.  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up.

## Carolina Poplars

8 to 10 feet.

## Sugar Maples

8 to 10 feet.

## Norway Maples

8 to 10 feet.

## Black Walnut

6 to 8 feet.

## Niagara Grape Vines

Two year, strong.

## Concord Grape Vines

Two years, strong.

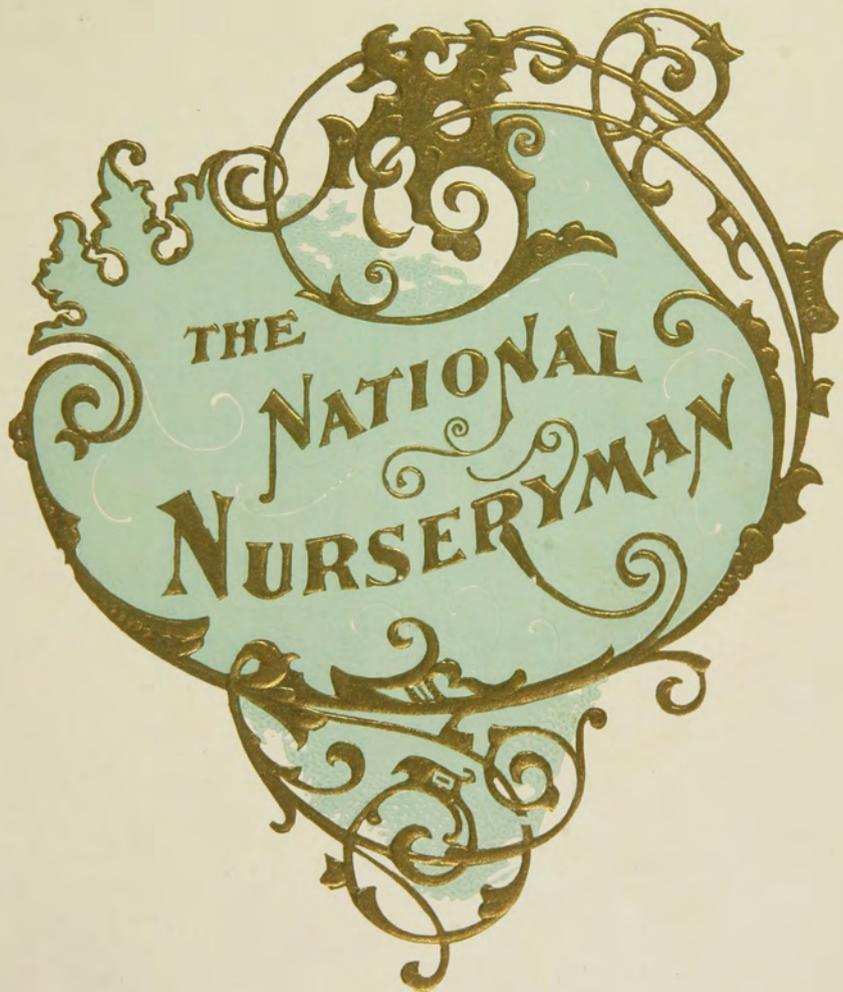
## Moore's Early Grape Vines

Two years, strong.

No finer Stock grown than we offer in above grades. Come and see, or write for WHOLESALE CATALOGUE to-day.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS

## BERLIN, MARYLAND



November, 1902.

# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants\_\_\_\_\_

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS and SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

WE OFFER FOR FALL 1902

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

# MAPLES

## NORWAY AND SUGAR

Handsome, Straight Trees.

Also an unusually large and complete assortment of General Nursery Stock.

All well grown and of best quality.

Wholesale Catalogue now Ready

### ELLWANGER & BARRY

Nurserymen—Horticulturists,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mt. Hope Nurseries.

Established 1840.

# JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

## List of Special Surplus

The following list consists of some few items of which we have rather large supplies that we desire to reduce. The stock is of our best grades and quality, but until surplus is reduced we are prepared to quote astonishingly low prices upon any of these items. In writing for prices state the approximate quantities required.

**ROSES**—2 years, No. 1, on own roots. **Ramblers**, extra strong plants. Pink Rambler, Helene, Yellow Rambler. **Mosses**, 2 years, very strong. Crimson Globe, Cumberland Belle, Princess Adelaide.

**SHRUBS, VINES, &c.**—**Ampelopsis** Quinquefolia, 2 years; **Actinidia** Arguta, 3 yrs.; **Akebia** Quinata, 3 yrs; **Clematis** Paniculata, 3 yrs. XXX; **Hydrangea** Pan. Grand, 18-24 in.; **Privet**, California 1 yr; **Tecoma** Radicans, 3 yrs.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS**, Strong Stock.—**Achillea** "Pearl", **Anthemis** Tinctoria, **Coreopsis** lanceolata, **Roseus**, **Helianthus** Maximiliana, **Heliotropis** Picheana, **Hypericum** Moserianum, **Iris** German, **Kaempferi** **Rubbeckia** "Golden Glow."

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—**Alder**, European; **Ash**, European; **Birch**, yellow; **Catalpa**, Speciosa and **Syringae**folia; **Cytisus** Laburnum; **Elm**, American and English; **Linden**, Broad-Leaved; **Maple**, Ash-Leaved, English, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore, Purple-Leaved Sycamore, Weir's Cut-Leaved; **Poplar**, Carolina, Lombardy, Van Geert's; **Piane**, American; **Salisburia**, **Adiantefolia**; **Strawberry-Tree**; **Tulip-Tree**; **Virgilia** Lutea.

**OUR GENERAL PRICE-LIST** is printed in every issue of our monthly publication.

## THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN.

If you do not receive it write for a copy to-day. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application. Use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

### JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

## PETERS & SKINNER

PROPRIETORS

# Capital Nurseries

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HAVE TO OFFER

**APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH**  
(2 and 3 yr.) (1 and 2 yr.)

**PLUM AND APRICOT**

**KEIFFER PEAR**  
(1 and 2 yr.)

**SHADE TREES**

**Elm, Ash, Box Elder**

**Maple, Weeping Mulberry**

**APPLE SEEDLING** **JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING**

**MAHALEB SEEDLING** **FOREST TREE SEEDLING**

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Honey Locust.

**GRAPE VINES** **BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

## F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

# Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

**Apple, Cherry, Pear  
Plum, Peach, Apricots  
Apple Seedlings, and  
Mahaleb, Pear Seed-  
lings, Forest Tree  
Seedlings, Apple  
Scions**

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseber-  
ries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees  
and Shrubs

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

## APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY

IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear

Japan Plums, Cut Leaved Maple, Elms

Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc.

Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C. Plants.

10000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings.

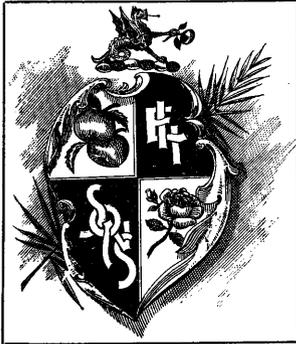
Our one year Cherry are very fine and extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

VINCENNES

INDIANA

# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

### Correspondence Solicited

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

## —SURPLUS—

### APPLE, PEACH PEAR, PLUM

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.

Two large Storage Buildings, 102 x 126 and 62 x 110, respectively  
Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

For Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and  
most complete lines of Nursery Stock on the market.

**300,000 APPLE** Fine Stock.  
Good Assortment.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,  
Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

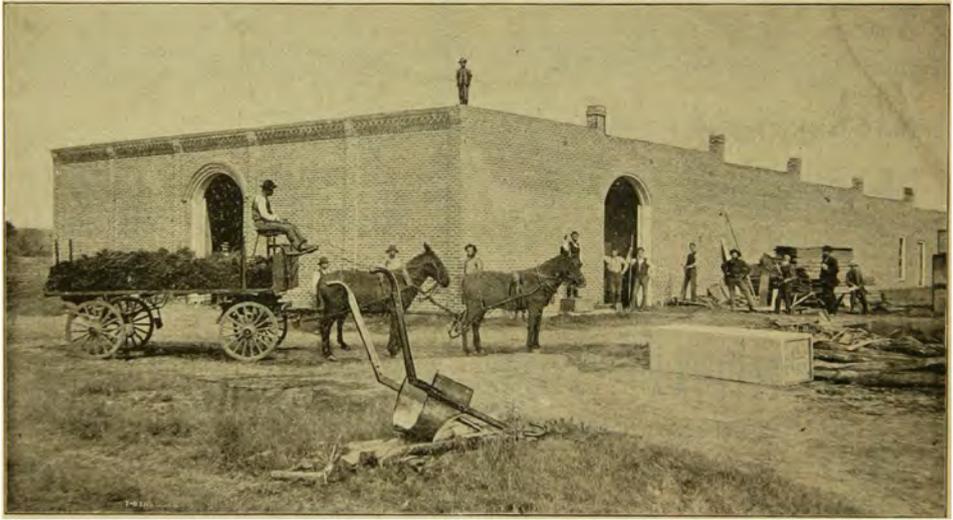
Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,  
Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple Grafts made to order.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Large supply, leading varieties.

Climbing Roses—On own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle,  
Prairie Queen and Crimson Rambler.

Fall Trade List will be issued about September 1st.  
Correspondence and inspection invited.

Have recently purchased plant of Welch Bros, of this place,  
When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman,



### BRICK STORAGE HOUSE

On grounds of James B. Wild & Brothers, Sarcoxie, Mo. Erected in 1882. From fifteen to twenty-five carloads of trees have been annually stored in it since that time. Dimensions, 60 x 120. Height in front 22 feet; in rear 14 feet. Iron columns support the roof for 90 feet; then a cross

wall leaving two 30 x 30 rooms. On each side of the long walls are five chimneys carried down to the foundations, letting out hot air or letting in cold air. Stock has been successfully kept from November 10th until June 15th in this large nursery storage house.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Plant breeding is in its earliest infancy."—LUTHER BURBANK.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1902.

No. 11.

## PIONEER STORAGE HOUSE.

*First in the Country was Built by the Late Robert Douglass  
Thirty-Five Years Ago—Experience in the Use  
of Storage Houses at Waukegan, Ill.*

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I have been very much interested in your article on storage houses. We have used them for over thirty-five years, thus being the pioneer in this line. The first one was dug into the banks of a ravine and was washed out by a flood. The second one was then built on a piece of well drained gravelly soil. When my father, the late Robert Douglas, bought the land in 1844, the Indians used this spot to store their corn and other crops. This shed or storage house was about 35x75 feet in the clear, excavated about four feet, side walls of concrete two feet thick, rafters 2x10 inches sheathed on the inside, double boarded and shingled on the outside. The 10 inch space was filled with leaves and prairie hay. This cellar was torn down in 1898, as we had sold the land. I cannot remember the year it was built, but know it was before 1873.

In 1875 we put up another nearly as large, excavated as was the other one, but with dirt walls, posts supporting the roof. Heavy snow storms so injured the roof that it was taken down about five years afterwards. We had a few thousand ash seedlings left over one spring. They had been taken up the October before and, in June, sent Ellwanger & Barry some of them, Mr. Barry being here at the time. One year later a package was sent them from this lot and a package the year following. I believe about 40 per cent. of these grew. That year the doors were accidentally left open during a hot, murky spell, and some of them began growing in the pile where they had lain without soil on their roots for over 30 months.

We received orders from India for catalpas by mail which reached them safely, and an enquiry for a large lot of them for China. As these latter were not to be sent for one year, and the enquiry asked for both freight and express rates, we concluded to see how long they would keep with ordinary packing. One thousand of the one year old catalpas were packed in a box and kept in a close room all summer. This room had one window facing the south and one the west without curtains, so you can judge how warm and stifling the room sometimes got; certainly as warm and close as the hold of a ship. In winter the box was moved to the cellar and late in spring opened and most of the plants were set out in nursery rows and nearly all grew.

We built a new cellar storage building last year, 35x98 feet, covering the roof with three-ply felt tar building paper instead of shingles. We put in last autumn about 700,000 seedlings, nearly all deciduous seedlings, and they kept finely. We

cleaned it out recently, getting ready for refilling and threw the leaves, hay and other rubbish on the refuse pile. I had the men fork this rubbish over to-day, and send you by express a bundle of catalpas they found in it, so you can judge of its keeping qualities.

We have very few evergreen seedlings, as they are very apt to mould. We would rather have deciduous seedlings from a well kept cellar than those heeled in during the winter. We frequently extend our transplanting to the middle of June. One year we held back over 100,000 evergreen seedlings until the middle of July, and had good success with them owing to it being an exceptionally wet season. We do not, however, advise late planting of evergreens, especially in the Middle West, where we are subject to July and August droughts.

Our counting and storage room is attached to the storage cellar, 12x14 feet; two-thirds of the south roof is glass and a window in the north wall making it a very light room.

THOS. H. DOUGLASS.

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 13, 1902.

## DES MOINES NURSERY COMPANY.

Regarding the incorporation of the Des Moines, Iowa, Nursery Co., the Des Moines Register and Leader under date of October 17th says:

This company was established more than thirty years ago, and in its earlier days was operated as a corporation, but for the past twelve or fifteen years has been owned and managed by our well known townsman, J. W. Hill. The articles of incorporation, recently filed with the county recorder, show a capital stock of \$50,000, and bear the names of several Des Moines financiers, who become identified with the newly organized company, and we bespeak for it the continued success which has characterized it for the past fifteen years under the management of Mr. Hill, who remains president and general manager.

Mr. M. McFarlin, president of the Des Moines Elevator Company, and Hon. H. E. Teachout, president of the Des Moines ice company, became vice presidents, J. D. Whisenand, president of the Central State Bank, treasurer, and F. E. Mabee, who has been associated with the company for several years, secretary.

Our reporter is advised by Mr. Hill, that it is the intention of the company to increase the acreage of the plant, to build storage cellars and packing houses, and make other improvements for the extension and enlargement of their business.

This company now employs from fifty to hundred salesmen, who operate in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, and it is the aim of the company to push the work in these states with renewed energy. Mr. Hill, who remains in the active management, has been a resident of this city for many years and is well known among the business men of Des Moines, while Mr. Mabee, who assumes the position of secretary, was born and raised in the city, and has been associated with this and other companies in the nursery business for the past fifteen years.

THOMAS E. BURROUGHS, NEW LONDON, CONN., Aug. 11, 1902:—  
"Enclosed find one dollar to renew subscription for one year from July, 1902. Cannot get along without your publication. It is the 'real thing.'"

## IN CENTRAL STATES.

*Unusually Large Demand for Stock—Outlook Is for Shortage in Nearly All Lines in Spring—General Increase in Prices Is Looked for—Wholesale and Retail Sales Ahead of Last Year.*

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 15.—Charles A. Maxson, general manager Michigan Nurseries: "Our wholesale trade for fall shipment has been far in excess of previous years, while the result of our retail efforts shows a tendency on the part of the planters in favor of spring planting, compelling us to carry over thousands of dollars in orders already taken for spring delivery. We still have a good general stock, our largest surplus being in apple, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries.

"We believe there will be a general increase in the prices for the spring delivery as we see many evidences of a strong demand, especially for apple and peach."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 17.—Phoenix Nursery Co.: "The fall season has opened up with an unusually large demand for stock. It would seem to us that from present prospects we would do more business this fall than we have since '93, in the fall.

"With us the demand is general, both in fruit and ornamental stock. There is a big demand for apple, peach, plum and cherry, and a fair demand for pear trees. In apple, of course, the demand is largely for commercial varieties, and from the North for hardy kinds. In peach the demand is largely Elberta, but orders are coming in for all the leading kinds. It seems that we will be sold out of peach this fall.

"If the present demand keeps up for a general assortment of stock it would seem there would be a big shortage in all lines for spring. We believe that all kinds of stock are scarcer than in the past twenty years, and there is no reason why nurserymen should not realize handsome prices for stock this fall and the coming spring season. The time that nurserymen have been praying for has apparently arrived."

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., Oct. 16.—Albertson & Hobbs: "We are just now right in the midst of our packing, and hardly know how the business is going to balance up. We are having all the trade we can handle, as there is a shortage in help, and the early part of the season was so wet we could not do much, but we are having very nice weather now, and we hope in a few days to be up in good shape.

"Many kinds of stock are running very low, and the supply seems to be very nearly exhausted. We anticipate some pretty heavy shortages in the spring, as many kinds of stock in sections where weather was wet this season did not make up as well as usual, and this reduced the supply. But we think altogether this is going to prove one of the best years for the nurserymen they have ever had, and in the end there will be little surplus stock to carry over, or little to be offered cheap on the market next spring.

"Agents' sales are forty per cent. ahead of last year, and all reporting prospects of heavy sales for the winter, and this is a pretty good indication of the condition of the general trade.

"Plum and peach seem to be shorter than other lines of stock, though there is a good demand for all kinds, and especially heavy in ornamental lines.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 20.—W. C. Reed, Vincennes Nurseries: "We are enjoying the heaviest trade we have ever had by fifty per cent. and are still very busy with our wholesale orders, not having touched our retail business yet. There seems to be a very great shortage in peach and all kinds of plum, and prices are bound to go higher for spring.

"Apple are in very heavy demand and the medium grades seem to be rather scarce in this section as we had a splendid growing season. There is still a good assortment of  $\frac{3}{4}$  grades except in some of the leaders, such as Ben Davis, Rome Beauty and Wine Sap.

"Prices have been very satisfactory all through and there will be no surplus in any line. We look for a sharp advance on most everything for spring. Sales of one and two year cherry, of which we grow very heavy, are beyond all expectations, selling close on all grades.

"I see no reason why the coming season should not also be good, as there will be a great many one year trees used and this will make a shortage for the following season."

## PLANT BREEDING CONFERENCE.

Seventy-five persons attended the international conference on plant breeding and hybridization called by the Horticultural Society of New York. Notes on Mendel's methods of cross-breeding were presented by Professor Bateson of Cambridge University, England, representing the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and by Captain C. C. Hurst, also a delegate from England. Professor W. M. Hays emphasized the necessity of breeding for better economic qualities rather than for more fanciful peculiarities.

Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., who was not at the conference, contributed a paper in which he drew attention to the fact that plant breeding to-day is yet in its infancy, and indicated the immense possibilities which lay before plant breeders in every line of work. Reducing the matter to statistics, he presented figures showing the enormous yield of corn, wheat, oats, barley and potatoes that would arise by the increase of one grain or tuber, as the case may be, to each head or plant.

Professor S. A. Beach, horticulturist, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, speaking on the "Correlation Between the Different Parts of the Plant in Form, Color and Other Characteristics," showed how there was a definite relationship between the size of the leaf, the size of the fruit, and of the pit in the peach; how in the grape the large-leaved varieties were most likely to bear large fruits; Delaware, for instance, with small fruit had a small leaf. He was aiming to arrive at a definite method of deciding in the early stage of the plant life whether it would be profitable to grow it or not. If some basis could be found it would save an immense amount of unnecessary labor. It was true that the chance of originating an improved variety was in some degree proportionate to the number of seedlings produced; therefore the greater necessity of getting rid of the undesirable form in as young a stage of growth as possible.

