

February, 1900.

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Constant adaptation of the the best means to the best ends, has earned for our machines their recognized superiority. But we have never allowed success to act as a bar to progress.

Our machines for 1900 are an exemplification of this policy.

New Frames, new Hubs and Spokes, new Seat Post Binder, reduction in weight are improvements common to both Chainless and Chain models.

Our new Coaster Brake permits the cyclist to enjoy the pleasure of coasting while retaining full control of the wheel. It does not require removal of the feet from the pedals and the speed of the bicycle can be regulated no matter how steep the grade. The brake is applicable to both Chainless and Chain models, and is furnished for \$5.00.

The COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, reduced in weight and otherwise greatly improved, is the ideal mount for road or track.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY  
POPE SALES DEPARTMENT  
HARTFORD CONN

**For  
The  
1900  
Spring  
Trade**

**FRUIT TREES**

Apple, Standard and Dwarf; Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plum, European and Japan; Cherry, Sweet and Sour; Peach, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, etc. Especial attention called to our large surplus in Plum, Pear, Cherry and Peach.

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Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Juneberry and Strawberry.

**GRAPE VINES**

Growers generally report supply short for the Spring trade, but we are fortunate in having more than usual, placing us in shape to meet any reasonable competition.

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Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Columbian Mammoth White.

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The leading varieties in abundant supply including the largest lot of Carolina Poplars in the country.

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**TREE HYDRANGEA P. G.**

A nice smooth lot 4 to 5 ft., also a large lot in bush form 2½ to 3 ft. And a general assortment of all the leading shrubs.

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In large supply, strong two and three years, Jackmanni, Henryi, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburg, Gipsy Queen, etc.; also a general assortment of other climbing plants, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Aristolochia Sipho, Akebia Quinata, Bignonia, Honeysuckle, Wistaria, etc.

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Handsome, straight and well rooted; also strong two year Hybrid Perpetual, Moss Climbers and Crimson and Yellow Rambler, Wichuriana and Wichuriana Hybrids.

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Mollis and Pontica, fine bushy plants.

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Choice Hardy Named varieties, 15 to 18, 18 to 24, 24 to 30 and 30 to 36 inches; clean, bright foliage, well filled with buds.

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In large supply and of all desirable sizes.

**GREENHOUSE PLANTS**

Forty-four houses filled with a general variety of plants such as the trade require.

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Correspondence solicited.  
Wholesale List and Catalogues.

**PAINESVILLE, O.**



"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE

# MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

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ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PEONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

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Tree Digger



WE SHIP THE DIGGER ON TRIAL.

Our Stock is fine for Spring, 1900, including 200,000 Peach in Cellars.

**L. G. BRAGG & Co.**  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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NEWARK,  
N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## ROSES, CLEMATIS,

ALSO GOOD STOCKS OF

*Ampelopsis Veltchii*, *Chinese Matrimony Vine*, *Wisteria*, Purple,  
*Deutzias*, *Forsythia Fortunei*, *Fringe*, Purple,  
*Fringe*, White, *Halesia Tetraptera*, *Herbaceous Plants*,  
*Hydrangea Pan. Grand*—2 to 3 ft. *Snowball*, Japan,  
*Hydrangea P. G.* tree form, *Spiraeas*,  
*Tree Paeonias*, *Weigeltas*, *Xanthoceras*.

*Acacia*, Mexican, *Alder*, European, *Beech*, American,  
*Cytissus Laburnum*, *Euonymus*, European,  
*Magnolia Acuminata*, *Magnolia Speciosa*,

*Arbor Vitae*, Siberian, *Spruce*, Norway, *Fir*, Nordman's Silver,

**CURRENTS**—2 yr., No. 1. Black Champion, Cherry, La Versailles, Fay's. 2 yr., medium, Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's.

**GOOSEBERRIES**—Columbus, Houghton, Industry, Red Jacket.

**PEARS**—Standard and dwarf. **PLUMS**.

Send for our price list which gives low quotations on the above and upon many other items of interest—too numerous to mention here.

**WANTED** for mailing: 2,000 to 3,000 Bismarck Apple, 1 yr. grafts or buds (grafts preferred). Send sample and price.

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OTTAWA, KANS.

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

## NURSERY STOCK

**APPLE,**  
**PEAR,** Std. and Dwarf,  
**CHERRY,**  
**PLUMS,** Japan and European  
**PEACH,**  
**APRICOT,**

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.  
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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# Maple Grove Nurseries

APPLES, PEARS,  
PLUMS, PEACHES  
SMALL FRUITS,  
ROSES AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Write for  
price list to

**PEIRSON BROS., Waterloo, N. Y.**

## The Glen St. Mary Nurseries

Can still supply a few Kieffer, LeConte, Garber and Smith Pears in one year old sizes; also a few thousand LeConte, Smith and Garber in very fine two and three year olds.

We can still furnish Japan Plums in standard varieties; also the new **Excelsior** which has succeeded from Florida to Vermont. The range of adaptability of this variety—combined with good qualities, earliness and productiveness—make it a valuable acquisition.

Also Peaches, Satsuma Oranges, Citrus trifoliata, Japan Persimmons, Mulberries and Muscadine Grapes.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

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G. L. TABER, Proprietor.

GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA.

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Can yet do PEACHES and JAPAN PLUMS in limited quantity. Also MILLER RED RASPBERRY, EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY, LUCRETIA DEWBERRY and STRAWBERRIES from best leading varieties. Prices for same given on application.

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## EVERGREEN AND FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Ornamental Trees,  
Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

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WAUKEGAN NURSERIES,  
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

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## OUR SURPLUS 1900 RASPBERRIES.

5,000 CUMBERLAND.  
2,000 Hopkins.  
10,000 Eureka.  
50,000 GREGG.  
50,000 KANSAS.  
10,000 Ohio.  
3,000 Palmer.  
5,000 Cœnath.  
5,000 Lotta.  
3,000 Gault.  
25,000 MUNGER.  
5,000 M. Cluster.  
5,000 Nemaha.

3,000 Brandywine.  
25,000 CUTHBERT.  
20,000 GOLDEN QUEEN.  
10,000 HANSELL.  
15,000 LOUDON.  
40,000 MILLER.  
10,000 Marlborough.  
10,000 Turner.  
5,000 Rancocas.  
10,000 COLUMBIAN.  
5,000 King.  
5,000 Schaffer's Colossal.

## BLACKBERRIES.

20,000 Early Harvest.  
10,000 Erie.  
15,000 ELDORADO.  
10,000 Kittatiny.  
5,000 Lawton.  
10,000 MAXWELL.  
5,000 Minnewaski.  
2,000 Rathbun.  
1,000 Iceberg.  
10,000 A. BRITON.

15,000 OHMER.  
20,000 Stone's Hardy.  
25,000 SNYDER.  
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10,000 AGAWAM.  
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20,000 Lucretia.

10,000 Houghton, 2 yr. No. 1.

5,000 Downing, 2 yr. No. 1.

10,000 Currants, assorted

100,000 Asparagus Roots,  
Rhubarb, Horse Radish, etc.

Everything  
First-class.  
Prices right.

**W.N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.**

## Grafted Chestnuts 3 000.

Paragon, Ridgely and Japan sorts  
all handsomely branched, 4 to 7 ft.

GRAFTING WOOD.

Also PEACH TREES,  
Light Grade APPLE,  
And KIEFFER PEAR.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,**  
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## The Admiral Dewey

is the new Triumph peach. It is the latest creation of the originator of that magnificent early peach, the TRIUMPH, and it is distinct improvement in every particular, over that fine old variety.

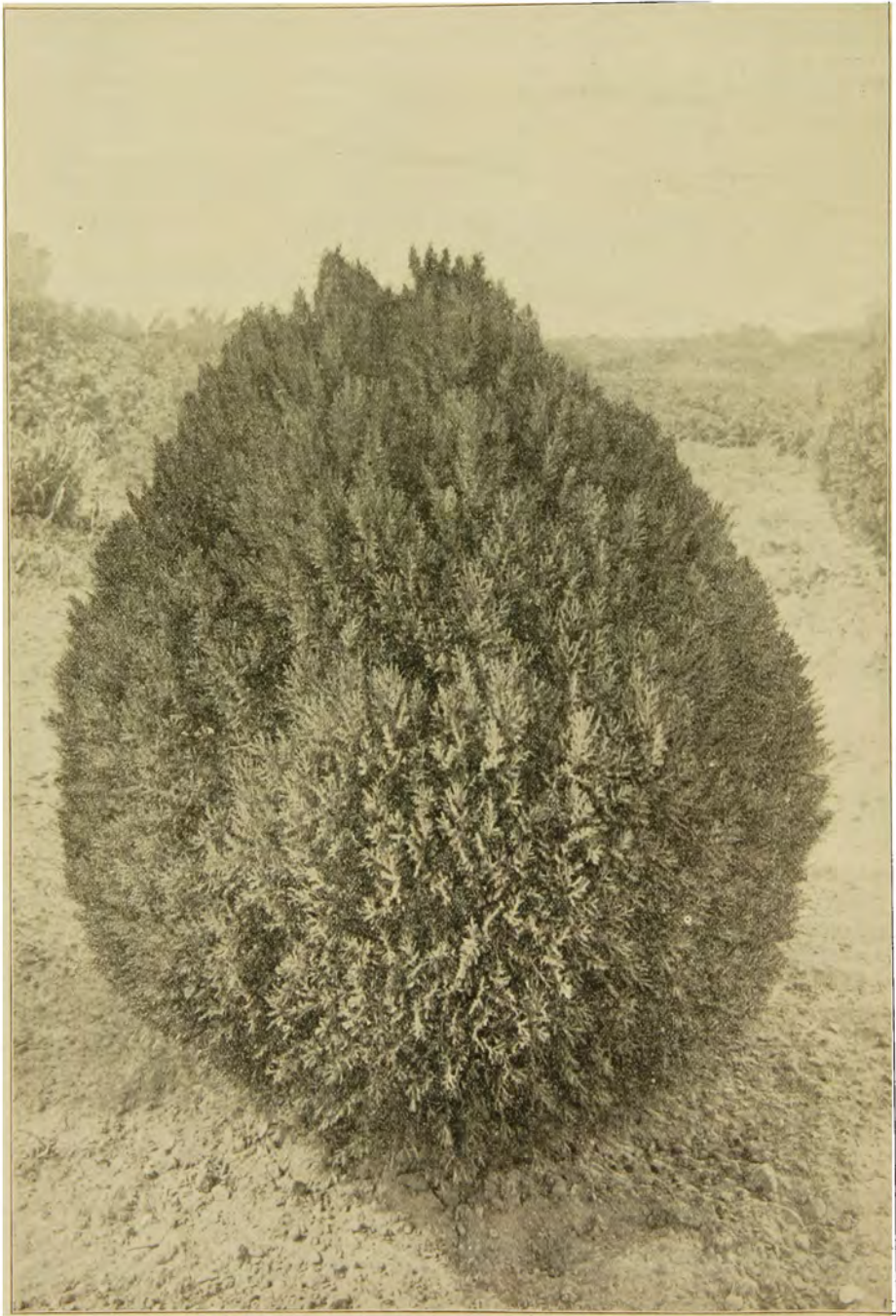
We have almost all the stock in existence, of this grand new Peach, and we will make special prices to Nurserymen wishing to handle it, and to Orchardists, who wish to be amongst the first to plant the new Triumph. Write for particulars.

We also have good stock of Elberta, Triumph, and other leading market varieties, at very low prices.

**SMITH BROS., CONCORD, GA.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.





OFFERED BY  
BAKER BROS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

NEW EVERGREEN, "ROSEDALE HYBRID"

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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For news in your special line look in your trade journal.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1900.

No. 1.

## FUMIGATION DEMANDED.

**Western New York Horticultural Society Passes Resolutions Urging Adoption of Laws Compelling Fumigation of All Nursery Stock Raised or Brought Into New York State—Vigorous Objection—Pan-American Exposition Heartily Endorsed—Fruit Exhibit.**

The forty-fifth annual convention of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held in Rochester January 24-25. President William C. Barry presided. There was the usual large attendance and interesting programme. The question box was well filled and provoked valuable discussion. Many nurserymen were present. Those who served on the committees were: Irving Rouse, C. M. Hooker, Rochester; Nelson Smith, Geneva; Frank Rupert, Seneca; George S. Josselyn, E. H. Pratt, Fredonia; George Moody, Lockport.

There was a fine exhibition of apples, pears and grapes by Ellwanger & Barry and another by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, of which William C. Barry is a director.

An interesting exhibit of the insects recognized as particularly dangerous to the orchards of New York state attracted much attention. This is said to be the most complete collection in the country. It is the property of the New York State museum and is in charge of Professor E. P. Felt, state entomologist. As might be expected one of the chief topics of conversation was the San Jose scale. Branches of trees bearing witness to the ravages of this pest were exhibited and attracted much attention. S. D. Willard, of Geneva, said that the San Jose scale is in Wayne, Niagara, Chautauqua, Cayuga and all the counties down the Hudson and on Long Island.

As chairman of the committee on legislation Mr. Willard reported:

"In the month of November, I visited Albany for the purpose of amending any laws relating to the agricultural law of the state. The secretary of agriculture said to me: 'It seems as if the laws of the state should be made more stringent in regard to the bringing in of trees infected with the San Jose scale. These trees should not be sent broadcast over the state infecting other districts. The law ought to be so amended that all shrubs should be fumigated before sending out.' Some members of the legislature when approached upon the subject said: 'That is right; we are willing to vote for a measure forbidding the shipping of trees from infested districts until fumigated.' This has been done in other states. Men who have made this thing a study considered that this would be a preventive measure and should be enforced. Inspectors, who have made this thing a study, say that trees are brought into this state constantly with inspection cards upon them, declaring their immunity from this pest, which yet are covered with it. It is a matter for each one to consider individually.

The object of legislation is to prevent the scale from being brought into the state. What are you going to do about it? Will you co-operate with the legislators of the state in passing that bill? We are a dumping ground in the State of New York for the refuse of other states and fumigation is our only remedy."

There was animated discussion, prominent members of the society vigorously opposing the proposition to require the fumigation of nursery stock. The following resolution was adopted in the face of opposition:

Whereas, The fruit growing industry of New York is second to none other industry; and,

Whereas, This great industry is seriously threatened by the introduction of the San Jose scale; and,

Whereas, Careful experiments have shown that this can not be controlled by ordinary means; therefore,

Resolved, That the 500 members of the Western New York society now assembled, would unite in urging the legislature now in session to enact such laws as shall compel inspection and proper treatment or destruction of all infested trees and to compel the fumigation of all nursery stock raised or brought into the state or offered for sale.

Professor M. V. Slingerland, entomologist, confessed that it was not known whether fumigation would destroy larvæ of the scale.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Pan American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, this state, from May 1st to October 31st, 1901, is giving particular attention to the horticultural interests of this continent, and is arranging and laboring for the existence at that time of the most complete and perfect horticultural exhibit ever arranged in America; be it

Resolved, That the best interests of the Western New York Horticultural society demand its hearty co-operation with the Pan American Exposition company, in bringing about the mutually desired result, and to this end be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the Pan American Exposition our congratulations on the most creditable progress already made in its horticultural department, and at the same time pledge ourselves to exercise every energy and effort to aid in carrying on the work to a perfect and in every way creditable termination. Further, be it

Resolved, In view of the fact that the exhibit in question is to be made within the territory of this society, we should, to a marked degree, consider ourselves as the host and extend the hand of welcome to similar organizations of sister states, which shall conclude to participate in the event. And to that end we urge that such action be taken as will provide for the establishment of headquarters and the creditable maintenance of same at the Pan American Exposition at least during the month of October, 1901. Be it further

Resolved, That we ask the management of the Pan American Exposition to make a class in the fruit department for exhibits by societies which have been established for more than two years.

### APPRECIATES OUR EFFORTS.

GEO. C. ROEDING, FRESNO, CAL., Jan. 1, 1900—"I enclose herewith \$1 subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1900. I appreciate your paper and the work you are doing to advance the interests of nurserymen."

Volume VIII. Renew your Subscription.



## In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

The January number of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN just received, and federal bill notes are interesting. We want to know, however, about one or two things, which we hope you can tell us. Supposing the law goes into effect any time before June 1st, can all the nurseries be inspected so that certificates can be had to help in spring shipments? Will certificates issued by state entomologists be of use for next spring, if federal law is passed, until proper certificates can be procured? Will the cost of inspection of nursery stock be paid by government or be charged to nurserymen.

Norwood, Mass., Jan. 12, 1900.

REA BROTHERS.

[The federal inspection bill will not become effective in time to affect the spring shipments; therefore the certificates of state entomologists may be used. The cost of inspection, under the federal bill, is to be paid by the government.—ED.]

### NO PRICES IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

We have just read your article in December issue regarding the non-pricing of goods in your advertisements. We sent you an advertisement some days ago offering Norway maples and with the prices named.

You might please omit the prices, and fix up advertisement to read "prices on application," and oblige.

JOHN PALMER & SON, Ltd.

Annan, Scotland, Dec. 18, 1899.

### HORTICULTURE RECOVERING.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

It was feared that after the set-back caused by the cold winter of '98-'99, farmers and orchardists would not do any more tree planting for years. But we find that the commercial orchardists and the farmers are again in line with renewed effort. At the first of this year our sales, then booked, were rather in excess of last spring at the close of the season. It is an established fact that men lose interest in any branch of commerce when prices go below a normal standard. Nurserymen have realized this from 1892 to 1898. During these six years nursery stock was sold for less than its cost to grow it, to say nothing of additional cost of digging, packing and delivering the stock. In fact nursery stock was too cheap to be any longer appreciated, and many persons lost interest in planting. Others became frightened by the San Jose scale and some of the diseases of fruit trees. These conditions have been replaced by a steady and sure advance in prices of nursery stock.

In closing a deal with a customer, a few days since, for a carload of peach trees to go to Texas, he said: "I am aware that prices have advanced somewhat, but this fact is encouraging to the orchardist, as an advance in the price of trees confirms the interest and profit of fruit growing." The manifestations are found in our local trade. Most of the state horticultural societies have had their winter meetings and we find all of the members have manifested renewed interest. Though great loss of trees and plants was reported in the past severe winter, we do not hear of even a single grower who

has become discouraged and will quit fruit growing, but we hear the old veteran horticulturist urging on the best systems and advising old and young, the commercial orchardist and those who grow for family supply to plant more, give better attention and more thorough culture.

Missouri is again in line and is expected to go beyond her recent record. It should be remembered that fruit growing, as a money making business, is comparatively in its infancy; hence reverses in fruit culture are noticed and recorded in the minds of the inexperienced, and will be referred to with criticism and condemnation for years to come, while a failure in a corn or wheat crop will be forgotten with the first good harvest. Yet one good crop of apples, or other fruit, will pay better prices per acre than eight or ten crops of wheat. Horticulturists are not weakening.

Marceline, Mo., Jan. 15, 1900.

S. H. LINTON.

### TREE-DRIED CHERRY.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

We herewith enclose a package containing a sample lot of the tree-dried cherry, something new, which we consider very fine. These cherries were picked from a choice seedling growing in Bedford Co., Pa., in July 1898. The cherries ripen nicely on the tree after which they dry in a few days, just like the sample inclosed. After maturing and drying on the tree the cherries were picked and placed in paper sacks and allowed to remain so until now, over one and one-half years, and we presume they would keep nicely for a number of years longer.

The tree is extremely hardy, and in the habit of growth more dwarfish than most Heart and Bigarreau cherries; its fruit never rots on the tree; it is a regular annual bearer, and enormously productive. We now control all the wood of this new cherry. Notice its bright raisin-like appearance.

THE BLAIR CO. NURSERY CO.

East Freedom, Pa., Jan. 19, 1900.

[The samples sent were bright-colored dried cherries, not dried to brittleness, but like a raisin; of a pleasant tart flavor. As for the rest, the letter tells the story.—ED.]

### PLUMS, JAPANESE OR HYBRIDS?

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I am just in receipt of a neat catalogue from a good nursery firm which gives a nice collection of so-called Japan plums. Among the varieties listed as Japan plums, are America, Apple, Chalco, and Wickson. *Prunus simonii* is also placed among the Japan plums. Other catalogues which I see make the same mistake. *Prunus simonii* is frequently put with the Japanese plums, though it is entirely distinct; and Wickson is almost universally classified with the Japs. It seems to me that this is a serious mistake on the part of the nurserymen. As long as an attempt is made to classify the plums in a nursery catalogue the classification ought to be carried out conscientiously to the best of the cataloguer's ability. Wickson, which is the best known of these varieties, was sent out first as a pure Japanese seedling, a cross of two pure Japanese varieties; and this was what began the trouble so far as that variety is concerned. But Wickson is certainly a hybrid. I feel sure of it; so does Professor Bailey; and so does Mr. Burbank. Other varieties like Stark's Golden, Juicy,

America, Apple, Chalco, etc., were originally sent out as hybrids, not as pure Japanese varieties, and there is no reason why they should be misunderstood.

Now it is certainly a good thing for a nurseryman to classify in some way the varieties of plums which he offers. He need not make separate groups of them in his catalogue; but at least he ought to indicate whether they belong to the Domestica, Japanese or Wildgoose groups, or whether they are hybrids of two or more known species. It is to the nurseryman's advantage to give his customers this information, and to make it as accurate as possible. The practice of classifying the hybrid varieties with the Japanese plums is especially apt to lead to confusion and misunderstanding, all of which will fall to the discredit of the nurserymen.

There are now about thirty to forty well authenticated hybrid plums in the American trade, and more are coming. They are therefore of sufficient importance to bear notice. They do not deserve to be lumped off obscurely with some other class.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 24, 1900.

F. A. WAUGH.

### Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

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### Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

#### CONTINUE TO BE PLEASED.

G. H. MILLER & SON, ROME, GA.—“We enclose \$1 payment for subscription for one year to NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We continue to be well pleased with your paper and would not think of getting along without it.”

## From Various Points.

Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, and all the adjacent country, is good fruit land, with a climate in many respects favorable. There are great horticultural possibilities yet undeveloped.

Professor John Henry Comstock, the well known entomologist of Cornell University, is on the Pacific coast and will remain there for about two months. He makes his headquarters at the Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto.

The American Pomological Society has been asked to hold its meeting of 1901 in Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition. It is probable that the American Association of Nurserymen will be asked to hold its convention of 1901 in Buffalo.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$95,887 in November, 1898, against \$90,557 during the same period of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in November to \$70,648 against \$37,075 during November, 1898. The total for the 11 months amounted to \$116,562 during 1899, as compared with \$556,075 during 1898.

Prof. W. J. Green of the Ohio Experiment Station said at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society that some of our very best fruits had been held back from the public, or at least in part, because some of these were not the best growers in the nursery. The Jonathan apple was cited as an instance. Nurserymen, he said, like to grow those varieties that are readily propagated and of strong smooth growth.

Reports from all the leading fruit-growers in Oklahoma showed that the three apples which are by all odds the favorites for commercial orcharding are Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis and Winesap, in this order. After these follow Jonathan, Arkansas Black, Maiden Blush, Mammoth Black Twig, Cooper Early White, Yellow Transparent, Gano, Red Astrachan, Lowell, Rome Beauty, Janet, Oldenburg, Early Harvest, and a few others.

B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., says: “Kansas will appreciate an apple crop next year (if we have one) more than ordinarily, as we have had two almost entire failures in the crops of 1898 and 1899. Last winter our supply of apples came from Oregon, and cost us at retail from 50 cents to 60 cents per peck, which is as much as consumers formerly paid per bushel for good winter apples. This winter our apples are being shipped from Michigan. They retail at about 40 cents per peck.”

About the year 1865, N. H. and Dr. E. Bitely, in company with C. D. and G. W. Lawton, were extensively engaged in the nursery business, and obtained a quantity of grape cuttings and roots from Geneva, N. Y., mostly Concord and Delaware. From this nursery originated the first vineyards at Lawton, Mich. It is estimated that about 300,000 grape roots have been contracted for, to set in the spring of 1900 at Lawton and vicinity. These added to those already set will make the total average approximate 3,000 acres.

R. W. Doane of the Washington State Agricultural College makes the following announcement to the orchardists of the Pacific coast: “Thousands of these badly infested trees from eastern nurseries have been sold in this state during the past year at prices averaging two to three times as high as that asked by local dealers for the same kind of tree in first class condition. While it may be advisable at times to import certain kinds of nursery stock from the East, such stock should be purchased only from firms that will ship good, clean stock and comply with the state laws that were made for the protection of our fruit growing industry.”

#### TIMELY ADVICE.

One of the ablest of entomologists, Prof. J. B. Smith, of New Jersey says:

“Do not destroy your trees to get rid of the insects, as any fool can cut down a tree, but it takes a wise man to grow one in its place. Treat your trees intelligently, as your best judgment may dictate, and you will be able to keep your insect enemies in check.”



**CUSTOM HOUSE METHODS.**

**Wharf Examination Not the Most Pressing Evil—Raising of Invoices and Imposing Heavy Penalties Causes the Most Uneasiness—Nurserymen May Attach Memorandum Showing Market Value—Foreign Market Values, Therefore Should Be Known—A Schedule.**

The appraisers at the New York Custom House have decreed that wharf examination of nursery stock is impracticable, and as a result one case out of every shipment is sent to the public stores for examination. Whether the nurseryman is injured or benefited by the decision seems to be an open question, and one upon which there seems to be a diversity of opinion. If a cursory examination only is made, such as has been the custom up to last winter then certainly wharf examinations seem to be sufficient. But if, as it appears is being done, a thorough examination is made, stock taken literally out of the cases, bundles opened and counted, then it would appear that wharf examinations would be a most dangerous undertaking and the case had far better be examined in the public stores.

Wharf examination, however, is not the most pressing evil at the present time. It is the raising of invoices and imposing penalties that is causing the most uneasiness; but there seems to be no relief from this, as the appraiser is simply carrying out the law in the matter. The law requires that duty must be assessed on the foreign market value of the goods at the time they are brought into the country. If a nurseryman buys stock in mid-summer when prices are low, he must pay duty at the prices the same goods are being bought for at the time of importation. To avoid penalties he is permitted to attach a memorandum to his invoice when entering it at the Custom House showing market value, and in that way he avoids the penalty.

It will be seen by this that nurserymen should keep themselves posted as to the foreign market values of the goods they buy, but for the benefit of those who have not this information the appraiser at New York has prepared a schedule of market values on fruit stocks, so that importing nurserymen whose goods are passed at the New York Custom House need only instruct their Custom House broker in New York to ascertain the market values from the appraiser before entering their invoices. The New York agents of foreign nurseries are fully conversant with these facts, and invoices passing through their hands are properly adjusted before being entered at the Custom House, but nurserymen whose shipments are handled by regular Custom House brokers should direct them to see that their invoices are correct before entering them at the Custom House, and thus avoid the penalties, which are quite heavy. The following schedule gives the foreign market values, in francs, prepared the last of December:

**MILLIMETERS.**

	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{4}{1}$	$\frac{5}{1}$	$\frac{6}{1}$	$\frac{7}{1}$	$\frac{8}{1}$	$\frac{9}{1}$	$\frac{10}{1}$	$\frac{12}{1}$
Myroholan ..	..	12	..	13	16	..	18	..	20	..
Pear .....	4	5	..	8	..	11	..	14	22	26
Mahaleb .....	8	15	..	18	20	..	25	..	30	..
Mazzard .....	4	5	..	7	..	11	14	16	18	..
Quince .....	5	..	9	12	11	14	14	15	18	..
Apple .....	5	..	9	12	12	14	14	15	22	27
Manetti .....	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..

**A NEW EVERGREEN.**

Of the new evergreen "Rosedale Hybrid," the subject of the frontispiece of this issue, Baker Brothers, Fort Worth, Tex., say:

"This is pronounced by all nurserymen who have seen it to be the handsomest evergreen of its class. It originated at the Rosedale Nurseries, in Washington county, Texas, and is a true hybrid, a cross between the Golden Arborvitæ and Retinospora Squarrosa. It has the same dense, compact, upright and uniform growth as the Golden Arborvitæ, while in texture and color it resembles the Retinospora, except that it is soft and feathery to the touch. In color it is a bright, fresh pea-green, very striking and attractive.

"It does well in almost any situation, amply repaying the expense and labor of purchase and planting. It retains the same bright, healthy appearance summer and winter. This handsome new evergreen is inclined to be dwarf, and apparently will never grow more than 6 or 8 feet high. All who love to have winter bleakness relieved by fresh, rich evergreen tints, and who have hitherto planted profusely but vainly of evergreens, will at once realize the value of this beautiful hybrid. We do not think that a more beautiful evergreen ever grew anywhere, and we confidently recommend it for general planting."

**EASTERN ASSOCIATION.**

The Eastern Association of Nurserymen met in Rochester last month and passed resolutions indorsing the federal inspection bill and opposing the proposed amendments to the New York state inspection law.

It was pointed out that if the New York law were amended to provide that all nursery stock shipped from point to point within the state or out of the state should be fumigated, the nurserymen and orchardists of the state would still be unprotected because stock shipped into the state might not have been fumigated.

The following officers were elected: President, W. C. Barry; vice-president, R. G. Chase; secretary and treasurer, Wm. Pitkin; executive committee, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Chase, Geneva, N. Y.; Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; C. W. Stuart, Newark, N. Y.; Chas. J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.

**Obituary.**

Lord Penzance, of hybrid Sweet Briars fame, died in England, Dec. 9, aged 83 years. Lord Penzance commenced his work by crossing a common Sweet Briar with H. Ps. and also the Sweet Briar with Harrison's Yellow, which gave him the two starting varieties, known respectively as Lord Penzance and Lady Penzance. It is now nearly thirty years since he commenced his interesting work on the hybridizing of roses.

Edward A. Frost, son of Alonzo Frost, who established the Frost Nurseries at Rochester, N. Y., died January 24th, aged 68 years. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Rochester, public-spirited and philanthropic. He was long in the nursery business and when the park system of Rochester was laid out a few years ago he gave liberally of his lands for city parks. He was a prominent Mason and churchman, had served as county clerk of Monroe county, New York, and as supervisor, and was deputy collector of internal revenue at the time of his death. He was a delegate to the Republican convention in Chicago in 1880 and treasured his gold badge of membership in the famous "86" stalwarts.