In raspberries, the color of the fruit could clearly be foretold by the foliage of the cane being lighter or darker as the case may be; so with roses. Numerous other instances of a like nature were cited.

Renew your subscription and get the news.

**IN THE WEST.**

**Prospects for This Year's Business were Never Better—Two-Year Apple Used Up Clean—Peach and Plum Scarce—Whole Western Country Had Full Crops of Corn and Wheat—Collections Should be Good.**

NEW HAVEN, MO., Oct. 16.—R. J. Bagby: "Just at this time we are practically in the beginning of our fall business. We can say that, in our opinion, there will not be much surplus along some lines in this section after the shipping season is over.

"The scarcity of plum and peach is already apparent. We predict that not only Elberta but all peach will advance still further in price. The prospects for this year's business, in our judgment, were never better. No reason why collections should not be 100 cents on the dollar. The whole western country has had full crops of both corn and wheat, and fair prices are prevailing.

"Our business, owing to the prevailing conditions, will be increased fully 100 per cent. over the past season. We think this will hold true with all in the trade in this locality.

CRETE, Neb., Oct. 21.—E. F. Stephens: "Marketing of apple crop has taken all our time since July 10th. The nursery business in the last three months has received very little attention. Nebraska has fairly good apple crop.

"Most varieties of nursery stock did well. Too much wet weather for best results with cherry stocks and buds."

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 20.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "We are in the midst of the packing season. Indications are that everything will be sold that is salable. Two year apple will be used up clean. Peach is scarce and price is satisfactory. Demand is especially heavy on Elberta, with supply about exhausted. There will be but little plum left for spring trade.

"Tendency of prices seems to be upward in all lines of stock."

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 21.—M. McDonald, President Oregon Nursery Co.: "We are now in the midst of our fall shipments. Our sales for fall delivery are about one-third greater than they were last year. Orders in our office at this date for spring delivery are about double last year's business. On the whole we would say that the nursery business is in a very good condition on the Coast this season.

"The demand for trees seems to be unusually brisk in both the wholesale and the retail trades. All lines of stock will undoubtedly be sold very close before the close of spring sales; in fact, many lines are beginning to show a shortage even this early in the fall shipments. Cherries are going to be especially short on the Pacific coast this season, and we do not think there will be a large surplus in any of the leading varieties at the close of spring sales.

"Seedling stock generally has made a good growth and about the usual number of seedlings have been budded this fall. We do not look for any great break in prices here for at least a couple of years, as there does not seem to be any great increase in planting."

The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., has opened a branch office at Wauwatosa, Wis. T. J. Ferguson is the manager, assisted by Albert Hanson of Milwaukee. Business has started off with a rush.

**CANADIAN CONDITIONS.**

Toronto, Oct. 18th.—Stone & Wellington: "Up to the present time sales have been better even than last year. Good prices have been readily obtained and the prospects seem very good indeed for business during the winter.

"As far as stock is concerned, we have very little shortage in any line. Stock has made good growth this season, and as our plantings have been heavy, we are in good shape to meet the demands of our retail trade, as well as being able to wholesale largely."

**UTAH NURSERIES.**

The total value of nursery products sold in Utah in 1899 was \$130,648, reported by the operators of forty-seven farms and nurseries. Of this number seventeen derived their principal income from the nursery business. They had 995 acres of land valued at \$108,565, buildings worth \$18,650, implements and machinery worth \$5,725, and live stock worth \$4,560. The value of their products in 1899 was \$122,035, of which \$118,575 represents the value of nursery stock and \$3,460 that of other products. The expenditure for labor was \$22,315, and for fertilizers, \$515.

**THE STARK STAR GRAPE.**

Stark Brothers Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., have been busy receiving replies in response to samples of the Stark-Star grape, which were sent out in September, reference to which was made in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for October. Last year, under a more favorable season, the grapes were much finer, but the quality this year could be judged in consideration of the fact that there was more rain at Altus, Ark., during the ripening time, than was ever known at that season of the year, and the further fact that leaf-hoppers were very thick. The wine-making property of the new grape especially appealed to us, because of the excellent flavor and firmness of the fruit.

**FRUIT IN GERMANY.**

The first census of fruit trees in Germany, recently taken, shows that to every square mile of territory in the Empire there were 332 plum trees, 251 apple trees, 119 pear trees and 104 cherry trees, or 806 trees of the four kinds named. Per square mile of the territory devoted to agriculture, there were on an average 513 plum trees, 386 apple trees, 186 pear trees and 158 cherry trees, or 1,243 trees of the four kinds—an average of very near two to each acre of agricultural land.

To every 100 inhabitants of the Empire there were 123 plum trees, 93 apple trees, 45 pear trees and 38 cherry trees, or in all 299 fruit trees of these leading kinds.

Notwithstanding an average of nearly three fruit trees of the kinds named above to every inhabitant of the Empire, the supply was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the people, for the imports of fresh and simply prepared (dried, etc.) fruit of the four kinds in question exceeded the exports of such fruit by 2,200,000 quintals or 485,016,840 pounds in 1900, and by 2,000,000 quintals or 440,924,400 pounds in 1901.

## HANDLING NURSERY STOCK.

*The Experience of W. T. Hood of Richmond, Va.—Packing Boxes and Packing Material—As to Baling Trees—Digging the Stock—Unnecessary Express Charges—Handling Small Stock—Dealing With Agents—Buy Only the Best Grades.*

At the annual convention of the Southern Association of Nurserymen the following paper was read by W. T. Hood, of Richmond, Va.:

"In selecting my subject, my object was for the benefit of the Southern nurserymen—knowing that many of the Southern nurserymen have not been digging, grading and packing nursery stock as well as they should. The Northern nurserymen have what they call a Protective Association, their object to protect them from unscrupulous tree dealers, and the black sheep among nurserymen, and in their rating of nurserymen they will give adverse rating to a nurseryman who digs and grades poorly. As my subject is the handling of nursery stock, the first object should be for the preparation of handling that stock, which each nurseryman should provide for some time before he expects to be ready to dig.

"In the first place, he should order what lumber he thinks he will need, and should order it from three to six months before he wants it, so as to have it in proper condition for making his boxes. In my business I generally give the order six to nine months ahead, and I use for frame strip—for the small boxes inch boards, for the large boxes  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and it should be sap pine and nearly clear of knots. For the length of the boxes I have the lumber cut ten feet. For boxes 24 inches square, and all under, I use one inch lumber and have it re-sawed, which makes about one-half inch, or a little less; and for all above 24 inches used  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch and have it re-sawed, which makes about five-eighths or a little less in thickness. The lumber that I buy for the sides is what we call in our city as No. 3, and is mostly cut from what we call 'old field pine,' and costs about \$9 per thousand feet delivered in Richmond. Sometimes it can be bought at less, and after it is sawed it will make the one-half inch cost \$6 and the five-eighths about \$7 per thousand. The smallest size I make is ten inches square head; the next sizes 10-14, 14-14, 14-19, 19-19, 19-24, 24-24, 24-27, 27-27, 27-32, and 32-32, and I make a few of what we call our wagon delivery boxes, which is 32-28. All these sizes are inside measures, and as I have all the framing pieces cut square and not mitred, it is less trouble and, I think, make the best boxes. My object in making sizes that are not square is that I can use the same pieces of framing in two sizes, also the same size tops for two size boxes, which saves cutting about one-half the number of sizes of frame pieces, and also we do not have to have but one-half of the tops ready, as I have the tops cut the right width and piled up ready to use.

### PACKING MATERIAL.

"The best packing material is moss, which can be found in most sections of the South, if not, it can be bought North from those who make a business of gathering and drying it. The next best material is excelsior, which is used more North than any other material. For straw, oat is the best, and for a short distance will do well alone; but there should not be much wet put amongst the trees, as there is danger of heat from wet oat

straw. Wheat straw does not make good packing material as it is too coarse and does not hold dampness unless well rotted. For the past fourteen years I have used paper for lining nearly all the boxes we pack, as I think trees will deliver in better condition than if not lined, and I can use less packing material, as it is impossible to make boxes that do not dry out, which leave cracks that will let the air pass through the boxes unless they are paper lined. I use what is called No. 9 Red Sheeting Paper, which costs in Philadelphia from 70 to 85 cents per roll of 500 feet. For tying, where one can get them, willows are the best; if not, wool or jute cord, which comes in balls of 5 pounds or in reels of 25 to 50 pounds, or in large cord of 35 strands, and the strands come in 4 to 12 ply; 4 to 5 ply is about the right size, and is more economical. In using soft rope, there is not the danger of skinning as there is in using hard rope, such as tared, lath or sisal, as I have seen used by many nurserymen. For baling, use 3-ply sisal.

"I use in making boxes 6, 7 and 8-penny cement coat wire nails, which clinch well. To put on the tops, use a short nail, not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , and is called Barbed Roofing Nail. My object in not using large nails in putting on tops is, I have very often received trees where the nails have been driven through into the trees; also have had complaint from the same cause.

### BALING TREES.

"In our first work at the nursery, 35 years ago, we baled all of our trees for several years, and did not know how to close boxes, though very easy and simple to us now. At that time, orders from farmers were much larger on an average than they are now, and we could bale as cheap, or cheaper, than we could box, though it took more men to do the work on the packing ground than it does to box now. But our men got very expert in baling, different men doing different parts; the first, after each variety was tied up a gang of two each would put in bundles, using windlass to draw up tight; and then two men would do nothing but straw, and then as many as you need would put on caps (which we used burlaps for) and then others did the roping, and others would carry off and dip in a pool or well of water, which had to have a crane to lift out. I have seen 50 to 60 men doing this work, and the men vied with each other to see which could cap or rope the best; and if a bale was turned off from, the capper that did not look well, some of the others would criticise it, and the same with ropers. Now, we do not bale much outside of the shade trees, and we have hard work to get that done, as we have only a few men with us that can do it.

"As I said before, we did not know then how to close boxes, and also, pack them. I remember the first large lot of boxes we had to pack at the Richmond Nursery—it was an order of about sixty boxes. We did not tie up the trees, but one man handed each tree to the packer and he packed them loose in boxes, and it was very slow work; and when it was done, it was hard to put the tops on, after filling them well, as the middle or tops of trees filled up faster than the roots. Since then, we have been tying all trees up. We used to tie up 25 in a bundle; but now for all trade orders we tie up ten in a bundle, using two labels to a bundle. In that first lot of boxes, we had a hard time to get them closed; think they used chain around the boxes, and used a twist pole to draw up; and the next move was to have a frame made to put in the boxes with lever clamps to draw up. While that did the work very well, it was too much work to get the boxes to the

place. Since, there have been many clamps to close with. The first, we used for many years, were screw clamps, and thought there could be no improvement; and the next we thought was the best was a heavy lever clamp, made by the Hoover-Gaines Nursery Co. Now, the one we think is the best we got from L. Green & Co., of Perry, Ohio, which is small and light, and we do not think can be improved on.

#### DIGGING THE STOCK.

"If we sell through agents, or sell wholesale to those that sell through agents, we have to dig trees very often in the fall before we should. Take the mountains of Virginia, and northern territory, a season like the past—we have some very cold weather in November—and we want to get our trees off in October, and if we have many trees to dig it takes some time to get ready to pack them, and we have to dig trees very often that are not in condition to dig; also, with our Southern sales, it has been the habit of nurseries that sell by agents in making their deliveries earlier than they should be; also, have to allow so much time for the railroads to carry the trees to their destination that there has to be great care in digging and packing many varieties, such as the Japan Plum. In digging such trees there should be great care in having the leaves taken off clean, and then get them to the shade as soon after digging as possible, and then have them puddled and packed in tight boxes. Very often nurserymen that do an agency business will run short of some things they think they have plenty of, or some stock that is not in a condition to dig up until late, and he will put off ordering them shipped until the last moment, and then he will order them shipped by express; and if any of you should get such orders you should try to get them off promptly, for if he does not get them in time he would have to let the orders go short, which is a loss, or would have to ship after by express. Orders shipped by express should be shipped in very light boxes, or in bales, and yourself or foreman should be particular to personally look after the packing and see that there is not unnecessary packing used; and if the trees are puddled, it should be done with very thin mud, and use as little clean, light packing material as possible, as they will not likely be more than 36 to 48 hours on the road.

#### UNNECESSARY EXPRESS CHARGES.

"A nurseryman is very often out of humor if, on receiving a lot of stuff by express, he finds that it has come in a very heavy box, and a large lot of packing material, such as old rotten moss or straw as gathered up from the packing yard, is used in the packing, which he has to pay a heavy express bill on; or some stock that was received by freight that was green when it was dug and packed up dry in a box that was not close, and when he received it it all shriveled up you cannot blame him if he goes somewhere else next time, and

in his report says "you grade and pack poorly," which not only makes you lose his trade but possibly someone else's trade. We have some as good nurseries in the South as are anywhere in the United States, and they have made their reputation by growing good stock, grading and packing in the best possible manner, filling orders promptly with stock true to name, and getting the highest market price for it. Nine-tenths of my nursery business is done through agents, and it has to be done at higher prices, and to compete with low-priced local nurseries. Some of them, one thousand or more miles from my place of business, and we have men in the same territory for years. We have one man in West Tennessee who does nothing but sell trees, and who has been selling in that territory for fourteen years—West Tennessee and Kentucky and Southern Illinois—and our trees have to be packed up about fifteen days before the day of delivery, and our trade is increasing in that territory along the side of cheap competitors; and it has

only been done by growing the best stock I can, by sending it out true to name, packed in the best possible manner. I am like all nurserymen that sell through agents: while I grow largely, I will run short of some varieties; also, some things we sell we cannot grow, and these we have to buy; and I make it a rule to buy only the best grades of stock, and buy from those that I think will give me stock that is true to name, as there are some things, such as peach, cherry, and grape vines, that we cannot tell when we receive them.

"All trees and vines that we sell through agents we put a label on each. The label we put on in the nursery row before we dig; and if there should be a mistake—though we use every care possible to prevent mistakes—it will be by the one who fills the order by picking up the wrong variety, which will be true to name; and if the purchaser does not get what he orders he will know it, and we can correct the error, which we seldom have to do now, although we have to handle nearly all our trees in a very short time and have to use a good deal of green help during the time. All of our small stock, such as grape vines, raspberry, strawberry, esculent roots, evergreens, shrubs and roses we heel in under a shed, and they are packed separately, and wrapping the roots and most of the top with thin cotton cloth, which costs us from 3 to 3½ cents per yard. All small stock is well mossed, and goes in on the top of the boxes."

#### OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

The U. S. crop bulletin for October states: "As to the condition of apples, North Carolina reports 8 points, Illinois 9, Missouri 10, Pennsylvania 11, Maine 12, New York 15, Iowa 16, and Michigan 27 points above, and Ohio 2, Indiana 3, Virginia 9, Tennessee 11, Kentucky 19 and Kansas 21 points below the mean of their October averages for the last seven years."



G. A. GAMBLE, FORT SMITH, ARK.

# The National Nurseryman.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
(INCORPORATED)

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT - - - - - THOMAS B. MEEHAN  
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR - - - RALPH T. OLCOTT  
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, - - - - -	1.50
Six Months, " " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1902.

## STOCK SCARCE AND HIGH.

Our special reports on the season's trade indicate that throughout the country the nursery business is in a flourishing condition. A shortage of stock extends to almost all varieties, and one advance in prices promises to be followed by another. There has been a remarkably strong demand for stock of all kinds in the wholesale trade. Some firms have had to reduce sales. In the last two months time one firm refused orders for more than five million peach trees for this season's delivery,

and that was in the South too. The whole western country has had full crops of corn and wheat, and it is believed that collections in the nursery business will approximate 100 per cent.

It is just such conditions as these that should be seized upon as a subject for discussion and action at the annual conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen. In times of depression an extra effort is made to improve business. In times of prosperity there is a tendency to bend all efforts towards keeping up with the demand, trusting that the demand will continue. Nurserymen should go further; they should study the situation from all points, and endeavor to create conditions, insofar as they may, which will continue the demand. Now is the time for Association committees, in whose hands the ad interim business is placed, to act.

## OUTCOME OF THE RUSSIAN APPLE.

No argument is needed to convince the progressive nurseryman that the Northwest offers a great field for his business. when the problem of hardy fruits has been solved. The standard varieties of the Eastern states have not met the trying conditions of the Northwest. The subject of hardy fruits for the cold country has been studied by the leading horticultural authorities. Probably no movement created such a widespread discussion and so diversified opinions as that of Professor J. L. Budd of Iowa, who imported in 1882 one hundred varieties of Russian apples.

Now our observations of the Russian apples run through a period of a quarter of a century, beginning with the importations by the Department of Agriculture. For half a century the growers of Wisconsin and Minnesota have been endeavoring to attain success by planting trees of the grade of Fameuse, Talman, Golden Russet, Pewaukee, etc. Where the soil was right, a measure of success was attained. The advent of the Russian apples was hailed with delight. They were planted freely and without much regard to selection in many cases. There were widely varying results, most of them unfavorable. The fact is that too much was expected of the Russians.

The apple is native to Southwestern Asia and adjacent Europe. It was natural to go to that part of the world for stock for a fresh start in that section of America, which presented recently tried and unconquered conditions. And it was natural to go to the colder section of Europe in search of the hardy varieties for the colder part of the United States. But, in the opinion of experts, a mistake had been made in trusting all to the Russian varieties.

In the midst of the controversy over the Russians, Professor L. H. Bailey said :

"The Northwest must have an unusually hardy class of fruits, and any type which will grow there should be encouraged. The Russian is simply one of these types, the Siberian and native crabs being others. But, inasmuch as the Russian type is the most highly developed of them, it follows that quick results are expected from it. If the Russian apples and the crabs are more or less adapted to the Northwest, I feel sure that American seedlings of them will be still better adapted to those conditions as a whole. I therefore regard the Russian importations to be of benefit to our horticulture, but I look upon them as a means rather than as an end. The history of

our horticulture everywhere emphasizes the probability of a secondary and more important outcome."

Among those who reasoned that a cross between a Russian and an American variety might result in an apple that would possess the desired hardiness and quality, was Charles G. Patten, the well-known nurseryman of Charles City, Ia. In commenting upon Mr. Patten's work with Patten's Greening, A. T. Erwin, of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, Ia., where Professor Budd labored long, says in the Rural New Yorker:

"Without doubt the most striking example of this secondary outcome (referring to Professor Bailey's remark) is to be found in the Patten's Greening, a variety originated by Charles G. Patten, of Charles City, Iowa. To-day it stands out as the only apple of American origin which finds a place in the Minnesota Horticultural Society list, of the first degree of hardiness for planting in Minnesota. It is equally prized in the Dakotas and farther north. The present moist season has been an exceptionally bad one for twig blight in Iowa. The latter part of June the writer had the pleasure of visiting the parent tree of this variety. It is situated in a seeding orchard, and surrounding it are a number of varieties, all of which were more or less blighted, yet this old tree showed scarcely a trace of it. Patten's Greening is a cross between the Duchess (a Russian) and the Rhode Island Greening. The fruit is oblate to roundish, medium to large; color light green, sometimes slightly blushed with red on one side; flesh yellowish white and subacid; season late fall and early winter; fair for eating and an excellent cooker. The tree is well shouldered and apparently as hardy as the Duchess. A number of other seedings of Russian-American origin are attracting attention, and no doubt in the skilled hands of some Patten or Gideon greater things are yet to come."

#### RECORD OF ALL HYBRID PLANTS.

At the international conference on plant-breeding and hybridization, held in New York city, it was suggested that some central office should be established where records of all hybrid plants might be recorded and tabulated in order to remove the necessity of later workers traveling over the same ground as their predecessors. In the short discussion on the feasibility of this proposition and on an understanding that the work was to a certain extent already covered by the experts in the Department of Agriculture, a resolution was offered by C. L. Watrous, president of the American Pomological Society, that a committee be named to take into consideration the suggestion of Professor Bailey, with a view to offering a recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture for a systematic record of such information as a part of the work of the national department. The chair appointed as such committee C. L. Watrous, L. H. Bailey, W. M. Hays, N. L. Britton and H. H. Groff.

#### WELL, WELL, ILLINOIS!

An Illinois paper publishes the following:

Cy Howard, an eccentric farmer of Henderson County, committed suicide last week by hanging himself to a harness peg in the barn. The only known reason for his rash act was that he had recently been swindled by a couple of fruit-tree peddlers to the tune of about \$1,500. In order to meet this obligation he had to mortgage his farm. This so preyed on his mind that he was probably mentally unbalanced when he committed the rash act.

#### NURSERY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The suggestion recently made by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., that there should be uniformity of insurance rates on nursery storage houses and inviting a discussion of the subject has caused considerable interest.

Brown Brothers' Company, of Rochester, N. Y., suggest that a Nursery Insurance Company might be found advisable as a means of decreasing the cost of such insurance. We would be glad to receive the views of others on this subject.

Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, N. Y., have suggested through the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN that the matter be reported upon by a committee of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Following is the suggestion of Brown Brothers' Company:  
Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

In reply to Mr. A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., would say we use one storage house in winter. It contains 360,000 cubic feet, built of stone, in use for seven years, tank in cellar, water pipes throughout, equipped with water pails and fire extinguishers. Keep insured, rates on building \$10.00 a thousand per year, on stock \$6.25 a thousand per five months. Would be glad to have the insurance question on both cellars and contents threshed out. Possibly a Nursery Insurance Company organized among the nurserymen themselves could be made very materially to decrease cost of insurance. Certainly the risk is small in the average cellar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1902. BROWN BROTHERS' COMPANY.

#### POINTER FOR NURSERYMEN.

In another column we present a statement by a Missouri man, who has evidently had opportunity for general observation, regarding the status of the Ben Davis apple. Like the Kieffer pear this apple has been found a profitable one from a commercial standpoint, and this has led to a heavy run on the nurserymen for such trees. There have been many expressions of adverse criticism regarding the quality of the Ben Davis apple, but so long as the orchardist's heavy demand for trees is justified by lively markets for this variety, there is nothing left for the nurseryman to do but to endeavor to supply the demand. If, however, there are unmistakable indications of a break in this demand and a run to other varieties, it behooves the nurseryman to be equally well prepared.

Professor Bailey in the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* gives a list of twenty-seven varieties of apples as the leading commercial varieties in North America, in alphabetical order, and says: "Baldwin and Ben Davis, the former of inferior quality and the latter of worse, hold the supremacy in American market apples."

#### MICHIGAN NURSERIES.

Nursery stock valued at \$338,544 was reported by 159 farmers and nurserymen in Michigan in 1899. The 54 commercial nurserymen reported \$319,804 derived from the sale of nursery products, and \$19,744 from the sale of other products. The area of land used was \$6,029 acres and the gross income per acre \$56.32. The total investment was \$528,530; \$378,355 in land, \$100,800 in buildings, \$28,795 in implements, and \$20,580 in live stock. Fertilizers cost \$7,637, and farm labor \$71,435, or 21.0 per cent of the value of the gross product.

## IN THE EAST.

**Remarkably Strong Demand for Stock of All Kinds in the Wholesale Trade—Sharp Advance in Prices Looked for in the Winter—Shortage in Small Fruit Plants—Geneva Firm Had to Reduce Sales.**

NEWARK, Wayne County, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "Our shipping this fall has been of about the same amount as last season, but our sales for spring delivery are fully 50 per cent. ahead of what they were last year at this time. We have never seen such a remarkably strong demand for stock of all kinds as there is in the wholesale trade this year. We believe that before spring, stock of nearly all kinds will be picked up very closely indeed, and that leading varieties of peach, pear, cherry, apple and plum will be practically out of the market.

"Many kinds of stock were pretty scarce last spring, but it looks as if the coming season would show a much greater and indeed a very serious scarcity.

"The growing season with us was more favorable for fruit trees and large stock than it was for small fruit plants, roses, etc., but the shortage of stock appears to be about equal in nearly all lines. We look to see quite a sharp advance in prices early in the winter.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Whelock & Clark: "The outlook for business with us is fine, prices are fairly good (none too high) as expenses are proportionately high, but with the present prices maintained there can a little money be made if the stock is sold, and we can say that our sales are very satisfactory indeed. We thought last season was good (the best we ever had), but this season we are at least 33 per cent. ahead of last season at this time, and every indication points to an increase from now on to the end of the year.

"Grape vines are doing fairly well in point of growth. We think they are not turning out as well as many had hoped for, but they are fairly good. The currant plants were away behind in growth in this section, and most growers are disappointed in the output when they come to digging. We are very short on currants and have a fair stock of most all varieties in grape vines."

BRIDGEVILLE, Delaware, Oct. 17.—Myer & Son: "This has been one of the best seasons we ever had. Orders have come in early and prices have ruled good. There is a large shortage of peach stock and we have been compelled to turn down many large wholesale orders, our retail trade consuming nearly all our peach stock. It does not look as if there would be much peach left for the spring trade.

"Eldorado blackberry is short of the demand; also there appears to be a shortage of Le Coute pear and small fruit plants in general. As to apple and other pear, while demand is good there is enough to supply same at fair prices. Japan plums are scarce and high; also cherry stock.

Our growing season has been fine and stock was never better. June buds made finest growth we ever saw and demand is large for this class of stock where growers are acquainted with it."

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—E. Smith & Sons: "Our fall sales have been very satisfactory, and could have sold more stock but owing to shortage we have had to reduce sales on stock.

European and Japan plums and sweet cherries it seems to be hard to secure. The prices have been satisfactory and the sales for fall and spring will be ahead of last year. Prospects for next season are as good as were for this year."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

J. C. Bear, of Dayton, died Sept. 15th, aged 50 years.

Orman E. Ryther has purchased the Stephan Crane nursery at Norwich Conn.

James Anderson, of Olalla, Wash., reports a good growth on this season's apple trees.

The Farmer & Nursery Co. has removed its office from Phoneton to Tippecanoe City, O.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex., has been touring Texas in the interest of pecan culture.

Pacific coast nurserymen report that the trend of tree planting this season has been for commercial apple orchards.

Charles H. Greening, Monroe, Mich., called upon Dansville and Rochester nurserymen during the latter part of October.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., spent a portion of the fall in Massachusetts. He is expected back about November 1st.

A national congress of apple growers will be held at St. Louis, November 18 and 19. C. S. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo., is secretary.

This is the fifth year of the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill. W. E. Rossney is president, Sidney Tuttle is vice-president.

G. J. Foster, Bloomington, Ill., is constructing a storage cellar and office. He expects to have them ready for the spring packing season.

President I. E. Ilgenfritz, of the American Association of Nurserymen, called on Rochester, Geneva and Dansville nurserymen last month.

For the last three years J. P. Pilkington, of Portland, Ore., has made a specialty of ornamental trees and shrubs. He also deals largely in roses and in nut trees.

The Franklin County Nursery Company, Winchester, Tenn., has been incorporated, capital stock \$10,000, incorporators E. E. Bohn, F. M. Grizzard, C. F. Pitsinger, T. E. Sipes and I. W. Crabtree.

What is said to be the largest currant patch in the world is that of 80 acres and 135,000 plants at Longwart, Colo. G. H. Erupson is the owner. He employs 150 hands in picking them. Irrigation is used.

G. W. Miller has been added to the firm controlling the Milton nurseries at Milton, Ore., making the firm name A. Miller & Sons. They are making a specialty of commercial winter apple trees. They report a heavy fall business.

Recently the Elizabeth Nursery Co., Elizabeth, N. J., enlarged its capitalization to \$100,000. Of this amount \$58,000 is paid in. The officers are: President and treasurer, E. Runyan; vice-president, J. A. Delapp; secretary, A. S. Wooley.

A chrysanthemum show will be given by the American Institute of the city of New York at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York, Nov. 12 and 13. The committee consists of F. M. Hexamer, C. L. Allen, Robert Taylor and Alex. M. Eagleson.

On October 21st George A. Greening retired from the Greening Brothers' Nursery Company, at Monroe, Mich., and his brother, Charles E. Greening, became manager of the company. George A. Greening will probably spend the winter in California.

Joseph Meehan, in the Florists' Exchange, says: "No one need fear for the nursery business for the future. With the vast wealth now here the immense country yet undeveloped there is undoubtedly a great future before the nurseryman who keeps up to what is about him."

The Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Ore., employs from sixty to seventy salesmen constantly. Their trade extends to the Missouri river and to Mexico. Their grounds cover 200 acres. They have recently leased a large tract of land near Toppish, in Yakima County, Wash., for nursery purposes. F. W. Power and Frank Bouillard are working with M. McDonald and A. McGill in the conduct of the business.

## THE GENESSEE VALLEY.

**All Stock Will Be Sold Up Very Close—Scarcity of Labor at Packing Time—Japan Plums High and Nearly Out of Market—Bartlett Pears Comparatively Scarce—Cherries and Peaches High—Quinces Scarce.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Brown Brothers Co: "Business is better than it has been, in our experience. We believe that all stock will be sold up very close and in fact do not see where stock is coming from to fill orders with all the nurserymen in the country. Before spring we believe it will be very difficult to purchase many items and we doubt if there will be a surplus of any."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—John Charlton & Son: "The orders for nursery stock have been very liberal this fall and we think more stock will be sold and packed than is usual at this season of the year, showing a decided improvement, to the benefit of the growers; the only serious drawback being the scarcity of labor in this section.

"The inquiries for next spring are numerous and many; of course these being for scarcer varieties, indicating a shortage of many kinds.

"Apples may be enough to satisfy all demands made for them.

"Japan plums of all kinds are scarce, higher in price and nearly out of the market. European plums are also good property, and present indications point to a complete clearout next spring.

Bartlett pears are also comparatively scarce. They maintain the price of last spring, with a more limited supply of them to draw on. Other varieties of pears in general are in better demand, and we think none too many to supply the demands next season.

"Cherries are higher in price and scarcer in quantities, large sales having been made at a higher price than that of last spring.

"The inquiries for peaches for next spring are quite general, the price for them being higher and firmer than usual at this time of the year, and higher prices will undoubtedly prevail next spring at planting time.

"We do not remember when quinces have been so scarce in many years. Dealers are limiting their sales of these and other scarce articles to meet the scarcity, by not pushing same.

"Some kinds of ornamentals are about exhausted, and dealers had better find out where part of their stock is coming from for their next spring's deliveries.

"Many orders have to be refused for roses for next spring's delivery, as a more decided scarcity prevails than usual, showing a larger volume of business being done in these lines.

"We think on the whole a cheerful outlook presents itself for a season or two for the nurserymen, and if a large slump does not occur, good prices will prevail for several seasons, to be shared by all in the business."

DANVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Jas. M. Kennedy: "We are having the finest weather for our business we have had since digging commenced. Up to this writing we have handled more stock than ever before. Our early shipments are about all disposed of. We are now digging for late shipments which will exceed any previous fall. I am safe in saying that this fall sales will be a record breaker.

"We are digging about all our trees with the tree diggers. We have here two steam diggers and six run by horse power. Each digger is capable of digging from three to four acres per day.

The retail and catalogue trade is ahead of a year ago with bright prospects for a large spring trade. Taking it as a whole prices are better this fall than a year ago, and it looks very much as though prices would continue to increase for at least a few more years. It is safe to say that we will not have any surplus stock to carry over after next spring's delivery. Plums, cherry, pears and apples are getting scarce here. Help is very scarce. We were obliged to procure about seventy-five Italians to help out."

## NEW AND DESTRUCTIVE APPLE ROT.

A bulletin issued by the N. Y. Experiment Station at Geneva calls attention to an unusual and serious trouble with harvested apples in Western New York. A white or pinkish mildew appears upon the scab spots and transforms them into brown, sunken, bitter, rotten spots. On very scabby apples these rotten spots soon coalesce and ruin the fruit.

The damage done is enormous. In Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties, thousands of barrels of apples have been ruined. The varieties most affected are Greening and Fall Pippin. Upon investigation it was found that the white mildew on the scab spots is the cause of the rot, and that it is a distinct fungus having no connection with the scab fungus. The scab itself will not rot a fruit, but it breaks the skin wherever it grows and thereby makes an opening for this other fungus to get into the apple and rot it. A preventive of the rot is much desired, but at present none is known. The whole trouble can be traced back to a lack of thorough spraying, which would have prevented the scab.

In view of the requirements by the Virginia authorities that nursery stock from New York State for shipment into Virginia must bear a certificate of inspection by an Entomologist the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, through Secretary William Pitkin, arranged for the grouping of stock to be shipped from Rochester and other Western New York points, and a supplemental inspection by an assistant to Dr. E. P. Felt of Albany. That inspection was made last month at the minimum expense.

## Long and Short.

Downing gooseberries are wanted by Eugene Willett, North Collins, N. Y.

A list of special surplus is presented in another column by Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Two hundred bushels of mountain natural peach pits are offered by the Chattanooga Nurseries, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rakestraw & Pyle, Kenneth Square, Pa., have a complete assortment of evergreens and shade trees, some in extra large sizes.

The Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill., are growers of fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds and carry a full assortment of green house plants.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., have an immense stock of apples, cherries, figs, grapes, chestnuts, pecans, walnuts and ornamental trees and shrubs now ready for shipment.

Apple grafts and pear grafts, apple and pear seedlings, honey and black locust and mulberry seedlings, asparagus and apple scions may be had of J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

## IS BEN DAVIS DOOMED?

*Missouri Man Says This Apple Is Selling at But Little More Than Half What Better Varieties are Bringing—Demand for Ben Davis Has Excluded Better Sorts—Warning to Nurserymen.*

It is for nurserymen to judge of the importance to their interests of a note of warning issued by P. M. Kiely, of St. Louis, who, in a communication to Colman's Rural World, under date of October 14th says:

"The current receipts of apples in this and other leading markets of the West at present, and for some time past, show that over nine-tenths of the receipts are of the Ben Davis variety. On last Saturday four boats unloaded on our levee 10,000 barrels of apples—fully three-fourths of them from Illinois, and the remainder from Missouri. A canvas of the subject among the receivers disclosed the fact that 9,500 barrels were Ben Davis; and railroad receipts show a similar record. Now this proportion is out of all reason, greatly to the detriment of the apple industry, and an injury to the growers at large.

"For years the Ben Davis has been found a profitable apple from a commercial standpoint, and this has led to a heavy run on the nurserymen for such trees. The demand not only continued without abatement, but rapidly increased to the exclusion of all the better sorts, and we are thus confronted with the startling fact that a large number of the best varieties grown had to give way to one of the poorest varieties, an apple hardly fit to eat or cook, and yet every market in the entire Southwest is now flooded with it. The inevitable result is at last before us, and the Ben Davis is now selling at figures that average only a trifle over half what the better sorts are bringing.

"To illustrate, let us quote some of Saturday's sales, when the receipts were the largest and prices the lowest of the season. While really choice Ben Davis could be had on the levee or railroad depots at \$1.50 a barrel, we saw a lot of fancy Huntsman's Favorite from H. L. Graff, Murphysboro, Ill., that sold at \$3.50 a barrel, and another lot, same variety, from same shipper to-day, at \$3.25 per barrel. The average sales, however, of this variety were \$2.50 to \$2.75. Grimes' Golden and Jonathan, \$2 to \$2.75. Rome Beauty and Willow Twig, \$2 to \$2.50. Winesap, Northern Spy, Missouri Pippin, Gano and similar sorts about \$2 per barrel.

"A more discouraging future is still in store for the Ben Davis, for most of the orders coming in now for apples request no more Ben Davis. Even the country merchant, who orders only five to ten barrels, almost invariably adds: 'Don't send me any Ben Davis.' Thus much lower prices for it seem assured, while the other sorts, so much more desirable, will not suffer by the general decline, because they are wanted by the trade everywhere.

"Three-fourths of the receipts are now purchased by the speculators for future markets. The cost of cold storage (50 cents a barrel for the season) is unfortunately as much on this common apple as on the finest varieties grown, and when we add the two drayages involved (going and coming) we have 60 cents to add to the low prices prevailing now for the best grades of Ben Davis \$1.50 per barrel, and withdrawn from storage we have as first cost \$2.10 a barrel, a sum many of the speculators declare they will not bring.

"Most of the Southern cities, hoodwinked for years by the size and color of the Ben Davis, are realizing at last that there are much better apples and the consumers are willing to pay more for them, and this variety is gradually but surely finding its proper level of value. Nurserymen everywhere should prepare for the future through smaller supplies of the much lauded Ben Davis, and for more of the better sorts. The agricultural journals should also give timely warning to their readers—the fruit growers, to the nursery trade and others interested—and inform them that public taste is improving, that the Ben Davis is doomed, and even for commercial purposes losing caste. The only hope in the future for the Ben Davis is in short crops or great scarcity of apples—when nothing better can be had."

## IN THE SOUTH.

*Demand for Stock Was Never Heavier—In Two Months One Firm Refused Orders for Five Million Peach Trees for This Season's Delivery—Heavy Call for Apple and Kieffer Pear.*

SNOW HILL, Md., Oct. 18.—W. M. Peters' Sons: "It is a very busy time with us. Sales have been very satisfactory for this fall's delivery, especially in peach. Not commenced to ship yet, but getting ready. In our opinion the demand for peach exceeds that of the past year, and if there is not a big shortage of trees to fill this demand, they must have them outside of this state or adjoining states. We had to call a halt in accepting orders, especially in quite a number of varieties. We think we have all the orders booked that we can possibly get off or deliver this fall.

"We were very much disappointed in the quantity of peach that we thought we had when we completed our count. We hope, however, to have possibly 100,000 peach for spring, but can not tell what the grade or varieties will be until through with our fall delivery.

"Upon the whole it looks to us like a very prosperous season for the nurserymen generally, judging from the orders that are offered us from all over the United States."

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—L. A. Berckmans: "Demand for nursery stock was never heavier, and in the past two months we have refused orders for over five million peach trees for this season's delivery.

"I have just returned from an extended trip to the east where I visited over one hundred of the leading nursery and floral establishments. Without exception every one spoke most encouragingly of the prospects for a lively business the coming season. We have no complaint to make at this end of the line."