**WINTER BUDDING.**

*Queries of Several Correspondents Answered by Mr. Stringfellow—If Practiced Properly It Rarely Fails—The Directions In Detail—Early Spring Budding By The Ordinary Method—Caution Against Mistakes.*

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Thinking that perhaps some of your readers may never have tried this useful method of budding, I enclose you a description as to how it is done.

Insert the knife into the limb or stock, just as if a bud was to be cut and draw it downward an inch or less, pressing the cut bark back a little to keep it open. The bud is then slipped down next to the cut surface to the bottom. It is best to make the bud fully as long or a little longer than the cut on the limb, and let the upper end lap a little. The flap is then pressed back, and tried firmly, as in budding, completely covering the bud itself. Of course, the leaf stalk must be cut off close, just at the bud, so the flap will fit tight.

If practiced properly, it rarely fails. I usually do it in February or March, just before the tree leafs out, but after the buds are swollen. The buds to be inserted, however, should be taken off during winter and before the sap begins to move. The wood can either be packed in damp moss and kept in a cool place or buried in moist but not too wet earth, on the north side of a building. After inserting the buds the tops should be left until the shoots are an inch or so long; but in order to force the bud to grow I tie a small, strong cord very tightly around the limb just above where it was inserted. Let the flap remain over the bud for about two weeks, after which the string should be taken off and flap removed, so the bud can push. After a few inches of growth by the buds, cut the tops off to about six or eight inches above, but keep all shoots rubbed off from the stock above. As the young shoots grow, tie them to the naked piece of limb above. This is absolutely necessary, for the growth will be so strong that the tender shoots will all be blown off by the wind when they get to be two or three feet long. I have turned five-year-old trees into other kinds by this method and had a good crop the next year, and older trees could be treated just as well. I try to select limbs not over two inches in diameter on which to bud, but have put them in successfully on a four-inch limb, though the smaller the better.

Now, as to early spring budding by the ordinary method, the safe plan is to cut the sticks of buds in winter and place in a cool place as described above, though I have found it safer to place in cold storage, if near a city, or in a refrigerator that is kept constantly supplied with ice. Two years ago I placed about 3000 Dugat orange buds, taken off in January, in cold storage in Galveston, and put them in during April without losing more than twenty-five buds. Any other tree could be treated the same way with equal success, just so the buds are kept moderately dormant.

I omitted to say that after cutting off the tops of trees when winter budded, all shoots below the buds should be allowed to grow until the shoot from the bud is a foot or so long, after which they should be removed.

Lampasas, Tex., Jan. 15, 1900. H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

**OHIO NURSERYMEN AGGRESSIVE.**

In his report of the Ohio Horticultural Society meeting to the Country Gentleman, L. B. Pierce says:

Ohio nurserymen are having a good deal of trouble with the ironclad regulations of Michigan and other states against infested stock; not that it is infested, but that the laws are so uncompromising that it is difficult to meet their requirements in the lack of a regularly appointed inspector. Scarcely any matter of business was brought up but some nurserymen insisted on discussing it from the tree-grower's standpoint, and nothing was allowed to go through if it did not fit their ideas of what was what. Perhaps this is what might be expected, as very few but plant and tree growers attend, but I think the Ohio people might learn something by attending a few meetings of the Western New York Society and see with what tact and gracefulness such things are managed in that hive of nurserymen.

**PROTECTION FOR THE ORIGINATOR.**

"Any little invention often made in a few days or weeks can be patented at little expense, and the inventor is protected by the government for many years in the enjoyment of the profits well earned by his skill," says Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo. "In vain has the American Association of Nurserymen been for many years before the Congress of the United States asking for the passage of a law for the just and proper protection of originators of new fruits. As yet these benefactors of the land are unprotected, and receive little or no reward or return for the hard labor of many years in producing and establishing new varieties and the multitude of nurserymen and fruit-growers reap a bountiful harvest where they have not sown, while mostly the originator is paid off with a little honor, premiums, medals, etc., without receiving the well-earned hard cash as the proper reward and pay for his life-long labors."

**A CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY.**

City Engineer Ames, Grand Rapids, Mich., urges the planting of trees upon all streets newly graded by a city, which would soon become delightful drives, a source of pleasure to all using highways, and a standing invitation to prospective home-owners to settle along such streets; would also give direct benefit to adjacent property, and the general benefit to the city would be sufficient to warrant the expense of caring for the tree from the general fund. It would give incentive to protect trees, especially in front of vacant property. Mr Ames says he knows of but one city in this country that has taken upon itself entire responsibility for its tree life.

**AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.**

The report of Prof. J. B. Smith, state entomologist, at the New Jersey Horticultural Society meeting upon the San Jose scale was quite encouraging, as fruit growers have learned how to combat it, and it has been found that crude petroleum applied in a spray in winter while the trees and buds are in a dormant condition, is very effectual; while the scales, untreated, have not proved as dangerous as at first feared.

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# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

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Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 18-14.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1900.

## FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The federal inspection bill, to which reference was made in the last issue of this journal, was introduced in both Senate and House of Representatives at Washington as a substitute for a bill which had been introduced by a California congressman, it having been shown that all interests appeared to be united in its support.

The legislative committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, composed of C. L. Watrous, N. H. Albaugh, Silas Wilson and Thomas B. Meehan went to Washington last month and met there Irvine Rouse of the legislative committee of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, and Professor William B. Alwood and two other members of the committee representing the entomologists and horticulturists. All these gentlemen held conferences with the sub-committees of the Senate and House committees on agriculture regarding the

bill. No opposition developed and the bill was reported favorably by the House committee and was progressing in the Senate when the representatives of the nurserymen left Washington. It is probable that the bill will become a law.

The bill as published in the January issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was amended slightly. In the first place the dates were changed so that the act shall take effect on July 1, 1900. The Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to bar out, by quarantine, nursery stock as well as fruit, from countries outside of the United States. This gives the government power of retaliation for Canadian exclusion laws. The provision is secured by inserting the words "nursery stock or" before "variety of fruit" and "fruit" in section 2 of the bill.

Section 8 is amended by inserting the words "in interstate commerce" after "shall not apply." This has the effect of making all the restrictions of the bill apply to all florists' stock shipped into the United States. The bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000 to be available on May 1, 1900.

## ONE CENT LETTER POSTAGE.

Nurserymen are interested in federal legislation relating to postage rates as well as to freight rates and the inspection of nursery stock. The reduction of letter postage to one cent and the establishment of a cheap parcel post are advocated by the National Board of Trade. These ends can be gained by two measures, compelling the publishers of paper-covered books to pay eight cents a pound instead of one cent as they pay now under the pretense that their books are periodicals, and reducing the compensation to railways as much, or nearly as much as the railways have reduced the charges for the transportation of freight, passengers and express matter.

It is significant that while the average passenger car, in use and in service, earns but \$10,528 per year, the average mail car in use and in reserve, earns upon one basis of computation \$14,586 per year, and upon another computation \$19,427 per year. The ratio of cost for mail transportation to the aggregate expenditure of the Post Office Department was but 28 per cent in 1878 and in 1898 the ratio had increased to over 35 per cent.

## TWO EXPERT OPINIONS.

It is to be hoped that when the nurserymen of the country meet in annual session in Chicago in June, there will be concurrent reports of a profitable season with bright prospects for the coming seasons and that the question of the inspection of nursery stock will be settled satisfactorily. It is agreed upon all sides that there has been too much talk of the San Jose scale; the ablest entomologists themselves say so, and we would gladly drop the subject. But with leading representatives of the American Association in Washington arguing for the passage of a federal bill in the hope of securing uniform legislation in place of conflicting state laws, we cannot reflect current topics if we ignore this subject.

It seems to us that after the many opinions by horticulturists and entomologists based upon local conditions have been heard and considered, a broad view of the whole subject should be taken and an honest effort made to get at the truth about the San Jose scale.

There are two men who have made a special study of this pest for years who have lately discussed it upon lines which should command the attention of every nurseryman. They are C. L. Marlatt, the assistant entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and president of the Association of Economic Entomologists, and Prof. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey. In our last issue we summarized the address delivered by Mr. Marlatt at the last meeting of his association, and the discussion which followed. And now Prof. Smith in a recent issue of the *American Agriculturist*, in an extended article advises rational methods in the following conclusions:

I am by no means an advocate of favoring the spread of the insect; check it by all means so far as possible, by controlling the nurseries so as to prevent the artificial (note the word) spread through them. But where I find a farmer with an infested orchard that is bringing him an income, I certainly will not deprive him of this so long as there is a method by which he can keep down the insect and continue to get crops of fruit.

In other words, the gist of Mr. Marlatt's address is, that all attempts to control the natural course of events is futile; but that we can and may advantageously study the problems that arise constantly so as to render the movements as little harmful as possible. He says:

"Does anyone think for a moment and at all seriously that the San Jose scale is to be exterminated, and that its dissemination is to be prevented whatever may be the legislation, whatever quarantine steps may be adopted or exterminative measures put in operation? Undoubtedly this scale insect will overspread North America within the possible climatic range of the species, and ultimately, and at a not far distant date will become established in Europe, despite all possible preventive efforts."

I believe I may claim as great a personal experience with this miserable creature as anyone, and I firmly believe that Mr. Marlatt is right. He has for the first time considered the entire problem from another than a narrow local point of view and his conclusions seem to me to be irresistible; though as already stated, I am not ready to subscribe to all his statements. I do believe that, under exceptional circumstances, extermination of a large insect may be accomplished; but the difficulties in the way of even this are well illustrated by the work of the gypsy moth commission in Massachusetts, where the species it one that from its life history is especially open to attack at all seasons and discoverable with great ease when compared with the pernicious scale.

The gypsy moth may be exterminated in America I believe, provided money in sufficient amount be always available when needed; the pernicious scale never by human means.

#### PROGRESS IN CATALOGUES.

Under this heading the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* recently called attention to marked improvement in the construction of nursery catalogues. Prof. John Craig, Ames, Ia., in a recent issue of the *American Florist* calls attention to an innovation in the form of a pamphlet-catalogue entitled "Orchard Improvement," issued by the Rogers Nurseries, managed by Isaac C. Rogers, Dansville, N. Y. This company claims to have "bred" a large part of their stock of each variety from selected and improved strains. The writer of the catalogue truly says: "No systematic attempt has before been made in the improvement of varieties by bud selection." "This, then," says Prof. Craig, "is the means they have taken to improve the variety. Wherever a specially good tree of a Jonathan, Spy or Fameuse, for instance, was discovered, scions of this particular tree were secured and used for propagating purposes, grafting or budding. While this undoubtedly is an important type of plant breeding by selection, it seems

like stretching the point somewhat to call the selected type a 'pedigreed' plant. A pedigree purports to give the lineage or genealogy of the plant or animal; it assumes, in other words, a known parentage through sexual intervention. In the case of selected buds, while there may be improvement there is obviously no pedigree, because the bud is just the same as the tree from which it came. These remarks are not intended to decry the value of such work, but are thrown out with the object of pointing out an inaccuracy in the use of terms. I sincerely hope that this work of the Rogers Nursery is but the beginning of systematic endeavor in this line. Let nurserymen search faithfully for the best types of each variety."

#### Nursery News of the World for \$1 per year.

The mailing list of the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* is being revised. If you have not renewed your subscription you should do so at once and continue to receive the official journal regularly.

Those who are not subscribers could not obtain more for a dollar bill than by sending it for a year's subscription to the only trade journal exclusively for nurserymen. Subscribe for one year and try it.

#### WILL OPPOSE FUMIGATION.

The nurserymen of New York state are opposed to the proposed legislation making it obligatory on the part of nurserymen to fumigate all their nursery stock. They argue that the process of fumigation is dangerous, expensive and unnecessary, and that it would cause annoying and injurious delay.

The Western New York Horticultural Society last month passed a resolution, published in this issue, urging legislation requiring the fumigation of nursery stock. It was opposed by Mr. Powell of Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse; but S. D. Willard, of Geneva, had aroused the interest of fruit growers to such an extent that they would not consider the opposition.

The nurserymen of the state will strongly oppose the proposed legislation. The Eastern Nurserymen's Association has appointed as a committee to go to Albany, Charles J. Brown, Irving Rouse and William Pitkin. It will be shown to the legislators that the proposed law will be ineffective in that nursery stock not fumigated may be shipped into the state and the business of New York State nurserymen will be seriously affected while the results for which the bill is asked will not be secured. It may be that the nurserymen will demand that fruit be fumigated, as well as nursery stock, for San Jose scale has been found on fruit offered for sale in very many cases. The disinterestedness of the fruit growers would be tested by such an amendment to the proposed bill.

This question of fumigation is one that the nurserymen cannot afford to ignore at this time when there is opportunity to protest against a proposition that will seriously affect the nursery business. Concerted action is what is needed.

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## Among Growers and Dealers.

Louis Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., is recovering from a long illness. Isaac Hicks, Westbury, L. I., "the quaker nurseryman," is 90 years of age.

Francis G. Butler, of Hartford, Conn., a traveling salesman for a Syracuse nursery firm, died Dec. 27.

G. B. Spitzer, W. B. Hunter and E. R. Hulbert will establish a nursery at Mt. Zion, Ill., near Decatur.

W. E. Wellington, Toronto, president of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association, has been making a tour of Great Britain.

A Miller & Son, proprietors of the Milton Nurseries, Milton, Oregon, are supplying Spokane dealers with large quantities of trees.

The Newport Nursery Co., Newport, R. I., it is reported, made an assignment, Dec. 29, 1899. The assignee is D. F. Easterbrooke.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., and J. B. Morey and E. D. Morrison, Dansville, N. Y., called upon Rochester nursery men last month.

The Smith Nursery Co. has been sold to P. P. Smith and Dr. C. R. Wade, of Mountain Grove. All the movable stock will be taken to the latter place.

McLean County Nurseries, Normal, Ill.: "Trade with us is nearly double that of a year ago. Prices are higher. We cannot remember when nursery stock was as scarce as at present."

C. T. Lansing, proprietor of the Quaker Nursery, Salem, Oregon, shipped two carloads of nursery stock to Idaho last fall. He reports business good and a fair demand for fruit trees in Southwestern Idaho.

P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago, report that last fall's business at their nurseries was a record breaker. They are putting in a system of water works for irrigating purposes at a cost of about \$10,000, at Rose Hill.

Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., says: "There are records in print where years ago I stated that the time would come when the Keiffer pear would hold the place that the Ben Davis does among the apples. That time is here now."

The Seaboard Air Line has located a station in the center of the Fruitland Nurseries, P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., greatly increasing the shipping facilities. This firm recently shipped a large order of nursery stock to Natal, South Africa.

"There will be a tendency toward higher prices for the next two years," says the proprietor of the Sedgwick Nurseries, Sedgwick, Kan. The statement is endorsed by T. R. Watson, Plymouth, Mass., Nichols & Lorton, Davenport, Ia., Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., and others.

Pierce Bechtel, Le Mars, Ia., writes: "Business with us last fall was better than for a number of years. Prospects for heavy spring business are good and in most lines at an advance in prices. When we get hardy stock on which to propagate, successful apple growing in this northwest country will be largely solved, and within two or three years I think we will have it."

Judge Miller, of Missouri, the well-known horticultural writer, visited Bagley & Son's Nurseries, at New Haven, Mo., last summer and became enthusiastic over a fine block of 200,000 Elberta peach trees for next spring's trade and the clean cultivation of the nurseries. "Here," says he, "I witnessed budding that surprised me. The claim had been made that some could bud 3,000 in a day; in my most active days I could only bud 1,000 trees and tie them, but in this troop were men who can put in 4,000 buds in ten hours."

### MAGNITUDE OF THE WEST.

It is well known that in the West they never do things by halves. A matter of a cipher or two in a figure before which is the dollar sign is of little matter. So when the Denver Republican reported the Colorado Horticultural Society meeting, and C. S. Harrison, of York, Neb., spoke of a *Picea pungens* selling for \$15.00, the decimal was ignored and a cipher was added and out of the West came the tale of the sale of a tree for \$15,000! The growth of the figure exceeded even the remarkable growth of vegetation in the West. Mr. Harrison says: "How figures will lie, if you don't watch,"

## Recent Publications.

United States Department of Agriculture publications: Annual Reports of the Secretary; Experiment Station Record, Vol. X, No. 12, Vol. XI, No. 4; Report of the Editor.

Those who are especially interested in hybrid varieties of plums should endeavor to secure the report of Prof. F. A. Waugh, state horticulturist of Vermont and note particularly the varieties described on pages 218-230. Space does not permit an extended reference to this subject at this time.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., announce in their catalogue for 1900 that they are the largest growers of peach nursery stock in the United States. J. G. Harrison make a specialty of pears, the Keiffer as leader; Orlando Harrison makes a specialty of peaches, the Victor as leader; G. A. Harrison makes a specialty of strawberries, the Hero as leader.

The catalogue of J. Wragg & Sons Co., Waukegan, Ia., just received gives evidence of having been the subject of much care in arrangement. It has plain attractive descriptions accompanied by photo. engravings not only of the stock offered, but of scenes on the nursery grounds which gives it a distinctiveness that adds to its value. Special attention is paid to the wants of the Iowa fruit grower as well as the prairie farmer. There are honest uncolored descriptions of fruits, flowers and shrubs.

In his annual report Gifford Pinchot, forester of the United States says: "In spite of the increase in its resources made by the last Congress, the division finds itself wholly unable to cover the field of necessary work which lies before it. Public demands upon it for work of the first importance to the preservation and right use of forests in the United States remain unanswered for lack of means. It is earnestly hoped that the division may be enabled adequately to take and use during the next fiscal year the unprecedented opportunities created by the rapid awakening of the public mind to the meaning and value of practical forestry."

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., are out with a handsome catalogue of 168 pages for the spring of 1900. The cover is of white enameled paper upon the front of which is a rose and leaf in colors embellished with gold scroll and the name of the company in gold, the whole embossed. On the back of the cover is an embossed lithograph of *Acalyphia Sanderii*, the chenille plant. This company has home farms covering over 1,000 acres of the best land in Northern Ohio. Of this, about 600 acres are devoted to fruit trees and small fruits, 200 acres to ornamental trees and shrubs and 50 acres to hardy roses. They have 44 large and well-equipped greenhouses and large cold storage cellars.

The second report of State Inspector William B. Alwood, of Virginia, regarding the San Jose scale in that state has been issued. He finds the scale quite generally distributed in the state. "It has not been possible," he says, "for us to exercise any direct control over infested nurseries without the state; but those within the state have been brought under such control that we have not a single case against state nurseries since the spring of 1897. As a measure of indirect control, we have warned nurseries outside the state that they would be published if they did not cease to ship infested plants into this state." Prof. Atwood suggests that the Virginia authorities follow the action of sister states and provide a complete system of crop pest inspection with powers of quarantine.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1900 is more attractive than ever, in a particularly dainty cover. Nasturtiums, new sweet peas and the famous "Rocky Ford," or Burpee's Netted Gem Melons are shown in colors, painted from nature, while the book is full of life-like illustrations from photographs. Of particular interest is the new feature for 1900 of giving "plain talks" as to the relative value for different purposes of all varieties of vegetables. Another interesting feature is the remarkable record of prizes won by the products of Burpee's seeds at leading state fairs in 1899. "New Creations" of intrinsic merit are offered in both vegetables and flowers. Altogether the catalogue shows most painstaking care in the effort to "tell the plain truth about seeds" as proved at Fordhook farms,—the largest trial grounds in America. It will be mailed free to any who mention this paper, when writing to the publishers, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich., issues a catalogue of small fruits for spring of 1900.

The January number of the Minnesota Horticulturist contains a report of the annual meeting of the state society, a picture and sketch of and a series of tributes to Peter M. Gideon.

The Kansas Farmer is to be credited with a stroke of enterprise in publishing on January 11th, less than two weeks after the close of the thirty-third annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society, a stenographic report of the proceedings of that society and the papers presented, in full. The report covers twenty four pages of four columns each. A great amount of matter of special value to horticulturists and nurserymen is thus presented at a time when it is fresh. It is an enterprising thing for an agricultural weekly. The Kansas Farmer has issued big agricultural and live stock specials also this year.

## Fruit Stocks, Apple Grafts, Fruit Trees, Etc.

Our stocks have been selected with extra care. Imported stocks will be fully up to the named grades, 25 millimeters to the inch.

### ORDER AT ONCE.

All fruit tree stocks are very scarce, and the supply will likely be exhausted soon.

We have a good supply of APPLES, but will go quickly.

We do not show in this advertisement our stock of

### Asparagus, Small Fruit Plants, Etc.

Upon request we will send a list of varieties in stock at any time.

Sample of APPLE GRAFTS sent on application. Correspondence solicited.

## THE CASSEL NURSERY CO., NORTH CLAYTON, O.

### SURPLUS FOR SPRING OF 1900.

All stock on own roots and strictly first-class.

Roses	1500 Gen. Jacqueminot.	Clematis	700 Henryi.
	500 Coquette des Alps.		400 Jackmanni.
	100 Paul Neyron.		200 Ramona.
	100 La France.		150 Duchess.
			100 Andre.

Get our prices.

GEORGE BROTHERS, East Penfield, N. Y.

## Long and Short.

Honey Locust hedge at A. E. Windsor's, Havana, Ill.

Peach trees in varieties at John Peters & Co.'s, Uriah, Pa.

Wood labels. Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H. "Nuff sed."

Apple seedlings are offered by W. H. Kauffman, Stratford, Ia.

Grafted chestnuts at J. G. Patterson & Sons', Stewartstown, Pa.

Roses and clematis in surplus at George Brothers', East Penfield, N. Y.

Paragon chestnut seedlings are offered by H. M. Engle & Son, Marietta, Pa.

Peaches, Japan plums and small fruits at Alexander Pullen's, Milford, Dela.

Raspberries and blackberries in large surplus at W. N. Scarff's, New Carlisle, O.

The Admiral Dewey peach is handled exclusively by Smith Brothers, Concord, Ga.

Bismarck apple, dwarf, may be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

John R. Barnes, West Cheshire, Conn., wants to exchange peach trees for other stock.

New strawberries and the Early Snowball potato at Flensburg & Peirson's, Leslie, Mich.

Thomas W. Bowman, Rochester, N. Y., has a fine assortment of nursery stock, all grades.

An intelligent young man to learn landscape gardening is wanted by J. W. Elliott, Pittsburg, Pa.

Large Horse Chestnut trees are wanted by W. E. Beaudry, 5411 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

Fruit stocks, apple grafts, fruit trees, etc., are offered by the Cassel Nursery Co., North Clayton, O.

Apples, pears, peaches, small fruits, roses and ornamentals, at Peirson Brothers', Waterloo, N. Y.

For park and street planting Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y., offers an exceptionally fine assortment.

Evergreen and forest tree seedlings, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., at R. Douglas' Sons', Waukegan, Ill.

If you do not find it, look at the surplus list of W. B. Cole, Painesville, O., in another column of this issue.

Keiffer, Le Conte, Garber and Smith pears, Japan plums, peaches, etc., at Glen St. Mary Nurseries, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

A young man, experienced in running agents, is wanted by L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; also, a foreman for nursery.

Campbell's Early grape, Josselyn gooseberry and Fay currant may be had of the introducer, George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

Nursery stock for spring delivery, fruit and ornamental, shade trees, European plum and peach, etc., at Mt. Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., have a new and especially attractive announcement for the spring trade in this issue. They have several specialties.

Surplus stock of apple, peach and forest trees. Green Mountain grape, October Purple plum, California privet strawberry, at Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., comes to the front, as usual, with an unparalleled assortment of fruit and ornamental stock for the spring of 1900. See their list on another page.

# LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

## Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

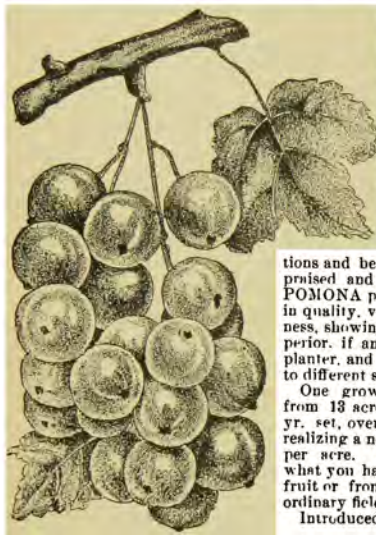
Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 ORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

# The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly

praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

## BISMARCK APPLE, DWARF

Large stock, strong 3 yr. trees, also light plants for mail and express trade. Write for prices, stating grade and quantity required.

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

## I WANT TO EXCHANGE

a few thousand peach trees for such stock as I can use in my spring trade. State what you have in surplus that you wish to exchange, and write for varieties of peach trees. I want, also, a good energetic man who has had experience in nursery work.

**JOHN R. BARNES,** West Cheshire, Conn.

## WANTED

An intelligent young man to learn landscape gardening. Must have some knowledge of drawing and nursery work.

Address **J. W. ELLIOTT,** Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## GRAPE VINES AND CURRANT PLANTS

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

**WHELOCK & CLARK,** FREEDONIA, N. Y.

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From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

## The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

**Northwest—West—Southwest**

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country,

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

**Chas. Kennedy, G. E. P. A., Jno. Sebastian, G. P. A.,**  
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

## PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, hardiest 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.

## PEACH TREES.

We have for fall and spring trade a fine block of well-grown peach trees; all the leading western varieties.

### APPLE SEEDLINGS

grown on new land and free from Aphs.

### SHADE TREES,

large and small, together with a general line of nursery stock, including

Forest Tree Seedlings, Osage Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER. PRICES RIGHT

Correspondence solicited.

**YOUNGERS & CO.,**  
**GENEVA, NEB.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# The Syracuse Nurseries

## ...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

**SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

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

# VINES

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense stock, Warranted True QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates. Send list of wants for prices.

# 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.**

**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry. **Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis** included. Ask for prices and terms.

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,**  
Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
PROPRIETORS OF THE

**LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.**  
A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.  
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]  
**ALLEN L. WOOD,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

## EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . . . Wholesale.

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The Largest Stock of

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES, BLACK-

BERRIES, Etc.

in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my 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. When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

## "U. S. STANDARD" Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.  
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.  
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.**

## Norway Maple Norway Maple. Norway Maple.

Specially grown for American trade, straight, clean, thrifty, twice transplanted trees.

3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.

Cash with order by Draft on London.  
Prices on the above and other Nursery Stock on application.

**JOHN PALMER & SONS, LTD.,**  
THE NURSERIES. ANNAN, SCOTLAND.

## Ornamental . . . . . LARGE TREES SMALL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.**

**NURSERYMEN** Should read this. I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**

Write me for easy terms and prices. TOMAH, WIS.

# Wabash R. R.

Offers Unexcelled Service to the WEST.

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Daily Vestibuled Trains,  
BUFFALO—to—CHICAGO.

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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, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries, RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

## Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of  
General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

**NATURAL PEACH PITS.**

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

## 40 ACRES STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200,000 Kansas Raspberry Plants.

Small Fruit and Vegetable Plants.

J. S. LINTHICUM, - - Wellhams, A. A Co, Md.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.</p> <h3>Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,</h3> <p>BALTIMORE, MD.</p> <h3>FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.</h3> <p>50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</p>
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## P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen.

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myr-  
b Jan 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 quota-  
tions before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for  
U. S. America and Canada.

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

## High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

## F. & F. NURSERIES,

Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES:

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,  
ROSES, SHRUBS.

## WILLIS NURSERY,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers for the coming Spring a large and well selected  
.....stock of.....

### APPLE

COMMERCIAL SORTS A SPECIALTY.

**CHERRIES**, largely lighter grades, good assortment.

**STANDARD and DWARF PEARS**, a fine stock and assortment,  
all grades.

**QUINCES, ORANGE and CHAMPION PEACHES**, a fine  
assortment, all grades

**GOOSEBERRIES, HOUGHTON and DOWNING, CURRANTS**,  
leading sorts.

**GRAPES**, a fine lot of Surreal sorts.

**BLACKBERRIES** from root cuttings, a good assortment A fine  
lot of **Kansas Raspberries**. Also a fine lot of

**ROSES**, including Queen of the Prairie and B. Belle, and varie-  
ties of Moss and H. P. Roses and Shrubs, Snowballs, Hydrangea and  
others. Also

**OSAGE HEDGE**, including a fine lot of light grade.

We also offer a nice lot of 2-yr. **Apple** under 2 feet in height,  
including a general assortment.

All Stock Carefully Graded and Sent Out Well  
Packed and in Good Order.

Prices Low. Correspondence Solicited.

**A. WILLIS, Prop'r,**  
OTTAWA, - - KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SON, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

## Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more than a Million.

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully  
given. Your personal inspection invited.

## EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,  
Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties

### PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of  
your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

**W. M. PETERS & SONS.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates. Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from; furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.

## WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr. Paeonies, Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft. Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful **COLO BLUE SPRUCE**.

GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

# JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance, Burbank, Hale, and all standard varieties. New Varieties: America, Apple and Chalcó a specialty.

## FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,

POMONA NURSERIES.

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

# Sugar Maples

AN IMMENSE STOCK IN SEVERAL SIZES,

STRAIGHT AND HANDSOME.

## SPECIAL BLOCKS OF

Viburnum Placatum,

Weigelia Rosea,

Spirea Reevesii,

Billardi and Thunbergii,

Deutzia Candidissima, and Pride of Rochester,

Yucca Filamentosa, Etc., Etc.

Golden Syringa.

Candida and Variegata,

Prunifolia.

Forsythia Fortunii,

Deutzia Candidissima, and Pride of Rochester,

Yucca Filamentosa, Etc., Etc.

Exceptional care taken in grading, digging and packing all orders.

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS,

Maple Avenue Nurseries, WEST CHESTER, PA.

# EVERGREENS

Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce.

Very large stock Arbor Vitæ and Norway Spruce.

Sweet Chestnut Seedlings.

Again I offer to the trade a large and fine stock of EVERGREENS from 8 inches to 3 feet. All in need of such stock will profit by getting my prices.

Get my Price List and Save Money.

C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO.



## EVERGREENS!

That stood the trying weather of last winter uninjured.

Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Spruce, Hemlock Spruce and White Pine.

SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTED.

Millions of Them for Spring's trade—any size you may need. I have all the leading varieties. NOW is the time to place your Spring's contracts. Send me a list of your wants to-day.

D. HILL, EVERGREEN SPECIALIST,

DUNDEE AND ELGIN NURSERIES.

DUNDEE, ILL.

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# APPLE SEEDLINGS

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings of all grades, either from French Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will make low rates for early contracts.

WANTED—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Raspberries.

W. H. KAUFFMAN,

HAWKEYE NURSERIES.

STRATFORD, IOWA.

An Immense Stock of the Following for

## SPRING OF 1900

EUROPEAN PLUMS,

CUT LEAF BIRCH,

WHITE BIRCH,

CAROLINA POPLARS.

PEONIAS,

STANDARD PEARS,

DWARF PEARS,

PURPLE BEECH,

KILMARNOCK WILLOW,

YUCCAS.

Write for prices. We can save you money.

H. S. TAYLOR & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## PLACE YOUR ORDERS IN ADVANCE

FOR SPRING 1900 SHIPMENTS.

Give us estimate of your wants and write us for prices on

# PEACH PLUM

LEADING VARIETIES, especially CARMAN, Elberta, Triumph and Emma.

Willard, Wickson, Red June, Kelsey, White Kelsey, Mikado, Normand, Bailey, Hytankio, Berckmand and Yaddo. Wild Goose, Golden Beauty, Forest Rose.

Shropshire Damson, Tennant Prune, Clifford, Mo. Apricot, World Beater, 2 yrs., 4 and up.

CHALCO, 1 yr., 3 ft.

HALE, 1 yr., 4 to 5 ft.

Japan Chestnuts, all sizes and ages.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY,

POMONA, N. C.

NEW STRAWBERRY,

# "ROUGH RIDER"

The firmest, latest, best keeping strawberry ever produced. Enormously productive and large. Brought 12 to 20 cents per quart wholesale in New York and Boston, season of 1899. We are the introducers and supply plants to the trade. Nurserymen are invited to catalogue it. For prices, cuts, and all information, address

L. J. FARMER, NURSERYMAN,

PULASKI, N. Y.

P. S.—We have 13 acres of Strawberries, 5 acres of Raspberries, 4 acres of Blackberries, etc., etc. We can quote rock bottom prices on Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants. Correspondence solicited.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

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.

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## For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver,  
Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy  
Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash,  
Cut leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Beech, Catalpa,  
American and European Lindens.

Extra size, 6 to 20 ft., 1 to 6 inches

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American  
Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry,  
Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce,  
Shrubs, and a large surplus of extra fine Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Cur-  
rants and Gooseberries extensively grown.  
Better stock never grew.

**NELSON BOGUE,** Batavia  
Nurseries,  
BATAVIA, N. Y.

## Willowdale Nurseries

WILLOWDALE, PA.

— WE HAVE A FINE STOCK OF —

Peach, Japan Plum, Sour Cherries,  
Currants, Gooseberries, Shade Trees,  
Evergreens, Osage Orange.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,  
WILLOWDALE, PA.

Correspondence Solicited.

## HALE PLUMS,

Fine 2 yr., 6 to 7 ft., grown at Geneva, N. Y.

Also **FAY CURRANTS**, 2 yr. Attractive Prices.

**WHITING NURSERY CO.,**

457 BLUE HILL AVENUE. - - - BOSTON MASS.

## SURPLUS

OSAGE ORANGE, very strong, one year.  
NORWAY SPRUCE, 5 to 6 ft., fine, not crowded.  
AM. ARBOR VITÆ, fine, bushy, 4 to 5 and 6 ft.  
NORWAY MAPLES, 2½ to 3½ ft.

FOR NURSERY PLANTING.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - - - MALVERN, PA.

## WANTED!

Large Horse Chestnuts, what have you to offer?

**W. E. BEAUDRY,**

Hyde Park Nurseries 5411, Woodlawn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

### European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete  
assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry,  
Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits,  
Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1  
year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades,  
Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will  
be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE  
LIST issued about February 1st.

## BOBBINK & ATKINS,

RUTHERFORD, N. J.,

REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE HORTICULTURAL CO., Boskoop, Holland.

Specialties for Next Spring.

## Crimson Rambler

In Tree Form, also in Bush Form.

CLEMATIS, large flowering varieties, 3 yr. old plants

Hydrangea, p. g., stand. and tree form.

Rhododendron, Hardy Azalea, H. P. Roses, etc.

Import Orders Solicited.

Send Us Your List of Wants.

# Peach Trees

By the  
Thousand  
or  
Car Load.

We grow Peach Trees for the Trade and aim to  
please our customers, and do.

**D. BAIRD & SON, BAIRD, N. J.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# NORTH TOPEKA NURSERIES.

STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

I offer to the trade for fall of 1899 and spring of 1900 a full line of stock, including

**APPLE,** Apple Seedling,  
**PEACH,** French and Japan  
**CHERRY,** Pear Seedling.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF KEIFFER PEAR.  
GOOD STOCK. GOOD GRADES.

A. L. BROOKE, - North Topeka, Kan.

## NURSEY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

**Transon Brothers Nurseries**

**BARBIER & CO., SUCCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.**

For Price List Apply to

**KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 13 William St., NEW YORK.**

## 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.

ESTABLISHED 1780

## ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**

105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,  
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.  
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.  
**MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,**  
**COLUMBIAN . . GREENSBORO and EMMA,**

**Raspberries.**

Wickson, Red June and Giant

**PLUMS.**

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.  
Our Catalogue will save you money.

**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

**NEW STRAWBERRIES** Gladstone, Johnson's Ey, Repeat-  
er, Emperor, Empress, Twilight,  
Livingstone, Rough Rider, W. J. Bryan and 75 other new and standard varieties.

**THE EARLY SNOWBALL POTATO** and 20 other leading sorts.

Descriptive catalogue free.

**FLANSBURG & PEIRSON, Leslie, Michigan.**

## PARAGON CHESTNUT SEEDLINGS

the best stock on which to graft the improved varieties, all sizes up to 8 feet. Write for prices.

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## THE AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY'S DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

Is now ready, revised and corrected to date, with 1386 names of new concerns. This book, issued every year at great expense, contains the names and addresses of all the Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants in the United States and Canada. Price, \$2.00.

**AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.**

**Fine Assortment. All Grades.**

**Apples and Crabs** Pears—Std. and Dwarf  
Cherries, Plums, Peaches  
Quinces Birch—Cut-leaf  
Poplars—Carolina, Lombardy  
Willow Kilmarnock Prunus Pissardii  
Currants, Downing Gooseberries  
Hydrangea Tree P. G. Crimson Rambler  
German Iris.

Our prices will pay you.

**THOS. W. BOWMAN,** Rochester, New York.

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# Wanted!

Young man, experienced in running agents, and familiar with all kinds of office work. Apply with references, stating experience, etc., to

**L. L. MAY & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.**

**WANTED!** A first-class foreman for nursery. A thoroughly practical experienced man, familiar with propagating all kinds of fruits, shrubs, etc. Must be sober and industrious. Apply with references to

**L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn.**

## SURPLUS STOCK!

We have in surplus a large quantity of the following, all fine stock:

**Apple Trees**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up. **Peach Trees**, 3 to 4 feet.  
**Forest Tees.** **California Privet.**  
**Green Mt. Grape Vines**, 2 to 3 years.  
**October Purple Plum and Shrubbery.**  
 Send us your want list for prices.

Address **Stephen Hoyt's Sons, NEW CANAAN, CONN.**

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING IN SURPLUS:

10,000 **PEACH**—3-4 ft., leading sorts.  
 8,000 **PEACH**—2-3 ft., nicely branched, mostly Elbertas.  
 10,000 **PEACH**—2 ft., whips, mostly Elbertas.  
 20,000 **GRAPE VINES**—8 yr. strong, and 3 yr. light.  
 Varieties, Concord, Worden, Pocklington, Moore's Early, Woodruff Red and Wyoming Red.  
 10,000 **VICTORIA** and **BLACK MAPLE CURRANTS**—2 and 8 yr.  
 5,000 **SNYDER BLACKBERRY** No. 1—R. C. plants.  
 25,000 **CUTHBERT, HANSEL and THOMPSON'S EARLY RASPBERRY.**  
 10,000 **KANSAS RASPBERRY**—Transplants and tips.  
 Std. Pear, Duchess Dwarf Pear, and leading varieties of Plum, and other stock in small quantities.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**W. B. COLE, - Painesville, O.**

Established  
1852.

600 Acres.

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Greenhouses

We have an unusually Fine Stock of

# American Arbor Vitæ

Transplanted, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft.

—AND—

## ...IRISH JUNIPER...

2 to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. Prices low on application.  
 We also have a Large and Complete Stock of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Vines, Roses and Greenhouse Plants.**

SEND YOUR LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

**PHOENIX NURSERY CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.**  
 P. O. BOX 625.

## PEACH TREES

We have a good list of varieties, and can do most of them in all of the grades. We offer also, 1 yr. **KEIFFER**, 4 to 6 ft. and 3 yr. 4 to 6 ft. **JAPAN PLUMS** on Peach and Apple in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 grades. **APRICOT** and **N. MAPLE.**

**John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa.**

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

INTRODUCER OF

**Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry and Fay Currant.**

Large list of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Catalogue free.



# WOOD LABELS

**BENJAMIN GHASE, Derry, N. H.**

SURPLUS ON

**European Plum and Peach.**

Leading sorts.

**APPLE** 2 yr., 4 to 5 ft.  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 and 3 to 4 ft.  
 Good assortment. Strong on Commercial Varieties.

**Osage Orange, Soft Maple Seedlings.**

Special low prices on the above.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND COMPLETE LINE OF

## Nursery Stock for Spring Delivery

Including a fine lot of

**Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Osage Orange, Forest Tree Seedlings, Etc.**

## SHADE TREES

**Soft Maple, Elm, White Ash, Butternut, Walnut, Catalpa and Carolina Poplar**

LARGE STOCK.

ALL GRADES.

Our Wholesale Price List now ready. Your correspondence solicited.

**Mt. Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch, Prop., Shenandoah, Ia.**



P. J. BERCKMANS.  
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.  
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## FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.

2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acre in Canna.

## BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

## PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

## CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for  
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR  
AND PLUM TREES.

We can supply

## Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

OSAGE, BOX ELDER,  
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT  
MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## WE GROW

a general assortment of nursery stock, and this season have a surplus above the requirements of our usual trade in

## Evergreen Seedlings.

(American grown)

## Apple Seedlings.

## Grape Vines.

## Elm, Silver Maple and Black Cherry Seedlings.

Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries from Root Cuttings, Asparagus, Street Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Vines, Roses, Hedge Plants. Also an assortment of other stock.

PRICES MADE ON APPLICATION.

## SHERMAN NURSERY COMPANY.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA

.. FOR ..

## Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,  
Grown on new land,  
Carefully packed in  
Paper Lined Boxes,  
Handled by experienced  
workmen, and  
Shipped promptly when ordered,  
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

## F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

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# ASPARAGUS ROOTS,

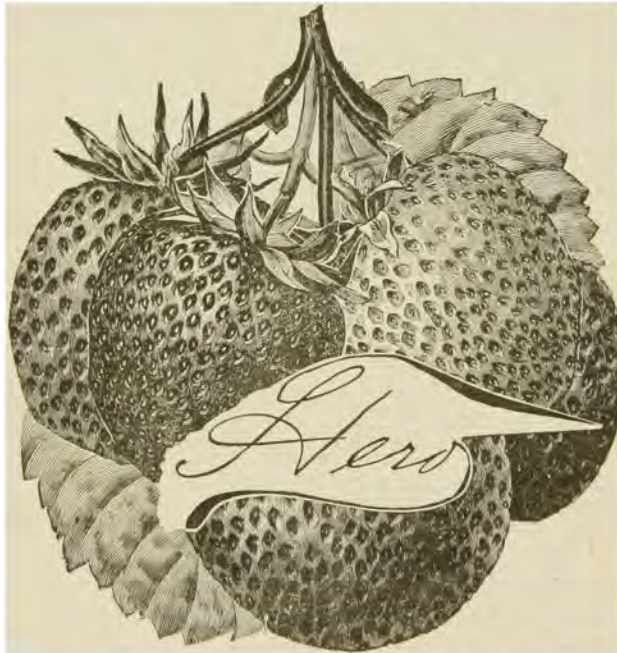
## Kieffer Pear, Plum and Apple Trees,

*Miller Red Raspberry Plants,  
and Lucretia Dewberry Plants.*



## Peach Trees

Victor,  
Holderbaum,  
Climax,  
Frances,  
Delaware,  
Waddell,  
Mathews Beauty,  
Carman,  
Emma,  
Beauty's Blush,  
Mt. Rose,  
Champion,  
Elberta,  
Fitzgerald,  
Reeves Favorite,  
Stump,  
Old Mixon,  
Globe,  
Fox Seedling,  
Stephen's R. Ripe,  
Chair's Choice,  
Crawford Late,  
Alexander,  
Bokara No. 3,  
Chinese Cling,  
Early Rivers,  
Greensboro,  
Early Michigan,  
Hale's Early,  
Kalamazoo,  
Lemon Free,  
Lewis,  
New Prolific,  
Sneed,  
Triumph,  
White H. Cling,  
Wilkin's Cling.



## Strawberry Plants

Aroma [per], Bush Cluster,  
Barton's Eclipse [imp],  
Bedar Wood [per], Bubach [imp],  
Bismarck [per], Brandywine [per],  
Clyde [per], Carrie [imp],  
Crescent [imp],  
Cobden Queen [imp],  
Columbian [per],  
Cumberland [per],  
Crockett's Early, Darling [per],  
Delaware [per], Dayton [per],  
Excelsior [per],  
Enormous [per], Gandy [per],  
Gandy Belle [per],  
Greenville [imp],  
Glen Mary [per],  
Geo's Triumph, Hero [per],  
H. & H.,  
Haverland [imp],  
Hoffman [per], Hersey [per],  
Imp'd Parker Early [per],  
Jerry Rusk [per],  
Jersey Market [imp],  
Lady Thompson [per],  
Lady Jane, Lovett [per],  
Manwell [per], Marshall [per],  
Morgan's Favorite [per],  
Mitchel's Early [per],  
M. Queen, Nick Ohmer [per],  
Ocean City [per],  
Parsons Beauty [per],  
Pride of Cumberland [per],  
Pocomoke [per],  
Paris King [per],  
Reid's Prolific [per],  
Portage, Sharpless [per],  
Sample [imp], Star [per],  
Seaford [imp],  
Saunders [per],  
Tennessee Prolific [per],  
Vandiberry,  
Warfield [imp], Wm. Belt [per]

## HERO.

George Washington proved himself to be the greatest hero among American people; even so will this berry prove itself to be the greatest hero among strawberries.

The fruit is large, well formed, of dark red color and shows its color through and through. It is of most excellent flavor, not only tastes delicious while eating but leaves such a pleasant after affect that makes one feel like wanting more. Surely the most fastidious epicurean cannot find any fault whatever with this fruit when it is placed upon his table.

This new variety was originated in Arkansas. We have purchased the entire stock and have full control of same and there is no other firm in the United States that have any of these plants; therefore, do not be deceived by unscrupulous persons who should claim to have this variety. The fruit is solid and will stand long shipment. Season of ripening about May 25th. We are offering them at a nominal price considering the quality and small quantity which we have to offer. We have placed the prices very low for such a desirable variety and to be sure your order will be filled it should be placed at once and the stock will be reserved, otherwise, you may be too late. Get our prices.



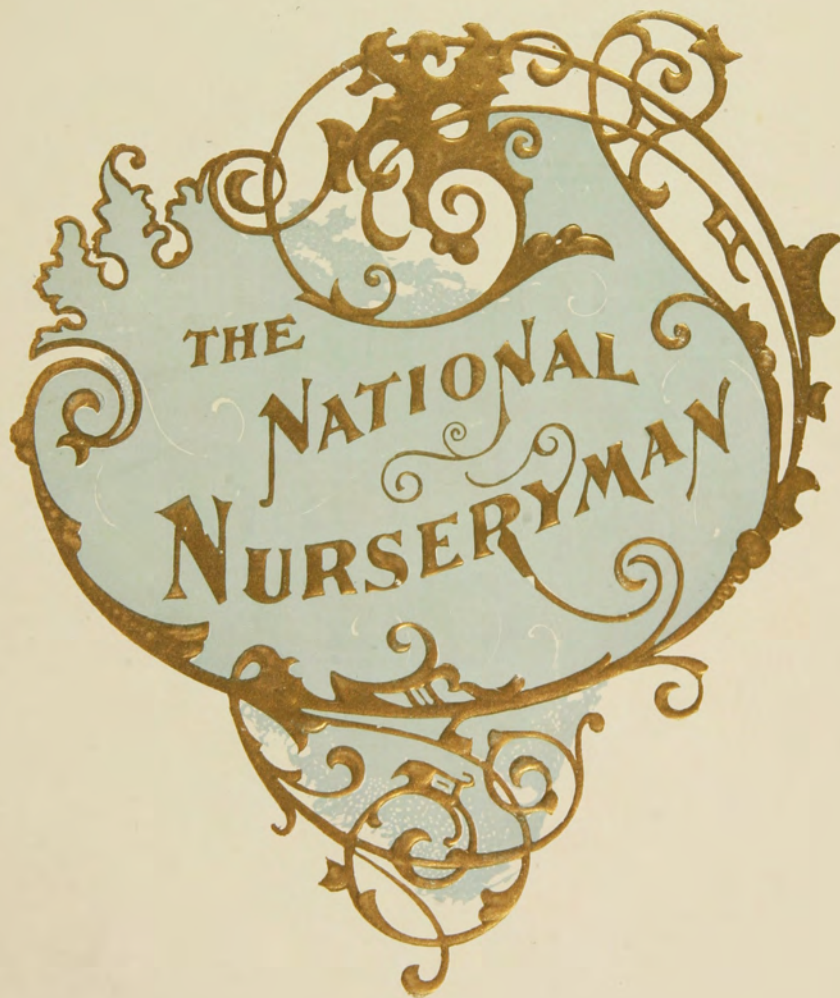
GET OUR NEW WHOLESALE LIST  
JUST OUT.

*Write To-day Before Placing Order.*

**J. G. Harrison & Sons**  
**BERLIN, MD.**  
Box 103.







March, 1900.





"Boys, its the  
**COLUMBIA CHAINLESS**  
everywhere this year."



The nicked "Face Plate" on the Columbia Chainless crank bracket is destined to become as familiar a sight on city streets and country roads as the Columbia "Name Plate" is to-day.

The Columbia Chainless for 1900, reduced in weight and greatly improved, is the only bicycle perfectly adapted to all conditions of riding. For the business man, the woman rider, the tourist, the racing man it is equally desirable.

### **Columbia, Hartford, Stormer and Pennant**

Chain wheels for 1900 are unequalled by any bicycles at their prices. All of these machines carry our regular guarantee.

Prices \$75, \$60, \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25.

**American Bicycle Co., POPE SALES DEPT.,  
HARTFORD, CONN.**

Columbia and Stormer catalogues free of any Columbia or Stormer dealer, or by mail for two cents each.



**For  
The  
1900  
Spring  
Trade**

**FRUIT TREES**

Apple, Standard and Dwarf; Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plum, European and Japan; Cherry, Sweet and Sour; Peach, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, etc. Especial attention called to our large surplus in Plum, Pear, Cherry and Peach.

**SMALL FRUITS**

Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Juneberry and Strawberry.

**GRAPE VINES**

Growers generally report supply short for the Spring trade, but we are fortunate in having more than usual, placing us in shape to meet any reasonable competition.

**ASPARAGUS**

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Columbian Mammoth White.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.**

The leading varieties in abundant supply including the largest lot of Carolina Poplars in the country.

**WEeping TREES**

Heavy in Tea's Weeping Mulberry, conceded to be the finest weeper of recent introduction, also heavy in Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Cut Leaved Birch, etc.

**TREE HYDRANGEA P. G.**

A nice smooth lot 4 to 5 ft., also a large lot in bush form 2½ to 3 ft. And a general assortment of all the leading shrubs.

**CLEMATIS**

In large supply, strong two and three years, Jackmanni, Henryi, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh, Gipsy Queen, etc.; also a general assortment of other climbing plants, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Aristolochia Sipho, Akebia Quinata, Bignonia, Honeysuckle, Wistaria, etc.

**TREE ROSES**

Handsome, straight and well rooted; also strong two year Hybrid Perpetual, Moss Climbers and Crimson and Yellow Rambler, Wichuriana and Wichuriana Hybrids.

**AZALEA**

Mollis and Pontica, fine bushy plants.

**RHODODENDRONS**

Choice Hardy Named varieties, 15 to 18, 18 to 24, 24 to 30 and 30 to 36 inches; clean, bright foliage, well filled with buds.

**EVERGREENS**

In large supply and of all desirable sizes.

**GREENHOUSE PLANTS**

Forty-four houses filled with a general variety of plants such as the trade require.

**THE STORRS & HARRISON COMPANY,**

Correspondence solicited.  
Wholesale List and Catalogues.

**PAINESVILLE, O.**



"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

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

Our Principal Surplus is in the Following:

**APPELOPSIS**, Veitchii.  
**CLEMATIS**, Jackmanni and Paniculata.  
**CURRENTS**, Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's, La Versailles, etc.  
**EVERGREENS**, Nordman's Fir, European Larch, Norway Spruce, etc.  
**EUONYMUS**, European.  
**GOOSEBERRIES**, Columbus Downing, Red Jacket, Houghton, Industry, Smith's Improved.  
**HERBACEOUS PLANTS**, Achillea, Eulalia, Helianthus, Heliopsis, Iris, Rudbeckia Golden Glow, Yucca, etc.  
**LILACS**, assorted varieties.  
**MAGNOLIAS**, Acuminata, Soulangeana, Speciosa.  
**PEARS**, Standard and Dwarf.  
**PEACHES**, No. 1, Medium and No. 2.  
**PLUMS**, No. 1 and Medium.  
**ROSES**, Crimson Rambler and others.  
**RASPBERRIES**, Cumberland. (*We are the introducers of this valuable sort.*)  
**SNOWBALL**, Japan.

Send for our Price List which gives low quotations on the above and upon many other items of interest—too numerous to mention here.

WANTED FOR MAILING—2,000 to 3,000 Bismarck Apple, 1 yr., grafts or buds (grafts preferred). Send sample and price.

## BRAGG'S Common Sense... Tree Digger



AT THE  
FRONT.

WE SHIP THE DIGGER ON TRIAL.

Our Stock is fine for Spring, 1900, including 200,000 Peach in Cellars.

**L. G. BRAGG & Co.**  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## BREWER & STANNARD, OTTAWA, KANS.

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

## NURSERY STOCK

**APPLE,**  
**PEAR,** Std. and Dwarf.  
**CHERRY,**  
**PLUMS,** Japan and European  
**PEACH,**  
**APRICOT,**

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.  
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# Maple Grove Nurseries

APPLES, PEARS,  
PLUMS, PEACHES  
SMALL FRUITS,  
ROSES AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Write for  
price list to **PEIRSON BROS., Waterloo, N. Y.**

## FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE.

WE HAVE A SURPLUS.

10,000 Victoria Currant, 2 yr., No. 1; 10,000 3 yr., No. 1; 10,000 Downing Gooseberry, 2 yr., No. 1. Also full line of Nursery Stock. For prices address

**PRAIRIE CITY GENERAL NURSERY, Ripon, Wis.**

**WANTED,** A man with some capital, who has had experience in running agents, to work up and run a force of nursery salesmen for share of profits or a commission on their sales. Address **D. H. PATTY, NURSERYMAN, GENEVA, N. Y.**

N. B.—I have a fine lot of Kilmarnock Willows to offer for Spring; if you can use some, will quote you very low price on them.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS.

A few thousand Nos. 2 and 3 left.

Special prices to close out. Write for prices.

25 W. 5th Street, **J. W. McNARY, Dayton, Ohio.**

## Surplus List for Spring 1900.

Can yet do PEACHES and JAPAN PLUMS in limited quantity. Also MILLER RED RASPBERRY, EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY, LUCRETIA DEWBERRY and STRAWBERRIES from best leading varieties. Prices for same given on application.

**MILFORD NURSERIES, Prop., Alex. Pullen, Milford, Dela.**

## EVERGREEN AND FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Ornamental Trees,  
Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

**R. DOUGLAS' SONS,**  
WAUKEGAN NURSERIES,  
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## OUR SURPLUS 1900 RASPBERRIES.

5,000 CUMBERLAND.	3,000 Brandywine.
2,000 Hopkins.	25,000 CUTHBERT.
10,000 Eureka.	20,000 GOLDEN QUEEN.
50,000 GREGG.	10,000 HANSELL.
50,000 KANSAS.	15,000 LOUDON.
10,000 Ohio.	40,000 MILLER.
3,000 Palmer.	10,000 Marlborough.
5,000 Cornath.	10,000 Turner.
5,000 Lotta.	5,000 Rancocas.
3,000 Gault.	10,000 COLUMBIAN.
25,000 MUNGER.	5,000 King.
5,000 M. Cluster.	5,000 Schaffer's Colossal.
5,000 Nemaha.	

## BLACKBERRIES.

20,000 Early Harvest.	15,000 OHMER.
10,000 Erie.	20,000 Stone's Hardy.
15,000 ELDORADO.	25,000 SNYDER.
10,000 Kittatinny.	10,000 Taylor.
5,000 Lawton.	10,000 Wilson's Early.
10,000 MAXWELL.	15,000 Wilson, Jr.
5,000 Minnewaski.	10,000 AGAWAM.
2,000 Rathbun.	5,000 Wauchusett.
1,000 Iceberg.	20,000 Lucretia.
10,000 A. BRITON.	
10,000 Houghton, 2 yr. No. 1.	
5,000 Downing, 2 yr. No. 1.	
10,000 Currants, assorted	
100,000 Asparagus Roots,	
Rhubarb, Horse Radish, etc.	

Everything  
First-class.  
Prices right.

**W.N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.**

## Grafted Chestnuts 3,000.

Paragon, Ridgely and Japan sorts  
all handsomely branched, 4 to 7 ft.

GRAFTING WOOD.

Also PEACH TREES,  
Light Grade APPLE,  
And KIEFFER PEAR.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,**  
STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

## DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nurserymen's and  
Florists' Labels,

DAYTON, OHIO.

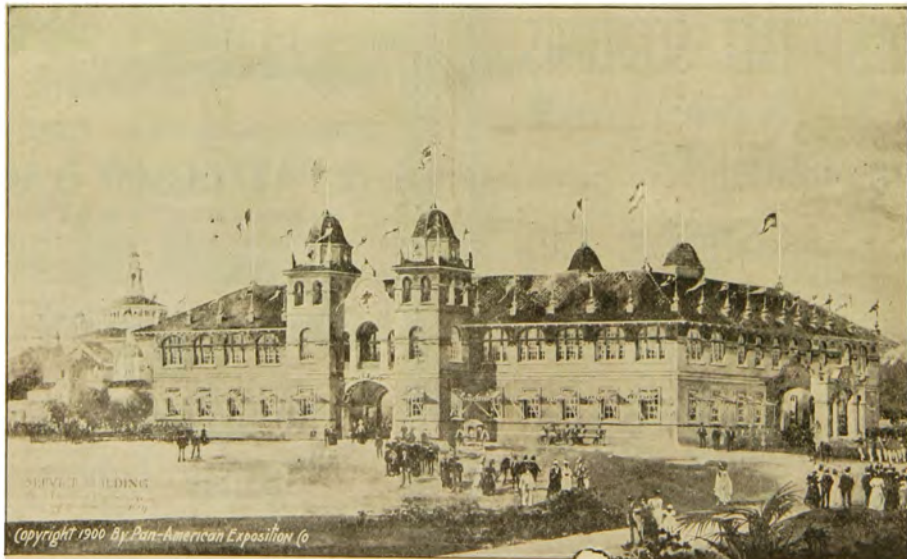
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HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



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SERVICE BUILDING.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"If I were to die to-morrow, I would plant a tree to-day."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1900.

No. 2.

## CHANCE FOR A SPECIALIST.

*Is There Not an Opening for a Nurseryman, Asks Professor John Craig—Demand for Hardy Stocks for Plums, Apples and Cherries—Would Solve the Problem of Root Killing and Cultural Questions Along Other Lines.*

In the light of the experience of the past winter, said Prof. John Craig, of the Iowa Agricultural College, to a representative of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, it is futile to say that our commercial fruit stocks are satisfactory in the upper Mississippi valley. The question arises, however, how may they be improved, and what substitutions can we make for those already in common use? Taking up the apple first, our experience has shown us that the crabs have suffered much less than the cultivated apple. This has been due to their superior hardiness, and also to their habit of rooting quite freely from the scion. Would it be worth while to collect the seed of the red and yellow Siberian crab for the purpose of growing hardy stocks for our apples? At present the scheme would be impracticable on a commercial basis. It would be impossible to secure the crab seed, and even if it were secured, there is no doubt that a considerable percentage of the seedlings so obtained would be as tender as many of the apple seedlings now used. It has been pretty well proved and is a fact which is now generally accepted that the Siberian crab is of hybrid origin, probably intermediate between the cultivated apple and the small berry crab (*Pyrus baccata*) of Europe. In this hybrid race we might expect the elements of variability to be emphatically in evidence. Until we have definite experiments to show that the product of seed of this type would be fairly constant in character I am not prepared to recommend it as a stock.

There is another objection which I think would be urged by the nurserymen. That is that the stocks would be gnarly and stunted in habit. This would depreciate their value very considerably in the West, where long, smooth roots are required in order to facilitate the work of piece-root grafting. C. G. Patten of Charles City in a recent number of the Iowa Fruitman reports adverse experience in the use of this stock.

*Pyrus baccata*, the true Siberian crab, has been recommended by Prof. Hansen in bulletin No. 65. In the bulletin the writer quotes Russian experience with this berry-like crab which appears to be favorable to its use as a budding stock. It has not been recommended for root grafting. This stock, it is stated, has a distinctly dwarfing effect upon the scion. It is probable that it may be of some service in northern apple growing regions but I do not anticipate that it will ever be of any importance commercially in the orchard districts of the Mississippi valley. The subject is, however, well worthy of investigation.