BERLIN, Md., Oct 18.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "The demand is good for all grades of nursery stock we handle, especially peach, apple and Kieffer pear. We have all we can do to hustle our orders off on time."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 20.—D. W. Hunter, Chattanooga Nurseries: "Sales have been very good with us this fall, especially on one year and June bud peach. Owing to the unusually dry summer one year apple and June bud peach have not made as good growth as could expect. We have surplus two year apple in most varieties. As a whole the season has been a very satisfactory one for the nurserymen of this section."

## Recent Publications.

Professor Bailey proposes to revise his book on "Plant Breeding." He will present a full discussion of Mendel's theories and recent hypotheses.

W. H. Ragan, special agent of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has prepared a bulletin on "The Home Vineyard," with special reference to northern conditions.

The magazine "World's Work" this month celebrates its first birthday. In the face of a field of magazines this one has forged ahead to the front rank. It is an illustration of what may be done when it is well done, and is an inspiration to men in any business. An especially interesting article in the November issue is that by Andrew Carnegie on "Europe versus America."

Regarding chrysanthemum growing "Country Life in America" for November says: "The hardy or outdoor chrysanthemums do not appeal to everybody. Still less do the old-fashioned 'buttons,' or Chinese varieties, with flowers only half an inch across. For most people these are 'too small' or 'too easy.' On the other hand it is impracticable to raise huge exhibition flowers in the home window; and even if one could, it would not be worth the while. A chrysanthemum eight inches or a foot across is too much like a cabbage. As a rule, a Japanese chrysanthemum is at its best when its flower measures six inches across. Two inches either way from this optimum, such distinct types as Iora and Good Gracious tend to lose their character. They might as well be any other variety of the same color, because their individuality vanishes. A five inch flower is a good ideal for the amateur when he desires a few single stemmed plants. But for solid satisfaction there is nothing like a group of bushy little plants in six-inch pots, each plant having ten or a dozen flowers averaging four inches in diameter."

**RAFFIA FIBER** ALWAYS ON HAND  
 APPLY TO  
**August Rölker & Sons,**  
 NEW YORK, P. O. Box 752  
*Best Nurseryman's Grade* 31 Barclay St.

**GRAPE VINES**  
 —AND—  
**Gurrant Plants**

Highest Standard of Grades. Largest Stock and  
 Lowest Prices. Correspondence solicited.

**WHELOCK & CLARK**  
 FREDONIA, N. Y.

**Willowdale Nurseries**

A most complete assortment of Evergreens and Shade Trees. We have Oaks, Maples, Lindens, Birches, Elms, Poplars, Tulips, and Magnolias in extra large sizes.

Write for special quotations.

**RAKESTRAW & PYLE,**  
 KENNETT SQUARE, PA.  
 When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## APPLE GRAFTS PEAR GRAFTS

WHOLE OR PIECE ROOT. ANY STYLE WANTED.

### APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLINGS

Our Seedlings have filled out well late in the season, and can supply good heavy stock in all grades.

### HONEY AND BLACK LOCUST AND MULBERRY SEEDLINGS

A fine lot of Seedlings still unsold.

### ASPARAGUS

50,000 fine heavy 1 year plants cheap.

### APPLE SCIONS

We have some very fine heavy, long Apple Scions from our young scion orchard. Mostly western winter commercial sorts.

GET OUR PRICES.

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.**

## 200 Bushels Mountain Natural Peach Pits FOR SALE

Nice lot assorted 2 year Apple. Following June Bud Peach left: 3900 Emma, 3400 Greensboro, 1800 Chinese Free, Strawberry Plants by the million.

**CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES, - - CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**

## APPLE TREES

I have to offer APPLE in 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 inch grades. General assortment. Also other stock in general assortment.

WRITE FOR PRICES

**THE LAKETON NURSERIES**  
 LAKETON, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA

## GRAPE-CUTTINGS

We offer cuttings of Concord, Worden, Niagara, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Delaware, Brighton, and many other varieties, well-made and in good condition. Also grape vines, currants and general nursery stock. Send list wanted for lowest prices. Will also contract to grow grape vines for Fall, 1903, delivery. **LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N. Y.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Special Offer for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903

**25,000 Cherry** 1 year, 3 ft. and up, well branched.  
**5,000 Dwarf Pear** 2 year, all Duchess.

**5,000 Apple**  
 2 year, budded on French Stocks

Will make special prices on any of the above, also have a general line of Nursery Stock.

**JAS. M. KENNEDY, Dansville, N. Y.**

Established 1780.

## Andre LeRoy Nurseries

**Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France**

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

**FALL, 1902, AND SPRING, 1903**

For nursery stocks, of their own growing, grading and packing. For quotations apply to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Sole Agent,**  
 105-107 Hudson St., New York City.

600 ACRES  
 13 GREENHOUSES

50th YEAR

ESTABLISHED 1852  
 INCORPORATED 1890

**W. E. Rossney, Pres. Sidney Tuttle, Vice-Pres.**

## Phoenix Nursery Co.

GROWERS OF

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Climbing Vines, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits, Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Full Assortment Greenhouse Plants, etc.**

Office and Greenhouses: N. Park St., opp. Wesleyan University.

Send list of wants for prices.

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.**

## WANTED

A situation as book-keeper, by a man with ten years' experience in the nursery business. I am at present employed. Can give the best of references.

Address D, care The National Nurseryman.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

Nine miles west of Indianapolis.  
 Vandalia Railroad Line.

**Bridgeport, Marion Co., Indiana.** R. R. Switch into our Packing House. "New Telephone" in Office.

**350 ACRES OF TREES, &c.**

### FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903.

We will be prepared to furnish **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY**, and a complete general line of Nursery Stock, including a complete assortment of varieties—in **carload lots**, as we have coming on the largest supply we have ever had.

Also **SILVER, NORWAY and ROCK MAPLES, CAROLINA POPLARS, EVERGREENS, WEEPING TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

The **POMONA CURRANT** (best of all).

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—We expect to have a large and fine lot of seedlings.

**PEACH PITS, &c.** Also **IMPORTED SEEDLINGS**

The **best NURSERY SPADES.**

**EXCELSIOR (baled)**—the **best packing material**. far better and cheaper than Moss. Ask Storrs & Harrison Co., and others who have been using it. Ask for prices per ton and in carload lots. Order early. Supply limited.

**Trade List ready about September 1st. Come and see for yourself.**

Shipments of **APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY** made from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Dansville, N. Y.

Shipments of **APPLE SEEDLINGS** from either Bridgeport, Indiana, or Topeka, Kansas.

## WANTED

Downing Gooseberries, 2 year No. 1, 2 year No. 2, 1 year No. 1, and layer plants. State number and price per M.

**EUGENE WILLETT, North Collins, N. Y.**

## WANTED

An experienced office man in retail agency business. One who is thoroughly reliable, and competent to take full charge. Address, stating age, previous experience, references, salary expected, etc.

**C. R. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.**

THE NEW BLACKBERRY

# "WARD"

The subscribers own and are now propagating this valuable new Blackberry and will have a limited supply ready for distribution fall nineteen hundred and two and spring nineteen hundred and three.

For history and description address

**D. Baird & Son**

BAIRD, N. J.

Or

**Charles Black** HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

**E. T. DICKINSON**, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &C.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed. The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

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Offer for the Fall of 1902 and Spring of 1903

*Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot and Grape Vines*

Headquarters for the famous **OPALESCENT APPLE**. Supplied on special contract only.

We will have our usual supply of Quinces, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Apple Seedlings, Etc.

SEND YOUR WANT LIST FOR SPECIAL PRICES

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.**

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

## Wanted, Manager

One who is competent of growing all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous stock. Must understand the handling of men, have push and energy, and be up-to-date in the growing of all different kinds of nursery stock. Also the packing, cellaring and shipping. To the right party this is an excellent opportunity. Address, with references,

"MANAGER," care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

# GRAPE VINES

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES  
Immense Stock Warranted True.  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.  
Catalogue and Price List Free.  
Send list of wants for prices

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
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# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at **USSY and ORLEANS, France.**

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

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39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

ole Agent for United States and Canada.

**WE OFFER** for Fall 1902 and Spring 1903 a full line of strictly first class, well grown stock of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, also small fruits, Asparagus, Privet, Etc.

Several carloads of extra heavy shade trees, such as AMERICAN LINDEN, SUGAR, SILVER AND NORWAY MAPLES, ELMS, ETC., ETC., that will calliper 8 to 4 inches, fine full tops and straight bodies. SMOCK PEACH PITTS by the 100 bushel and our load lots. Send for samples. SEND US YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

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**MYROBOLAN PLUM SEED** New crop ready for delivery. You get the best results by planting early. Samples on application.

**MAZZARD CHERRY SEED** READY NOW.

**French Crab and Pear Seed** Scarce. Prices later. Order what you require now, and remember that last year when the crop was scarce we delivered our orders in full.

**FRUIT STOCKS** Price list now ready. We handle only a good grade of French Stocks and can give satisfaction.

**MANNETTI ROSE** Scarce. We have the French Stock for budding, and a selected grade of English stocks for florists use in grafting Tea Roses. The English stock is superior to the French for this purpose. Better rooted.

**JAPANESE SNOWBALL** (*Viburnum plicatum*). We are the introducers of this, and offer only the TRUE VARIETY. Another *Viburnum*, more easily propagated, is being offered as Japanese Snowball at a less price. Be sure to get the TRUE VARIETY.

**Bechtel's Double Flowering Apple** A fine supply of strong 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, and 4 to 5 feet trees

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Wholesale Department. DRESHERTOWN, MONT'G CO., PA.

# LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA OF GRAPE VINES

OTHER SPECIALTIES  
**Currants and Gooseberries**

Introducer of **Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry, Fay Currant.**

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

# Apple Grafts

WILL MAKE SPECIAL PRICE  
ON EARLY ORDERS

LARGE SUPPLY OF  
**Grafting Stock**  
ON HAND

Write for prices on above, and under grades of **APPLE SEEDLINGS**

**North Topeka Nurseries**  
A. L. BROOKE, PROPRIETOR  
NORTH TOPEKA KANSAS

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# SPECIAL OFFERS

FOR FALL OF 1902

The following special stock is noted from our large assortment of nursery stock as not generally offered by the trade. Other standard varieties of the trade grown in quantities.

- Ampelopsis Englemanni*, strong, 2 year vines, (best clinging Woodbine.)
- Amorpha fruticosa*, Heavy trans. 4-5 feet, a fine shrub for sterile soil.
- Aralia pentaphylla*, 3 feet. *Centaurea nigra* v. *variegata*, beautiful variegated foliage.
- Chelone Lyoni*, brilliant scarlet autumn flowers. *Euonymus alatus*, fine new Japanese shrub, 6-12 inches. *Fagus sylvaticus* (European Beech), 5-6 feet. *Fagus sylvaticus* v. *pendula* (Weeping Beech), 6-8 feet, 8-10 feet. Carefully trained specimens.
- Funkia spathulata*, fine new Plantain Lily. *Larix Europaea*, transplanted stock, 2-4 feet, 4-6 feet, 6 8 feet, 8-10 feet. *Larix leptolepis*, rare Japanese species, 8-10 feet. *Ligustrum lbota*, the true upright sort, 3-4 feet. *Lysimachia clethroides* *Mahonia aquifolia*, transplanted, 9-12 inch. *Picea excelsa* v. *elata*, 6 foot specimen trees. *Picea excelsa* v. *pendula*, 4-6 feet specimen trees. *Picea pungens* v. *glauca*, 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet specimen trees. Brilliant color. All grafted plants.
- Quercus palustris*, 2 year seedling; fine; 10-12 inches. *Quercus prinus*, 2 year seedling, 12-15 inch. *Quercus rubra*, 2 year seedling, 12-18 inches.
- Rheum Tanguticum*; rare; rich sub-tropical effect.
- Thermopsis mollis* (Golden Lupin); very fine.

**READING NURSERY,**  
READING, MASS.

Established in 1854.

JACOB W. MANNING, PROPRIETOR.

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# ELMIRE SEBIRE, FILS AINE Nurseryman

AT USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE

Grower and shipper of Fruit Tree Stocks. Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Mahaleb, Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Etc. Ornamental Shrubs, Conifers, Roses, Manetti, Multiflora, Etc.; all well grown, good rooted and in excellent condition; prices low; safe packing. For quotations apply to my Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

**AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS, NEW YORK, 31 Barclay St.**

## WHOLESALE NURSERIES

We have a full line of stock for Nurserymen and Dealers, including **APPLE GRAFTS PUT UP TO ORDER, PIECE OR WHOLE ROOTS**, Thirty-five years in the business.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL BOX CLAMP IN USE—CHEAP

**. H. BLAIR & CO.,** Proprietors of  
LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES

N. W. CORNER 11TH AND WALNUT STS., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Pioneer Nurseries Co. ROSSNEY PEAR

The best, handsomest, and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett, when there are no good pears in the market.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

For Colored Plate, Testimonials and Price, address the originators,  
Eastern Agents PIONEER NURSERIES CO.  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO. SALT LAKE CITY  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL. UTAH

We also grow a full line of BUDDED APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS PEACHES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ETC.

# WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
TO THE

# WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO**

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

**BUFFALO**

●—————TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS  
CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding  
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

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St. Louis, Mo.

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287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,  
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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## Now Ready for Shipment

An Immense Stock of

**APPLES, CHERRIES, FIGS,  
GRAPES, CHESTNUTS, PAPER  
SHELL PECANS, WALNUTS,**  
Ornamental Shade Trees and Shrubs, Field Grown  
Roses, Retinosporas, Biotas, Cedrus Deodara and  
other Conifers.

350,000 AMOOR RIVER PRIVET—Far superior to California Privet for an evergreen hedge.

200,000 CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—(Japan Hardy Lemon).  
The coming defensive hedge plant.

250,000 PALMS—*Areccas, Kentias, Latanias, Pandanus, Phoenix.*

CANNAS—We grow in large quantities.

ORANGES (Dwarf), KUMKWATS, LEMONS, LIMES,  
and POMELOS. Grafted on Citrus, trifoliata, all pot  
grown, fine for conservatory. Bearing sizes.

An Extensive Line of General Nursery Stock, all true  
to name and healthy.

Over 400 Acres in Nursery. 60,000 Feet of Glass.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

## P. J. Berckmans Co.

(INCORPORATED)

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

Established 1856.

AUGUSTA, Ga.

THE

# Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,  
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,  
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Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

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Full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS  
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We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Full trade list on application.

## W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA, NEW YORK.

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# Continental Nurseries



*The largest and most complete  
Nursery plant in the United States.*

*We have a full line of Nursery  
Stock the coming year for the whole-  
sale trade.*

*We should be pleased to receive  
your list for estimate.*



**Brown Brothers Co.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# APPLE TREES

OVER 100 VARIETIES.

$\frac{5}{8}$  to 11/16, 5 to 6 feet.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9/16, 4 to 5 feet.

9/16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 4 to 6 feet.  
 $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet.

## PEACH TREES

150 VARIETIES

5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up, 1 year.  
4 to 6 feet, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 1 year.  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16, 1 year.  
3 to 4 feet,  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 year.  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet.

ELBERTAS 2 CENTS EACH, EXTRA

## KIEFFER PEAR

2 YEAR

6 to 8 feet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
5 to 7 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$ .  
5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
4 to 6 feet, 9-16 to  $\frac{5}{8}$ .  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-16.  
3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet, 7-16 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
3 to 4 feet whips.

## Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherries

5 to 6 feet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up.  
4 to 6 feet,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and up.  
4 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up.

## Carolina Poplars

8 to 10 feet.

## Sugar Maples

8 to 10 feet.

## Norway Maples

8 to 10 feet.

## Black Walnut

6 to 8 feet.

## Niagara Grape Vines

Two year, strong.

## Concord Grape Vines

Two years, strong.

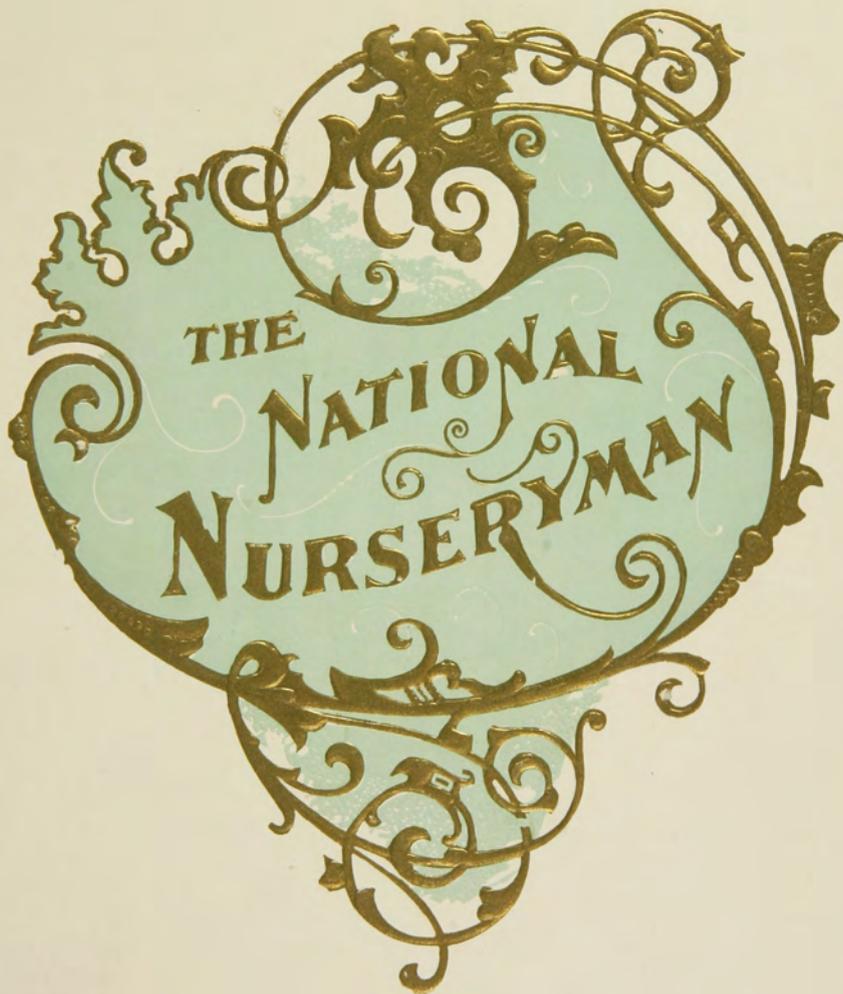
## Moore's Early Grape Vines

Two years, strong.

No finer Stock grown than we offer in above grades. Come and see, or  
write for WHOLESALE CATALOGUE to-day.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS

## BERLIN, MARYLAND



December, 1902

# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

OFFER FOR FALL, 1902

## APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY

IN CAR LOAD LOTS

Also nice lot of Standard and Dwarf Pear

Japan Plums, Cut Leaved Maple, Elms

Hydrangeas, California Privet, Etc.

Snyder and E. Harvest Blackberry R. C. Plants.

100000 Catalpa (Speciosa) Seedlings.

Our one year Cherry are very fine and extra heavy.