In regard to cherry stocks, we have a native form which is

unquestionably hardy. The only cherries in nursery on these grounds uninjured last winter were those either on their own roots, or on the red bird cherry, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*. The bird cherry is rather difficult to work commercially. Stocks grow very rapidly under cultivation and continue their growth late into the season and it is a matter of fine discernment to hit upon just the right moment to bud them. If too early, growth of the stock is so rapid that the bud is "drowned" out. If too late, a union will not take place. Seed is somewhat difficult to secure, because it is essentially the birds' cherry and at the time when it ripens is quickly appropriated by them.

In the matter of plum stocks the sand cherry (*Prunus Besseyi*), appears to be the hardiest form we know anything about. Native plums in orchard on this stock were entirely uninjured last winter while the same varieties on Americana stocks alongside were killed. The sand cherry can be worked with satisfactory ease either by budding or grafting. Bird cherry suckers, but more freely than Morello. I know of quite a large orchard in the East on this stock which has been giving satisfactory crops for two or three years, having been set out in 1893. Sand cherry sprouts also. In addition, it distinctly dwarfs the scion. On the other hand it appears somewhat to increase the hardiness of the scion, as Burbank plums, worked on this stock, entirely escaped injury last winter and bore a fair crop of fruit while other stocks, grafted on Americana plum, were killed.

Is there not an opening here for a nurseryman specialist? Would it not pay one of our Northwest nurserymen to become a specialist in propagating hardy stocks for plums, apples and cherries and thus give us an opportunity of trying them on an extensive scale?

Hardy stocks will not alone solve the root killing problem, but closely connected with stocks are the cultural questions of deeper planting and suitable cover crops.

## ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

G. P. Turner, Lima county, Mo., gives this advice to planter, of apple orchards:

Buy good thrifty trees and be willing to pay a fair price for them, but do not pay fancy prices in the hope of getting a better article. This is a delusion and a snare into which many farmers have fallen.

Do not ask the nurseryman if he has whole or piece root budded trees. If you insist on having those kinds you simply show your ignorance of trees in general. Have not Professors Taft, Clark, Secretary Goodman and a host of others said repeatedly through the reports of our State Horticultural Society that it did not matter by what manner of propagation a tree is obtained so that it is a good tree. It seems to me that the opinion of these eminently practical and disinterested men



ought to be considered good authority and that it would be unnecessary, to say the least, to ask the advice of interested parties. A good tree is one with full system of strong roots and, for a two or three year old tree, five to six feet in height, the stem three-fourths to one inch in diameter at the ground, and with well balanced branches. I would much prefer to plant in the fall, throwing up a good big mound about each tree.

### CLASS LEGISLATION.

The following letter, a sample of many, sent by nurserymen of New York state to legislators protesting against a bill requiring the fumigation of all nursery stock, was sent to Assemblyman A. W. Litchard, chairman of the assembly committee on agriculture, by Frederick W. Kelsey, nurseryman and importer, of New York city, under date of February 19, 1900:

DEAR SIR—The principle involved in the practical application of Assembly Bill No. 901 would be class legislation pure and simple. A contingent of fruit growers, having apparently just reached the panic stage of the insect injury scare, rush to the legislature to compel another most important contingent—the producers of the material upon which fruit is grown—to be at great loss and expense to protect them, the first contingent, so that they may be relieved from any compulsory effort in protecting themselves.

Granting that costly and dangerous fumigation by hydrocyanic gas would be a preventive against dissemination—which is questioned by some of the ablest entomologists—what equity or fairness can there be in attempting to benefit one class, mutually interested, solely at the expense of the other? This principle, or rather lack of principle, should of itself be sufficient to remove the bill from the possibility of public favor or approval by the legislature.

In cases where the fruit growers or others desire the fumigation of nursery stock or vegetation generally, there can hardly be objection to their applying gas in any form, degree, kind or manner they desire on their own premises, or of their recommending legislation for themselves that does not encroach upon the equal rights and privileges of other classes of citizens: But what justification can there be for an attempt to use the power of the state to injure others for their special benefit.

In this respect the bill in question appears entirely unjust, surprisingly inequitable, wholly impracticable and if enacted into law will inevitably result in great injury to a very large and important state industry; will necessarily result in sectional antagonisms, and must from the necessities of the case fail in accomplishing the results desired.

According to such unquestioned authorities as Dr. C. L. Marlatt, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey—than whom no scientists of the country have had broader experience or more thorough knowledge of the whole insect pest question and the practical remedies—it is about as practicable to undertake to eradicate, exterminate, or to effectually prevent the dissemination of such minute pests as the San Jose scale by *legislation* as to legislate against the rays of the moon, the action of the tides or the laws of gravity.

Permit me to express the conviction that the injury already resulting from the panic and legislation thus far enacted has been the occasion of greater injury to the horticultural interests of this state and this country as a whole, than the loss by the insects themselves, large though that may be.

Assembly Bill No. 901 not only tends to accentuate this unfortunate situation, but in its burdensome and inequitable provisions is perhaps the most objectionable measure yet introduced for consideration before a legislative body.

With great respect,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. W. KELSEY.

JAMES CURETON, MORELAND, GA., Jan. 22, 1900.—“Inclosed find one dollar in cash to extend my subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN a year from the time it expires. I like the paper. Could not get along without it.”

## THE CANADIAN PROHIBITION.

**Strong Argument Against It By a Canadian Nurseryman—He Favors Importation of Nursery Stock From the Northern States—Argues for Certificates Upon Proper Inspection—Member of Canadian Scale Commission Agrees With Him.**

Not all the Canadian nurserymen favor the Canadian law excluding nursery stock that might be shipped over the border from the United States. Among these is A. W. Graham, nurseryman and fruit grower, of St. Thomas, Ontario, who sends the following communication to the Canadian Horticulturist:

SIR—I see by reports in late editions of your paper that nurserymen and fruit growers in your vicinity are still urging the government to continue to prohibit the importation of nursery stock from the United States and compel nurserymen here to fumigate all home grown nursery stock before selling. These laws militate in favor of large growers of trees who do business mostly by agents, and against smaller growers whose business is mostly local, and also against the general planter who has to pay higher prices on account of said prohibition and fumigation, and judging by the names as given by those who had those meetings, they are the large growers of nursery stock and fruit growers who are inspectors and draw government pay, and others whom they scare by stories of the terrible ravages of the San Jose scale. I don't believe that the scale is half so bad as those inspectors would have us believe, who go about the country with their pockets full of bottled vermin, which they exhibit while in gardens and orchards where danger of spreading is greatest, and if it is such a serious pest it can be overcome by spraying the same as other scale and bugs and things. I was glad to find that Mr. Dearness, of Government Commission, was of the same opinion as myself, and in the January 6th issue of American Gardening you will find a writer saying that he has proved that spraying with crude petroleum will entirely destroy San scale without in the least injuring the trees.

A nurseryman who does a large business by agents can quit selling by April the first, have a large fumigation house, dig all his trees and fumigate them all at once, and ship and deliver at the proper time.

The small grower does business differently. He depends on the farmers and growers in his vicinity to come in and get what they want. When spring opens they are very busy, and when they call for trees they are in a hurry and rather than wait to have their stock fumigated they will go home without and not likely return, so we have in such cases to lose the sale or break the law. When a man has a certificate from a government inspector that his nursery is clean and has pressing bills to meet, which should he do? Laws should be framed so as to make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong as is consistent with the public good.

I would be in favor of having competent inspectors inspect the nurseries twice a year at the owner's expense; give the clean nurseries a certificate to that effect on which they can do business without hindrance; where scale is found put a man in charge till every vestige of the same is destroyed. I also favor the importation of stock from northern states when accompanied by certificate subject to inspection here.

When the prohibition law was put in force nurserymen said prices would not be increased. But we find in some lines this year prices double what they were three years ago. The fact is there are not half enough apple trees in the country to supply the demand, and nurserymen are not slow to take advantage of the fact to raise prices when they can so easily get an advance.

**BORENS IN NURSERY STOCK.**—In his report to the New Jersey Horticultural Society, Prof. J. B. Smith says: “Some complaints have come from nurseries of injury to the twigs of the young stock. This was found to be caused by a small insect boring into the twig and killing it, and in time the entire tree. It develops in dry weather, and does not do much injury in wet or under good growing conditions. The remedy is to free the tree as much as possible in early spring, and if possible resort to irrigation in dry weather.”

## ADVOCATING FUMIGATION.

For the purpose of keeping nurserymen informed of current opinion, we reproduce the following from the Rural New Yorker of January 20th :

The time has come for nurserymen and tree planters to face the question of fumigating nursery stock. The San Jose scale has been widely scattered. It is in many nurseries. We do not believe in trying to frighten fruit growers unnecessarily, but we do believe in facing the matter like grown-up men, and looking the danger fairly in the face. If a boy came into our orchard and cut down trees with an ax, we would not stand still and say there was no danger. We would go where that boy came from and see to it that moral suasion, shingle or jail kept him away from that orchard in the future. The San Jose scale is more dangerous than the boy, and more easily kept at home. There is no question of hydrocyanic gas as a fumigator. We think nurserymen will make a mistake if they attempt to oppose a law compelling such fumigation at the nursery. It will cause them some trouble and expense, it is true, but in the end they will gain business by doing it. That has been the story in Maryland, where fumigation is compulsory. We think it would be better for nurserymen to recognize the justice and value of such fumigation, rather than to wait until they are forced to practice it.

And the American Agriculturist says, under date of February 17th :

Fumigating stock by hydrocyanic gas is the only way to insure its being free from San Jose scale and the other insect pests. In some states the laws require it, while in others nurserymen are taking it up voluntarily as a matter of business. One large New York nursery firm in sending out their catalogue say: "With the most careful investigation we have never been able to discover a trace of San Jose scale on our grounds, but as a double protection to our customers we have concluded to fumigate all stock you buy of us." Fruit growers should insist, as a matter of self-protection, that all stock which they plant be fumigated.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society the subject of the San Jose scale was brought up and an active discussion was indulged regarding the necessity of fumigation of nursery stock before planting. Hearty support was promised to the measure now before the legislature amending the agricultural law to require such fumigation. Stephen Hoyt, New Canaan, Conn., vigorously opposed the measure.

## EXPORTS OF NURSERY STOCK.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, just issued shows in detail the distribution of agricultural exports of the United States during the five years from 1894 to 1898 inclusive. Under the head of nursery stock are the following figures :

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Canada.....	\$15,590	\$85,126	\$85,182	\$72,718	\$36,862
Great Britain.....	4,605	9,765	12,712	29,070	19,712
Germany.....	4,859	22,251	10,463	8,219	10,071
Mexico.....	6,489	5,267	7,686	5,866	5,419
British West Indies	2,814	426	1,148	5,063	5,419
Cuba.....	1,717	2,073	450	250	701
British Africa.....	1,950	381	407	272	396
Belgium.....	220	817	211	252	1,250
France.....	20	133	220	328	1,168
Netherlands.....	60	83	566	1,069	3,150
Colombia.....	68	26	107	28	2,340

THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1900.—"Enclosed find our check for \$1, to renew our subscription to your journal. We could not keep house without it."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

J. F. Maxey, Pomona, Kan., is no longer in the nursery business.

W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, O., has discontinued the nursery business.

O. A. E. Baldwin, Bridgman, Mich., has purchased the nursery interests of R. J. Stahelin of that place.

E. Storer, Westminster, Md., has retired from the nursery business. He is succeeded by his son, George E. Storer.

E. G. Mendenhall, Kimmunity, Ill., has been elected, for the tenth time, secretary and treasurer of the Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois.

The W. E. Jones Company, of Lincoln, Ill., will open a branch at Fayette, Ia. At first a warehouse will be maintained, but next year a nursery will be planted.

C. W. Gurney presided at the annual meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society, at Parker, January 16-18, and read a paper on the propagation of small fruits.

Professor Van Deman has suggested the name Freedom for the tree-dried cherry to which we referred in the February issue. The seedling originated near East Freedom, Pa., and is being tested by the Blair Co. Nursery Co.

E. H. S. Dartt, Owatonna, Minn., writes: "Girdling fruit trees to produce early bearing, test hardness and bridge over the off year is working like a charm. It seems too bad to have its benefits lost to the world by reason of unbelief."

C. G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., would save seed of Whitney and Briar Sweet to raise seedlings, and use a piece of root two and one-half inches long, and scions six to seven inches long. Prof. Craig, Ames, Ia., favors short roots and long scions to overcome root-killing.

The creditors of the Hoover & Gaines Company have recently received final dividend in full payment of their claims with interest to date. They very freely express their high appreciation of the efficient and businesslike management of the affairs of this company by its receiver, J. W. McNary.

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., declares that Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., should have the credit of introducing the Windsor cherry. As a sweet cherry there is none that equals it, says Mr. Willard. It is hard, large, dark-colored and free from cracking and rot, vigorous and resistant to disease.

In the suit brought by the Shady Hill Nursery Company, of Boston, against Helena B. Wainwright, of Hartford, to recover \$145 for shrubs alleged to have been sold to Mrs. Wainwright on contract, judgment has been rendered for the defendant. Mrs. Wainwright claimed that she signed her name and address to a paper because the agent represented that he simply wanted her name and address, and being unused to business methods was not aware that she was signing a contract and the court sustained her plea.

## THE SNOWLESS WINTER.

Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Iowa, says: "We have three letters asking if the snowless winter and warm weather of January followed by freezing will not again kill the roots of fruit trees. Prof. E. S. Goff, of Wisconsin reports nursery injury at this time and says: 'The snowless winter is likely to prove disastrous to nurseries and young orchards.' If this proves true it will give an impetus to the good work of providing cover crops for nurseries and orchards."

## A WELCOME MONTHLY VISITOR.

THE PENNOCK NURSERY & SEED CO., FORT COLLINS, Col., Feb'y 20, 1900.—"Enclosed please find \$1.00 in renewal of our subscription to your journal, and in response to your notice of same. The NURSERYMAN is a very welcome monthly visitor."

## WINTER WORK ON TREES.

*Extensive Operations at the Rose Hill Nursery of Peterson & Son, Chicago—Moving Big Trees—Big Contracts for Landscape Improvement—Adaptability of Certain Varieties for Ornamental Work—The American White Elm.*

All who have visited the Rose Hill nursery, P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago, have been much interested in the methods of moving large trees and the general ornamental work of this firm. It is probable that a number of those who attend the Chicago convention next June will take advantage of the opportunity to visit Rose Hill. Mr. Peterson extended a cordial invitation last June.

The Petersons make a specialty of moving large trees. Before a large growing tree can be uprooted and replanted, an undertaking considered impossible of success until comparatively recent years, there is a vast amount of preparation to be gone through with. The tree must be literally educated into a condition suitable for moving.

Midwinter is considered by some planters the best time of the year for transplanting while others contend that the fall is the better. This season has been a phenomenal one for nurserymen in Chicago, partly owing to the unusually large orders which have been received from parks in connection with boulevard extension and partly to the open winter, which has facilitated the work. On the north, south and west sides of the city, as well as in many of the suburbs, the demand for trees has been large and the process of supplying the demand has necessitated the tearing up of streets in various parts of the city for blocks, from curb to sidewalk, to make room for the roots.

### MOVING BIG TREES.

There are two reasons why the winter time is chosen for the removal of the trees. It is then that the trees are dormant and it is found to be easier when the ground is frozen to keep the necessarily large quantity of the native soil about the roots.

Preliminary to transplanting, artificial means are employed to control the meandering of the roots which have a natural tendency to spread out and intertwine with the rootlets of other trees. To overcome these ramifications there is a method of literally harnessing the roots and confining them to a certain area. It is called dwarfing the roots. In forest-grown trees roots grow an average of from two to three times the distance from the body of the tree that the crown or limbs do. In such cases, before they can be dug up the task of dwarfing the roots is begun two to five years before. A trench sixteen to eighteen inches in width and three or more feet deep is dug around the tree on a radius of three feet from the trunk and the roots are severed. The excavation thus formed is filled with fertile black soil, inclosing the subterranean channels of the tree in a vertical wall.

When the severed root-ends, hungry for food, put forth into the earth again, they launch in soil freshly inserted in the trench and are arrested there through the natural law which attracts the hungry whether above ground or below, to the source of nutriment. The black soil furnishes food enough for the tree and the roots search no further. The result is that by the time the tree is ready to be transplanted myriads of fibrous roots which pay tribute to the main underground

arteries of the tree have intertwined and enmeshed themselves through and through the artificial barrier provided by man. And the latter is enabled to unearth the tree, roots and all, by digging around the outside of the trench filled in.

Then, by sliding heavy boards under the main body of the roots, the whole tree has been undermined and rests on a wooden skeleton, which is gradually lifted out of the pit by means of a windlass, bringing the tree with it.

### THE PLANTING.

In the planting, too, considerable ingenuity has to be exercised to insure growth. Sometimes in locations where the earth is naturally dry it is deemed necessary to line the bed of the true hole with clay before planting. Moisture is arrested by the clay. Many trees, especially hardwood, are provided with a tap root whose tendency is to go downward a considerable distance in the earth.

By forming a pocket of clay one to two feet larger all around than the dimensions of the tree's "ball" would require and filling the remaining space with black earth, this objectionable trait of the plant is cured in the same way that its side spreading roots were trained. Too much irrigation, though, is worse than not enough, as the ground sours when it is overwet and refuses to nourish the roots.

Some growers prefer to line the bottom of the bed with gravel, as has been done to a considerable extent in the city parks, where water can be readily supplied the trees by artificial means.

In a hardy tree planted in the autumn or winter there is enough sap left to supply the needs of life during the first year. It is the second year that tells the story of whether it will live on or die. "If the second sap goes up the tree it will live; but if it does not it will die," is an axiom which invariably comes true, according to horticulturists.

By modern methods of cultivation beforehand the largest forest trees can be transplanted successfully. One of the largest ever transplanted in Chicago is the "Lincoln elm," which towers to a height of seventy feet above Lincoln and Peterson avenues. When it was removed from its home in the forest and taken to its present location, it measured three feet across and weighed—with a ball eight feet in diameter—twenty tons. During the present season several trees as large as twenty-eight inches have been moved. Trees are measured, by the way, according to their diameter; the height rarely figures in the computation. The measurement is taken from the trunk about six inches above the ground, that height being the accepted point at which the diameter is most nearly normal. Below that there is a bulge in the trunk which would interfere with the measuring process; above, the trunk is sometimes irregular.

### EXTENSIVE ORNAMENTAL WORK.

William A. Peterson, son of P. S. Peterson, who went to Chicago from Sweden and started this nursery with a few acres nearly half a century ago, estimates that it now numbers millions of plants, ranging from seedlings just coming out of the ground, to rugged oaks whose history antedates that of Chicago's earliest white settlers. The tract includes the "big woods," in which there are spots that have never been marred by the hand of man, and in decided contrast to this, there is a peony field covering acres and which, when in bloom, suggests a sea of color.



## THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Nurserymen will be especially interested in the horticultural features of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo, on the Niagara frontier during the summer months of 1901.

The three buildings for horticulture, graphic arts and forestry, of which Peabody & Stearns are the architects, form a picturesque group at the end of the west garden. The largest of these, the horticulture building, stands between the two on an axis with the garden. The forestry building is on the north side; the graphic arts on the south, adjoining the lake. Arcades connect the three buildings, forming in front a semi-circle court. Between the arcades the ground rises slightly to the level of the Fountain of the Seasons. The area of the horticultural building is 45,000 square feet.

The service building of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the Niagara Frontier, from May 1st to November 1st, 1901, was the first building of the Exposition to be erected, and is used by the corps of officials and employees having direct charge of the constructive work of the Exposition.

Work was begun on the site September 26th. Since that date the land has been cleared of fences, 2,400 small poplar trees, 1,200 willow bushes and 700 assorted shrubs have been planted about the border of the grounds. A boundary fence has been built eight feet high and twelve thousand feet long. A nursery has been prepared and several thousand trees and shrubs have been placed therein. 75 large trees have been transplanted from points in the site to avenues on the border of the grounds. Some 10,000 cubic yards of top soil have been scraped, piled, mixed, and turned over. 4,000 yards of excavation have been removed from the East lake; two green houses 20 x 80 x 10, with propagating houses adjoining, have been built, and a number of cold frames have been set out; 2,000 large poplar trees and maples have been received and prepared for early planting in the Spring.

## CONDITIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

"The appropriation for enforcing the law for inspection of nursery stock is sufficient for the organization of the working force required by the law, but not for the effective work contemplated by the act," said State Entomologist J. B. Smith at the winter meeting of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture. "Nurserymen have done everything asked of them and of their own accord for the honor of their business, and are in the front rank with every known method for insuring clean, healthy stock. Fumigating houses and boxes have been erected and are used conscientiously and understandingly. The inspections made are such as will give greatest public safety for the money. These show less scaly stock being distributed from New Jersey nurseries than from other states. Growers are making the mistake of buying 'sight and unseen' where redress is impossible. Certificates issued between June and September are worthless, as the San Jose scale does not begin to breed until June and could not be found in July. The scale is widespread through the state, hedges, ornamental shrubs and woodsides growth being badly infested. But with the present organization and funds enough to enforce the law, the scale can be kept under control."

## From Various Points.

The Oregon Horticultural Society at its annual meeting at Corvallis last month endorsed the federal quarantine bill.

It takes about sixteen years to grow an elm tree six inches across while poplar, cottonwood and some other soft-wood trees can be raised to the same size in about six years.

Secretary Wesley Greene, of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, figures that the decline of the apple industry in the state during the past 15 years is at least one-half.

The Eastern New York Horticultural Society has elected these officers: President, James Wood, Mt. Kisco; vice-president, W. F. Taber, Poughkeepsie; secretary-treasurer, Charles H. Royce, Rhinecliff.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Carnation Society was held in Buffalo, February 15-16. These officers were elected: President, Robert Halliday, of Baltimore; vice-president, Wm. Weber, of Oakland; treasurer, Fred. Dörner, Jr.; secretary, Albert M. Herr.

A farm of 200 acres at Chappaqua, on the Harlem branch of the Central railroad, 38 miles from New York city, has been secured for a school of horticulture. The practical details of the culture of plants will be taught, also the care of orchards and small fruits. George T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y., is interested in the plan.

The fruit package law, approved May 3, 1899, became effective in New York January 1, 1900, and will be strictly enforced. It provides that the quart shall be the standard measure for all small fruits. It shall contain 67 cubic inches, the pint 33½ and the half pint 16½. Where a package is not up to the standard it must be marked "short," the letters being at least one-half inch high. Violations of this law are punishable by a fine of \$5 to \$25.

In its report of the Peninsula Horticultural Society at Salisbury, Md., January 10-12, the Country Gentleman says: "None of the growers seemed to have any particular interest in any particular insect or fungus this year. Even the San Jose scale has lost its attractiveness and the peninsula fruit growers have settled down to their old ways of living and paying their debts just as they used to in former times. They are still planting and cultivating, marrying and giving in marriage, just as though the San Jose scale had never been invented." And this from scale ridden Maryland!

## Obituary.

George B. Wallace, a pioneer nurseryman, of Salt Lake City, Utah, died last month, aged 83 years. He was born at Epsom, N. H., became a Mormon and removed to Utah from Boston in 1847.

Hon. T. T. Lyon died at his home in South Haven, Mich., February 6th, aged 87 years. He was born in Western New York and removed to Michigan in 1828. Twenty years later he began experiments in horticulture. He has long been regarded as an authority on pomology. He was in charge of the experiment station at South Haven. He was president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, second president of the South Haven Pomological Society and an early member of American Pomological Society. He originated the Michigan Fruit Catalogue.

Robert C. Brown, of Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., died suddenly, of pneumonia, on February 27th, aged 36 years. In 1884 he entered a partnership with his brother Charles J. Brown. The development of the Canadian business of the firm took Mr. Brown to the Dominion for much of his time. In the early 90's he made his residence for two or three years at Toronto. Here he made many friends with whom he kept in touch after his return to Rochester, through frequent visits. He built a picturesque camp on one of the Canadian lakes, where he entertained Rochesterians during the summer months. Mr. Brown was the treasurer of the Herrick Seed company and the Perry Nursery company.

GEORGE E. STORER, WESTMINSTER, MD.—"Enclosed find \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Can't get along without it."

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Wilson J. Peters, ex-officio, chairman; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh-Tadmor, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa. Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1900.

## THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

The recent meeting in New York city of the executive committee of the Society of American Florists to arrange for the convention of that society for 1900 suggests the advisability of preparation on the part of the American Association of Nurserymen, at an early date, for the annual meeting in Chicago next June.

As was pointed out by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN last year, the coming convention will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the association, and something in the nature of observance of the occasion would be appropriate. It is suggested that, in view of the occasion and of the further fact that there was a generally expressed desire at Chicago last June for a more instructive programme, special attention should be paid to the schedule for the coming convention.

President Peters, Secretary Seager and the members of the executive committee are in hearty accord on these points, and

co-operation on the part of the members generally in the preliminary arrangements and at the convention will insure a profitable meeting.

A brief review of the quarter of a century during which the association has been in existence, by one or two of the older members who could draw lessons from the present and the future from the experience of the past, would be instructive. We are still of the opinion that the question box, judiciously managed, would be a valuable feature. There should be not more than three formal papers to be read at the convention and discussion of the points brought out in those papers should be encouraged. Of late there has been little or no discussion following the reading of the papers.

It may be deemed advisable by the officers and the executive committee to provide silver medals to be awarded to exhibitors on this occasion, and the badges in color and design will undoubtedly comport with the anniversary. The secretary is already at work on the plans for the convention. It is to be hoped that legislative matters will have been satisfactorily adjusted by June and that the members can devote the time of the convention to subjects pertaining to the growth and sale of nursery stock directly.

## CULTURAL TOPICS.

There is a demand among nurserymen for information regarding the culture of nursery stock under varying conditions. The general processes are of course understood; it is regarding special conditions that light is needed often.

We suggest that questions on these topics be sent to us and published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, together with the answers, for the mutual benefit of the trade. We have a standing offer to do this, but the subject is apt to be neglected. We are giving often, under the heading "In Nursery Rows," cultural directions covering a wide field. In addition, more extended articles dealing with the subjects of stocks for use in propagating, the kinds of fruits and ornamentals demanded in the different sections of the country and experiences with novelties are published. Communications upon these and kindred subjects are welcomed.

## NURSERYMEN ARE OPPOSED.

Through the efforts of S. D. Willard of Geneva, N. Y., and others, a bill was introduced in the New York legislature providing that all nursery stock grown and delivered in the state shall be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. The nurserymen of the state are opposed to this bill. The Eastern Nurserymen's Association, through its legislative committee, Irving Rouse, Charles J. Brown, Nelson Bogue and William Pitkin, on February 14th, sent to all the nurserymen of the state a circular letter of information, detailing the provisions of the bill and calling upon them for active opposition to a measure which would be inimical to their interests. The responses were prompt and unanimous in opposition to the bill. In its circular letter the committee said:

"While to a certain extent the interests of the fruit grower and the nurserymen are mutual, still it seems to this association that the bill contains conflicting provisions, has not received careful consideration and is at the present time ill-advised. A bill is now in congress providing for the federal

inspection of nursery stock and it will undoubtedly become a law. It would seem better policy for the State of New York to await the action of the federal authorities, and then if further legislation is needed, it should be made on the lines of the federal law and not in conflict therewith."

The representatives for Western New York in the legislature have expressed a determination to consider the wishes of the many nurserymen in their districts and the representatives of other districts, in response to the demands of their constituents, have declared that the nurserymen are entitled to a hearing in the matter. Fruit growers, entomologists and nurserymen agreed upon the federal bill and it is believed that it covers all the requirements. It bears directly upon the inspection of nursery stock in all the states and in a uniform manner. There is no need of widely differing state laws on the restriction of the transportation of nursery stock. As to fumigation, it is expensive, may be dangerous, and would certainly cause delay at a time when the interests of the nurserymen would be most apt to suffer. It may be that the time may come when fumigation will be necessary, but that necessity does not appear to be at hand.

#### A CONVENTION SUBJECT.

Throughout the year since the American Association met in convention, the operation of the tariff has been the cause of many discussions which have indicated a strong desire to have present conditions improved upon. In this issue of the journal is published a suggestion by a prominent nurseryman and importer on the subject of custom house methods, supplementing that of Thomas B. Meehan in the February issue.

It is proposed that the tariff be amended by omitting the *ad valorem* duty and increasing the specific duty. Opinions may differ upon this point. At all events the subject might properly be discussed at the coming annual convention. Many nurserymen are interested in it. In the meantime we would be glad of the opinions of others.

#### A MONUMENTAL WORK.

Crowning the long list of publications which Professor L. H. Bailey has given the horticultural world is the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," the first volume of which has just been issued from the press of Macmillan & Co., New York and London. It is a monumental work, the greatest of its kind, the importance becoming better realized with use. In previous issues of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN we have anticipated the appearance of this work. An examination of the first volume convinces the reader of the care and completeness with which it has been prepared. In his preface Professor Bailey has concisely outlined the purpose of the cyclopedia which is to make a complete record of the status of North American horticulture as it exists at the close of the nineteenth century. The work discusses the cultivation of fruits, flowers and garden vegetables, describes all the species which are known to be in the horticultural trade, outlines the possibilities of the various states, territories and provinces, presents biographies of those persons not living who have contributed most to the horticultural progress of North America, and indicates the leading monographic works relating to the various subjects.

It has been the dream of years, says Professor Bailey, to close the century with a comprehensive index to American horticulture and for a long period he has collected notes, books, plants and information for the furtherance of the work. Before the active preparation of the manuscript was begun, a year was spent making indexes and references to plants and literature. Every prominent plant and seed catalogue published in the United States and Canada has been indexed and the horticultural periodicals have been explored. A dozen artists have been employed in various horticultural centers to draw plants as they grow. Expert cultivators and botanists have contributed on their various specialties. All the important articles are signed, thus giving each author credit for his work and holding him responsible for it. The work is made first-hand, from original sources of information. Every effort has been made to present a truthful picture of American horticulture, by describing those plants which are or lately have been in the trade, and by giving cultural directions founded upon American experience. Particular attention has been given to the tropical and subtropical plants which are now being introduced in Southern Florida and Southern California. These plants already represent the larger part of the cultivated tropical flora, and a knowledge of them will be of increasing importance. The work is intended to cover the field from Key West and the Rio Grande to Quebec and Alaska.

North America, observes Professor Bailey, is a land of outdoor horticulture, and the hardy fruits, trees, shrubs and herbs are given the prominence which they deserve. This feature makes the cyclopedia of especial interest and value to the nurseryman. In most works of this character, the glasshouse and fanciers' plants receive most attention. Throughout the cyclopedia the nurseryman will find that just the information he seeks has been provided, for the point of view is the garden, not the herbarium; the herbarium is the adjunct. In other words, the stress is laid upon the plants as domesticated and cultivated subjects. Special efforts have been made to portray the range of variation under domestication and to suggest the course of evolution of the greatly modified forms. The descriptions have been made under the personal supervision of the editor, so far as possible; no trade cuts have been purchased.

Professor Bailey considers this book but a beginning. It is the first complete survey of our horticultural activities and it is intended that it shall bring together data in order that further studies may be made. In the partial list of collaborators are the names of 218 specialists in various lines of horticulture. In many of the most important subjects two authors have contributed, one writing the culture and the other the botany; and in some cases the culture is presented from two points of view. The names of nurserymen figure prominently in the list of contributors. Wilhelm Miller is the associate editor and a large part of the work was performed by Alfred Rehder, specialist in hardy trees and shrubs. The cyclopedic matter is presented in clear type, in double column, profusely illustrated, interspersed with full-page plates, the descriptive matter being arranged to indicate classification by means of different type. The whole is printed on heavy paper, and is appropriately and substantially bound. There are to be four volumes. The first volume comprises topics from A to D inclusive and contains 509 pages.

We desire again to call attention to the practicability of the



cyclopedia from the nurseryman's standpoint. The design of the work is to describe fully all those species of plants which are in the American trade—that is, the species that are bought and sold. In order to determine what species there are in the trade, catalogues of nurserymen, seedsmen and florists have been indexed and other commercial literature has been consulted. In addition, specialists have been consulted freely for lists of plants. The work includes the plants offered by foreign dealers who have American agents and who circulate in America catalogues printed in the English language. Professor Bailey says that he has been surprised to discover the great wealth of American horticulture in species of plants. As to nomenclature, a somewhat middle ground between the British and German ideas of genera has been taken.

The cyclopedia is a credit to Professor Bailey and his assistants; to the publishers, Macmillan & Company, and to the broad field of horticulture which it promises so admirably to cover. The remaining three volumes are in press and will be issued soon. The work is sold by subscription. The price of each of the four volumes, in cloth, is five dollars.

## Recent Publications.

Nurserymen will be interested in a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, on some miscellaneous results of the division of entomology, by Professor L. O. Howard, chief entomologist.

The eleventh annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, for the year 1899, has been issued by the director, Professor William Trelease. It contains the report of the officers of the board of trustees and four scientific papers. It is handsomely illustrated, as usual.

In their new descriptive catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, the Franklin Davis Nursery Company, Baltimore and Richmond, take special pains to acquaint their patrons with the manner of cultivating nursery stock at these nurseries. Advice as to varieties for certain localities is also given. A supplemental list of Japanese plums is issued.

The Deming Co., Salem, O., have issued an edition of "Spraying for Profit," a little book which is given with each spray pump of their make, for the purpose of educating fruit growers in the advantages of spraying. It is a practical handbook of the best methods of suppressing the more common injurious insects and fungous diseases, and was prepared by Howard Evards Weed, recently entomologist of the Mississippi experiment station. The new catalogue of the Deming Company gives useful information concerning the construction and use of spray pumps and nozzles of many kinds.

There is a business-like air and a completeness about the bound copies of the proceedings of the Illinois State Horticultural Society which appeals to the nurseryman and the fruit grower. The proceedings of the forty-fourth annual meeting have just been issued under the direction of the secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. The volume contains 439 pages and gives full reports of the meetings of the state society and those of the northern, central and southern societies. It is illustrated with photo engravings showing exhibits and results of spraying. A full page engraving of the late John V. Cotta, nurseryman, is given. He was a prominent member of the state society.

Fresh from the press of the Post Express Printing Company, Rochester, N. Y., comes the 1900 catalogue of Ellwanger & Barry. For 60 years the Mt. Hope Nurseries have been disseminating the best that is to be grown in fruit and ornamental stock. The work is crowned in most appropriate manner by the handsome catalogue before us. A beautifully lithographed cover of gold, stamped with white and purple lilac blossoms, true to nature, encloses a descriptive fruit and flower list of 144 pages, which is a handbook and manual of commercial nursery stock. The book is copiously illustrated with new engravings, all in half-tone. A simple and systematic arrangement, combined with a complete index, makes the publication very convenient for reference. It is a model catalogue.

## FOR A SPECIFIC DUTY.

*A Remedy for Present Custom House Uncertainties—Need of Knowing Foreign Prices Would Be Obviated—Same Protection for Grower—Why a Specific Duty Would Be Much Better Than the Ad Valorem—Present Methods.*

Referring to the article by Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa., in the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, George Achelis, West Chester, Pa., says:

Under the heading "Custom House Methods," a very good article appeared in the February issue. It was fully shown that it was necessary to know the prices of stocks in the foreign markets at the time of shipment of the plants. The schedule given in the previous issue was prepared for December; now will another schedule be made for March and April? And if so, what will be the changes? How can we obtain them? Nursery agents of foreign houses may learn of these changes, but if stock is bought direct and not through such agents, the owner may not know the schedule prices nor of any changes, and then may be compelled to pay a penalty, in case he bought the stock during the preceding summer at a low price.

The trouble and difficulty of obtaining the knowledge of the proper schedule prices, so as to avoid paying a penalty, can be made unnecessary by changing the tariff, in omitting the "ad valorem" duty and increasing the "specific" duty, or rate by the thousand. Why not make the duty on Mahalebs 75 cents or \$1.00 per 1,000 instead of 50 cents per 1,000 and 15 per cent. ad valorem. And pears \$1.50 per 1,000, instead of \$1.00 and 15 per cent. ad valorem, etc., etc. Such specific duty, which could be applied to all different plants, would simplify matters, and would not necessitate forwarders, brokers, or owners to be conversant with the foreign prices at time of shipment, nor would there be any danger of unlooked-for penalties.

A change ought also to be made in the tariff on roses. It reads now as follows:

Rose plants, budded, grafted, or "on their own roots," 2½ cents each.

As rose seedlings are "roses on their own roots," the above ought to be changed to "roses grown from cuttings."

And instead of giving the names of Manetti, Multiflora and Briar roses, it ought to read "rose seedlings," because there are rose stocks besides the three varieties named used for budding, etc.

If specific duty were applied to this class, a duty of 2½ cents each can be placed on roses budded, grafted, or raised from cuttings, and 50 cents per 1,000 (or any rate which may seem proper) on rose seedlings.

The advantages of a specific duty are great. It protects the grower just as well, the appraiser need not inform himself of the foreign prices to fix his schedule; the agents, forwarders and owners need not be conversant with the appraiser's schedule; and the owner will know exactly how much duty he will have to pay when he buys his goods, and need not speculate whether the foreign prices will be higher or lower at the time of shipment of the plants, than at the time of purchase. By a united effort of the nurserymen this could be effected.

## Long and Short.

A man to run nursery salesmen is wanted by D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.

Apple seedlings are offered at special prices by J. W. McNary, Dayton, O.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., advises early orders for labels to insure satisfaction.

Norway maples and Irish junipers are specialties with C. L. Longsdorf, Floradale, Pa.

Fruit and ornamental stock in surplus is listed by Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Bargains in cherry, apple, pear and peach are offered by the Spaulding Nursery Co., Spaulding, Ill.

Nurserymen's and florists' labels are manufactured by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., has apple seedlings and makes apple and crab grafts to order in any style.

The Fairmount Nurseries, Troy, O., have a general surplus stock and a good supply of apple seedlings.

The long and short list of the Vincennes Nurseries, W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., is published in another column.

Victoria currant and Downing gooseberry are offered for exchange by the Prairie City General Nursery, Ripon, Wis.

Norway maples of all sizes, Magnolia acuminata and other ornamental stock is offered by George Achelis, West Chester, Pa.

### BURNING GEORGIA ORCHARDS.

"Thirty thousand fruit trees, comprising the entire orchard of D. C. and G. M. Bacon, in Mitchell County, Ga., were burned Jan. 1, by order of State Entomologist Scott, owing to the ravages of the San Jose scale," says Colman's Rural World.

"In the immediate neighborhood of Dewitt, Ga., in the counties of Inerwein, Berrien, Worth and Mitchell, are more than 300 fruit-bearing peach trees, and, in justice to the owners of neighboring orchards, as well as to perform a service for the state, the trees will be destroyed. The work of destroying the orchards will require several weeks' time."

## HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates. Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.

## EVERGREENS

Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce.

Very large stock Arbor Vitæ and Norway Spruce.

Sweet Chestnut Seedlings.

Again I offer to the trade a large and fine stock of EVERGREENS from 3 inches to 3 feet. All in need of such stock will profit by getting my prices.

Get my Price List and Save Money.

C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO.

### FEDERAL BILL CHANGED.

The federal inspection bill which was believed to be progressing favorably, was amended in committee on agriculture, so that the bill should not take precedence over state, laws and imported stock should be subject to re-inspection upon arrival at American ports.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., of the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen, upon learning of the changes, immediately notified Chairman Wadsworth of the congressional committee on agriculture that the changes destroyed the usefulness of the bill, inasmuch as if they prevailed there would be no more uniformity in inspection of nursery stock in the states than at present and the custom house evils would continue. Mr. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., was also communicated with.

### NEEDS IT IN STARTING BUSINESS.

J. E. BRADLEY, SALEM, Va.—"Enclosed you will find P. O. money order for \$1 to pay for your valuable paper for one year. I am first going into the nursery and fruit business in general and feel that I need the aid of your paper to make a success.

## Surplus for Spring,

... 1900 ...

## FAIRMOUNT NURSERIES,

TROY, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

Apple, good assortment, Cherry, 2 and 3 years, Plum, European and Japans, Std. Pear, Kieffer and others, Peach, leading sorts, Gooseberry, Downing and Houghton, H. T. D. Pear, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses, Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis, Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We have a good supply of APPLE SEEDLINGS graded up to high standard, for shipment from either Troy, O., or Topeka, Kans.

Write us for rates before placing your order.

## Geo. Peters & Company,

TROY, OHIO.

# 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.



# The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections

and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to ordinary field culture.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

## BISMARCK APPLE, DWARF

Large stock, strong 3 yr. trees, also light plants for mail and express trade. Write for prices, stating grade and quantity required.

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

## I WANT TO EXCHANGE

a few thousand peach trees for such stock as I can use in my spring, trade. State what you have in surplus that you wish to exchange, and write for varieties of peach trees. I want, also, a good energetic man who has had experience in nursery work.

**JOHN R. BARNES, West Cheshire, Conn.**

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings of all grades, either from French Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will make low rates for early contracts.

**WANTED**—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Raspberries.

**W. H. KAUFFAN,**  
**HAWKEYE NURSERIES, STRATFORD, IOWA.**

## GRAPE VINES AND CURRANT PLANTS

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

**WHELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.**

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From Anywhere East

To Everywhere West

## The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

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Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country,

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

**Chas. Kennedy, G. E. P. A., Jno. Sebastian, G. P. A.,**  
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, 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.

The Undersigned Offers a Fine Lot of

## NORWAY MAPLES

OF ALL SIZES,

**MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA,**

6 to 8 Feet, besides other Shade and Ornamental Trees.

—ALSO—

**AMERICAN ARBOR VITA, 2 Ft.**

**IRISH JUNIPERS, 3 to 4 Ft.**

**NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 to 5 Ft.**

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF EVERGREENS.

WRITE FOR TRADE LIST TO

**GEORGE ACHELIS,**  
**WEST CHESTER, PENN'A.**

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# NORTH TOPEKA NURSERIES.

STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

I offer to the trade for fall of 1899 and spring of 1900 a full line of stock, including

**APPLE,** Apple Seedling,  
**PEACH,** French and Japan  
**CHERRY,** Pear Seedling.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF KEIFFER PEAR.

GOOD STOCK.

GOOD GRADES.

A. L. BROOKE, = North Topeka, Kan.

## NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

**Transon Brothers Nurseries**

**BARBIER & CO., SUCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.**

For Price List Apply to

**KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 13 William St., NEW YORK.**

## 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.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

## ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**

105-107 Hudson St.,

NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,  
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.  
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.

**MILLER, LOUDON and COLUMBIAN . .**

**TRIUMPH, GREENSBORO and EMMA,**

**Raspberries.**

and a full assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

**PLUMS. . . . .**

**Peaches**

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.  
Our Catalogue will save you money.

**MYER & SON,**

BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

**NEW STRAWBERRIES** Gladstone, Johnson's Ey, Repeater, Emperor, Empress, Twilight, Livingstone, Rough Rider, W. J. Bryan and 75 other new and standard varieties.

**THE EARLY SNOWBALL POTATO**

Descriptive catalogue free.

**FLANSBURG & PEIRSON, Leslie, Michigan.**

## PARAGON CHESTNUT SEEDLINGS

the best stock on which to graft the improved varieties, all sizes up to 8 feet. Write for prices.

**H. M. ENGLE & SON, MARIETTA, PA.**

## WANTED

Position as Foreman in Nursery by a man having 15 years' experience in propagating and growing all kinds of Nursery Stock, Ornamentals, etc. Can furnish best of references. Address

**J. E. CAROTHERS, Sedgwick, Kans.**

**Fine Assortment.**

**All Grades.**

Apples and Crabs

Pears—Std. and Dwarf

Cherries, Plums, Peaches

Quinces

Birch—Cut-leaf

Poplars—Carolina, Lombardy

Willow Kilmarnock

Prunus Pissardii

Currants, Downing Gooseberries

Hydrangea Tree P. G.

Crimson Rambler

German Iris.

Our prices will pay you.

**THOS. W. BOWMAN,**

Rochester, New York.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash, Cut leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Beech, Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra size, 6 to 20 ft., 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Shrubs, and a large surplus of extra fine Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants and Gooseberries extensively grown. Better stock never grew.

**NELSON BOGUE**, Batavia Nurseries,  
BATAVIA, N. Y.

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WE HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

Peach, Japan Plum, Sour Cherries,  
Currants, Gooseberries, Shade Trees,  
Evergreens, Osage Orange.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,

Correspondence Solicited.

WILLOWDALE, PA.

## HALE PLUMS,

Fine 2 yr., 6 to 7 ft., grown at Geneva, N. Y.

Also **FAY CURRANTS**, 2 yr. Attractive Prices.

**WHITING NURSERY CO.,**

457 BLUE HILL AVENUE.

BOSTON. MASS.

## SURPLUS

OSAGE ORANGE, very strong, one year.  
NORWAY SPRUCE, 5 to 6 feet, fine, not crowded.  
AM. ARBOR VITAE, fine, bushy. 4 to 5 and 6 ft.  
NORWAY MAPLES, 2½ to 3½ ft.

FOR NURSERY PLANTING.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - - MALVERN, PA.

## WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr. Paeonies, Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft.  
Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful **COLO BLUE SPRUCE**.

**GARDNER & SON**, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

### European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

## BOBBINK & ATKINS,

RUTHERFORD, N. J.,

REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE HORTICULTURAL CO., Boskoop, Holland.

Specialties for Next Spring.

## Crimson Rambler

In Tree Form, also in Bush Form.

CLEMATIS, large flowering varieties, 3 yr. old plants.

Hydrangea, p. g., stand. and tree form.

Rhododendron, Hardy Azalea, H. P. Roses, etc.

Import Orders Solicited.

Send Us Your List of Wants.

# Peach Trees

By the  
Thousand  
or  
Car Load.

We grow Peach Trees for the Trade and aim to please our customers, and do.

**D. BAIRD & SON**, BAIRD, N. J.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The Syracuse Nurseries

## ...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

**SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

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

**ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.**  
Immense Stock, Warranted True  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates.  
*Send list of wants for prices.*

# VINES

# 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 NURSERIES.** Elizabeth, N. J.

**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

**Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis**

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,**

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
PROPRIETORS OF THE

**LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.**

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.  
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

**ALLEN L. WOOD,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

# EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . . .  
Wholesale.

*The Largest Stock of*  
**CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-  
BERRIES, Etc.**  
*In the United States.*

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my 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.  
When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,**

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

**"U. S. STANDARD"**

**Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.**

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.

Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.  
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.**

**Norway Maple Norway Maple. Norway Maple.**

Specially grown for American trade, straight, clean, thrifty, twice transplanted trees.

3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.

Cash with order by Draft on London.

Prices on the above and other Nursery Stock on application.

**JOHN PALMER & SONS, LTD.,**

THE NURSERIES.

ANNAN, SCOTLAND.

# Ornamental

LARGE  
SMALL

# TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.**

**NURSERYMEN** Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

# APPLE SEEDLINGS

Osage Orange and  
Forest Tree Seedlings.

# Apple AND Crab GRAFTS

Any Style Made to Order.

Largest and Most Complete Stock  
in the West.

FRUIT, SHADE and  
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Small Fruits, Vines and Shrubs.

# SHENANDOAH NURSERY,

D. S. LAKE, Prop'r.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries, RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

## Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of  
General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

## 40 ACRES STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200,000 Kansas Raspberry Plants.

Small Fruit and Vegetable Plants.

J. S. LINTHICUM, - - Wellhams, A. A Co., Md.



## EVERGREENS!

That stood the trying weather of last winter uninjured.

Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Spruce,  
Hemlock Spruce and White Pine.

SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTED.

Millions of Them for Spring's trade—any size you may need. I  
have all the leading varieties. NOW is the time to place your  
Spring's contracts. Send me a list of your wants to-day.

D. HILL, EVERGREEN SPECIALIST,

DUNDEE AND ELGIN NURSERIES.

DUNDEE, ILL.

## High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

## F. & F. NURSERIES, Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,  
ROSES, SHRUBS.

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.

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.

## WILLIS NURSERY, OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers for the coming Spring a large and well selected  
.....stock of.....

### APPLE

COMMERCIAL SORTS A SPECIALTY.

CHERRIES, largely lighter grades, good assortment.

STANDARD and DWARF PEARS, a fine stock and assortment,  
all grades.

QUINCES, ORANGE and CHAMPION PEACHES, a fine  
assortment, all grades.

GOOSEBERRIES, HOUGHTON and DOWNING, CURRANTS,  
leading sorts.

GRAPES, a fine lot of Sural sorts.

BLACKBERRIES from root cuttings, a good assortment. A fine  
lot of Kansas Raspberries. Also a fine lot of

ROSES, including Queen of the Prairie and B. Belle, and varie-  
ties of Moss and H. P. Roses and Shrubs, Snowballs, Hydrangea and  
others. Also

OSAGE HEDGE, including a fine lot of light grade.

We also offer a nice lot of 2-yr. Apple under 2 feet in height,  
including a general assortment.

All Stock Carefully Graded and Sent Out Well  
Packed and in Good Order.

Prices Low. Correspondence Solicited.

## A. WILLIS, Prop'r,

OTTAWA, - KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Snowhill Nurseries.

### W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

## Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more than a Million.

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully  
given. Your personal inspection invited.

## EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,

Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

### PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of  
your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

## W. M. PETERS & SONS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## SURPLUS FOR SPRING OF 1900.

**CLEMATIS** 700 HENRY L. 400 JACKMAN. 200 RAMONA, 150 DUCHESS.

Get our prices.

**GEORGE BROTHERS, East Penfield, N. Y.**

An Immense Stock of the Following for

## SPRING OF 1900

EUROPEAN PLUMS,  
CUT LEAF BIRCH,  
WHITE BIRCH,  
CAROLINA POPLARS,  
PEONIAS,

STANDARD PEARS,  
DWARF PEARS,  
PEACH TREES,  
KILMARNOCK WILLOW,  
YUCCAS,

PURPLE BEECH.

Write for prices. We can save you money.

**H. S. TAYLOR & CO.,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## PLACE YOUR ORDERS IN ADVANCE

FOR SPRING 1900 SHIPMENTS.

Give us estimate of your wants and write us for prices on

**PEACH PLUM** LEADING VARIETIES,  
especially CARMAN, Elberta,  
Triumph and Emma.

Willard, Wickson, Red June, Kelsey,  
White Kelsey, Mikado, Normand, Bailey,  
Hytankio, Berckmand and Yeddo. Wild  
Goose, Golden Beauty, Forest Rose.  
Shropshire Damson, Tennant Prune, Clifford, Mo. Apricot, World  
Beater, 2 yrs., & up.

CHALCO, 1 yr., 3 ft.

HALE, 1 yr., 4 to 5 ft.

Japan Chestnuts, all sizes and ages.

**J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY,**  
POMONA, N. C.

NEW STRAWBERRY,

**"ROUGH RIDER"**

The firmest, latest, best keeping strawberry ever  
produced. Enormously productive and large.  
Brought 12 to 20 cents per quart wholesale in New  
York and Boston, season of 1899. We are the intro-  
ducers and supply plants to the trade. Nurserymen  
are invited to catalogue it. For prices, cuts, and all  
information, address

**L. J. FARMER, NURSERYMAN,**  
PULASKI, N. Y.

P. S.—We have 13 acres of Strawberries, 5 acres of Raspberries,  
4 acres of Blackberries, etc., etc. We can quote rock bottom prices on  
Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants. Correspondence solicited.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.  
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.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance,  
Burbank, Hale, and all  
standard varieties. New  
Varieties: America, Apple  
and Chalco a specialty.

**FREIGHT PREPAID**

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown  
Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of  
fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

**THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,**  
POMONA NURSERIES. MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

## Sugar Maples

AN IMMENSE STOCK IN  
SEVERAL SIZES,

STRAIGHT AND  
HANDSOME.

SPECIAL BLOCKS OF

Viburnum Pilcatum,  
Weigelia Rosea,  
Spirea Reevesii,  
Billardi and Thunbergii,  
Deutzia Candidissima, and Pride of Rochester,  
Yucca Filamentosa, Etc., Etc.

Golden Syringa,  
Candida and Variegata,  
Prunifolia,  
Forsythia Fortunii,  
Pride of Rochester,

Exceptional care taken in grading, digging and packing all orders.

**HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS,**  
Maple Avenue Nurseries, WEST CHESTER, PA.

## NORWAY MAPLES

1000, 8 to 10 ft.; 500, 6 to 7 ft.; 100, 1 to 2 ft.

## IRISH JUNIPERS

500, 3 to 4 ft.; 500, 2½ to 3 ft.; 500, 2 to 3 ft.

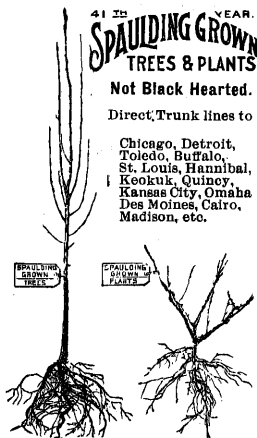
10,000 PEACH TREES, General Assortment.

The Maple and Juniper will be sold at very low prices in order to  
close out.

**C. L. LONGSDORF,**

OAK HILL NURSERIES,

FLORA DALE, ADAMS CO., PA.



## BARGAINS

Cherry, 3 Grades.  
Apple, "  
Dwf. Pear, "  
Std. "  
PEACH, "  
Currants, Gooseberries, Black-  
berries, Roses, Ramblers, Climbers,  
Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, includ-  
ing C. L. or P. G. Birch, Carolina  
Poplar, Catalpa, Horse Chestnut,  
Kilmarnock, Maples, Russian Mul-  
berry, etc., etc.

**Burlaps, Cordage, Etc.:**

ADDRESS

**THE SPAULDING NUR. & O. CO.,**  
SPAULDING, ILL.

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# Vincennes Nurseries

30,000 Peach in cellar; strong on Elberta, Heath Cling and other leading varieties. Soft Maple, 1½ to 2 inch and 1 inch to 1½. Carolina Poplar, all sizes up to 15 feet. Downing Gooseberries, 2 yr., No. 1. 2-yr. Apple, ½ to ¾ and 3 to 4 ft. Good assortment of other stock. Will exchange for what I need.

**WANT.**—Early Harvest and Snyder B. B., Kansas and Gregg Rasp., Ornamentals and a few other items.

## IMPORTED STOCK TO OFFER.

For cash in good condition: 20,000 Mahaleb, 3 to 4 mm., or 4 to 8 mm. 8,000 Mazzard, 4 to 6 mm.

**W. C. REED,**

TELEPHONE 603.

VINCENNES, IND.

# SURPLUS STOCK!

We have in surplus a large quantity of the following, all fine stock:

**Apple Trees,** ¾ and up. **Peach Trees,** 3 to 4 feet.  
**Forest Trees.** **California Privet.**  
**Green Mt. Grape Vines,** 2 to 3 years.

**October Purple Plum and Shrubbery.**

Send us your want list for prices.

Address **Stephen Hoyt's Sons, NEW CANAAN, CONN.**

## WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING IN SURPLUS:

10,000 PEACH—3-4 ft., leading sorts.  
8,000 PEACH—2-3 ft., nicely branched, mostly Elbertas.  
10,000 PEACH—2 ft., whips, mostly Elbertas.  
20,000 GRAPE VINES—3 yr. strong, and 3 yr. light.  
Varieties, Concord, Worden, Pocklington, Moore's Early, Woodruff Red and Wyoming Red.  
10,000 VICTORIA and BLACK NAPLE CURRANTS—2 and 3 yr.  
5,000 SNYDER BLACKBERRY No. 1—R. C. plants.  
25,000 CUTHBERT, HANSEL and THOMPSON'S EARLY RASPBERRY.  
10,000 KANSAS RASPBERRY—Transplants and tips.  
Std. Pear, Duchess Dwarf Pear, and leading varieties of Plum, and other stock in small quantities.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**W. B. COLE, - Painesville, O.**

Established  
1852.

600 Acres.

• 13 •  
Greenhouses

We have an unusually Fine Stock of

# American Arbor Vitæ

Transplanted, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft.

—AND—

## ...IRISH JUNIPER...

2 to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. Prices low on application.  
We also have a Large and Complete Stock of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Vines, Roses and Greenhouse Plants.**

SEND YOUR LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

**PHOENIX NURSERY CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.**  
P. O. BOX, 625.

# PEACH TREES

We have a good list of varieties, and can do most of them in all of the grades. JAPAN PLUMS on Peach and apple in ½ to ¾ and ¾ to 1 grades. APRICOT and N. MAPLE.

**John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa.**

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

INTRODUCER OF

**Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry and Fay Currant.**

Large list of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Catalogue free.



## SURPLUS ON European Plum and Peach.

Leading sorts.

**APPLE** 2 yr., 4 to 5 ft. (½ to ¾) and 3 to 4 ft.  
Good assortment. Strong on Commercial Varieties.

**Osage Orange,**  
Soft Maple Seedlings.

Special low prices on the above.

## WE HAVE A LARGE AND COMPLETE LINE OF Nursery Stock for Spring Delivery

Including a fine lot of

**Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Osage Orange, Forest Tree Seedlings, Etc.**

## SHADE TREES

Soft Maple, Elm, White Ash, Butternut, Walnut, Catalpa and Carolina Poplar

LARGE STOCK.

ALL GRADES.

Our Wholesale Price List now ready. Your correspondence solicited.

**Mt. Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch, Prop., Shenandoah, Ia.**

# Don't Kick

if your label order is not filled promptly when you do not send it in until a few days before you need them. "There are others" who make the same mistake and the rush of orders means delay. A word to the wise, etc.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,  
DERRY, N. H.**

Send for samples and prices if you have not seen our product.





P. J. BERCKMANS.  
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.  
P.J.A. BERCKMANS, JR.

# FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.

2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemou; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acre in Canna.

## BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latantias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

# WE GROW

a general assortment of nursery stock, and this season have a surplus above the requirements of our usual trade in

**Evergreen Seedlings.**

(American grown)

**Apple Seedlings.**

**Grape Vines.**

**Elm, Silver Maple  
and Black Cherry  
Seedlings.**

Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries from Root Cuttings, Asparagus, Street Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Vines, Roses, Hedge Plants. Also an assortment of other stock.

PRICES MADE ON APPLICATION.

**SHERMAN NURSERY COMPANY,**

CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

# PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

## CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for  
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR  
AND PLUM TREES.

We can supply

**Apple Seedlings**

in large lots. Fine grades.

OSAGE, BOX ELDER,  
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT  
MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

**Peters & Skinner.**



When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

.. FOR ..

# Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,  
Grown on new land,  
Carefully packed in  
Paper Lined Boxes,  
Handled by experienced  
workmen, and  
Shipped promptly when ordered,  
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

**F. W. WATSON & CO.**

TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# ASPARAGUS ROOTS,

## Kieffer Pear, Plum and Apple Trees,

Miller Red Raspberry Plants,  
and Lucretia Dewberry Plants.



### Peach Trees

Victor,  
Holderbaum,  
Climax,  
Frances,  
Delaware,  
Waddell,  
Mathews Beauty,  
Carman,  
Emma,  
Beauty's Blush,  
Mt. Rose,  
Champion,  
Elberta,  
Fitzgerald,  
Reeves Favorite,  
Stump,  
Old Mixon,  
Globe,  
Fox Seedling,  
Stephen's R. Ripe,  
Chair's Choice,  
Crawford Late,  
Alexander,  
Bokara No. 3,  
Chinese Cling,  
Early Rivers,  
Greensboro,  
Early Michigan,  
Hale's Early,  
Kalamazoo,  
Lemon Free,  
Lewis,  
New Prolific,  
Sneed,  
Willett,  
Triumph,  
White H. Cling,  
Wilkin's Cling.

## HARRISON'S NURSERIES

### Our Leading Specialties.

**The HERO Strawberry**—A most remarkable new berry: an ideal variety—delicious flavor; large fruit; dark red and shows the color through and through; excellent shipper; prolific bearer; self-fertilizer. We own the entire stock and will dispose of limited quantity only. Single plant, \$1; 6 for \$3; \$5 per dozen. Order at once.