Send us a list of your wants or come and see for yourself.

VINCENNES

INDIANA

# I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons



THE  
MONROE  
NURSERY

MONROE, MICH.

OFFERING FOR SEASON 1902-1903

## CHOICE STOCK

Apple, Standard Dwarf Pear

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, AMERICAN ELM, MAPLES, CATALPAS, AND A GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

**Correspondence Solicited**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

For Spring of 1903 we offer one of the largest and most complete lines of General Nursery Stock on the Market.

Fine Stock . . . **APPLE** . . . Good Assortment

LARGE STOCK OF

Cherry, Plum, Peach, Pear, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Apple Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings.

**Apple Grafts Made to Order.**

Good Supply of H. P. and CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSES.

Correspondence and inspection invited.

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Located in Southwest Iowa, 50 miles from Omaha.

Railroad Side Track full length of Packing Grounds.

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

**—SURPLUS—**

**APPLE, PEACH  
PEAR, PLUM**

Strictly high grade. Over 200,000 Elberta  
Correspondence and personal inspection of  
stock is invited. Location, 67 miles west of  
St. Louis, on main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R.  
Missouri River uplands.

# New Haven Nurseries

NEW HAVEN, MO.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Painesville Nurseries

Stand at  
the Head

In Acres of Land and Greenhouses  
In Storage Cellars and Packing Houses  
In Amount of Stock handled  
In Variety of Stock grown



Fruit and Ornamental  
Trees, Nut Trees  
Small Fruits, Grape  
Vines, Roses, Shrubs  
Climbing Vines, Bulbs  
Hardy Herbaceous  
and Greenhouse Plants



Catalogues and Price Lists free. Personal inspection cordially invited.  
Pleased to quote prices on your list of wants.

## The Storrs & Harrison Company

NURSEYMEN, FLORISTS *and* SEEDSMEN

Painesville, Ohio

ORIENTAL PLANES  
SUGAR MAPLES  
≡ PIN OAKS ≡  
WIER'S MAPLES

ALL SIZES.

*Handsome Straight Trees*

Also an unusually large and complete assortment of General Nursery Stock.

All well grown and best quality.  
Wholesale Catalogue on request.

ELLWANGER & BARRY

Nurserymen—Horticulturists,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mt. Hope Nurseries.

Established 1840.

PETERS & SKINNER

PROPRIETORS

**Capital Nurseries**

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HAVE TO OFFER

APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH  
(2 and 3 yr.) (1 and 2 yr.)

PLUM AND APRICOT

KEIFFER PEAR  
(1 and 2 yr.)

SHADE TREES

Elm, Ash, Box Elder  
Maple, Weeping Mulberry

APPLE SEEDLING

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING

MAHALEB SEEDLING FOREST TREE SEEDLING

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple, Honey Locust.

GRAPE VINES

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

List of Special Surplus

The following list consists of some few items of which we have rather large supplies that we desire to reduce. The stock is of our best grades and quality, but until surplus is reduced we are prepared to quote low prices upon any of these items. In writing for prices state the approximate quantities required.

**ROSES**—2 years, No. 1, on own roots. Ramblers, extra strong plants, Pink Rambler, Helene, Yellow Rambler. **Mosses**, 2 years, very strong. Crim-Globe, Cumberland Belle.

**SHRUBS, VINES, &c.**—*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*, 2 years; *Actinidia Arguta*, 3 yrs.; *Akebia Quinata*, 3 yrs.; *Clematis Paniculata*, 3 yrs. XXX; *Hydrangea Pan. Grand*, 2-3 ft.; *Privet*, California 1 yr; *Tecoma Radicans*, 3 yrs.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Strong Stock**—*Achillea "Pearl"*, *Anthemis Tinctoria*, *Coreopsis Lanceolata* and *Roseus*, *Helianthus Maximiliana*, *Helleopsis Pitzcheriana*, *Hypericum Moserianum*, *Iris German* and *Kaempferi* *Rudbeckia "Golden Glow"*.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—*Alder*, European; *Ash*, European; *Birch*, yellow; *Catalpa*, *Speciosa* and *Syringæfolia*; *Cytisus Laburnum*; *Elm*, American and English; *Linden*, Broad-Leaved; *Maple*, Ash-Leaved, English, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore, Purple-leaved Sycamore, Weir's Cut-Leaved; *Poplar*, Carolina, Lombardy, Van Geert's; *Plane*, American; *Salisburia*, *Adiantefolia*; *Strawberry-Tree*; *Tulip-Tree*; *Virgilia Lutea*.

OUR GENERAL PRICE-LIST is printed in every issue of our publication.

THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE BULLETIN.

Next issue will be mailed Jan. 1st. It will be sent free to any member of the trade on application. Use printed stationery to show you belong to the trade. Not sent to any one outside the trade.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,

NEWARK, NEW YORK.

F. H. STANNARD & CO.

Successors to BREWER & STANNARD

Proprietors

Ottawa Star Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Have for sale a large and complete assortment of Nursery Stock, strong on

*Apple, Cherry, Pear  
Plum, Peach, Apricots  
Apple Seedlings, and  
Mahaleb, Pear Seedlings,  
Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple  
Scions*

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Gooseberries and Currants. Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# APPLE GRAFTS PEAR GRAFTS

WHOLE OR PIECE ROOT. ANY STYLE WANTED

## APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLINGS

Our Seedlings have filled out well late in the season, and can supply good heavy stock in all grades.

## HONEY AND BLACK LOCUST AND MULBERRY SEEDLINGS

A fine lot of Seedlings still unsold.

## ASPARAGUS

50,000 fine heavy 1 year plants cheap.

## APPLE SCIONS

We have some very fine heavy, long Apple Scions from our young scion orchard. Mostly western winter commercial sorts.

GET OUR PRICES.

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Neb.**

# 1851 KNOX NURSERIES 1902

We offer the following stock strictly first class and free from disease.

**APPLE.** Three year,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up. Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, Ingram, N. W. Greening, Y. Imperial, Wine Sap and a few others.

**CHERRY.** Two year, 1 inch and up, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up.

**CHERRY.** One year. Mostly in small sizes.

**PEACH.** One year. Small sizes.

**KANSAS RASPBERRY TIPS.** Extra fine.

**CATALPA SPECIOSA SEEDLINGS.** Seed from selected trees in the Wabash bottoms where the tree is native.

LET US HAVE YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.**



**STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY plants** of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

**PREMO DEWBERRY.** No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

**ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.**

**PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds.** We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

**MYER & SON,  
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

**RICHMOND, VA.**

**OFFER FOR FALL 1902 AND SPRING 1903**

First class Peach, Apricots, fine lot of Sugar Maples, Silver, Norway and Weirs Cut Leaf Maples, Linden, American Linden, and Carolina Poplars. 100,000 California Privet, one and two year; 20,000 Citrus Trifoliata, two and three year; and 50,000 Silver Maple Seedlings.

Samples and prices on application.

**W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,  
RICHMOND, VA.**

**P. Sehire & Sons, Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France.**

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroholan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

**C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920 New York**

NEBRASKA GROWN

# APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,  
American and Japanese Plums,  
Shade Trees,  
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.**

# Snow Hill Nurseries W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

SNOW HILL, MD., R. F. D. ROUTE

## OFFER FOR FALL AND SPRING

800,000 Peach—1 year from bud.  
75,000 Apple—2 " " " on whole roots.  
50,000 Apple—1 " " " " "  
700,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
800,000 Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
30 acres in Strawberry Plants—from new beds.  
Peach and Apple Buds in quantity.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1902. Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Will be represented at Niagara Falls Convention, June 12th, by Chas. M. Peters, Badge No. 70. See Hodge Book, pages 32-33.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SNOW HILL, MD.**

**NEW LAND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALL GRADES  
OSAGE ORANGE, ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD**

**A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSES, WITH GROUP OF EMPLOYEES  
OREGON NURSERY COMPANY, SALEM, ORE.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The guidance of creative forces is in our hands and on us rests a great world movement."—LUTHER BURBANK.

Vol. X.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1902.

No. 12.

## PACIFIC COAST INDUSTRY.

**Busv Plant of the Oregon Nursery Company—Branches in California and Washington—Facilities for Handling a Large Trade—Citrus and Deciduous Trees—Modern Appliances.**

The Oregon Nursery Company, whose headquarters are at Salem, Ore., is one of the largest nursery concerns in the country. Its main propagating plant covers 200 acres and there are branch propagating plants at Santa Paula, Los Angeles and Pomona, Cal., and at North Yakima, Wash.; and branch offices at Missoula, Mont., and Sacramento, Cal. The company was established in 1867 and was incorporated in 1900.

The 200 acre plant is not all contiguous. It is in such blocks and locations as suits the peculiar needs of the sort of trees grown thereon. This latter feature is the object aimed at, rather than a contiguity of the tracts used, which, with the growing of only one crop of trees on a given piece of land, are large factors in producing uniformly healthy, vigorous trees. To this end the Oregon Nursery Company does not purchase land, but leases from year to year just what is needed, and covering with each successive nursery crop, new soil.

In addition to the standard varieties of fruit and ornamental trees as grown throughout the country, the Oregon Nursery Company grows citrus fruit trees at its California branches, supplying a large California trade. The company employs 60 to 100 men during the busy season in addition to its force of 30 office and traveling men.

The main offices, packing and storage houses are located under the shadow of the state capitol. Electric cars connect at the grounds with all parts of the city. The Salem depot on the Southern Pacific Railway is two block away. Shipping connections are made also by steamer lines with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Oregon City Transportation Company and the Oregon Central & Eastern Railway. The packing houses, with 175 feet frontage, running 195 feet in depth, furnish facilities for rapid and careful packing and shipping. Here several hundred thousand trees are often stored at one time, awaiting shipment.

During the packing season electric lighting is employed throughout the buildings, and packing goes on uninterruptedly, day and night, regardless of weather conditions.

Appliances for baling trees by electric power, a fumigating house and storage buildings are being installed.

The officers of the company are as follows: President, M. McDonald; secretary and treasurer, A. McGill; assistant secretary, F. W. Power; vice-president and superintendent of nurseries, A. W. McDonald.

During the coming year the Oregon Nursery Company will introduce for Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., his latest fruit, the Maynard plum.

## HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Ontario Fruit Growers, Walkerton, Dec. 1-3; Virginia, Lynchburg, Dec. 2-3; Northern Illinois, Sterling, Dec. 2-3; Missouri, Springfield, Dec. 2-4; Michigan, Hart, Dec. 2-4; Minnesota, Minneapolis, Dec. 2-5; California Fruit Growers, San Francisco, Dec. 2-6; Indiana, Indianapolis, Dec. 3-4; Iowa, Des Moines, Dec. 9-12; Connecticut, Hartford, Dec. 10; Western Nurserymen, Kansas City, Dec. 16; Ohio, Clyde, Dec. 16-18; Southwestern Iowa, Clarinda, Dec. 16-18; Illinois, Champaign, Dec. 17-19; Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 18-19; Peninsula, Newark, Del., Jan. 6-8; New York Fruit Growers, Buffalo, Jan. 7-8; New Jersey, Trenton, Jan. 7-8; Nebraska, Lincoln, Jan. 9-11; Oregon, Portland, Jan. 13-14; Rhode Island, Providence, Jan. 15; South Dakota, Woonsocket, Jan. 20-22; Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Jan. 20-21; Eastern Nurserymen, Rochester, Jan. 21; Western New York, Rochester, Jan. 22-23; Wisconsin, Madison, Feb. 2-4; American Carnation, Brooklyn, Feb. 19-20; Mississippi Valley Apple, Quincy, Ill., Mar. 26.

## NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to arrangements a convention of the Southern Nut Growers' Association was held at Macon, Ga., October 6th. The largest delegation was from Louisiana. Papers on the growing of nut trees were read, and there was considerable discussion, showing interest in the subject. Several of the delegates reported large profit from the culture of pecans. A single tree in Georgia yielded nuts to the value of \$164 in one season. President Bacon stated that one year when his cotton crop failed he was saved from financial embarrassment by his pecan crop. It was decided to change the name of the association to the National Nut Growers' Association. These officers were elected:

President—G. M. Bacon, Dewitt, Ga.

Vice-Presidents—William Nelson, New Orleans, La.; J. B. Curtes, Orange Heights, Fla.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.

Executive Committee—H. C. White, Valdosta; George Ketchum, Macon; E. Mead Wilcox, Auburn, Ala.; Theo Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.; S. H. James, Mound, Ind.

State Vice-Presidents, for Georgia—J. P. Wright, Carlo; for Florida, H. Harold Hume, Lake City; for Louisiana, H. F. Burnette, Baton Rouge; for Mississippi, Charles E. Pabst, Ocean Springs.

New Orleans was selected as the convention city for 1903.

## SATISFACTORY TO THE TRADE.

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES, NEW HAVEN, MO., Jan. 13, 1902.—"We enclose herewith check for \$1 to pay for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1902. We think you are getting out a publication that is very satisfactory to the trade. It certainly meets our approval."

**HORTICULTURAL INSPECTORS.**

*Nursery Topics Discussed at Second Annual Meeting at Atlanta, Ga.—Passed Resolutions that Nurserymen Should Not Be Required to Pay Expense of Ordinary Inspection of Nursery Stock—Conditions in Various States—Proceedings in Detail.*

Through the courtesy of President S. A. Forbes and Secretary W. M. Scott, of the Association of American Horticultural Inspectors, we are enabled to present to our readers the full proceedings of the second annual meeting of that association, at Atlanta, Ga., October 6, 7 and 8, 1902 :

The opening session was called to order in the Kimball House, October 6th, at 7:30 P. M., by the chairman, S. A. Forbes, of Illinois. Mr. Scott, of Georgia, was chosen secretary for the Atlanta meeting.

The following inspectors and entomologists were present at the meeting.

Florida, H. A. Gossard ; Georgia, W. M. Scott, W. F. Fiske and J. C. Bridwell ; Illinois, S. A. Forbes ; Massachusetts, H. T. Fernald ; New Jersey, John B. Smith ; New York, M. V. Slingerland and H. V. Lowe ; Ohio, A. F. Burgess ; Pennsylvania John Hamilton, George C. Butz and E. E. Engle ; South Carolina, Chas. B. Chambliss ; Virginia, J. L. Phillips.

On motion of Mr. Gossard, it was voted to take up the topics suggested by the chairman in the order given.

The chairman suggested the advisability of a committee to formulate conclusions from the discussions, whereupon Mr. Smith suggested that the secretary or a member could perform this office by offering a resolution at the conclusion of the discussions upon each topic. The latter plan was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was voted to have a morning session the following day (Oct. 7) as Horticultural Inspectors, and in the afternoon of that day to meet as entomologists with the Section on Entomology, A. A. A. C. & E. S., under the officers of that body.

**NURSERY INTERESTS.**

The first topic on the list—"Interstate Comity with Respect to the Certification of Nurseries"—was then taken up. The discussion of this topic was participated in by Messrs. Forbes Smith, Burgess, Hamilton, Gossard, Fernald, Phillips and Scott. The tendency of the discussion is expressed in the following resolution by Mr. Smith, which was adopted without a dissenting vote :

"Resolved, That the examining or certifying officer of each state accept at its face value the statements made in certificates duly granted under the laws of other states, so far as the laws of his own state admit, unless information at hand creates a reasonable doubt as to the regularity of the certificate or its application."

TOPIC 2.—"Exchange of Communication with Reference to Receipt of Diseased Nursery Stock Originating in Other States." The discussion of this topic was brief, as all present appeared to be of the same mind, viz :

"That the inspectors of the several states should freely and frankly exchange communications with regard to nursery infestation, and that each should notify every other of such infestation and attempts at evasion of the laws as might, from time to time, come to his notice." Resolution by the secretary unanimously adopted. The session then adjourned until morning.

**INTER-STATE CO-OPERATION.**

October 7, 9 A. M.—The meeting was called to order by the chairman, and the third topic was discussed.

Topic 3.—"Interstate Co-operation for the Control of Horticultural Pests whose Area of Distribution Extends Across State Lines." In the discussion of this topic several cases were cited in which it was shown that co-operation was necessary to produce the desired results. This question was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. Fernald :

"Resolved, That interstate co-operation for the control of horticultural pests whose area of distribution extends across state lines is most desirable, and should be as complete as the laws of the states concerned will permit, and that in the treatment of any particular pest preference should be given to such cases."

Topic 4.—"Is it Desirable that Nurserymen should Pay any Part or All of the Expenses of Nursery Inspection Required by Law, either Direct or as a Fee for a Certificate?" Mr. Smith and others thought that nurserymen should not pay a fee for or bear the expense of the ordinary inspection, but in cases where extra inspections were made for the special benefit of the owner he should pay the expenses thereof. Mr. Fernald agreed, but thought that the nurseryman should be required to take out a license at a small fee as a matter of record in the office of the inspector. Mr. Butz thought it advisable to charge a small fee for tree to tree examinations in cases of infestation, if the owner of the infested nursery desired it. Mr. Smith's plan was to advise the owner to clean up his nursery before the inspection is made. Mr. Hamilton thought that in justice to the nurseryman no charge should be made for the inspection. Mr. Burgess thought it inconsistent to make free inspections of nursery stock and charge fees for the inspection of other commodities, such as oil and fertilizers.

**NURSERYMEN SHOULD NOT PAY.**

The discussion was concluded by the adoption of the following resolution by Mr. Smith :

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the nurserymen should not be required to pay the expense of the ordinary inspection of nursery stock."

Topic 5.—"Is it Desirable that the Entire Cost of Insecticide or Fungicide Measures Required by Law should be Borne by the Owner of the Affected Property?" In the discussion of this topic the consensus of opinion was that the state should not bear the cost of the treatment of private premises and the following resolution by the secretary was adopted :

"Resolved, That the entire cost of insecticide or fungicide measures required by law should be borne by the owner of the affected property."

Topic 6 was passed over for later consideration.

Topic 7.—"Lists, Reported by Members, of Nursery Pests in their States whose Continued Presence will Prevent the Certification of Nursery." Mr. Smith's practice in New Jersey was to withhold certificate from nurserymen whose premises were found infested with San Jose scale, at least until all infestation was eliminated ; stock actually infested with Black Knot was not certified ; Yellows could not be detected on nursery stock, and was hardly considered as a factor in the the inspection ; Crown Gall was inspected for, so far as possible, after the stock was dug and visibly diseased plants discarded ; stock badly infested with Woolly Aphis was destroyed ;

the occurrence of *Asp. ancylus*, *A. forbesi* and *Chi. furfurus* would not bar the stock; the occurrence of any scale insect on imported stock would prevent certification, and the presence of *Diaspis pyricola* especially would act as a bar.

The session then adjourned, to meet as entomologists with the Entomological Section of the A. A. A. C. & E. S. at 2 P. M.

#### IN VARIOUS STATES.

October 7, 1902, 8 P. M. The meeting was again called to order by the chairman, and the discussion of Topic 7 continued.

Mr. Fernald reported that in Massachusetts no certificate would be granted so long as the San Jose scale, *Diaspis pentagona*, *Aspidictus ostræformis* Gypsy Moth, Browntail Moth, Yellows, Rosette or Black Knot was found infesting the stock. Crown Gall, he stated, had not so far been found in Massachusetts.