### YOU CAN FIND NONE BETTER.

**Hale Plum**—Pre-eminent among thousands. Surely grows, very prolific, fruit deep red, flesh fine and firm. Keeps two weeks. A great money-maker for the grower. Special prices now.

### ONE MILLION TREES.

**Victor Peach**—Our newest triumph. The earliest peach grown, maturing about May 19. A vigorous and hardy grower. Semi-cling, subacid, fine flavor. White with red blush. Fruit is of good size, solid flesh and a good shipper.

### FREE FROM DISEASE.

**Mammoth Black Twig Apple**—Highest-colored large winter apple. Deep red, delicious flavor and splendid keeper. Robust, heavy bearer.

### BUY DIRECT FROM GROWER.

**Kieffer Pear**—Enormously productive, large size, fine flavor and handsome appearance. Ripens late—keeps long. A rapid grower absolutely free from blight and disease.

### SEE OUR GUARANTEE.

**Columbian Asparagus**—Mammoth white, early, shoots and stays white. Robust, vigorous, delicious. The most profitable for market or home use.

Send for my Handsome Catalogue No. . It describes all Fruits and you can depend upon it. It's free.

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS**  
BERLIN, MD.

### Strawberry Plants

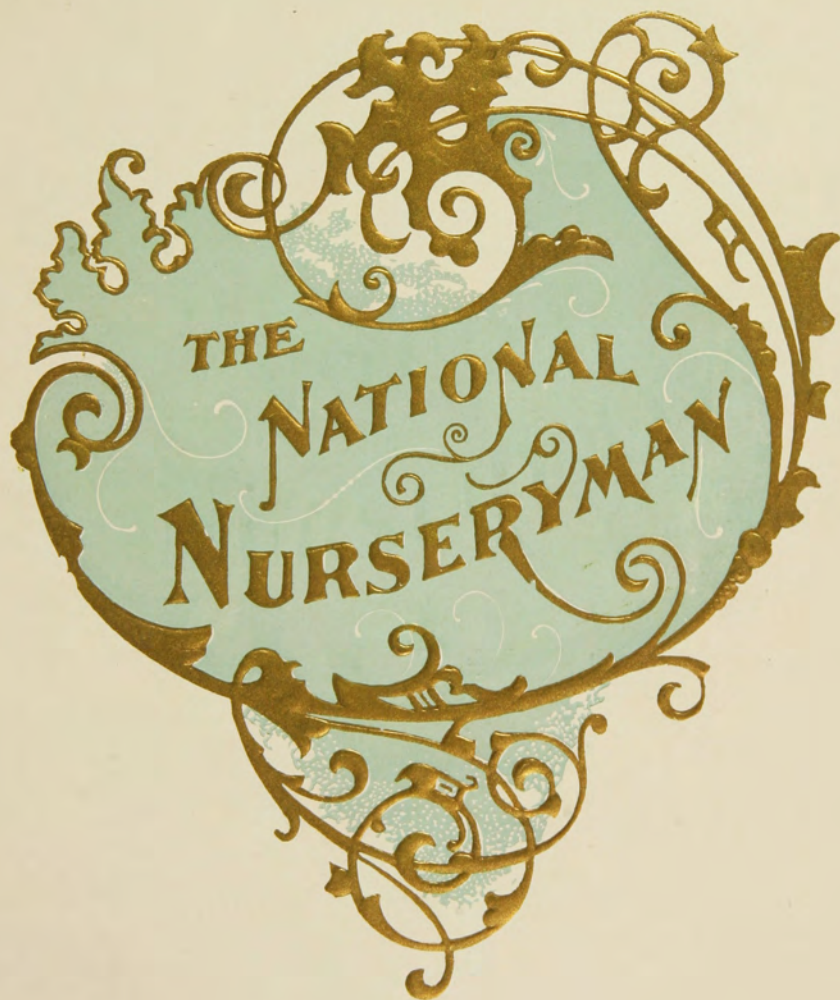
Aroma (per), Bush Cluster,  
Barton's Eclipse (imp),  
Bedar Wood (per),  
Hubach (imp),  
Bismarck (per),  
Brandywine (per),  
Clyde (per),  
Carrie (imp),  
Crescent (imp),  
Cobden Queen (imp),  
Columbian (per),  
Cumberland (per),  
Crockett's Early, Darling (per),  
Delaware (per),  
Dayton (per),  
Excelsior (per),  
Enormous (per),  
Gandy (per),  
Greenville (imp),  
Glen Mary (per),  
Geo.'s Triumph, Hero (per),  
H. & H.,  
Haverland (imp),  
Hoffman (per),  
Hersey (per),  
Imp'd Parker Early (per),  
Jerry Rusk (per),  
Jersey Market (imp),  
Lady Thompson (per),  
Lady Jane, Lovett (per),  
Maxwell (per),  
Marshall (per),  
Morgan's Favorite (per),  
Mitchel's Early (per),  
M. Queen, Nick Ohmer (per),  
Ocean City (per),  
Parsons Beauty (per),  
Pride of Cumberland (per),  
Pocomoke (per),  
Paris King (per),  
Reid's Prolific (per),  
Portage, Sharpless (per),  
Sample (imp),  
Star (per),  
Seaford (imp),  
Saunders (per),  
Tennessee Prolific (per),  
Vandiberry,  
Warfield (imp),  
Wm. Belt (per).

GET OUR NEW WHOLESALE LIST JUST OUT.

WRITE TO-DAY BEFORE PLACING ORDER.

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS,**  
**BERLIN, MD.**





April, 1900.





# Columbia

BEVEL-GEAR  
CHAINLESS  
BICYCLES



**T**O own a 1900 bicycle bearing the Columbia Name Plate is to have a guarantee that each constructive detail of the machine possesses those elements of lightness, strength and durability which are to be obtained only through the newest processes and most advanced knowledge of the structural qualities of the best materials.

✧

To own a 1900 bicycle bearing the Columbia Name Plate and fitted with Columbia Bevel Gears is to have a machine embodying every improvement suggested by the most expert investigators and in accord with the very latest development of mechanical knowledge—a machine whose superiority has been demonstrated beyond question.

✧

To own a 1900 bicycle bearing the Columbia Name Plate, fitted with Columbia Bevel Gears and equipped with the Columbia Coaster Brake, is to possess a wheel which meets in the most perfect manner every indicated requirement of the cyclist.

**Columbias, Hartfords,  
Stormers, Pennants,**

for 1900,

Introduce many radical changes and improvements, most of them common to both chainless and chain models.

**Prices: \$75, \$60, \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25.**

Columbia Coaster Brake \$5.00 Extra.  
Columbia Desk Pad Calendar by mail for five two-cent stamps.  
See Columbia and Stormer Catalogues for full information regarding our new Models.

**"IT DIDN'T TAKE  
ME LONG TO  
DECIDE "**

**AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY  
POPE SALES DEPARTMENT  
HARTFORD CONN.**

**For  
The  
1900  
Spring  
Trade**

**FRUIT TREES**

Apple, Standard and Dwarf; Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plum, European and Japan; Cherry, Sweet and Sour; Peach, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, etc. Especial attention called to our large surplus in Plum, Pear, Cherry and Peach.

**SMALL FRUITS**

Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Juneberry and Strawberry.

**GRAPE VINES**

Growers generally report supply short for the Spring trade, but we are fortunate in having more than usual, placing us in shape to meet any reasonable competition.

**ASPARAGUS**

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Columbian Mammoth White.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.**

The leading varieties in abundant supply including the largest lot of Carolina Poplars in the country.

**WEeping TREES**

Heavy in Tea's Weeping Mulberry, conceded to be the finest weeper of recent introduction, also heavy in Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Cut Leaved Birch, etc.

**TREE HYDRANGEA P. G.**

A nice smooth lot 4 to 5 ft., also a large lot in bush form 2½ to 3 ft. And a general assortment of all the leading shrubs.

**CLEMATIS**

In large supply, strong two and three years, Jackmanni, Henryi, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh, Gipsy Queen, etc.; also a general assortment of other climbing plants, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Aristolochia Sipho, Akebia Quinata, Bignonia, Honeysuckle, Wistaria, etc.

**TREE ROSES**

Handsome, straight and well rooted; also strong two year Hybrid Perpetual, Moss Climbers and Crimson and Yellow Rambler, Wichuriana and Wichuriana Hybrids.

**AZALEA**

Mollis and Pontica, fine bushy plants.

**RHODODENDRONS**

Choice Hardy Named varieties, 15 to 18, 18 to 24, 24 to 30 and 30 to 36 inches; clean, bright foliage, well filled with buds.

**EVERGREENS**

In large supply and of all desirable sizes.

**GREENHOUSE PLANTS**

Forty-four houses filled with a general variety of plants such as the trade require.

**THE STORRS & HARRISON COMPANY,**

Correspondence solicited.  
Wholesale List and Catalogues.

**PAINESVILLE, O.**

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

## EVERGREEN AND FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Ornamental Trees,  
Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

R. DOUGLAS' SONS,  
WAUKEGAN NURSERIES,  
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

NEWARK, N. Y.

Our Principal Surplus is in the Following:

**AMPELOPSIS**, Veitchii.  
**CLEMATIS**, Jackmanni and Paniculata.  
**CURRENTS**, Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's, La Versailles, etc.  
**EVERGREENS**, Nordman's Fir, European Larch, Norway Spruce, etc.  
**EUONYMUS**, European.  
**GOOSEBERRIES**, Columbus, Downing, Red Jacket, Houghton, Industry, Smith's Improved.  
**HERBACEOUS PLANTS**, Achillea, Eulalia, Helianthus, Heliopsis, Iris, Rudbeckia Golden Glow, Yucca, etc.  
**LILACS**, assorted varieties.  
**MAGNOLIAS**, Acuminata, Soulangeana, Speciosa.  
**PEARS**, Standard and Dwarf.  
**PEACHES**, No. 1, Medium and No. 2.  
**PLUMS**, No. 1 and Medium.  
**ROSES**, Crimson Rambler and others.  
**RASPBERRIES**, Cumberland. (*We are the introducers of this valuable sort.*)  
**SNOWBALL**, Japan.

Send for our Price List which gives low quotations on the above and upon many other items of interest—too numerous to mention here.

WANTED FOR MAILING—2,000 to 3,000 Bismarck Apple, 1 yr., grafts or buds (grafts preferred). Send sample and price.

## BREWER & STANNARD, OTTAWA, KANS.

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

## NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,  
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,  
CHERRY,  
PLUMS, Japan and European  
PEACH,  
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.  
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.





THE COURT, MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS.  
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—BUFFALO, N. Y., MAY, 1901.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The successful men of America owe their prosperity to advertising."—ERASTUS WIMAN.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1900.

No. 3.

## NATURE'S METHOD.

### H. M. STRINGFELLOW AGAIN AT THE FRONT WITH THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF A NOVEL IDEA.

*He Plants a Large Orchard of Peach, Pear and Apple in Virgin Sod Without Plowing—Drove One and a Half Inch Holes With Steel Rod and Sledge Hammer for the Root-Pruned Trees—A Fine Growth Well Under Way.*

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

I have just been out to my orchard of 1,000 peach, 1,000 pear and 1,000 apple, set out a month ago. The trees are all coming out beautifully, though the wise acres around here said I would never see a sprout. I have been trying for ten years to get some one to test my theory of hard ground and no plowing or cultivating for close root pruned trees, but I could get no one, so I moved up here expressly to demonstrate the truth of my assertions on a scale large enough to convince the most skeptical. I drove 1½-inch holes with a steel rod and a 10-pound sledge hammer into virgin unbroken prairie sod 12 inches deep and finished 3,000 holes in a little over four days. I then placed the close root pruned trees in a wagon with a boy to drive while I dropped a tree at each hole, and two men carried a row each on either side of the wagon. I had a barrel of water and half a load of fine soil also in the wagon, and the men had two buckets a-piece, and a half-pint tin cup. They poured a handful of soil and a cup of water at the same time into each hole after placing the tree therein, which filled it up and settled the earth well around the roots. We set the whole 3,000 in less than three days, the first day 750, the second, 1,000, and the third, 1,250; the men had then caught on. After planting we ran a small kitchen knife around each tree, cutting the grass in a circle about two inches. I then had them hoed lightly for one foot each way around each tree just deep enough to kill the grass. This orchard will be mowed twice a year and the grass left on the ground. Every tree is coming fine, and you'll see an orchard that is an orchard in a few years.

This is practically Nature's method with all her trees. She stands them on the firm, unbroken soil with neither roots or tops, which is practically what I do, the tops all being cut back to within six inches of the ground, and roots cut entirely back to the stem. Man reverses all this, with his big, deep holes, long roots and annual plowing, to kill the surface roots, which are the very ones most essential to the tree when it begins to bear. Nature's trees and all chance seedling fruit trees live long, are healthy and productive; man's are diseased, short-lived and fail of fruit two years out of three.

You will see that the success of my venture means big things for the nurseryman. I have already doubled their sales by the

economy in planting time and will reduce the expense much more when I demonstrate my success, which is bound to follow.

The world wants fine fruit and wants it cheap. By my plan it can be grown at a nominal cost and give the grower a profit at prices that will bring its consumption within reach of all. Look out for prosperous times for the nurseryman in the near future.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Lampasas, Tex., March 9, 1900.

## PROPAGATING RED CEDAR.

Some enterprising horticulturist or nurseryman of Western Washington, says a Western exchange, may find a profitable occupation in collecting and propagating the native red cedar which thrives so luxuriantly here, and ship the young plants to Nebraska and other states for wind breaks for orchards. C. S. Harrison, of York, Nebraska, in a recent number of the Western Fruit Grower, speaks of a bed of one-eighth of an acre of red cedar seedlings there, estimated to be worth \$10,000. At a quarter of a cent each for young plants there is a fortune for the grower in this state. Arrangements could be made to sell in wholesale lots to Eastern nurserymen.

## OLD SCOTCH NURSERIES.

The Annandale Observer, published at Annan, Scotland, reproduces from an exchange a description of the nurseries of Palmer & Son, Ltd., at Annan, from which we extract the following :

It is now about seventy years since the firm under notice was established, at what is termed the Home Nursery. The dimensions of the Home Nursery are small, and the first extension was to the Moor Nursery, and at a later date, a considerable number of acres were acquired near the Railway Station. Although the Home Nursery is small, it is extremely interesting, and here, by means of budding, grafting, cuttings, and seedlings, the propagation of coniferæ, rhododendrons, aucubas, hollies, sweet bays, cotoneasters, pernettyas, &c., is carried on extensively in pits and frames. At the Moor Nurseries roses are the leading line, the soil being well adapted for them, and we also noted many fine specimens of cupressus lawsoniana. Kilmarnock and American weeping willows are a line for which the firm has acquired a good reputation, and a considerable portion of the Moor Nursery is devoted to them, and here we also found poplars, alders, and other trees in variety, in all suitable sizes for planters.

As already stated, the largest nurseries are near the station, and here there are many acres of beds of forest tree seedlings, and in addition, many acres are transplanted trees and shrubs, all remarkable for their clean growth and robust constitution. In one square we noted sixty-four beds of seedling larch, averaging 50,000 in each bed, and in another square, 1,000,000 one year ash. These two instances we give as typical of what may be seen multiplied many times over in passing from one square to another, every square containing its quota of spruce or larch, or oak, or beech, and so on to the end of the long list of varieties grown in endless numbers by this old-established and enterprising firm.

## In Nursery Rows.

**TREES FROM LOCAL NURSERIES**—In relation to opinion formed for or against trees grown from one mile to thousands of miles away, I have planted thousands of trees—more peach than any other. I have 2000 Japan plum trees three years old bought in Alabama; also a lot of Keiffer pear trees from same state. All grew and look as well as trees grown on my own farm. One of the Keiffer trees at one year old matured nine large pears. This tree came direct to me with others from Alabama. Nearly all pear seedlings come to nurserymen direct from France. As a rule, very few nurserymen undertake to grow pear seedlings in this country to propagate from or for sale—J. T. S., in Country Gentleman.

**NORTHERN ORANGES**—Accompanying a photo-engraving of small oranges in the Rural New Yorker is the following: "These oranges were grown and ripened in Monmouth County, N. J., 30 miles south of New York City. They are the fruits of Citrus trifoliata, a true orange with deeply-lobed deciduous foliage, and, as proved by ten years' trials, fully as hardy as most peaches. The tree from which these little oranges were taken has stood, without the slightest protection, for six years in an open field, and is now seven or eight feet high. In an adjoining nursery, thousands of trees are growing in the ordinary rows, many of which are also bearing fruit. No care is given them beyond that bestowed on the hardiest trees and shrubs."

**AID IN FOREST PLANTING**—The forestry division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has issued a pamphlet detailing the offer of the government to co-operate with land owners in the protection of plantations, woodlots, shelter belts and the like. It asks the land owner to sign an agreement as to the care of trees after planting. The division will prepare plans and make the necessary investigations and give advice as to the best methods of planting and growing trees. In return for this the owner agrees to be guided by the advice of the division. He must, however, bear all the expense of planting, cultivation and also the necessary traveling expenses of the agent of the department, if one be required to visit the farm in order to make suggestions.

**RUSSIAN VARIETIES**—Comment upon the bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture giving a review list of the fruits starred in the several states by the American Pomological Society: "It is quite significant in view of nursery criticism that twenty-four of the Russian apples are starred, or double starred in one or more of the districts into which the Union is divided by the society. As a special instance the Yellow Transparent is double starred in nine out of the nineteen fruit districts of the Union and single starred in many others. Considering the recent introduction of most of these varieties, this record is quite remarkable. With cherries, six of the newly introduced Russian cherries are double or single starred in from one to several of the fruit districts."

**HUBBARDSTON APPLE**—Answering a correspondent, Prof. Van Deman says in the Rural New Yorker: "The Hubbardston apple is not of so nice a style in the nursery as some others, but it makes a very good orchard tree. Doubtless there is a scarcity of the trees in the nurseries, partly because of their rather inferior growth, and partly because of the unusual demand for the variety of late years. People are getting to know more of its value. No honorable nurserymen would even seriously consider the substitution of other trees when those of Hubbardston had been ordered. It may be that it is done by some dishonest nurserymen, but that it is generally so I do not believe, because most of our nurserymen are as honest as the people who deal with them."

**PAPER SACKS IN CROSSING**—In our extended work in hybridizing and crossing fruits and shrubs we have had the best success when using thin, open-meshed muslin sacks and very poor success when using Manila paper sacks, says Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Ia. We now notice that Prof. S. W. Fletcher, of Cornell University, in his able paper on self-sterility of fruits, states that blossoms covered with Manila sacks rarely develop a perfect fruit, while with perfect flowered varieties fruits develop all right covered with cheese-cloth or any material that admits freely light and air. He says:

"Underneath the Manila bags are conditions of light, temperature

and moisture, which must unavoidably react upon the delicate and sensitive sexual elements."

This is important, as in about all the work done in crossing in the prairie states the Manila sacks have been used.

**NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY**—By the recent introduction of the new double-flowering cherry named James H. Veitch, says the Gardeners' Magazine, London, another glorious addition has been made to the list of flowering trees that make English gardens in spring and early summer the most beautiful in the world. This newcomer is pronounced by all who have seen it in flower to be quite the finest of all the double Japanese cherries, as its flowers are not only larger and more double than the others, but the colour is of that indescribably delicate tone of rosy pink that so subtly harmonises with the reddish bronze tinge of the new foliage. It is described by Mr. Veitch, who found it during his wanderings in Japan a few years ago, as growing to the size of a small tree, but for years we cannot expect to see it more than in bush-like form, as all the double Japanese cherries are slow in growth, and never grow here with the same luxuriance as one sees them in Japan, forming avenues for shade in the streets, and as large as orchard cherry trees.

**DUDLEY'S WINTER APPLE**—Ten to twelve years ago we received for trial two trees labeled "North Star" from Chase Brothers, of Rochester, New York, saying it was a seedling of the Duchess, says Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Ia. It proved a rampant grower, and when tested in nursery it towered above all other varieties around it fully two feet when two and three years old. Yet it made stocky as well as upward growth. When the trial trees came into bearing we found the fruit larger than Wealthy, handsomely colored, and a much later keeper nearly as good in quality. It now appears that the name North Star was given it by Chase Brothers, of New York, while in Maine, where it originated, it is widely known as Dudley's Winter. This should be its established name, as it was grown from Duchess seed by J. W. Dudley, of Northern Maine. Several years ago we sent out a number of the trees for trial, from which we have very favorable reports. But they were sent out under the name of North Star.

**LOW WINDBREAKS**—In Manitoba the unchecked wind sweeping low over the plains blew the newly sown grain out of the ground, and the blowing away of the finer particles of the soil in the form of dust was ruining the land. Prof. J. L. Budd introduced in 1882 a shrubby species of what he calls the "Old Man" from Russia. It was easily propagated by cuttings so he sent several hundred plants up there for trial. Its introduction for low windbreaks has been remarkably rapid. Hundreds of miles of it are now found on the borders, and even through the centers of large wheat fields to prevent the low sweep of the winds. It does not grow more than four or five feet high and draws little from the soil as it comes near to being an air plant. But it has changed the whole character of the plains in the way of breaking up the kind of wind sweep that not only takes up the soil, but deprives it rapidly of moisture. The high windbreak is not required, but on western prairies to lessen evaporation something higher than the Russian Artemisia is needed. The Russian Wild Olive better meets the requirements.

**KEIFFER AS A DWARF**—M. J. Graham, Adel, Ia., in a communication to American Gardening says: "Your correspondent, G. W. H., of Colorado, expresses a determination to plant 1,000 dwarf trees of Keiffer pear next spring, provided he can obtain the trees. I beg to state that a venture of this kind will result in failure, for the reason that the Keiffer does not form a permanent union with the quince stock. In the spring of 1895 I planted 50 first-class two-year-old Keiffer pear trees on quince. The trees were given clean cultivation and made a fair growth the first season. By the end of the second season 90 per cent. were dead, many of them drying up during the summer while in full leaf. An examination disclosed the fact that the trees which remained in good condition, and were making a strong growth, had thrown out roots from the Keiffer wood above the point of union with the stock; while the trees which died had not emitted such roots. Dwarf trees of other varieties, such as Anjou, Angouleme, Seckel and Mt. Vernon, in the same orchard, all made a good, healthy growth. The Keiffer should be planted only as a standard, and kept headed back for the first three or four years. Treated in this way the trees will bear almost as soon as dwarfs, and make a permanent and profitable orchard."



## GOVERNMENT SEED CONTRACT.

On March 20th, Secretary Wilson awarded the contract for supplying the U. S. Department of Agriculture with garden, field and flower seed for the year 1901, to the New York Market Gardeners' Association of New York, at their bid of \$68,874.12. The other bidders were the Ullathorne Seed Co. of Memphis, Tenn., \$67,500; Charles Parker, Santa Clara, Cal., \$75,000; The Henry Phillips Seed and Implement Co., Toledo, \$77,696.01; J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, \$94,098, and Oscar H. Will & Co., Bismarck, N. Dak., \$134,504.34. The bid of the Ullathorne Seed Co. was withdrawn and the award was made to the next lowest bidder.

The total number of packets of seed required is 15,086,968. Of this number 13,936,000 are vegetable seeds, 150,400 field and lawn grass seeds, and 1,000,568 flower seeds. The amount appropriated was \$130,000, but \$20,000 of the appropriation is for purchasing seeds, trees and plants from foreign countries.

## PIONEER NURSERYMEN.

From time to time there have been interesting accounts of the beginning of the nursery business in America. As matters of history and for reference, these articles are of much value. One of the best reviews of the early nursery business is that in the paper read by James Wood, president of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society. He said:

When the Huguenots were driven out of France and were scattered throughout the world, they enriched every country whither they went.

In many they established industries that remained until the present time, in some cases becoming of vast importance, and to all they took sterling qualities of intelligence and industry and integrity and devotion that have greatly aided the common good. To America they brought, among other contributions, a knowledge of and a love for horticulture that had advanced so splendidly in their beloved France. It is stated that as early as 1680 a number of Huguenots came to Flushing on Long Island, and that by 1687, following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the number had become considerable. They introduced the industry of horticulture, for which the town has ever since been famous. It is probable that their success in this industry attracted the attention at William Prince, and led him to establish there the first commercial nursery in America, which made Flushing the original center from which the extended cultivation of fruit in America may be said to have sprung. Prince's nursery was established in 1737, and continued in the management of the family for over a century. From it the grafted trees for nearly all the original orchards of apples, pears, and cherries of some of the New England states, and all of New York and New Jersey were obtained. It was called the Linnean Botanic Gardens. When the British took possession of Long Island during the revolutionary war, Gen. Howe placed a guard at the nurseries to protect them from injury. The war so destroyed the demand for trees that Mr. Prince sold over 10,000 grafted cherry trees for hoop poles.

It would be interesting to compute, if it were possible, the production of those pioneer trees sent out from Flushing. Rhode Island Greening trees in great vigor and unstinted fruitfulness are still standing upon my own farm in Westchester county, where they were planted more than one hundred years ago. The Fall Pippins, Esopus Spitzenburgs and Vandeveres, that were their early companions, have long since passed away. Some excellent varieties were sent out from Flushing that have not been generally grown, because they were not profitable for market. A striking example of this is the Golden Pippin, unsurpassed in quality and without an equal for flavor, when at its best, but because the fruit is frequently knotty and ill-formed, it has never been known, so far as I can learn, outside of Westchester county, and all that have been grown there were grown from grafts taken from Flushing stock in my ancestor's orchards.

But Prince's Nurseries did more than grow trees—they trained men.

It was the school in which some gained the practical knowledge which qualified them to become very prominent and important in this line of business. Conspicuous among these were Patrick Barry, who, after intelligent employment at Prince's, took payment in nursery stock for a portion of the amount due him, and, uniting with Mr. Ellwanger, established in 1888 that unequaled nursery at Rochester, which has achieved such a world-wide reputation. There were others at Prince's nurseries who became noted as nurserymen. Nurseries are the active agents by which improved fruits are almost exclusively disseminated. About 1795 the Prince nurseries were divided, William Prince, the son of the founder, taking the "Linnean Botanic Nursery," and Benjamin Prince "The Old American Nursery." The Bloodgood Nurseries were established at Flushing in 1790. These have had several proprietors in succeeding years, and have had a peculiar reputation because the pear trees planted about Boston were chiefly furnished from them.

There are no more conspicuous names in the history of American horticulture and pomology than those of Charles and Andrew Jackson Downing of Newburg. They were the second and the fifth child respectively of Samuel Downing, who removed from Cambridge, Mass., to Newburg near the beginning of this century, and began the nursery business there in 1810. He died in 1822, when these sons succeeded to the business. As the editor of the Horticulturist, Andrew became the recognized leader in American horticulture and pomology, and the father of American landscape gardening. His great ability and charming style as a writer, and his enthusiasm for these arts created an interest in the public mind that resulted in the phenomenal development to which we have referred. In this respect his position is entirely unique. Charles gave more practical attention to the nursery business, and also, after his brother's death in 1858, edited editions of "Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," which first appeared in 1845.

The demand for fruit trees and horticultural plants resulting from the growth of the country and the interest aroused by such writers as A. J. Downing, Jesse Buel, Luther Tucker and J. J. Thomas, was met by numerous nurseries, some of them of large size, which soon sprang into existence. The Hooker nurseries at Rochester were founded by a farmer proprietor in 1830, and that of Ellwanger & Barry and of Parsons & Co. at Flushing in 1838. A. Saul & Co. became the successors to the Downings at Newburg in 1847. T. C. Maxwell & Brothers at Geneva, and A. Frost & Co. of Rochester, started in 1848. Other establishments chiefly in the center and western portions of the state rapidly followed.

## THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The horticultural exhibits at the Paris exposition will be as follows:

The section of horticulture begins with Class 43, which is devoted to horticultural implements and sundries. These will be exhibited under the Horticultural Palace. The greenhouses, frames, etc., belonging to same class, will stand on isolated sites, part in the Champs Elysees gardens and part at Vincennes.

Class 44—Vegetables, will occupy several hundred yards at Vincennes.

Class 45 for fruit and fruit trees. The position for these has not yet been decided on. It appears, however, that it will be located at Vincennes, also, except those under the title of "formed and standard fruit trees," which will be planted on the banks of the Seine on each side of the Alexander III. bridge, 9,000 square yards being devoted here for that purpose.

Class 46 includes ornamental trees and shrubs, everlasting and deciduous, conifers, roses, etc., perennial and annual flowers. These will occupy about 4,000 square yards in the Trocadero's Gardens; 2,000 square yards in the Invalides Esplanade (more especially the roses), the non-decorative exhibits of same class being at Vincennes.

Class 47 is set aside for stove and greenhouse plants. These will occupy a big house on the right of the group of large greenhouses, and houses included in Group 48.

Class 48 for seeds, stocks and seedlings. The seeds will be exhibited in a large house of the group of houses. At Vincennes will be shown the stocks and seedlings.

## THE NURSERYMAN'S INFLUENCE.

*Through an Army of Agents He Affects the Trend of Horticulture  
—Lack of Sufficient Knowledge and Appreciation of the  
Great Value of Adaptation of Varieties to Special  
Localities—Unity in Business is Urged.*

In an address before the Southern Minnesota Horticultural Society, C. G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., said:

If we consider the number of nurserymen who are actively engaged in the business in any or all of the western states, or even in the whole country, and compare their numbers with the vast extent of territory that they occupy, one might easily underrate the influence that this class of men wield in horticulture. But I am free to say that I am of the opinion that directly and indirectly their influence is greater than that of all the horticultural editors and writers combined. Everywhere over the broad prairies, in the forests that are being opened to cultivation on the outskirts of the newer territories, on the hills and plains and in the valleys of the mountains, everywhere the irrepressible "tree agent," directly or indirectly the representative of the nurseryman, is found. It is true that in a large way the "tree agent" represents only himself or some "commercial agency," but many of the nurseries keep in the field from twenty-five to one hundred and even five hundred men, and it cannot be denied that this great army of men by their personal and persistent solicitation must wield an immense influence either for good or evil in horticulture, and I feel certain that this influence has never been properly considered or understood even by the nurserymen.

The nurserymen have not properly considered or understood the weighty moral obligation that they are under to the public. For through this great army of personal solicitors they mould an influence over the common people as no other force possibly can do. They reach hundreds of thousands of people that are not reached, and if so in a limited way, either by the horticultural editors or writers. The moral aspect of this question has not, I am sure, been fully considered. Indeed, this is by no means the only subject where the weightier matters of equity and righteousness have been for a long time overlooked in the ever present struggle for existence.

It requires a powerful effort on the part of the best people and the best minds of the age to educate and bring up the public mind to a high standard of moral excellence so that it will recognize the fact even in a business sense that the right way is the best way.

In horticulture behind the great number of solicitors stand the nurseryman, the florist, the gardener, and the special horticulturist and pomologist. And if for a quarter of a century past these men had properly weighed their influence for good or ill, there cannot be the least shadow of a doubt that the whole nursery and horticultural business would stand upon a much higher plane than it does. One of the greatest obstacles that has confronted the nurseryman and the horticultural public has been the lack of sufficient knowledge and appreciation of the great value of adaptation of varieties of trees, shrubs, vines and plants to special localities. And as hinted before the nurseryman has not sufficiently considered the men or the methods used in securing trade for his products, or the character of the commercial or middle man to whom he sold his stock, whether he was a man who was upright in his dealings,

or whether he was the most conscienceless scoundrel who was ever permitted to prey upon the public.

There should be more community of action and more unity in business among nurserymen. The practice of sending out untold novelties with such over-wrought descriptions that it amounts to little less than positive falsehoods and preconceived fraud, should be frowned upon and most severely denounced, whether it comes from the weakest itinerant salesman or the most opulent and highly respected advertiser.

Nurserymen should demand as a first requisite in a solicitor that he must be honorable in his dealings. Nurserymen should also combine with each other to maintain good living prices on all well known valuable varieties throughout the entire list of horticultural products, to the end that they may have something above the necessities of every day life, so that they may properly test all new varieties, and by thus doing protect their patrons and be able to give them value received for what they buy.

Again, that important factor in the problem of successful horticulture, namely:

Adaptation of varieties, should receive at the hands of state and national nursery and fruit growers' associations the most careful and conscientious consideration, and these several bodies should insist that any nurseryman who did not manifest a high regard for this most important line of work was not in touch with the best methods and the best interests for the promotion and elevation of this "science that doth so mend nature."

## THE BOSCH PEAR.

The Bosch pear will never be a glut in the market, for the reason that the tree grows so crooked and slowly that nurserymen will not grow it, says Edwin Hoyt in Rural New Yorker. Those who buy trees do not understand that there is as much difference in the habit of growth of trees as there is in animals, and are not willing to pay any more for one tree than another of the same species. If a nurseryman were to bud 1,000 stocks to Bartlett, he would, no doubt, get 900 good trees, while if 1,000 stocks were budded to Bosch, he might not get more than 100 good salable trees, and many of these might have to be staked while growing to get the body up straight so as to make a tree a customer would receive if sent to him. Many nurserymen grow a few Bosch by top working them, that is, by budding the Bosch in the top of some strong growing variety like Clapp, Buffum or Anjou. To raise the trees in this way, the nurseryman has to charge more for them to pay him for his extra trouble.

If one wish to obtain a Bosch pear orchard, the best way to get it is to set Clapp or some strong growing variety. Let it grow two years, then top-graft it. This, of course, is some trouble and expense to do, yet the one who does it will get a good paying pear orchard, for this variety will never be overproduced. It is a fine pear, a heavy bearer, and usually grows smooth and fair with good feeding and cultivation, such as any orchard should have for profit. The Winter Nellis is one of the best of the winter pears, but the tree is like the Bosch, so poor and crooked a grower that few trees are raised by the nurserymen. To succeed with this variety, it must be top-grafted as above directed for the Bosch.



## WHY ORDERS DIMINISH.

*Neglected Orchards Form a Depressing Object Lesson to Would-Be Planters and Thus Injure the Nursery Trade—Where Successful Growers Are Established There Is Sure To Be a Demand for Trees—The Observations of An Orchardist.*

It has been very noticeable, at almost all horticultural meetings for years past how earnestly successful members have advised further planting of apple orchards as well as proper care of those already planted, says a Monroe county, N. Y., correspondent of Country Gentleman. In view of the number of barren orchards to be seen everywhere, this planting advice would seem, at first sight, to be questionable. But, is it really so? Any one, driving along the road during late summer, may observe an orchard in which the trees are destitute of fruit, or at most have a few gnarly specimens on them, and yet a few rods further on he will come upon one, planted with the same variety, wherein is a large crop of apples of the choicest kind. Now, if one man can obtain good results, why not the other? It is possible that a difference in the soil may cause the difference; but, as the two orchards are nearly contiguous, it is far more probable that the owner of the one is shiftless while that of the other attends carefully to his business.

Last year the contrast was particularly apparent, for in the well-tilled orchards the display of fruit, both as to color and size, was grand, but in those which had been neglected, the apples, such as they were, had mostly dropped, as the trees were in no condition to withstand the exceptional heat and drouth. Such object lessons should appeal to any man owning fruit trees, but so curiously is human nature constituted, they unfortunately do not to many. Some orchards in this neighborhood, not considered large, have paid their owners from \$500 to \$1,000 each. Just consider what an acreage and what labor must be devoted to such crops as wheat, oats or corn to realize like sums! The average yield per acre of wheat here this year was not above 22 bushels, which, at 70 cents per bushel would give \$15.40; an acre of apple orchard, trees two rods apart, contains forty trees; a low estimate for this year, where trees are fair size, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  barrels of No. 1 fruit per tree, which, at \$2 per barrel, amounts to \$120. An orchard of seven acres of Northern Spy apples on the large farm adjoining my place yielded 605 barrels.

I have reference rather to farmers and others who wish to add a moderate sum to their other sources of income than to those who raise large quantities for shipping. In this connection, it is doubtful if a more extended planting of plums, cherries and the earlier varieties of pears is advisable in this section for the present, since the quantity of these fruits of poor quality offered for sale, with resulting low prices, during the past

few years tends to show that, until the smaller growers have decided to adopt better methods of fruit growing, which the greater number seem unwilling or unable to do, a temporary cessation of planting would be better for all growers alike. This may appear antagonistic to the interests of the nurserymen, but in reality it is not. When the orders diminish it is not so often because of hard times as because would-be growers see so many others making nothing out of their neglected fruit crops that they are afraid to invest. Wherever a few successful growers are established, there is sure to be a demand for trees.

Nurserymen cannot too seriously impress upon their customers the absolute necessity of caring for their trees; on the latter's doing so depends the future of their business. The trees may be the best in the world, but they will be a detriment rather than an advertisement if they are not properly cultured. Just as soon as the markets are supplied, no matter how great the quantity, with only good, uniform fruit, just so soon will the demand for it correspond to the supply; prices will improve, and nurserymen will increase their trade. Until that time arrives, we must put up with things as they are, at present unsatisfactory to good and bad growers alike. Of all concerned I do not know but the public is most to be pitied after all.

CHARLES A. MAXSON.



CHARLES A. MAXSON.

One of the representative nurserymen of Michigan is Charles A. Maxson, treasurer and general manager of the Central Michigan Nursery Co., at Kalamazoo. Like many other prosperous business men of the Central and Western states, he is a New Yorker, having been born at West Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., on April 1, 1860. When he was 6 years of age, his father accidentally shot himself with fatal results, leaving a family of six children. At 11 years of age the subject of this sketch began earning his own way in the world by taking a position in his uncle's dry goods store at Cooperstown, N. Y., and for five years worked summers to earn money to purchase clothes and books to attend school winters. At the age of 16 he secured a position in the office of J. F. McCrea & Co., Detroit, a firm of jobbers, representing Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, and Smiths & Powell Co., of Syracuse, remaining with them until 1881, when he accepted a position in the American National Bank of Detroit, and during the ten years he was employed there he did a jobbing business, purchasing his stock in New York state and Michigan.

In 1891 Mr. Maxson went to Kalamazoo and began to devote his entire attention to the nursery business. The Central Michigan Nursery Co. has 400 acres, a large part of the land being devoted to the growing of nursery stock in general assortment. Mr. Maxson has been married 17 years and has one daughter, 14 years old. He is a member of the American Association of Nurserymen and of the American Protective Association.



# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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 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, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shendoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irrving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

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Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 18-14.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1900.

## THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

If the business man will pause in the course of his close attention to details and will take a broad view of his business and its possibilities, from the standpoint of those whose foresight has led them to seize opportunities for expansion, he will probably be attracted first by the value of publicity as an economic force. Probably no one more fully realized this than did P. T. Barnum. "I want the people to say, not George Barnum nor William Barnum, but P. T. Barnum," he remarked once. "I want them to keep saying 'P. T. Barnum,' 'P. T. Barnum, showman,' 'a good showman' or 'a humbug,' anything; I want my name to become a household word." It was publicity he wanted, and he got it. Erastus Wiman, in his very practical book entitled "Chances of Success," says: "If one looks over the list of successful men in America, it will be found that most of them trace their good fortune to publicity; it is half the battle."

Princely fortunes have been made by making universally known, through obstinate advertising, such commodities as Pears soap, Hood's sarsaparilla, Sapolio, etc. The ability to attract attention at comparatively slight cost, the adroitness with which a principle or a fact can be implanted in the public mind, and the completeness with which the world may be made to appreciate the merits of an article, lie at the foundation of the science of advertising. As Mr. Wiman truly says, the value of advertising is either in the merit of an article or the reputation of an individual. This reputation or name is a possession that cannot be measured or weighed, but its possibilities of profit may take rank with many a tangible asset of realizable value.

Orange Judd said that he had been worth half a million dollars in his day and that it came from advertising. His was an odd name and it worried him once; but he put it to good use. He said: "I suppose my name was printed a thousand million times, almost. I did not get my pay the first year, but I kept it up. There is no question of greater interest and importance to every man who does any business at all, than how to secure customers. Upon the proper understanding of this subject depends the success or failure of ninety-nine of every hundred persons who engage in trade, or in fact in any business or enterprise whatever. The exceptions depend largely upon chance. Some dealers rely mainly upon displaying their goods on their counters, signs, doors or sidewalks, in the sight of passers by. The enormous rents paid on the Main or State streets and the Broadways of our cities and villages are in fact advertising bills." Success, mediocrity or failure depends largely upon publicity.

Peter Henderson, at one time addressing the members of the American Association of Nurserymen, in Chicago, said: "The ways of advertising are nearly as varied as the articles advertised. The great points to discover are, what are the best mediums and the best means. It is not always the largest subscription list that brings the best results. All depends upon whether the paper circulates among the class of people who want the goods you have to offer. Although in advertising, as in everything else, all of us imitate more or less the methods of our predecessors, still the man who has fertility enough to use good original methods, other things being equal, will certainly get ahead of the man who is simply a slavish imitator."

## THE WHITNEY CLAIM.

Treasurer C. L. Yates of the American Association of Nurserymen, has received from C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., the amount of the Association's claim against the Whitney estate at Franklin Grove, Ill., which Mr. Watrous collected from N. A. Whitney. The amount, which has been placed in bank to the credit of the American Association, is \$1,629.80.

## NEW YORK NURSERY INSPECTORS.

The department of Agriculture at Albany issued certificates of inspection of nursery stock in nearly five hundred cases during 1899. The inspectors are under the impression that the San Jose scale is on the decrease in the state.

There were destroyed 43,000 trees and shrubs; about

seventy per cent. of this amount being confined to one locality, where the scale had gained such a foothold that it was not only necessary to destroy nursery stock but many other trees and shrubs as well. The western part of the state is comparatively free, there being but three or four instances where it existed to any extent, and that stock was entirely destroyed. There are five inspectors in the state, each of whom has passed a civil service examination for nursery inspector.

#### NURSERY LEGISLATION.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., who has closely followed the federal bill to govern the transportation of nursery stock, said last week that the bill is progressing favorably and will probably be passed at the present session of congress.

The bill proposed by S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., to require the fumigation of all nursery stock in New York State was introduced in the senate and assembly; but it was so clearly shown to be unnecessary that it will not be passed.

#### TO BEAUTIFY GRAYSTONE.

Graystone, the beautiful estate on the Hudson, at Yonkers, N. Y., at one time the home of Samuel J. Tilden, now owned by Samuel Untermyer, is to be enhanced by the planting of 30,000 trees and shrubs. Bids were solicited. There were seven competitors. The Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., secured the contract for the entire amount. In the list are over 1,500 roses. The stock will be shipped to Graystone next month.

#### PRAISE FOR THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo., and his Hicks grape were seen by nurserymen at the Chicago convention last June. Mr. Wallis is president of the St. Louis County Horticultural Society. At the annual meeting of that society he said:

"Regarding the Association of Nurserymen of America, assembled at Chicago, I presume that the intelligent gentlemen included in that organization have done more for the everlasting benefit of the fruit-growers of the land than have the members of any other society, and therefore are and should be recognized as the fruit-growers' best friends, excluding the sharks, such as one will find in all professions and pursuits."

#### TRADE PROSPECTS.

The Orange Judd Farmer in a recent issue said:

Nursery stock is 50 per cent. higher than two years ago. There was no money in growing apple trees at five cents each and peach trees at three cents each, so the nurserymen met, organized and agreed to maintain prices at a living profit. More attention will be given to quality than was possible heretofore, and buyers will be benefited in the end. Owing to the extremely dry season buyers will have to take older stock if they want size, and the year's tree business will probably be an unsatisfactory one all around.

It is true that prices of nursery stock are higher, but it is to be hoped that our contemporary is not right in its prophecy of "an unsatisfactory year's business all around." Leading nurserymen last fall assured the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN that the prospects for 1900 were bright and these opinions have since been indorsed by others.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

J. Austin Shaw is agent for Edmund Van Coppenolle, Ghent-Ledeberg, Belgium.

Parry's Nurseries, Parry, N. J., will grow Keiffer pear in considerable quantity at Orlando, Fla.

H. S. Chase, of the Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., made a western trip last month. He reports heavy spring orders.

Richard Layritz, Victoria, B. C., reports that the nursery business in British Columbia is fully twice as good as that of any of the previous seasons.

The will of Robert C. Brown, Rochester, N. Y., who died February 27, 1900, divides an estate of \$100,000 equally between the widow and daughter.

Ten carloads of ornamental stock have been shipped to Buffalo for the Pan American Exposition by the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., writes: "I like your suggestion in regard to question box at convention and consider it one of the most important features."

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Philadelphia, lowest bidders, secured the contract for furnishing 10,000 hardy trees, shrubs, vines and evergreens for the Pittsburg parks.

Henry Kobankie, for twenty-five years with Storrs & Harrison Co., and C. W. Metcalf, of Cleveland, O., have formed a partnership as the Euclid Avenue Nursery Co.

The Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore, has acquired additional acreage and built new sheds covering 14,000 square feet of ground, owing to increasing business.

President M. McDonald, of the Oregon Wholesale Nursery Co., reports that fruit raising in Montana has become a leading industry. His company has booked orders for 25,000 trees.

John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex., writes: "Trade for fall and spring seasons, now closing, has been the best on our records of 26 years of nursery business at fair prices. Future prospects are good."

Chase Brothers Co., sent a check for the firemen's pension fund to the Rochester fire department last month in recognition of the services of the firemen at what might have been a serious fire in the company's packing sheds.

C. M. Griffing, secretary and treasurer of The Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla., visited Western New York nurserymen last month. This company has established a branch in Porto Rico for the growth of orange and other tropical stock.

M. J. Henry, Vancouver, B. C., reports the case of a resident there who purchased shade trees and found that the roots were nailed on with wire nails. He says the Yankee with the wooden nutmegs is not in it with the western tree peddler.

L. G. Powers, chief statistician in charge of agricultural statistics of the twelfth federal census has sent out blanks to be filled in with information that will make the report on nursery interests valuable. It is to be hoped that all nurserymen will promptly aid in making the census returns complete and accurate.

Jackson & Perkins Co. of Newark, N. Y., have still further increased the extent of their nurseries by the purchase of another farm, adjoining one which they acquired and planted only a year ago. The new place is 120 acres in extent making a total of some 850 acres, of which about 50 acres is devoted to field-grown roses, the firms' leading specialty.

Certificates of incorporation of the Ellwanger & Barry Realty Company, and the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany last month. The realty company has a capital of \$500,000 and the nursery company \$200,000. The directors of both companies are the same: George Ellwanger, William C. Barry, George H. Ellwanger, Charles P. Barry and William D. Ellwanger of Rochester, and John H. Barry of New York City.

## In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

As a test for hardiness girdling beats our hard winters all to nothing. Last winter, the hardest for years, allowed our tender varieties to escape injury. Girdling works every year and in all climates. Late girdling kills everything; early girdling kills nothing. Choose the medium and work both ways by way of experiment. It seems strange to me that the horticultural world does not quickly catch on to this girdling scheme.

Owatonna, Minn., March 19, 1900.

E. H. S. DARTT.

### ENDORSES QUERY COLUMN.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I have been associated, directly and indirectly, in the nursery business for a period of ten years, but there are more things that I don't know than there are things that I do know. Am glad to know that you are to establish the equivalent to a question box, so that nurserymen can ask and answer questions among themselves, and I am sure that a great deal of good will result from the undertaking. Now, what we nurserymen don't know, let us ask. A matter of this kind should not be neglected, and I know that your subscribers will generally appreciate the thoughtfulness on your part in welcoming these questions.

It will, perhaps, be interesting to fruit growers that this section is one of the foremost fruit growing sections in the South. One company has just finished an orchard of 44,000 apple and peach trees, and there are numberless plantings of smaller orchards. We have the best Newtown (or Albemarle) Pippin section extant. In this county (Roanoke) there are a great many orchards of Newtown Pippin, and the owners are now realising handsome incomes from their orchards.

With best wishes for your success and the healthfulness of the "Question Column," I am

Yours truly,

WM. A. FRANCIS.

Salem, Va., March 19, 1900.

### REVENUE STAMPS ON CONTRACTS.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

An opinion has been handed down by J. W. Patterson, internal revenue collector for the third district of Iowa, to the effect that on all nursery orders or contracts sold by agents, a war stamp of two cents per hundred dollars or less is required.

Cedar Falls, Ia., March 17, 1900. C. W. T. SCHMIDT.

[It is stated by an internal revenue official that the stamp is required on all such documents if they are in the nature of a promissory note.—Ed.]

### SOUTHWESTERN NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

The nurserymen of Oklahoma and Indian Territory perfected an organization to be known as the Southwestern Nursery Association. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood; vice-president, J. W. Stevens, Yale; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher.

### SECURED GOOD RESULTS.

VINCENNES NURSERY, W. C. REED, VINCENNES, Ind., March 15, 1900.—"I send copy for advertisement for April issue. Secured good results from other issue."

### A MINNESOTA RHAPSODY.

I very frequently receive letters, says E. H. S. Dartt, Owatonna, Minn., in the Minnesota Horticulturist, inquiring as to the responsibility and methods of certain Minnesota nurserymen or jobbers in trees. Since the recent disasters to trees south of us, there is greater demand for genuine Minnesota grown trees. The tree jobber has appeared. He has located at a good shipping point, planted a few trees, established an office and packing grounds, with tree cellars and sheds, gets out an elaborate catalogue and in a few weeks the great "Columbian Nursery Company" gets a puff in the papers as a new enterprise and goes sailing on. Its boss says to his many agents "Go ye out into this cold world and sell genuine Minnesota grown trees. All want the best, as indicated by the price charged, so I have placed prices well up in the catalogue. Be liberal. Frequently donate 50 cents or \$1.00 in the shape of a 2 cent grapevine. It pays to please customers. Sell the McKinley, Dewey and Bryan at \$1.50 per tree. If your customer is English add Queen Victoria. If he is Dutch or Irish put in Gen. Kruger instead and sell the four trees for even \$5.00. I have paid \$1,000 each for these choice varieties and have very few left, but sell all you can."

I am glad to say that some of the jobbers are planting young stock extensively and will soon become respectable nurserymen, if such a thing is possible after having learned so many tricks of the trade. As a matter of information I suggest that our State Horticultural Society publish a Nurseryman's Directory, giving in tabulated form, name, location, age and approximate amount of stock growing, number of agents employed and amount of sales.

## From Various Points.

"Arkansas beats the world for fruits." We are eating carloads of New York apples every week —[Arkansas Fruit Grower.

There are about 130,000 acres planted in fruit trees in Colorado, distributed as follows: Apples, 98,655; stone fruits, 28,684; pears, 3,125. The estimated valuation of the fruit crop for the year 1899 is \$3,500,000.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$47,666 in January, 1900, against \$35,702 in the same month of 1899. The free imports of seeds amounted in January, 1900, to \$182,622, against \$107,657 in January, 1899.

At the annual meeting of the Nursery and Seed Trade Association (Ltd.) of England it was decided that a fund should be raised to enable the association to take the opinion of counsel upon questions affecting the trade, and to contest or support any action for their mutual benefit.

The Missouri Horticultural Society sent to the Paris exhibition by steamer St. Paul from New York, March 14, a shipment of commercial apples in quantity, Ben Davis, Gano, York, Clayton, Winesap, Willottwig, Ingram, and Janet, besides smaller samples of some twenty other varieties, 73 barrels in all.

The Allegheny Fruit Company of Cumberland last year cleared 1,735 acres of virgin timber land in the Allegheny mountains, and planted last fall 181,000 peach trees. With the bearing orchards, from which over 100 carloads of peaches and plums were shipped two years ago, the company has over 250,000 peach and plum trees. Prof. W. G. Johnson says these are the most remarkable orchards in the world.

### ONE OF THE FEW NEEDED.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY COMPANY, KALAMAZOO, MICH., March 14, 1900.—"Enclosed herewith please find our usual annual remittance for another year's subscription to your most excellent journal. It is one of a few papers that we must have."



## Query Column.

Questions pertaining to the trade are cordially solicited. It is hoped that all our readers will take an active interest in this column and will feel free to ask any question that may result in information not only to them but to the many who will undoubtedly profit by it.

Please favor me with the names of the various states in the United States where health certificates or San Jose scale certificates are required for importations from foreign countries or from states in the United States. Please also let me know whether this regulation applies to Canadian shipments and to which states and oblige.

AUGUST RHOTERT.

26 Barclay street, New York city.

Scale certificates, according to the synopsis of laws published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN from time to time, are required in Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, Montana and Idaho. Scale bills have been pending in other states and as some of these may have been passed and may require certificates, it is probable that the only safe plan is to attach a certificate to all stock shipped. In some states certificates have been required only for stock shipped within the state, but when stock is shipped into the state it is a question whether it is not subject to the state requirements. The Canadian exclusion act is still in force. The inspection bill before congress provides for retaliation.

G. H. Timmerman, St. Louis Co., Mo., asked this question of R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill.: "Why don't I find the poplar or tulip tree in your catalogue? It is one of the finest and next to White pine the most useful of trees, and it is a fast growing one too. Why are not some American trees better than so many foreign trees that are almost useless here?"

You have asked us a hard question. The common poplar is undoubtedly a better tree than some we handle, but it is an American tree, and Americans, you know, want something foreign and turn their noses up at the mention of poplar and willows, two of our most beautiful and rapid growing trees. Landscape gardeners are now using a great many Carolina poplars (a cottonwood), Golden poplars, and a large number of willows. We are now testing three kinds of poplars and four kinds of willows from Siberia. They passed through last winter safely, so we are not afraid of their hardness. It would not pay us to grow the common poplar yet. We have had inquiries for only one this winter. If we laid in a stock of poplars, they would soon be too large to handle. As we paid \$50,000 for 100 acres about six years ago, we have to raise trees that are in good demand.

R. DOUGLAS' SONS.

Can anything be done to fit land for successive nursery crops?

R. B.

Nursery lands are exhausted because all humus is removed. The lands are under high cultivation and are deeply pulverized. The best nursery lands have a basis of clay and are therefore soonest injured. There is practically no herbage and even the roots of the trees are removed. The soil runs together and cements and a clover or other herbage crop is necessary to supply the fibre and openness required for growth of plants. For plum trees, says Professor Bailey, coarse manure plowed in between the rows in fall or spring for two or three years has been found advantageous. It is suggested that some of the mechanical injury to nursery lands might be prevented by the growing of some cover crop between the rows late in the season, to be plowed under the following spring. Pear trees demand heavy clay and that is most injured by nursery practices. Any method that will prevent the loss of humus or quickly restore it will be found an effective remedy. The nature of the soil must in large measure determine the treatment.

What is the process for the fumigation of nursery stock?

J. B. M.

The process was described in detail in the May issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN last year. As practiced by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin,

Md., the stock is placed in double-boarded airtight fumigating room which may contain 10,000 peach trees, for instance. In a large jar containing water is poured a quantity of sulphuric acid and of cyanide. The door is quickly shut and the gas thus generated is allowed to permeate the room and contents for half an hour. Then the door is opened and the room is aired for fifteen minutes before anyone ventures to enter. It is essential, in order to have the gas effective and yet not to injure the nursery stock, to use exactly the right proportion of ingredients. One-fourth of a gramme of cyanide of potash is used for each cubic foot of air space. Fifty per cent. greater weight of acid than of cyanide and fifty per cent. greater weight of water than of acid are used. State Entomologist Johnson, of Maryland, superintended the building of every fumigating room in that state and the measurements are preserved in his office; the exact amounts of cyanide and acid are sent by him to the nurserymen in each case. Great care is needed in conducting the process.

## LOCAL NURSERIES.

Joseph Meehan, Germantown, Pa., endorsing the statement, in Country Gentleman, that success may attend the purchase of nursery stock from distant as well as from local nurseries, says:

"The Alabama man uses French pear stocks, northern-grown apple and plum stocks, very likely northern peach stones, plum stones and cherry stones for raising his seedlings on which to work his trees; and why should not his trees be as good in the North as those raised in the North? As a matter of fact, nearly all the seeds and seedlings of fruits used in this country are obtained from a few centers, and it cannot be that a year or two's growth in the South or in the North would unfit a tree to be grown afterward in a different place from where it was raised.

"Nurserymen of large practice tell us that a well-fed tree is in a better condition to thrive than one not so well conditioned. Trees grown in poor soil do not transplant as well as those from better ground. This may be worth considering when one is about to place an order, but not the temperature of the state in which grown."

## Obituary.

John G. Glen, of the firm of Glen Bros., Rochester, N. Y., died at Atlantic City, N. J., February 27. He had been in business in Rochester since his fifteenth year. Three brothers survive him—Frank W. Glen, of Brooklyn; Alonzo P. Glen of Medina, Ohio, and Gerrit S. Glen, of New York.

Isaac Hicks, the head of the firm of Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury, L. I., died March 18th, aged 85 years. He was a preacher among the Society of Friends. The firm is one of the oldest in the country; it has been very successful in the transplanting of large trees, for which work it has patented a tree-mover.

William H. Nash died at his residence, 207 Larkin street, San Francisco, on March 13th, aged 78 years. He arrived in California in the fall of 1846, settling at the head of the Napa Valley as an orchardist and farmer. He imported the first fruit trees into the state and produced the first peaches in California, many of which in those early days sold at nearly one dollar each.

Elbert S. Carman, formerly editor-in-chief of the Rural New Yorker, died at his home in New York city on February 28th, aged 63 years. He graduated from Brown University and wrote on horticultural subjects, becoming associate editor and in 1876 owner of the Rural New Yorker. He established the trial gardens which that paper has conducted so successfully. He had a charming garden at his home at River Edge, N. J. As a hybridist Mr. Carman was eminently successful in the raising of the first set of American seedling roses from the Japanese *R. rugosa*, two of which, named respectively after his wife, Agnes Emily, and his daughter, Cerise, have been favorably known in cultivation.

## Recent Publications.

An attractive catalogue, profusely illustrated, is that of the Westbury Nurseries, Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury, N. Y.

Edward Gillett, Southwick, Mass., issues a dainty catalogue of hardy ferns and flowers, shrubs, roses, bog and aquatic plants, lilies, etc.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 113, entitled "The Apple and How to Grow It," by G. B. Brackett.

Neat and very attractive lists, wholesale and retail, of ornamental stock are issued by William Warner Harper, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of Vol. XI of the Experiment Station Record have been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Valuable bulletins on horticulture, entomology and pathology are cited and reviewed briefly.

"The Farmstead" is the title of the latest volume in the Rural Science Series edited by Professor L. H. Bailey. It is by Isaac Phillips Roberts of Cornell University, and is published, as are all of the series, by the Macmillans, New York and London. Professor Roberts has discussed an important topic in a singularly clear and practical manner and has presented just the information that the farmer or the would be farmer needs. Passing rapidly from one topic to another in the line indicated by the title of the book, he touches in rotation upon every point that is likely to be raised in connection with the selection and purchase of farms, the location of the farm buildings, even giving details as to interior finish, heating and ventilation. There are chapters on household administration, furnishing, decoration, cleanliness, water supply and sewage by Professor Mary Roberts Smith, and on lightning protection by H. H. Norris. The book is readable, clear-cut and practical throughout. Cloth. Pp. 350. \$1.50. New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

### FUMIGATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

H. S. Wiley, nurseryman, Cayuga, N. Y., writing to the Rural New Yorker, says:

An act to amend the present agricultural law, the chief feature of which is to make it obligatory for all nurserymen in this state to fumigate their trees (sold and shipped) with hydrocyanic acid gas, is the basis of an article, "Why Oppose the San Jose Scale Law," by J. S. Woodward, in your issue of March 17th.

In the main, we agree with Mr. Woodward. But that the inspection business, conducted by our most efficient body of inspectors under the supervision of our department of agriculture, has been helpful, no one doubts. When we first began to consider the subject of fumigation, we confess we did not look at it from both sides. We thought it would be a serious hindrance by waste of time during the packing season and, indeed, that is the chief objection made, we believe, by the opposition to the measure. After more deliberate consideration, and upon the receipt of many letters from our patrons, of which the following is a fair sample, we voluntarily concluded that we could not afford to do otherwise than fumigate:

"Do you intend to fumigate your stock this spring? If not, please advise me, as I shall buy where I can get my trees fumigated."

"We shall need this spring some eight hundred trees. Do you expect to fumigate? We shall make other considerations secondary."