Mr. Cossard reported that it was his practice in Florida to withhold certificate from the owner of premises infested with San Jose scale until the proper steps had been taken to get rid of the pest by fumigation or otherwise. *Diaspis pentagona* occurred in the state, but so far had not been found in the nurseries. Citrus plants were commonly infested with various scale insects, but no definite action had yet been taken with respect to such cases. White-fly was so generally distributed as to render restrictive measures against it impractical, but treatment was recommended. In cases of Crown Gall the owners were instructed to destroy all affected plants, and Root-knot infestation was also rejected.

Mr. Hamilton stated that the prevailing rule in Pennsylvania was to grant a certificate when the nursery was found apparently free from San Jose scale, and to withhold the certificate when this pest occurred. Mr. Butz of the same state explained further, that in cases of Crown Gall, Woolly Aphis and some others of the more injurious pests, the nurserymen were requested to discard badly affected stock.

Mr. Burgess reported that in Ohio the presence in a nursery of the San Jose scale, Black Knot or Peach Yellows was sufficient ground for withholding certificate, and that plants infested with Woolly Aphis or affected with Crown Gall were caused to be destroyed. He stated that the Oyster-shell Bark Louse was doing considerable damage in Ohio, and so far as possible its dissemination on nursery stock was prevented.

#### IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Phillips reported that the practice in Virginia was to withhold certificate from nurseries in which San Jose scale, Black Knot or Peach Yellows was found until the trouble was effectually eliminated. Peach Yellows had not so far been found in the nurseries, but diseased orchard trees in the neighborhood of a nursery sometimes occurred and these were destroyed before a certificate was granted. The same was true of Black Knot. He stated further that severe cases of Crown Gall, Woolly Aphis and pear blight were not admitted under certificate. Plants actually showing the presence of such pests were discarded.

Mr. Forbes required the Illinois inspectors to send in a statement of every pest found in the nursery, and before a certificate was granted he required the elimination of the San Jose scale and the Black Knot. Precautions were taken to avoid sending out Borers, Woolly Aphis, Crown Gall and pear blight. Plants infested with Woolly Aphis to the extent of

causing warty formations on the roots were discarded, and so also were plants visibly affected with Crown Gall. Crown Gall was common on apple in Illinois but was not found on peach. Noticeable infestation of the Scurfy scale and bad cases of Oyster-shell Bark Louse were rejected.

Mr. Engle of Pennsylvania suggested that in these discussions one important insect—the Black Peach Aphis—had been overlooked, and that in his opinion all inspectors should rule against this pest.

#### IN GEORGIA.

Mr. Scott stated that in Georgia the presence of the San Jose scale, *Diaspis pentagona*, Black Knot or Rosette would prevent the certification of a nursery; that stock seriously affected with Crown Gall, Root Knot or Woolly Aphis was not allowed to be sent out under certificate; and that stock infested with the Cherry scale, Scurfy scale or Oyster-shell scale was caused to be properly treated before it was sent out. It had been his practice in suspicious cases to have the stock inspected on the healing grounds for Crown Gall, Woolly Aphis and scale insects.

Referring to the statement of Mr. Forbes that in Illinois Crown Gall was found only on apple, Mr. Phillips stated that the same was true in Virginia. Mr. Scott stated that in Georgia this disease was equally common on peach and apple, while Mr. Smith's observation was that in New Jersey it was confined entirely to the peach, and Mr. Gossard stated that the same was true for Florida.

The discussion of this topic being concluded, Mr. Smith "Moved that the chairman appoint a committee of three, including himself, to whom shall be entrusted the duty of comparing all existing laws concerning insect control in nursery or orchard, who shall suggest points to be covered in state legislation, and who shall formulate suggestively uniform state and federal legislation to regulate nursery inspection, interstate traffic and orchard control. Report to be made at the next meeting of this body."

#### AMENDED MOTION ADOPTED.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fernald the motion was so amended as to couple the word "disease" with that of "insect." The motion was then adopted as amended.

Topic 9.—"A Statement by each Member of the Procedure taken in his State in cases of Nursery Infestation with Scale or other Dangerous Pests." Mr. Scott stated that the Georgia law prohibited the certification of a nursery when any portion of it was found infested with San Jose scale or like pests, and that he had disposed of such cases according to the individuality of the nurseryman as well as the circumstances attending the case, in the following manner:

Case 1.—A portion of a large nursery was found infested with San Jose scale, and, as agreed to by the owner, its customers were notified of the exact conditions with assurance that the stock actually infested would be burned and the remainder fumigated under supervision. To the surprise of both the owner and himself not a single order was countermanded, and practically the entire stock was disposed of at the customary prices.

Case 2.—Upon the inspection of a certain nursery, a single specimen of San Jose scale was found upon a plum leaf, and in spite of a most careful examination no further infestation could be found at that time. A second inspection at the healing grounds revealed a slight infestation of a dozen or

more trees, which were thrown out. The owner would not agree to the notification of his customers, as in Case 1, and a certificate to cover the contents of each box was issued after a list to whom the stock was intended to be shipped was furnished. Other cases were treated similarly.

Case 3.—In this case the nursery was located in a section where practically all the orchards were infested and the fruit interest was sufficiently great to demand all the stock grown in the nursery. The certificate issued set forth the facts, viz.: that San Jose scale was found in a portion of the nursery and that proper steps had been taken to eliminate it. Under this certificate practically all the stock was disposed of at market prices.

#### FUMIGATION REQUIREMENTS.

In Pennsylvania Mr. Hamilton required under affidavit the attachment of a statement of fumigation to each shipment.

In Florida Mr. Gossard required a thorough cleaning up by destruction of trees actually infested and the fumigation of the remainder.

In Illinois Mr. Forbes did not require the fumigation of the entire stock when scale was found in an isolated portion of the nursery, unless the indications were that there had been a general spread of the scale. However, fumigation was required for the infested portions, or for the entire stock when the infestation was general.

In New Jersey Mr. Smith required the fumigation of the entire stock when scale was found in the nursery, but under no circumstances did he allow shipments of stock from infested nurseries to go outside the state. However, he did not restrict the sale of such stock within the state.

In Ohio Mr. Burgess' method was to destroy all infested stock and require the fumigation of such as was dangerously near.

In Massachusetts Mr. Fernald gave the owner the option of fumigation or destroying the infested stock, and in cases of general infestation a fumigation affidavit was required.

#### SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

Mr. Fernald then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting nursery stock fumigated according to accepted requirements should be considered as satisfactory as stock sold under certificates of inspection only."

Mr. Phillips thought that the adoption of this resolution might give fumigation a stronger endorsement than it deserved unless it was intended that inspection should always be coupled with it. He related an instance in which a bundle of infested stock was placed at the back end of a fumigating house opposite the point where the gas was generated. The house was then filled and charged, with the result that the scales came through unharmed. Mr. Scott wished to know if the resolution carried the meaning that fumigation should take the place of inspection. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Fernald explained that the resolution was not to be so construed. After very little further discussion the resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, and the session then adjourned to re-assemble immediately after the adjournment of the Section on Entomology of the A. A. & E. S. on the 8th.

October 8, 1902, 12 M.

After calling the meeting to order, the chairman asked if it were desirable to continue the organization; whereupon Mr. Smith stated that in his opinion no organization of entomolo-

gists was accomplishing so much as this one, and that the work had only begun. He moved that the association meet next year at the same time and place as the A. A. C. & E. S. The motion was carried, and Mr. Fernald nominated Mr. Forbes chairman for next year. Mr. Forbes was unanimously re-elected. He accepted on condition that a vice-chairman be elected, so that in case of his forced absence from the meeting the chair would be filled. Mr. Smith was put in nomination and elected vice-chairman.

The chairman then read a letter from Mr. Atwood of New York giving a statement of the practice in that state with reference to the topics under discussion at this meeting.

Topic 8.—"Statements by Members of their Recent Experience and Observations with respect to the Relative Practical Values of Insecticides for the San Jose Scale." This topic was treated by Mr. Smith in a paper before the Section on Entomology, the discussion of which was continued by the Horticultural Inspectors after the adjournment of that section.

Mr. Fernald then reported some experiments which he recently made in Massachusetts, and which represented the most extensive work against the San Jose scale ever done in New England. The discussions were participated in by nearly every one present, were quite lengthy, and tended to show that the petroleum oils, whale-oil soap and lime-salt-sulphur wash constituted the standard remedies for the San Jose scale in orchards.

The meeting then adjourned, and the discussion of this topic was to have been continued at a proposed afternoon session which, however, was not held. The adjournment was therefore final.

W. M. SCOTT, Secretary.

#### AT RICHMOND, VA.

W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va., write: "We have been on a rush for the last four weeks with our shipments of sales made by agents. We had a good share of rain during August and September which caused our peach trees to make a very heavy second growth and they were not in condition to dig until very late; and then it was a hard chop to strip the leaves off. Our sales are nearly all made for fall shipment and we are nearly cleaned up of all fruits. We had a fine season for digging, and packing and if cold weather holds off a few days longer our agents will have had one of the best fall seasons for delivering that they ever had. We think that collections are going to be better than usual from outlook now."

## Obituary.

Thomas Wentworth Bowman, after a lingering and painful illness, entered into rest at his home, 1669 Main street East, Rochester, N. Y., Saturday evening, November 29th, 1902, aged 64 years.

Louis Valere Lefebvre died at his home in France, Oct. 17th, aged 90 years. Seventy-five years ago he entered the employ of Vilmorin Andrieux & Co. and became the managing member, working with the grandfather, father and mother of Henry DeVilmorin, who died in 1899 at the age of 58. Mr. Lefebvre retired from the firm in 1863, and devoted his time to fine arts.

Prof. George Husmann, well known as a pomologist and a writer on viticulture, died at Napa, Cal., Nov. 6th, aged 75 years. He was at the head of the department of pomology and forestry in the University of Missouri for three years. He was a contributor to many periodicals, once published the Viticultural Journal and was the author of several books on viticulture and horticulture, among them "American Grape-Growing and Wine Making."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

G. H. Miller is president of the North Georgia Fruit Growers' Association.

The Northwestern Nursery and Orchard Company will be established in Berrien county, Mich., by B. S. Webb, of Peoria, Ill.

Oglesby Paul, nephew of James Paul, of the firm of Drexel & Co., bankers, has been appointed landscape gardener for Fairmount Park Philadelphia, at a salary of \$2,000.

H. S. Wiley, Cayuga, N. Y., has budded 1,000 of what he has called the Dr. Cummings peach, originating on the grounds of Neil Cummings in Cayuga. It is thought to be an Early Crawford seedling.

Leonard Coates, Napa, Cal., well known on the Pacific coast as an orchardist and writer on horticultural subjects, has traded his Sausal fruit farm for an eighty acre vineyard near Barton, Cal., formerly owned by S. Hansen.

John S. Collins & Sons, Burlington county, N. J., the first to plant Kieffer pears on a large scale, now have 25,000 Kieffer trees in bearing. Up to October 4th, they shipped 14 carloads of Kieffer pears to London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

W. H. Guilford, Dubuque, Ia., observes that the good conditions of the growth of trees this year indicates that more water is needed than is received in an average year. He suggests that nurserymen might profitably establish irrigation plants.

The nursery of Edward and Ben. Hoyt, at Scotch Grove, Iowa, extends back from the railroad a mile or more. It is devoted principally to the growing of evergreens. This list embraces all the leading varieties and their blocks cover many acres. The business is 30 years old.

The dutiable imports during the month of September, 1902, of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$317,397, as compared with \$279,612 during the same month a year ago. The exports during September, 1902, of nursery stock were valued at \$7,612, against \$4,010 in September, 1901.

Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Va., addressed the November meeting of the Philadelphia Florists' club on the subject: "The Importance of Hardy Plants to the Florists' Trade." He urged that planting be done for the future. The oak, he said, will overtake the poplar and sugar maple, though the latter are of quicker growth.

Irving Jaquay, of the Benton Harbor Nurseries, has purchased 300 acres of land three miles from Buchanan, Mich., at a cost of \$16,000, for nursery purposes. He retains his interest in the Benton Harbor Nurseries and is interested in an Alabama peach farm of 1000 acres. He will employ 40 men during the busy season at his new nursery and will construct a boarding house for them.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York City, worked earnestly for the success of the proposition to appropriate another million dollars for the Essex county, N. Y., parks and parkways, and the act of legislature making a mandatory appropriation of at least \$100,000 annually for maintenance of the park system. Both propositions upon submission to the people were adopted by a considerable majority.

The Storrs & Harrison Company, Painsville, O., has an area of 1200 acres in outdoor stock and a range of greenhouses covering 125,000 square feet. Forty-five acres were planted to roses this season. Five acres are devoted to cannas and an acre to anemones. There are potting sheds covering 25,000 square feet of floor surface. Three hundred and fifty acres are devoted to fruit trees and 200 acres to ornamental stock. All incoming stock is treated in a fumigating house attached to the storage houses.

G. H. MILLER & SON, ROME, GA., Jan. 15, 1902.—"We enclose \$1 on subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the year 1902. We are well pleased with the journal and look upon it as a necessity. Our trade for the last year has been very heavy, about double what it was for the year before and we anticipate a heavy trade for 1902."

Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## Foreign Notes.

King Edward has given 100 guineas towards the erection of the new horticultural hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the Prince of Wales £50. Leopold Rothschild, a generous patron of horticulture, has given £500 toward the same object.

"I had hoped the Plant Breeding and Hybridization Conference, recently held in New York, would have been the means of developing some new suggestions in the direction of obtaining new breaks in chrysanthemums," says R. Dean, V. M. H., in American Gardening. "We make but little advance with the flower except in the direction of size. New types of roses and begonias are forthcoming; the chrysanthemum appears to be practically barren in this respect. I can foresee the time when there will be a revolt of popular liking for these huge blooms and when the first indications of this appear experts should be prepared to put forward some other type or section of blooms, so that there may be secured a transference and not a loss of popular favor and support. One new variety is, after all, so much like another that the cry may soon be started, 'Who will give us something new?'"

### LITTLE PEACH TO BE ERADICATED.

At the request of several of the leading fruitgrowers of Allegan county, Mich., Prof. L. R. Taft, state inspector of nurseries and orchards, has appointed Horace S. Welch of Douglas a special deputy to look after the disease known as "little peach" which has been so destructive in that section. Mr. Welch has made a study of the disease for several years and no one in the state is better posted regarding it. His duties will be to inspect the orchards and secure the removal of infected trees. At first his efforts will be confined to the west half of Saugatuck township, and an endeavor will be made to have every diseased tree removed from that section before growth starts in the spring. Later on other sections will have attention.

### A REAL LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.

Inasmuch as the nursery business is conducted to a very large extent by correspondence, the members of the trade are especially interested in office labor-saving devices. While there are a number of such devices on the market, none, in our opinion, is more meritorious in every way than is the Elliott Addressing Machine, made by the Elliott Co. of Boston. It is of the most practical kind and, as it applies directly to a portion of the nursery business at once important yet laborious under old systems, it commands earnest and serious consideration. This is the only machine on the market that will satisfactorily and speedily do the work for which it is made.

With this machine 2,000 addresses may be written in an hour by the use of stencil cards automatically fed through the machine by foot power. One motion of the foot inks, prints direct on envelopes or wrappers of any size, cards, invoices, statements or shipping tags, and changes to next stencil. The machine can be operated by an office boy, is durable, and occupies, with cabinet, about the same space as a small typewriter table.

Among the nurserymen who have installed the Elliott Addressing Machine in their offices are:

Peter Henderson & Co., New York City.  
Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston.  
Buel Lamberson's Sons, Portland, Ore.  
Stark Brothers' Co., Louisiana, Mo.  
H. F. Mitchell, Philadelphia.  
Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Dreshertown, Pa.  
Plant Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
C. Young & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

All the nursery news for \$1.00 per year.

# The National Nurseryman.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
(INCORPORATED)

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRESIDENT - - - - - THOMAS B. MEEHAN  
VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR - - - RALPH T. OLCOTT  
SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER, C. L. YATES

The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance, - - - - -	\$1.00
Six Months, - - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance, - - - - -	1.50
Six Months, " " - - - - -	1.00

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements. Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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Annual convention for 1903—At Detroit, Mich., June 10-12.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1902.

## HORTICULTURAL INSPECTORS MEET.

The second annual meeting of the Association of Horticultural Inspectors of the United States and Canada was held at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6-7. Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, was chairman; state entomologist, W. M. Scott, of Georgia, secretary. The first session was devoted principally to a discussion of "Interstate comity with respect to the certification of nurseries." A uniform law relating to the in-

spection of nursery stock was advocated to take the place of the varying state laws.

At the second session the two papers receiving the most attention were: "Interstate co-operation for the control of horticultural pests whose area of distribution extends across state lines," and "Is it desirable that nurserymen should pay any part, or all, of the expense of nursery inspection required by law, either directly or as a fee for a certificate?" This last topic occasioned considerable discussion, the general opinion being that nurserymen should not be required to pay for the inspection. A full report is presented in another column.

Dr. S. A. Forbes was elected chairman, and Dr. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey, was elected vice-chairman of the association.

## PLANT BREEDING WORK.

In response to a query as to the plans of the committee appointed at the plant breeders' conference held in New York late in October, for record and publication of plant breeding work, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., chairman of that committee, writes to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

"The first thing undertaken by the committee was to arrange with the United States Department of Agriculture for co-operation in publishing the results of the work. I have lately received a letter from Mr. Galloway of the Bureau of Plant Industry, saying that he thinks our plan an excellent one and that the workers in the department will soon have a conference to arrange plans for carrying it out. So I regard our purpose as accomplished. The plan will probably take the form of an annual bulletin, giving results of all the year's work. There is also a likelihood that a national society will be formed to forward the work of breeding of both plants and animals in the United States. This society will be doubtless of great use to the assistants in the Department of Agriculture in furnishing valuable material for the proposed bulletin covering this subject. This is as far as I am at present advised, and is not given as anything authoritative, but only as doing my best to answer your inquiry."

## NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The recent convention of nut growers at Macon, Ga., which organized "The National Nut Growers' Association," was an important gathering of earnest men who had planned carefully and then skillfully carried into effect the program which resulted in a substantial organization.

The nut growing industry in the South, particularly as regards the pecan was receiving considerable attention, but information was so contradictory, and reliable data so difficult to obtain, that progress or profits were uncertain. This chaotic condition was being used as a cloak by unscrupulous dealers, who painted rosate prospects, and sold worthless and faked trees and seeds at exorbitant prices.

The first suggestion for an association of growers was welcomed by all who knew the condition of this industry, and from a small beginning one year ago it rapidly developed into a national organization, officered by men of integrity and ability, with assured support, and carefully chosen standing committees for carrying into operation the purposes of organization.

One of these committees will give particular attention to the "fraudulent dealer," exposing his methods and gathering proof for persecuting the guilty. The plans and work of this committee alone promise to be available for the entire nursery business of the country.

Another standing committee is invested with highly important work viz: "Nomenclature and Standards." The sale of different varieties of nuts under the same name, and the sale of one variety under several different names has resulted in much confusion and many complications. This committee has been made up with particular care, and its work can be looked forward to as being of much practical value and scientific interest.

The rapid growth of this association is doubtless attributable in a large measure to an expediency adopted for advertising the Macon convention. When the committee on arrangements for the convention was up against a prospective expense account, and uncertain sources of revenue, the proposal to issue the "Nut Grower" was made. Nurserymen were quick to recognize the value of such a publication for advertising pecan and other nut stock, and enough patronage was obtained to fully meet all expenses. The Nut Grower was kindly received and the convention demanded its continuance. It now promises to be not only of great use to the association, but of much practical value to the industry.

The next annual convention will be held in New Orleans, La., late in October, 1903, and with the same skillful preparation that characterized the recent convention, it can confidently be expected to result in a large and profitable meeting.

#### APPLE CROP STASTICS.

Many estimates of this year's apple crop have been made and there have been various reports declared to be based upon actual returns of figures, but in our opinion no report is nearer the fact than is that of the American Agriculturist. This report is prepared with the greatest care and from the most authentic sources. A comparative summary is as follows, the figures being in round thousands of barrels, the last three ciphers being omitted for convenience of tabulation; the figures for 1899 and 1889 being federal census returns:

APPLE CROP OF 1902, WITH COMPARISONS.

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1889
Maine .....	1,200	570	960	474	1,024
New Hampshire.....	900	450	1,200	650	761
Vermont.....	600	375	700	392	464
Massachusetts.....	1,050	425	1,108	1,008	563
Connecticut.....	720	350	980	1,286	664
New York.....	6,250	2,450	7,300	8,089	2,881
Pennsylvania.....	3,309	1,400	5,500	8,020	2,517
Ohio.....	3,500	1,500	6,550	6,872	4,596
Michigan.....	3,400	1,900	3,800	2,977	4,385
Indiana.....	1,400	1,250	2,100	2,873	2,928
Illinois.....	2,100	1,150	2,140	3,059	3,200
Iowa.....	1,250	900	850	1,043	1,860
Missouri.....	1,400	2,450	2,250	2,165	2,899
Arkansas.....	750	950	1,000	987	631
Kansas.....	600	1,150	1,100	1,071	1,238
California.....	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,162	551
Other.....	13,500	8,500	8,100	16,401	16,820
Total.....	43,020	26,970	56,820	56,466	47,701

In consideration of these figures the American Agriculturist says:

Interest naturally centers in the states of heaviest commercial pro-

duction, where conditions are quiet irregular. Michigan's crop is not a full one, yet a liberal surplus, quality uneven; Ohio has a good many apples for shipment, so with Missouri, while Arkansas and Kansas are far behind last year. New York, the most important apple state in the union, has a big crop, yet less than the banner yield of 1896; outturn very uneven, however, some orchards full, others adjacent meagre, quality covering a wide range, with large quantities of choice apples for market. The crop in New England is very much better than last year, when it was failure, but has been exceeded occasionally in recent years, notably in 1893; Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut all have fair quantities for shipment.

The Canadian apple crop is about as uneven in character as on this side of the line; fairly liberal quantities of choice fruit, which has been leaving first hands rapidly for some time, and an "ocean" of faulty stock, much of it unmerchandise through scab and other imperfections. This applies particularly to Ontario and Quebec. While the maritime provinces show some good fruit, there is good deficiency in tonnage. Nova Scotia, which in a good year exports 400,000 to 500,000 barrels to England, this year faces a failure.

#### RECORD OF A DECADE.

With this issue, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN completes its tenth year. It has sought at all times to present the news of the nursery trade and to advance the interests of nurserymen generally. That its efforts have been appreciated is evidenced by the fact that it has been patronized by the leading nursery firms of the country from the start. On many occasions the value of a trade journal devoted exclusively to the interests of nurserymen has been demonstrated. Particularly with reference to matters of legislation has this been seen.

It is the purpose of the National Nurseryman Publishing Company, Incorporated, to continue to advance the interests of its readers and to seek improvement along many lines. As the official journal of the American Association, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN will be at the service of officers, committees and members to disseminate information relative to the good of the association and of the trade generally.

A glance at the index in this issue will show what subjects have been treated during the year now closing.

#### DELAYED BY FIRE.

Just as the December issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was ready to leave the bindery, fire, which consumed the plant, destroyed the entire edition. All the matter had to be reset by the printers and the work of publication had to be gone through with a second time. We regret the delay in the appearance of the December issue, but it was unavoidable. Fortunately it came at a time when it was least annoying to our patrons.

Nelson Cox, pioneer orchardist of Southern Ohio, died at his home at Ensee, O., October 30th. He did much to make the Rome Beauty apple popular. His apple orchard in 1902 yielded 3,000 barrels.

THOMAS E BURROUGHS, NEW LONDON, CONN., Aug. 11, 1902.—"Enclosed find one dollar to renew subscription for one year from July, 1902. Cannot get along without your publication. It is the 'real thing.'"

## Recent Publications.

Nurserymen who are contemplating the erection of fumigating houses will find valuable information in Prof. W. G. Johnson's book on "Fumigation Methods", published by the Orange Judd Co.

Among recent publications by the Macmillan Company, New York, are "The Government of Maine: Its History and Administration", by Prof. William McDonald, of Brown University; "Sun Dials and Roses of Yesterday", by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle; "English Pleasure Gardens", by Miss Rose Standish Nichols; "New England and Its Neighbors", by Clifton Johnson.

The proceedings of the first annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers Association, held in Syracuse, January 8, 9, have been issued in book form by the secretary, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y. The book contains 266 pages and is a credit to this very vigorous young organization. There was a field for such an association and much good is sure to result from its formation. The volume of articles and discussions on fruit matters to be issued each year is worth the membership fee, to say nothing of the advantages to be gained by an acquaintance with the members.

The Christmas number of the Delineator is the thirtieth anniversary number. To do justice to this number, which for beauty and utility touches the highest mark, it would be necessary to print the entire list of contents. It is sufficient to state that in it the best modern writers and artists are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages, with 34 full-page illustrations, of which 20 are in two or more colors. The magnitude of this December number, for which 728 tons of paper and six tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact that 91 presses, running 14 hours a day, have been required to print it; the binding alone of the edition of 915,000 copies representing over 20,000,000 sections which had to be gathered individually by human hands.

The Macmillan Company has issued "Memories of a Hundred Years," by Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country," etc. The work is in two volumes, crown 8 vo. There is perhaps no man writing to-day who has such a fund of recollections of public events and public men as Dr. Edward Everett Hale. In this handsomely illustrated volume he embraces practically the whole of the nineteenth century. One gets a graphic idea of the scope of his life's work when one realizes that his book opens with John Adams and closes with President Roosevelt. The illustrations number many rare and curious portraits, woodcuts and facsimiles of interesting letters. A volume on John Greenleaf Whittier by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in the English Men of Letter series, is also ready.

The two most striking articles of the well-varied contents of "The World's Work" for December are President Eliot's—of Yale—article on "The Needs of American Public Education" and Frank W. Vanderbilt's conservative note of warning on the financial situation. The illustrated features of "The World's Work" this month include a handsome series of reproductions of George Grey Barnard's sculpture printed in a brown toned ink accompanying an article about the sculptor and his work by Alexander Blair Thaw. Portraits of John B. McDonald and Clement A. Griscom are accompanied by appreciative interpretations of the work these men have done, by Raymond Stevens and Lawrence Perry. The financial article on "The Bonds of American Corporations," "The March of Events" and "Among the World's Workers" are as complete and interesting as usual.

"How to Attract the Birds," by Neltje Blanchan. The many thousands of nature lovers who have been delighted with the books, "Bird Neighbors" and "Nature's Garden," will be more than pleased to know that another book by Neltje Blanchan has just been published. The author has a way of making real people out of the birds. The titles of some of the chapters, such as "How to Attract Bird Neighbors," "Bird Architecture," "The Ruby-Throat's Caterers," "Why Birds Change Their Clothes," "Why Birds Come and Go," "Home Life," etc., will give an idea of the character of the book. One of the most attractive features of the volume is its illustrations. These are from beautiful and most unusual photographs of live birds in their natural haunts, taken by some of the most expert nature photographers. Of these illustrations there are 110, of which 20 are full page plates. Pp. 225

\$1.35. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co. Rochester: SCRAN TOM, WETMORE & Co.

"Country Life in America" for December is a large Christmas annual with a beautiful cover and a hundred superb illustrations, and colored supplements besides. The spirit of jollity of the season pervades the bulky number of winter sports, unusual house parties, Christmas homes and many things of winter at her best. Rudyard Kipling contributes the poem, "Pan in Vermont," defying the man who, in winter, brings the seeds of phlox and hollyhocks into the snowbound country where Kipling once lived. Pre-eminent, however, is the profusion of elaborate pictures and the articles that have to do with hockey, skeeing and tobogganing, snowshoeing, ice yachting on country lakes, fishing through the ice, and even the homely sports of skating, skate sailing and the pursuits that carry one into the deep woods. Altogether the elaborate make-up bespeaks the grand success of this new sort of magazine, the growing love of real sport in America, and the movement of the New World back to the garden and outdoor life of the Old.

In the November issue of Meehan's Monthly it is announced that that publication is to be discontinued. The editor says: "Those who came to know and anticipate the writings of Thomas Meehan, who was for the first eleven years the editor of this magazine, needed no assurance that he loved his work; while the present editor—editor of one volume and associate with his father throughout the production of the others—yields the pen with the greatest reluctance and sorrow. It was not only his pleasure to continue the work laid down, but an inherited purpose, so to speak, to give to the world a journal that would be an educator and in its way a reliable power in horticulture. Until now it has been possible to continue the work to a certain extent much as in the past, owing to the number of chapters for colored plates prepared in advance. It was the author's desire that the publication should go on, and though the present editor was prepared to take it up, the burden of other duties make it impossible that this should be, and he closes the book, as stated, with deepest regret. But this is not done without hope that the many friends he has gained as editor may never hesitate calling upon him for such horticultural help and information as his knowledge may be able to give."

"Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist," by W. E. Channing, has just been issued from the Merrymount press, Boston. Few books of a biographical nature are so rich in quotation and pertinent in detail as this biography of Thoreau by his poet friend. Probably few readers of the original edition, in 1873, appreciated its value as a record of walks and conversations of Thoreau, Emerson and Channing, the author at that time choosing to obscure the personality of the interlocutors. Notwithstanding this defect and the unattractive dress given it by the publishers, Roberts Brothers, Boston, the first and only edition of 1,500 copies has long since been out of print. Since the recent death of Mr. Channing, his literary executor, F. B. Sanborn, has expressed a desire that the steady call for the book should be met by a new and enlarged edition, material for which was left by Mr. Channing. This publication has been undertaken in an artistic and permanent form by the well-known publisher, Charles E. Goodspeed, of Boston. The book contains new matter, introduced by Mr. Sanborn, notes and a complete index. The volume contains 420 pages of similar typographical appearance to Sanborn's "The Personality of Thoreau," and Thoreau's "The Service," which competent critics have declared to be as fine specimens of artistic typography as have appeared in recent years. The ordinary edition, with a new etched portrait of the author, \$3.00. Postage extra. A limited edition of 275 copies, 250 of which will be on toned French hand-made paper, and will contain beside the portrait of Mr. Channing, which also appears in the cheaper edition, five full page etchings by Sidney L. Smith; net \$10.00. Postage extra. Of this limited edition, 25 copies will be on Japan paper, with the etchings in two states; net \$25.00. Postage extra. Boston: CHARLES E. GOOD-SPEED.

### LOW RATES TO WESTERN POINTS.

The Wabash Railroad will make special one way rates and low round trip rates to Western and South-western points on the first and third Tuesday of each month until April 21st, 1903. Write R. F. Kelley, General Agent, 287 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., for full information.

## THOMAS W. BOWMAN.

*Close of a Long and Active Career as Nurseryman and Statesman—Prominent in the Maine Legislature and in Commercial Circles in Several Cities—The Large Business in Rochester to be Continued by the Two Sons.*

The funeral of Thomas W. Bowman was held at his late residence, 1669 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25th last. The house was thronged with friends and the floral offerings were many and beautiful. Under the auspices of his associates the services throughout were conducted in a very fitting and impressive manner, and at the grave they were entirely in charge of Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., of which the deceased was a respected member, having been admitted to this Lodge from the Evening Star Lodge, No. 107, of Buckfield, Me., which latter lodge he organized, and was a Past Master of.

Mr. Bowman has had a very eventful and notable career, one that will always stand out as an animation and inspiration for every person who desires to look to all that is noble and elevating. His character, strength of mind and strict adherence to all that was good and honorable was not only a byword of his every thought and action among his personal associates, but with those wherever he was situated, even when entire strangers, or with the trade in general, or with his closest friends.

### His Early Life.

Born of a representative new England family December 31st, 1837, in Sidney, Me., he had all of the trials and hardships to endure that a boy of no means whatever has to encounter in starting out in life. The results that have attended his efforts show how well he improved every slight opportunity that befell his lot. His schooling was very slight, inasmuch as it was possible for him simply to attend during the winter months, and not over three months during any year, and after 15 he was obliged to cease attending.

During the other months of the year he worked on the farm and in the woods. After that he started out single handed and without a cent, and went to Boston, securing a position with an agricultural hardware firm where he remained, except for a short time working in the shipyards, until the fall of 1859, when he first started to canvass as salesman for nursery stock, working a few weeks, and then delivering the orders the following spring. The following year he devoted a portion of his time to this work in partnership with another well known nurseryman, also, in 1861. He then entered as the principal partner in the general store business in Maine, and continued in this till 1870, working at that wholly except during a portion of the year he devoted some of his time to the nursery business. During these years he was Councilman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor for the town of Buckfield, Me.

### Elected to Legislature.

In 1864 he was elected to the Maine legislature, being intimately associated with John D. Long, ex Secretary of the navy, and later as his term was about ending formed the acquaintance of Thomas B. Reed, ex Speaker of the House of Representatives. During this exciting period there were many very important bills considered by the committee of which he was a member, and he used to tell with a great deal of satisfaction of the rapidity with which all matters were handled. To the committee of which he was chairman was referred the emancipation proclamation. The scenes enacted while that bill was in committee and when reported to the assembly were lively and

strenuous beyond description. His wonderful activity in the commercial world was characteristic of his legislative career. To all of these offices he was urgently requested to allow his name to be used for successive terms, but pressure of business prevented him from so doing.

In 1870 he opened a nursery office in Canada in company with one of the largest firms in the country. This business continued for thirteen years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, during which time a very large trade was built up.

In 1883 Mr. Bowman came to Rochester, N. Y., starting on his own account, not only selling through salesmen in the United States and Canada, but also 'he growing of stock. Since then under his careful supervision, having done everything on sound principles, dealing honestly and squarely with all, it is a pleasure to look upon the results of his achievements and the facilities that his foresight and skill have placed at the command of those to whom this very satisfactory business has been left.

### Others Learn From Him.

It is a self-evident proof of Mr. Bowman's keenness and ability and knowledge of the nursery business, when it may be stated that there are several of the successful nursery firms in the United States and Canada whose proprietors received their first knowledge of the nursery business under the guidance of Mr. Bowman, first on the road with him personally, and later in his office, and that many of his former employees hold responsible positions with other nursery firms, thus helping to spread the example of his energy and sound business dealings throughout the country.

When reaching Rochester, he immediately placed his letter with the Park Ave. Baptist Church, where he has always been held in the highest esteem, having held the position of deacon for many years. His interest in the church work was marked by constant activity in all its branches.

Mr. Bowman was a member of the Western New York Horticultural Society, American Association of Nurserymen, and the Eastern Nurserymen's Association.

He leaves a widow and two sons, Claude V. and Victor V., and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The business known as Thomas Bowman & Son will be continued by the two sons.

### Sons Will Continue.

It might just here be mentioned that since February, 1897, at which time the business was styled Thomas W. Bowman & Son, his son, Claude V. Bowman, has been the executive head of the business, Mr. Bowman giving the major part of his attention since that time to the extensive plantings. Prior to that time young Mr. Bowman, for a period of about eleven years, had been enthusiastically employed in securing a practical knowledge of the business. Inheriting thrifty qualities, he was ever encouraged by his father in his efforts for practical experience, the always keen forethought of the father manifesting itself in the careful preparation for the inevitable surrender, we know not when. During his vacations, and the busy shipping seasons, at which time he left school to assist his father, and gain experience from temporary opportunity, young Mr. Bowman has always manifested the greatest interest in the development of the business. Being of a studious disposition he made the most of his time spent in school, and was graduated from the High School of Rochester at an uncommonly early age.

### Claude V. Bowman's Experience.

Great credit is due young Mr. Bowman for the present substantial standing of the firm. It is generally acknowledged that the relations existing between father and son were uncommonly strong, and the im-



THOMAS W. BOWMAN.

plight faith of father in son was a rare exhibition of the confidence he reposed in him. The doctrines of honor and integrity, not only inherited but so thoroughly instilled into the mind of the younger man by long years of almost inseparable association with one generally acknowledged to be the most honorable of men, is in itself a sufficient guarantee to warrant the continuance of the business in the "above board" manner that has always been the enviable reputation of the firm and the members of it as individuals. For more than a year past Mr. Bowman was wholly incapacitated for business by his severe illness, during which time the business has been very ably conducted by Claude V. Bowman. Claude V. Bowman will be ably assisted by his brother, Victor V., who within the past year, on completion of his education, has become a member of the firm, and of this young man is said, by all who know him, who knew his father, that he is the product of the same mould which produced his estimable father, the representative of sterling worth.

#### THE PIONEER EVERGREEN GROWERS.

In the communication by Thomas H. Douglass, Waukegan, Ill., in the last issue of this journal, the sentence: "We have very few evergreen seedlings, as they are very apt to mould," should have read: "We cellar very few evergreen seedlings," etc.

As is well known, this firm has made a specialty of evergreen seedlings, for the last forty-one years, being the first nursery firm in America to grow them from seed in the open air, growing millions annually since 1861.

#### CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C., states that the demand for nursery stock this year has been so heavy that it has sold out of everything except for retail orders. The company had to turn down orders for several hundred thousand peach and plum.

Planting of peach seed this fall in the South will be quite heavy, but would have been much greater had it not been for the shortage in the peach seed crop. This firm usually sells several thousand bushels of peach seed, but this year it had barely enough for its own planting.

**NORTH CAROLINA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**—Twenty-third annual meeting at Raleigh, Oct. 29. Col. G. B. Brackett, pomologist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, were present. In his address Professor Bailey said: "Your apple exhibit has interested me greatly. Some of you seem surprised that the judges to-day threw out some large and well-formed apples because of scab. You must remember that any marking of scale or scab is a blemish, whatever the other merits of the fruit. I think that you are coming to spray more; you will have to do so. As for the much needed transportation, I believe that if you can get the people to know what you can do, transportation will come. A short time ago I addressed the apple growers of Nova Scotia, and about the same time a convention of orange growers in Florida; now I am here between the two extremes. Is there any message for fruit growers equally adapted to all those sections? I think there is. The fundamental thing, this principal of universal application, is this: When you grow fruit, give your land up to fruit; don't expect other crops from the land. If you do grow grass, let it go back on the land, or pasture it and keep up the fertility by the droppings of the live stock. But the thing I wish you to remember is this: There is no state in this union that could have a better apple growing development than North Carolina, and you should work to bring this about." Col. Brackett said that North Carolina can grow fine Yellow Newton Pippins and York Imperial apples.

## Long and Short.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York, present a surplus list in another column.

The Feigley Tree Digger is a money-saving tool for nurserymen. Write D. Feigley, Medway, O.

The Welch Nursery, J. C. Welch, proprietor, Shenandoah, Iowa, offers a full line of nursery stock. Apple grafts, any style, made to order.

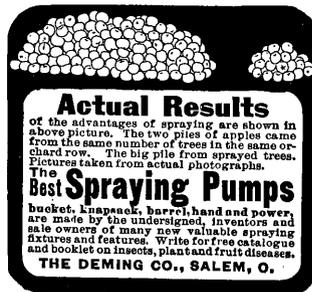
Oriental plants, Sugar maples, Pin oaks and Wier's maples, straight, handsome trees, all sizes, may be had of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. Wholesale catalogue on request.

E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa, offers a fine stock of apple in good assortment. Large stock of fruit and ornamental trees, forest seedlings, H. P. and Crimson Rambler roses.

In the 52 numbers of the 1903 volume, the Youth's Companion will give its readers six serial stories, each a book in itself, reflecting American life in home, camp and field; fifty special articles contributed by famous statesmen, travelers, writers and scientists, two hundred thoughtful and timely editorial articles; two hundred and fifty short stories by the best of living story-writers; one thousand short notes on current events and discoveries in the field of science and natural history; two thousand bright and amusing anecdotes. The subscription price is \$1.75 per year, which, if sent now, includes remaining issues for 1902, the Christmas and New Year's double numbers, and the Companion's calendar for 1903, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

CHICAGO AND RETURN, \$14, VIA WABASH R. R.

On sale Nov. 29th, Dec. 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Good returning up to and including Dec. 7th. Write R. F. Kelley, General Agent, 207 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., for full information.



## WANTED

Two good all round men for general nursery work, and who understand thoroughly the growing of apple and peach trees. Must be first-class budders and grafters, perfectly sober and reliable. Steady employment. Address with reference,

VILLAGE NURSERIES, Harnedsville, Pa.

## APPLES

100,000 2 and 3-year-old, in large assortment, as fine as grows.

## PEACH

185,000. 50 leading sorts from Southern Natural Pits grown on new land.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

1,250,000 Fine, Strong 1 and 2-year plants. Palmetto, Barr's, Donald's and Giant Argenteuil.

These are our specialties for the trade and we invite correspondence.

We also grow California Privet, Japan Plums, Golden Glow, Luoretia Dewberries, and Large Norway Maples.

## WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE,

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## INDEX TO VOL. X—1902.

Acetylene for Cellars, . . . . .	79	Freeport, Ill., . . . . .	83	Kentucky Conditions, . . . . .	69
Agents Licensing, . . . . .	58	French Stocks Scarce, . . . . .	124	Korea, Rochester Trees In, . . . . .	80
Albaugh's Address, . . . . .	85	Frost Blisters, . . . . .	43	Label Saving Device, . . . . .	126, 147
Alleged Trade Journals, . . . . .	47	Fruit Farm, . . . . .	111	Landscape Gardening, . . . . .	125
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION :		Fumigation, . . . . .	42, 44, 45, 146	Lefebvre, Louis V., . . . . .	146
Programme, . . . . .	30	Garden Map of the United States, . . . . .	149	LEGISLATION :	
June Convention, . . . . .	58, 75, 83, 90	Georgia Conditions, . . . . .	69, 101	Federal, 18, 29, 31, 85, 86, 88, 91, 99	
Among Growers and Dealers, 9, 15, 27		General Outlook (Bailey) . . . . .	92	New York, . . . . .	7, 13, 19, 32, 47, 75
47, 63, 78, 94, 103, 116, 122, 138, 147		Genesee Valley, . . . . .	139	Ohio, . . . . .	18
American Seed Trade Association, . . . . .	97	Germany, Fruit In, . . . . .	133	Licensing Agents, . . . . .	58
Apple Congress, . . . . .	105	Government Distribution, . . . . .	75, 104	Long and Short, 11, 23, 34, 48, 64, 79,	
Apple Crop, . . . . .	110, 126, 135, 149	Grapes, . . . . .	54	97, 106, 116, 128, 139, 152	
Apple Growing, . . . . .	21, 54, 61, 122	Great Britain's Orchard Area, . . . . .	2	Louisiana Purchase Exposition, . . . . .	87, 100
Apple Rot, . . . . .	139	Handling Nursery Stock, . . . . .	134	Mandeville, W. J., . . . . .	106
Apple Shippers, . . . . .	105	Harrison, Orlando, . . . . .	5, 76	Marketing Fruit, . . . . .	5
Arkansas Conditions, . . . . .	76	Hart Nurseries Sold, . . . . .	77	Maryland Horticulturists, . . . . .	3
Bailey's Address, . . . . .	92	Hill, J. W., . . . . .	69	McHutchinson, J., . . . . .	125
Bailey's Idea, . . . . .	91	Home Nurseryman, . . . . .	120	Meehan's Nurseries, . . . . .	94
Ben Davis Apple, . . . . .	61, 137, 140	HORTICULTURE :		Meehan, Thomas, . . . . .	8
Berckman's Address, . . . . .	83	Eastern New York, . . . . .	32	Michigan Conditions, . . . . .	70
Bowman, Thomas W., . . . . .	146, 151	Experimental, . . . . .	5	Michigan Nurseries, . . . . .	137
British American Parcels Post, . . . . .	124	Georgia, . . . . .	104, 115	Miller, John C., . . . . .	47
Bud Selection, . . . . .	29	Idaho, . . . . .	21	Milwaukee, . . . . .	52, 54
Burbank, Luther, Methods, . . . . .	127	Illinois, . . . . .	3	Minnesota Horticulturists, . . . . .	11
Bureau Publicity, . . . . .	91	Indiana, . . . . .	2	Missouri Fruit Growers, . . . . .	1
Business End of Horticulture, . . . . .	35	Indian Territory, . . . . .	27	Missouri Wonder, . . . . .	75
Canadian Conditions, . . . . .	133	Iowa, . . . . .	4, 21	Monocacy Apple, . . . . .	101
Catalogues, Wholesale, . . . . .	32	Largest in United States, . . . . .	21	Morrill, Roland, Orchard, . . . . .	80
Census Returns, . . . . .	16, 17, 20	Maryland, . . . . .	3	Natural Peach Seed, . . . . .	124
Central States Trade, . . . . .	132	Missouri, . . . . .	1	Nature Study, . . . . .	6
Chestnuts, Cultivated, . . . . .	23	Nebraska, . . . . .	13	Nebraska Conditions, . . . . .	70
Chestnut Grove, Largest, . . . . .	11	North Carolina, . . . . .	152	Nebraska Horticulturalists, . . . . .	13
Committees, A. A. N., . . . . .	90	Nova Scotia, . . . . .	28	New Jersey Conditions, . . . . .	70
Conditions in the South, . . . . .	152	Ohio, . . . . .	3	New York Botanical Garden, . . . . .	21
Contract, Nurseryman's, . . . . .	57	Pacific Northwest, . . . . .	29	New York Fruit Industry, . . . . .	101
Convention, A. A. N., . . . . .	83, 90	Peninsula, . . . . .	5, 14	New York Law, . . . . .	94
Court Decision, . . . . .	98	Schedule, . . . . .	3, 143	New York Nurseries, . . . . .	27, 73
Crane, Stephen, . . . . .	106	South Dakota, . . . . .	28	New York State Fruit Growers, . . . . .	20
Current, Perfection, . . . . .	43	Southern Association, . . . . .	25, 30, 33,	No Seed Combination, . . . . .	75
Cyclopedia American Horticulture, . . . . .	44	33, 42, 46		Nova Scotia Society, . . . . .	28
Damage by Heat in Cellar, . . . . .	20	Virginia, . . . . .	19	Novelties, . . . . .	105
Delinquents on Delivery, . . . . .	33	Western New York, . . . . .	14	Nursery Insurance, . . . . .	120, 137
D. S. Moines Nursery Co., . . . . .	131	Horticultural Architecture, . . . . .	97	Nurseryman and His Business, . . . . .	62
Demand Heavy, . . . . .	150	Horticultural Inspectors, . . . . .	144, 148	Nurserymen's Literature, . . . . .	74
Eastern Conditions, . . . . .	138	Horticultural Meetings, . . . . .	126	Nurseryman's Responsibility, . . . . .	102
Eastern Nurserymen's Association, . . . . .	22	Hoskins, Dr. T. H., . . . . .	126	Nurserymen's Best Customer, . . . . .	123
Eastern New York Society, . . . . .	32	Husmann, George, . . . . .	146	Nurserymen Should Not Pay, . . . . .	144
Elberta Peach, . . . . .	5	Hybrid Plants Record, . . . . .	137	Nursery Rows, 29, 41, 95, 103, 115, 126	
Elongation Tree Trunks, . . . . .	45	Idaho Horticulturists, . . . . .	21	Nursery School Botany, . . . . .	19
Exhibits, . . . . .	89	Ilgenfritz, President, . . . . .	98	Nursery Suits in Court, . . . . .	8
Experimental Horticulture, . . . . .	5	Illinois Fruit Culture, . . . . .	123	Nut Growers Association, . . . . .	114, 143, 148
Exports, . . . . .	78	Illinois Horticulturists, . . . . .	3	Nut Stock, . . . . .	150
FALL REPORTS :		Illinois Story, . . . . .	137	Obituary, . . . . .	106, 115, 146
In Canada, . . . . .	133	Imports, . . . . .	73	Officers, A. A. N., . . . . .	85
In Central States, . . . . .	132	Indiana Conditions, . . . . .	76	Ohio Horticulturists, . . . . .	3
In Genesee Valley, . . . . .	139	Indiana Horticulturists, . . . . .	2	Orchards, Alabama, . . . . .	70
In the East, . . . . .	138	Indian Territory, . . . . .	2	Orchards, Commercial, . . . . .	18, 114
In the South, . . . . .	140	Inspection in New York, . . . . .	93	Orchards, New Hampshire, . . . . .	70
In the West, . . . . .	133	Insurance Rates, . . . . .	120, 137	Oregon Nurseries, . . . . .	9
Summary, . . . . .	136	Iowa Conditions, . . . . .	39	Oregon Nursery Co., . . . . .	143
Favorable Fruit Sections, . . . . .	65	Iowa Horticulturists, . . . . .	4	Outdoor Art Association, . . . . .	113
Federal Bill, 18, 29, 31, 85, 86, 88, 91, 99		Iowa Tree Preservation, . . . . .	10	Pacific Coast Trade, . . . . .	95
Fell, Wm. & Co., Limited, . . . . .	15	Jackson & Perkins Co., . . . . .	110	Pacific Northwest Association, . . . . .	29
First in Horticulture, . . . . .	123	Jacksonville, Fla., . . . . .	34	Packing for Long Shipment, . . . . .	124
Five-year Old Trees, . . . . .	11	Japan Plums, . . . . .	49	Packing House Insurance, . . . . .	114
Foreign Notes, . . . . .	76, 106, 147				

Packing Houses, . . . . .	91, 130, 131	Scions, Selected, . . . . .	45	Utah Nurseries, . . . . .	13
Packing House Specifications, . . . . .	54	Secretary's Report, . . . . .	84	Vermont Conditions, . . . . .	70
Painesville, Ohio, . . . . .	7	Seedless Orange, . . . . .	99, 121	Vincennes, Ind., . . . . .	32
Parks and Tree Planting, . . . . .	19	Seedlings, Definition of, . . . . .	112, 126	Virginia Regulations, . . . . .	119, 139
Peach Crop, Georgia, . . . . .	73	Seventeen Year Locusts, . . . . .	35	Vice-Presidents 1902, . . . . .	85
Peach Culture, . . . . .	79, 96, 97, 147	Shipping Regulations, . . . . .	121	VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORTS:	
Peach, Elberta, . . . . .	5	Smiths & Powell Co., . . . . .	94	Baker, J. B. (Texas), . . . . .	69
Peach Seed, Natural, . . . . .	65, 113	Society American Florists, . . . . .	116	Bird, H. L. (Michigan), . . . . .	70
Peaches, Chinese Cling Group, . . . . .	71	Southern Association, 25, 30, 32, 33, 42, 46	31	Blair, R. H. (Missouri), . . . . .	79
Peaches In Tennessee, . . . . .	8	Southern Fields, . . . . .	41	Chase, John C. (New Hampshire) . . . . .	70
Pecan Growing, . . . . .	127	Southern States, . . . . .	111	Davis, Joseph (Indiana), . . . . .	77
Pecan Trees, "Budded," . . . . .	13	Southern Conditions, . . . . .	140	Downer, F. N. (Kentucky), . . . . .	69
Peninsula Society, . . . . .	5, 14	South Dakota Society, . . . . .	28	Gamble, G. A. (Arkansas), . . . . .	76
Peony Society, . . . . .	111	Southwestern Nursery Association, . . . . .	32	Smith, Charles T. (Georgia), . . . . .	69
Perfection Currant, . . . . .	43	SPRING REPORTS:		Spear, Geo. J. (Colorado), . . . . .	79
Pioneer Storage House, . . . . .	131, 152	At Painesville, O., . . . . .	57	Wilson, W. Lee (Tennessee), . . . . .	78
Plant Breeding Conference, . . . . .	75, 132, 143	In Canada, . . . . .	61	Youngers, Peter (Nebraska), . . . . .	70
Pointer for Nurserymen, . . . . .	137	In Central States, . . . . .	61	Vice-Presidents, Work for, . . . . .	18
Postal Law, . . . . .	6	In Genesee Valley, . . . . .	57		
Propagating Stock, . . . . .	40	In the East, . . . . .	63	Washington Fruit Trees, . . . . .	8
Protection for Originator, . . . . .	105	In the South, . . . . .	62	Washington Inspection, . . . . .	60
Protective Associations, . . . . .	95	In the West, . . . . .	56	Wellhouse Orchards, . . . . .	125
		Summary, . . . . .	59	Western New York Horticulturists, . . . . .	14
Question Box, . . . . .	104	Spring Trade, . . . . .	59	Western Story, . . . . .	115
		Stark Bros. Nurseries Co., . . . . .	114	Western Trade Conditions . . . . .	133
Rabbit Proof Fence, . . . . .	59	Stark Grape, . . . . .	118, 133	Western Wholesalers, . . . . .	7, 23, 105
Recent Publications, 12, 23, 34, 43, 64, . . . . .	80, 96, 107, 117, 126, 141, 150	Stocks:		Wharf Examination, . . . . .	39
Record of a Decade, . . . . .	149	Citrus Trifoliata, . . . . .	63	Wilson, W. Lee, . . . . .	115
Richmond, Va. . . . .	146	Hardy, . . . . .	114	Would Dispense with Budding, . . . . .	120
Root Gall, . . . . .	42	Peach and Plum, . . . . .	21		
Rose Propagation, . . . . .	46	Stock Scarce and High, . . . . .	136	ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Russian Apple, Outcome, . . . . .	136	Storage Houses, . . . . .	109, 113	Harrison, Orlando, . . . . .	5
		Stringfellow Method, . . . . .	22, 111	Miller, John C., . . . . .	38
Sanders, L. F., . . . . .	106	Substitution, . . . . .	55	Milwaukee, . . . . .	52, 68
SAN JOSE SCALE:		Tariff Committee Report, . . . . .	88	Baker, J. B., . . . . .	71
Days Numbered, . . . . .	2	Taylor's Address, . . . . .	100	Hill, J. W., . . . . .	73
Horticultural Inspectors, . . . . .	144	Texas Conditions, . . . . .	69	Davis, Joseph, . . . . .	77
In Various States, . . . . .	145	Thomas Meehan Horticultural Society, . . . . .	119	Ilgenfriz, Charles A., . . . . .	98
Ladybirds, . . . . .	74	Three Centuries Nursery Business, . . . . .	10	Downer, F. N., . . . . .	101
Maryland, . . . . .	117, 122	Trade in Minnesota, . . . . .	121	Wilson, W. Lee, . . . . .	112
North Carolina, . . . . .	56	Treasurer's Report, . . . . .	83	Smith, Charles T., . . . . .	128
New York Inspection, . . . . .	93	TREE PLANTING:		Oregon Nursery Co., . . . . .	142
New York Law, . . . . .	94, 111	In Paris Streets, . . . . .	55		
Situation, . . . . .	65	Rhode Island, . . . . .	21	Is your subscription in for the new year? All the nursery news for \$1.00.	
Virginia, . . . . .	19, 119, 139, 145	Schools, . . . . .	7		

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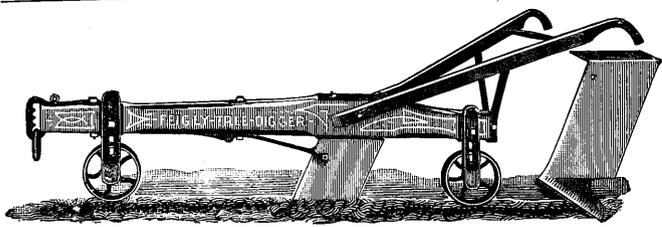
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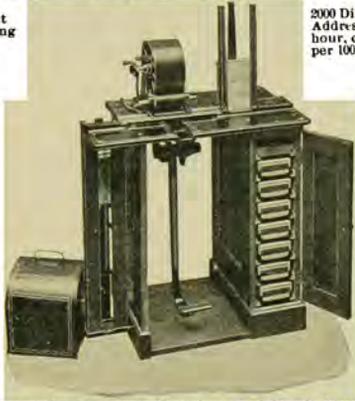
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American Golden Russett	1,500	1,500	1,500
Baldwin	1,500	1,500	1,500
Dutchess of Oldenberg	2,000	2,000	2,000
E. Strawberry	2,500	2,500	2,500
E. Harvest	4,000	4,000	4,000
Fallawater	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fall Rambo	1,000	1,000	1,000
Greenville	500	500	500
Gravenstein	300	300	300
Golden Sweet	500	500	500
Jonathan	4,000	4,000	4,000
King	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lankford Seedling	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lumber Twig	1,500	1,500	1,500
Maiden's Blush	6,000	4,000	6,000
Missouri Pippin	2,000	2,000	2,000
Northern Spy	5,000	5,000	5,000
N. W. Greening	4,000	4,000	4,000
Newton Hoppin	500	500	500
Pewaukee	500	500	500
R. I. Greening	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rome Beauty	4,000	4,000	4,000
Red June	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rambo	200	200	200
Red Astrachan	3,000	3,000	3,000
Stark	4,000	4,000	4,000
Summer Rambo	2,000	2,000	2,000
Scott's Winter	1,000	1,000	1,000
Smith's Cider	2,000	2,000	2,000
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