Many letters of this character, coming from our customers, have much significance and, of course, we would be stupid,

indeed, to allow the man who is willing to fumigate to get our trade. And right here I wish to pose as a prophet; before the end of another year there will be few, if any, growers without fumigating houses. Those who refuse to fumigate their stock will do some hard hustling to dispose of it, and will only sell it to those who are ignorant on the subject of fumigation. Better get on the band wagon and fall in line. The great fruit interests of this state, once thoroughly aroused on this measure, nothing will stay the tide of a sentiment that is bound to carry conviction with it. Why? Because there are more than one hundred fruit growers to every nurseryman in the state, and capital invested stands in the same ratio. That many of the nurserymen favor fumigation, is commendable; that some do not, is not because of the slight expense connected with it, but because of the time taken to do it. Every hour's time is very precious during the digging and shipping season. We have so little time to move our stock that we need to utilize every moment to the best advantage. Some one has aptly given the following illustration: Think of giving the grocer four or five weeks to pack and ship all the goods sold in six months, and you have a fair example of what the nurseryman has to do. To overcome the argument that a few make about the expense of fumigating, we wish to say that we have just completed arrangements for a fumigating house, sufficient to accommodate about 8,000 trees of first-class size, at an expense not to exceed \$30 all told.

### CANADA MAY ADMIT STOCK.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has given notice in the House of Commons at Ottawa, of a bill to amend the San Jose scale act by providing for the admission of nursery stock from the United States under certain restrictions and proper fumigation at some point or points in Canada.

## Long and Short.

Large maples may be had of Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, N. Y.

An attractive list of fruit stock is announced in another column by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., is strong on Elberta and Heath Cling peaches and Lucretia Dewberry; also Carolina poplar.

Special rates on car lots of Rhododendron maximum and Kalmia latifolia are offered by J. Woodward Manning, Tremont Temple building, Boston.

One thousand grafted chestnuts, Paragon, are offered by J. G. Patterson & Sons, Stewartstown, Pa., also Elberta and Crawford peaches and Japan plum on plum.

Peach trees, Japan plums, York Imperial, Mammoth Black Twig, Smith's Cider and other apples; Norway, Silver, Sugar and Sycamore maples at Rakestraw & Pyle's, Willowdale, Pa.

### "LET IT COME ON INDEFINITELY."

JOHN S. KERR, SHERMAN, TEXAS, March 18, 1900—"Please find enclosed \$1 renewal. THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is profitable for association among the best people of the trade. Let it come on indefinitely."

### FROM AN APPRECIATIVE READER.

W. T. MITCHELL & SON, Beverly, O., Nov. 13, 1899—"Find enclosed \$1 to pay for one year's subscription to your valuable journal, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, beginning with December next issue. We could not do without it."

# The Syracuse Nurseries

## ...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

**SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDELL.

Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits,

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

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock, Warranted True  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates.

Send list of wants for prices.

# VINES

# 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 Nurseries, Elizabeth, N. J.

**The Sparta Nurseries**

have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both blue and white, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Junberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

**Z. K. JEWETT & CO.,** Sparta, Wis

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,**

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
PROPRIETORS OF THE

## LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.  
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876.]

# ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

# EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . . .  
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of  
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-  
BERRIES, Etc.  
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my 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.  
When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,**

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

**"U. S. STANDARD"**

## Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.  
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.  
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.**

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

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.

## Ornamental

LARGE  
SMALL **TREES**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON,** Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

## NURSERYMEN

Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPAGNUM MOSS. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**

Write me for easy terms and prices.

**TOMAH, WIS.**

# 1,000 GRAFTED CHESTNUTS.

Paragon, handsomely branched, 4 to 7 feet.

## Paragon Grafting Wood for Sale Cheap.

300 ACRES TO CUT FROM.

8,000 Elberta Peach Trees—½ inch.

5,000 Crawford's, late.

Keiffer Pear—¾ and up.

Japan Plum, on Plum—I-year, 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 feet.

**J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,**  
STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING IN SURPLUS:

10,000 PEACH—3-4 ft., leading sorts.  
8,000 PEACH—2-3 ft., nicely branched, mostly Elbertas.  
10,000 PEACH—3 ft., whips, mostly Elbertas.  
20,000 GRAPE VINES—3 yr. strong, and 8 yr. light.  
Varieties, Concord, Worden, Pocklington, Moore's Early, Woodruff Red and Wyoming Red.  
10,000 VICTORIA and BLACK MAPLE CURRANTS—2 and 3 yr.  
5,000 SNYDER BLACKBERRY No. 1—R. C. plants.  
25,000 CUTHBERT HANSEL and THOMPSON'S EARLY  
RASPBERRY  
10,000 KANSAS RASPBERRY—Transplants and tips.  
Std. Pear, Duchess Dwarf Pear, and leading varieties of Plum, and other stock in small quantities.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**W. B. COLE,** - Painesville, O.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 18 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

**The Great Rock Island Route**

**IS THE BEST LINE.**

The Great Cities of

**Northwest—West—Southwest**

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country,

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

**Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A.,** Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,  
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# 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, Pompon.

**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.

**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.

The Undersigned Offers a Fine Lot of

**NORWAY MAPLES**

OF ALL SIZES,

**MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA,**

6 to 8 Feet, besides other Shade and Ornamental Trees.

—ALSO—

**AMERICAN ARBOR VITA, 2 Ft.**

**IRISH JUNIPERS, 3 to 4 Ft.**

**NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 to 5 Ft.**

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF EVERGREENS.

WRITE FOR TRADE LIST TO

**GEORGE ACHELIS,**  
WEST CHESTER, PENN'A.

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**NEW STRAWBERRIES** Gladstone, Johnson's Ey, Repeat-  
er, Emperor, Empress, Twilight,  
Livingstone, Rough Rider, W. J. Bryan and 75 other new and standard  
varieties.

**THE EARLY SNOWBALL POTATO** and 20 other  
leading sorts.  
Descriptive catalogue free.  
**FLANSBURG & PEIRSON, Leslie, Michigan.**

**HONEY LOCUST HEDGE** Most Ornamental  
for Parks  
and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.  
Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this  
beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge  
and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

**A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.**

**EVERGREENS**

Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce.

Very large stock Arbor Vite and Norway Spruce.  
Sweet Chestnut Seedlings.

Get my Price List and  
Save Money.

**C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO.**

ESTABLISHED 1780.

**ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,**

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing  
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large  
quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest  
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS**,  
**ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**

105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,  
given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,  
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.  
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.  
**MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,**  
**COLUMBIAN. GREENSBORO and EMMA,**

**Raspberries.**

and a full  
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

**Peaches**

**PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.**

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond  
with us.  
Our Catalogue will save you money.

**MYER & SON,**  
**BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.**

**FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE.**

**WE HAVE A SURPLUS.**

10,000 Victoria Currant, 2 yr., No. 1; 10,000 3 yr., No. 1; 10,000 Downing  
Gooseberry, 2 yr., No. 1. Also full line of Nursery Stock. For prices  
address  
**PRAIRIE CITY NURSERY, Ripon, Wis.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS.**

A few thousand Nos. 2 and 3 left.

Special prices to close out. Write for prices.

25 W. 6th Street,

**J. W. McNARY, Dayton, Ohio.**

**Surplus List for Spring 1900.**

Can yet do **PEACHES** and **JAPAN PLUMS** in limited quantity.  
Also **MILLER RED RASPBERRY, EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY**  
**LUCRETIA DEWBERRY and STRAWBERRIES** from best leading  
varieties. Prices for same given on application.

**MILFORD NURSERIES, Prop., Alex. Pullen, Milford, Dela.**

**DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Nurserymen's and  
Florists' Labels,**

**DAYTON, OHIO.**

**OUR SURPLUS 1900  
RASPBERRIES.**

5,000 CUMBERLAND.  
2,000 Hopkins.  
10,000 Eureka.  
50,000 GRECC.  
50,000 KANSAS.  
10,000 Ohio.  
3,000 Palmer.  
5,000 Cenrath.  
5,000 Lotta.  
3,000 Gault.  
25,000 MUNGER.  
5,000 M. Cluster.  
5,000 Nemaha.

3,000 Brandywine.  
25,000 CUTHBERT.  
20,000 GOLDEN QUEEN.  
10,000 HANSELL.  
15,000 LOUDON.  
40,000 MILLER.  
10,000 Marlborough.  
10,000 Turner.  
5,000 Rancocas.  
10,000 COLUMBIAN.  
5,000 King.  
5,000 Schaffer's Colossal.

**BLACKBERRIES.**

20,000 Early Harvest.  
10,000 Erie.  
15,000 ELDORADO.  
10,000 Kittatinny.  
5,000 Lawton.  
10,000 MAXWELL.  
5,000 Minnewaski.  
2,000 Rathbun.  
1,000 Iceberg.  
10,000 A. BRITON.

15,000 OHMER.  
20,000 Stone's Hardy.  
25,000 SNYDER.  
10,000 Taylor.  
10,000 Wilson's Early.  
15,000 Wilson, Jr.  
10,000 AGAWAM.  
5,000 Wauchusett.  
20,000 Lucretia.

10,000 Houghton, 2 yr. No. 1.

5,000 Downing, 2 yr. No. 1.

100,000 Currants, assorted

100,000 Asparagus Roots,

Rhubarb, Horse Radish, etc.

Everything  
First-class.  
Prices right.

**W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver,  
Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy  
Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash,  
Cut leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Beech, Catalpa,  
American and European Lindens.

Extra size, 6 to 20 ft., 1 to 6 inches

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American  
Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry,  
Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce,  
Shrubs, and a large surplus of extra fine Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Cur-  
rants and Gooseberries extensively grown.  
Better stock never grew.

**NELSON BOGUE**, Batavia  
Nurseries,  
BATAVIA, N. Y.

## Willowdale Nurseries.

PEACH TREES, JAPAN PLUMS, CHERRIES, YORK IMPERIAL,  
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG, SMITH'S CIDER, WINESAP,  
STAYMAN and other Apples. KEIFFER PEARS.

A fine stock of Currants and Gooseberries. Norway, Silver, Sugar  
and Sycamore Maples. Carolina Poplars, American Arbor Vitæ, Nor-  
way Spruce, etc. 1 prices right.

**RAKESTRAW & PYLE,**  
WILLOWDALE, CHESTER CO., PA.

## HALE PLUMS,

Fine 3 yr., 6 to 7 ft., grown at Geneva, N. Y.  
Also **FAY CURRANTS**, 2 yr. Attractive Prices.  
40 Arkansas Black Twig Apples,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up.  
250 Arkansas Black Twig,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , good height.  
Clematis Paniculata, extra two year.

**WHITING NURSERY CO.,**

457 BLUE HILL AVENUE.

BOSTON MASS.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

I am now ready to contract  
Apple Seedlings of all  
grades, either from French  
Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will  
make low rates for early contracts.

**WANTED**—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines  
and Raspberries.

**W. H. KAUFFAN,**

**HAWKEYE NURSERIES.**

STRATFORD, IOWA.

## WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr.  
Paeonies, Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft.  
Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a  
large percentage of the beautiful **COLO BLUE SPRUCE**.

**GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.**

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## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

### European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete  
assortment of varieties and grades.

**1st Class Medium No. 2** and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry,  
Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits,  
Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

**Carolina Poplar**—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1  
year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades,  
Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will  
be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE  
LIST issued about February 1st. . . . .

## BOBBINK & ATKINS,

RUTHERFORD, N. J.,

REPRESENTATIVES OF

**THE HORTICULTURAL CO.,** Boskoop, Holland.

Specialties for Next Spring. . . . .

### Crimson Rambler

In Tree Form, also in Bush Form.

**CLEMATIS**, large flowering varieties, 3 yr. old plants.

**Hydrangea**, p. g., stand. and tree form.

**Rhododendron, Hardy Azalea, H. P. Roses, etc.**

Import Orders Solicited.

Send Us Your List of Wants.

## NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa,  
Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom,  
Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows,  
Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and  
all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger  
plants, now offered at very low prices by

### Transon Brothers Nurseries

**BARBIER & CO.,** SUCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List Apply to

**KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE**, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries, RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

## Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of  
General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

## 40 ACRES STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200,000 Kansas Raspberry Plants.

Small Fruit and Vegetable Plants.

J. S. LINTHICUM, - - Wellhams, A. A Co., Md.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.</p> <h3>Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,</h3> <p>BALTIMORE, MD.</p> <h3>FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.</h3> <p>50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.</p> <p>LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</p>
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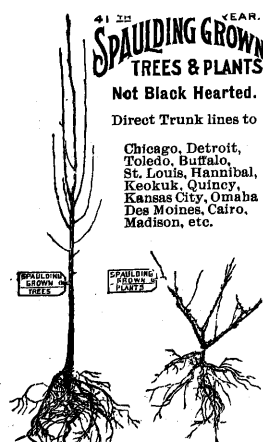
## SURPLUS STOCK!

We have in surplus a large quantity of the following,  
all fine stock:

Apple Trees,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up. Peach Trees, 3 to 4 feet.  
Forest Trees. California Privet.  
Green Mt. Grape Vines, 2 to 3 years.  
October Purple Plum and Shrubby.

Send us your want list for prices.

Address **Stephen Hoyt's Sons.** NEW CANAAN, CONN.



## BARGAINS

Cherry, 3 Grades.

Apple, " "

Dwf. Pear, " "

Std. " "

PEACH, " "

Currants, Gooseberries, Black-berries, Roses, Rambles, Climbers, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, including C. L. or P. G. Birch, Carolina Poplar, Catalpa, Horse Chestnut, Kilmarnock, Maples, Russian Mulberry, etc., etc.

## Burlaps, Cordage, Etc.

ADDRESS

THE SPAULDING NUR. & O. CO.,  
SPAULDING, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



## EVERGREENS!

That stood the trying weather of last winter uninjured.  
Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Spruce,  
Hemlock Spruce and White Pine.

SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTED.

Millions of Them for Spring's trade—any size you may need. I have all the leading varieties. NOW is the time to place your Spring's contracts. Send me a list of your wants to-day.

D. HILL, EVERGREEN SPECIALIST,

DUNDEE AND ELGIN NURSERIES.

DUNDEE, ILL.

## High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

## F. & F. NURSERIES,

Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,  
ROSES, SHRUBS.

## Snowhill Nurseries.

## W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

## Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more than a Million.

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully given. Your personal inspection invited.

## EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,

Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

## PEACH BUDS

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

## W. M. PETERS & SONS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## VINCENNES NURSERIES.

30,000 Peach—All grades, good assortment. Strong on Elberta and Heath Cling.  
2,000 Downing, G. B.—2-year No. 1.  
10,000 Lucretia Dewberry—Tips and Transp.  
5,000 Thompson's Early Red Raspberry.  
2,000 Erie B. B.  
20,000 Apple—2 year, 4 to 5 feet and 3 to 4 feet.  
1,000 Soft Maple—1½ to 2 inch.  
20,000 Carolina Poplar—All sizes up to 15 feet. Good assortment of other stock. Write for Prices.

W. C. REED,  
VINCENNES, IND.  
TELEPHONE 603.

## RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, KALMIA LATIFOLIA,

In all sizes and any quantity.

### Special Rates on Carload Lots.

A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

J. WOODWARD MANNING, 1150 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Quotations on all other nursery stock.

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

INTRODUCER OF

## Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry and Fay Currant.

Large list of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Catalogue free.

## JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance, Burbank, Hale, and all standard varieties. New Varieties: America, Apple and Chaco a specialty.

### FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,

POMONA NURSERIES.

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

Established  
1852.

600 Acres.

• 13 •  
Greenhouses

We have an unusually Fine Stock of

## American Arbor Vitæ

Transplanted, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft.

—AND—

## ...IRISH JUNIPER...

2 to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. Prices low on application.  
We also have a Large and Complete Stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Vines, Roses and Greenhouse Plants.

SEND YOUR LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

PHOENIX NURSERY CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.  
P. O. BOX, 625.

## LARGE MAPLES.

Norway Maples—1½, 2½ inches diameter, 10-20 feet.

Silver Maples—1½, 6 inches diameter, 12-25 feet.

These are grown wide apart, have good fibrous roots, straight trunks, single leaders and symmetrical tops. Car lots. Hardy trees, shrubs and flowers in variety.

ISAAC HICKS & SON, Westbury Station, Nassau Co., N. Y.



An Immense Stock of the Following for

## SPRING OF 1900

EUROPEAN PLUMS,

CUT LEAF BIRCH,

WHITE BIRCH,

CAROLINA POPLARS,

PEONIAS,

STANDARD PEARS,

DWARF PEARS,

PEACH TREES,

KILMARNOCK WILLOW,

YUCCAS,

PURPLE BEECH.

Write for prices. We can save you money.

H. S. TAYLOR & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Don't Kick

the rush of orders means delay. A word to the wise, etc.

if your label order is not filled promptly when you do not send it in until a few days before you need them. "There are others" who make the same mistake and

BENJAMIN CHASE,

DERRY, N. H.

Send for samples and prices if you have not seen our product.

# 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.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

P. J. BERCKMANS.  
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.  
P. J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

## FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.

2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

53,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acres in Canua.

## BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

## PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

## CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for  
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR  
AND PLUM TREES.

We can supply

## Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

OSAGE, BOX ELDER,  
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT  
MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Surplus for Spring,

1900

## FAIRMOUNT NURSERIES,

TROY, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

Apple, good assortment, Cherry, 2 and 3 years,

Plum, European and Japans, Std. Pear, Kieffer and others,

Peach, leading sorts. Gooseberry, Downing and Houghton,

H. T. D. Pear, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Rhododendrons,

Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses,

Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis,

Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We have a good supply of APPLE SEEDLINGS graded up to high standard, for shipment from either Troy, O., or Topeka, Kans.

Write us for rates before placing your order.

## Geo. Peters & Company,

TROY, OHIO.

## Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,

Grown on new land,

Carefully packed in

Paper Lined Boxes,

Handled by experienced  
workmen, and

Shipped promptly when ordered,  
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

## F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# SURPLUS LIST.

## SEASON ONE MONTH LATE.



STOCK IN GOOD CONDITION.

CAN SHIP PROMPTLY.

### J. G. Harrison & Sons

### BERLIN, MD.



#### PEACH TREES.—One Year; Fine.

	5 to 6 ft. ¾ to ¾	4 to 6 ft. 9-15 to ¾	3 to 4 ft. ¾ to ¾	2½ to 3 ft. 1 yr. trees 1 to 2 ft.	
Alexander.....	500				
Billyeu's Late Oct.....	500	200			
Bokara No. 3.....	75	300	200		500
Brandywine.....	60	100	100	100	
Crawford Early.....				500	
Champion.....			500	500	
Chair's Choice.....			1000		
Chinese Cling.....	300	300	300	200	
Elberta.....	1000	2000	3000	3000	1000
Early Michigan.....	600	1000			
Greensboro.....	500	790	600	500	100
Hale's Early.....	600	600	700	400	
Lewis.....	50	100			
Levy's Late.....	200	200	100	100	1000
Mt. Rose.....		2000	400	500	
Old Mixon Cling.....		200	200	100	
Old Mixon Free.....	500	2000	2000		500
Reeves' Favorite.....		1000	2000		
Stephen's R. R.....	2000	2000		500	
Stump the World.....	1000	3000	2000	3000	
Sneed.....	500	500	400		
Wheatland.....			500	500	400
Ward's Late.....	200	200	200	200	
Willett.....			500		
Wilkin's Cling.....	400	400	400	400	
White Heath Cling.....	200	200	290	100	10000
Emma.....			200	300	500
Waddell.....	400	400	400		
Matthew's Beauty.....	200	200	300	300	
Carman.....			1000	1000	
Delaware.....	100	200			500
Holderbaum.....	100	100	200		1000
Beauty Blush.....	100	100	100	100	

#### PLUM ON PLUM ROOT.

	5 to 7 ft. ¾ and up	5 to 6 ft. ¾ to ¾	4 to 5 ft. ¾ to ¾	3 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Burbank.....		300			
Hale.....	500	200		200	
Maru.....		450			

#### PLUM ON PEACH.—One Year.

Abundance.....	500	2000	1000	200
Burbank.....		200		
Berckman.....	50	100	50	50
Normand.....	50	50	50	
Chabott.....		100	100	
Satsuma.....		200	200	
Hale.....	500	400	400	300

#### APPLE TREES.—Two Years; Fine.

Smith's Cider.....		500	500	
Mammoth Black Twig..		100	500	
Smoke House.....		200	400	400
Ben Davis.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
York Imperial.....		1000	2000	3000

#### PEARS.—Standard, Two Years.

	6 to 7 ft. ¾ and up	5 to 7 ft. ¾ to ¾	5 to 6 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
LeConte.....		50	200	600	500
Lawson.....		100	500		
Sheldon.....		500	100	100	
Clapp's Favorite.....		500	200		
Howell.....		500	400		
Beurre D' Anjou.....			150		
Wildet.....			500		
Bartlett.....	500	500	500		
Vermont Beauty.....		200	500		
Lawrence.....		200	500		
Dutchess.....		300			
Koonce.....				500	500
Keiffer.....	2000	2000			4000
Keiffer—Dwfs.....		200			

#### CHERRY.—Two Years.

	5 to 7 ft., ¾ and up	5 to 6 ft., ¾ to ¾
Early Richmond.....	500	500
Montmorency.....	500	500

#### ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Two Years; Fine.

10,000 Columbian Mammoth, W.	25,000 Barr's Mammoth.
10,000 Donald's Elmira.	50,000 Conover's Colossal.
50,000 Palmetto.	

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500 Victoria Currants.	40,000 Lucretia Dewberry plants.
	10,000 Miller Red Raspberry plants.
500 Red Cross Currants.	1,000 Silver Maples, 8 to 10 ft.

#### STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

5,000 Aroma.	10,000 Jersey Market.
50,000 Bubach.	50,000 Lady Thompson.
10,000 Bedar Wood.	5,000 Manwell.
50,000 Bismarck.	100,000 Mitchel's.
10,000 Barton's Eclipse.	20,000 Morgan's Favorite.
40,000 Cobden Queen.	100,000 Nick Ohmer.
10,000 Columbian.	100,000 Ocean City.
100,000 Crescent.	10,000 Paris King.
5,000 Crockett's Early.	10,000 Parker Earl.
50,000 Darling.	50,000 Parson's Beauty.
20,000 Delaware.	10,000 Pocumoke.
100,000 Excelsior.	30,000 Reid's Prolific.
100,000 Gandy.	25,000 Saunders.
10,000 Gandy Bell.	100,000 Seaford.
10,000 Geo. Triumph.	100,000 Star.
10,000 Greenville.	100,000 Sharpless.
100,000 Haverland.	100,000 Tennessee Prolific.
50,000 Hoffman.	100,000 Warfield.
100,000 H. & H.	25,000 Wm. Belt.



May, 1900.

**For  
The  
1900  
Spring  
Trade**

**FRUIT TREES**

Apple, Standard and Dwarf; Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plum, European and Japan; Cherry, Sweet and Sour; Peach, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, etc. Especial attention called to our large surplus in Plum, Pear, Cherry and Peach.

**SMALL FRUITS**

Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Juneberry and Strawberry.

**GRAPE VINES**

Growers generally report supply short for the Spring trade, but we are fortunate in having more than usual, placing us in shape to meet any reasonable competition.

**ASPARAGUS**

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Columbian Mammoth White.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.**

The leading varieties in abundant supply including the largest lot of Carolina Poplars in the country.

**WEeping TREES**

Heavy in Tea's Weeping Mulberry, conceded to be the finest weeper of recent introduction, also heavy in Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Cut Leaved Birch, etc.

**TREE HYDRANGEA P. G.**

A nice smooth lot 4 to 5 ft., also a large lot in bush form 2½ to 3 ft. And a general assortment of all the leading shrubs.

**CLEMATIS**

In large supply, strong two and three years, Jackmanni, Henryi, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh, Gipsy Queen, etc.; also a general assortment of other climbing plants, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Aristolochia Sipho, Akebia Quinata, Bignonia, Honeysuckle, Wistaria, etc.

**TREE ROSES**

Handsome, straight and well rooted; also strong two year Hybrid Perpetual, Moss Climbers and Crimson and Yellow Rambler, Wichuriana and Wichuriana Hybrids.

**AZALEA**

Mollis and Pontica, fine bushy plants.

**RHODODENDRONS**

Choice Hardy Named varieties, 15 to 18, 18 to 24, 24 to 30 and 30 to 36 inches; clean, bright foliage, well filled with buds.

**EVERGREENS**

In large supply and of all desirable sizes.

**GREENHOUSE PLANTS**

Forty-four houses filled with a general variety of plants such as the trade require.

**THE STORRS & HARRISON COMPANY,**

Correspondence solicited.  
Wholesale List and Catalogues.

**PAINESVILLE, O.**



"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT •• HOPE •• NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

Trade

Mark.



SUZUKI & IIDA,

IMPORTERS OF

JAPANESE BULBS, PLANTS & SEEDS

11 Broadway, New York.

3 Nakamura, Yokohama, Japan.

Now is the time of placing your orders for next fall and spring delivery of the following

## JAPANESE SPECIALTIES:

As MAPLES, TREE AND HERBACEOUS PÆONIAS, CAMELLIAS, SCIAOPIUS VERTICILLATE, IRIS KAEMPFER, JAPANESE PEAR, CHESTNUT AND WALNUT SEEDS, and all other Japanese stock.

Prices will be quoted free on board New York, duty paid. Sound condition on delivery guaranteed.

Catalogue on demand.

All correspondence to our New York office.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

FOR 1900-1901.

## Everybody Says that Prices will be Higher

the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra large stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

# ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest

stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.

# CLEMATIS

J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are

acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of jiving and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,  
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,  
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,  
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale Only) Newark, New York.

BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

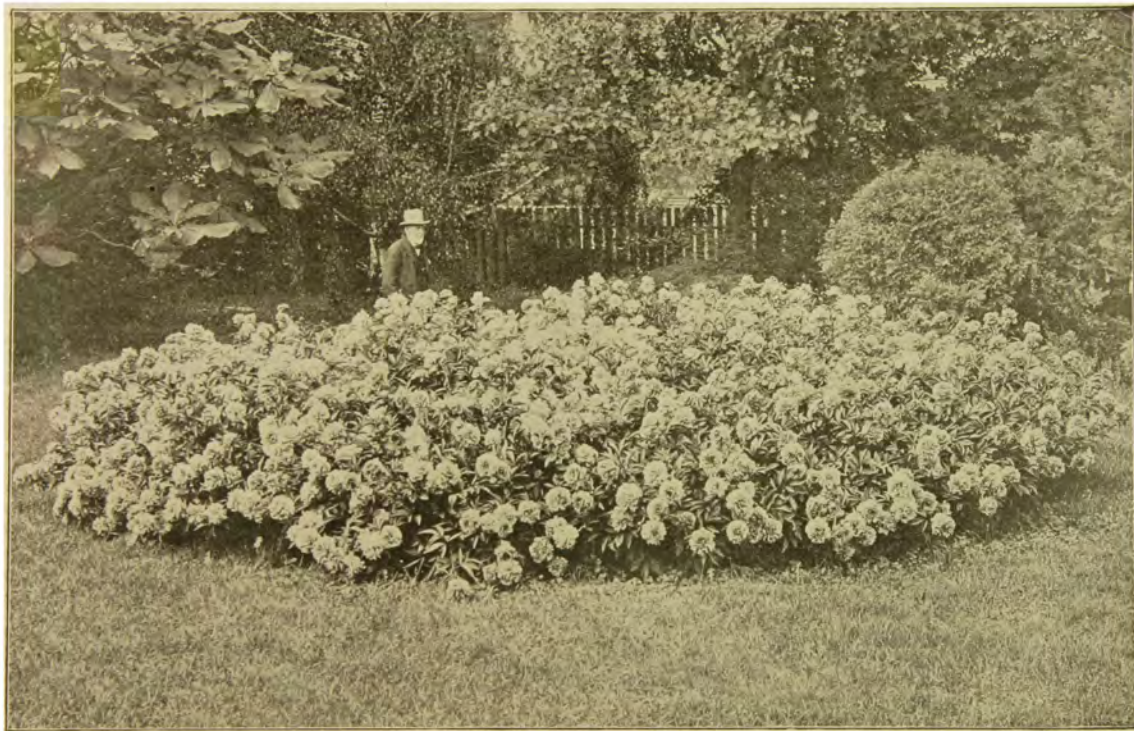
NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,  
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,  
CHERRY,  
PLUMS, Japan and European  
PEACH,  
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,  
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and  
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



THE VETERAN NURSERYMAN, GEORGE ELLWANGER, AT A BED OF CHINESE PAEONIES ON THE LAWN OF THE  
MT. HOPE NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

Copyright, 1900, by the National Nurseryman Publishing Co.

"American pomology is the admiration of the world."—PROF. THOMAS MEEHAN.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1900.

No. 4.

## THE SPRING SALES.

*Season Late and Comparisons Difficult Because of Variation in Prices—Apples, Cherries and Keiffer Pears Sold Very Close, Some Varieties Exhausted—Wholesale Trade Considerably in Advance of Last Year's—Still Higher Prices Predicted.*

Reports from points in the Central states regarding the spring trade are as follows :

BRIDGEPORT, IND., Apr. 12—Albertson & Hobbs : "Orders are continuing to come in and it is hard even to estimate accurately how the trade is going to turn out. It is very different from what it has been for many years, as prices of some lines of stock are so different from what they have been ; and especially apples, cherries and Keiffer pears have been sold very close, with many varieties of apples and cherries entirely exhausted.

"Pears and plums are yet in pretty good supply, though demand for them is keeping up pretty well. Peaches are also in good supply, but demand continues good. Agents' trade this season is a little in advance of that of last year, and secured with less number of men and less pushing.

"Wholesale trade considerable in advance of last year and has been held back very much by shortage in supply of so many varieties of stock. We think the outlook was never better for the nurseryman than it is right now and that still higher prices will prevail in the future and surplus lists will grow shorter ; though there will probably be some surplus this spring.

"Season with us has been rather favorable, cool, and at this time a light skiff of snow covers the ground and more or less ice covers the trees so that it will be some time yet before it warms up sufficient to start the buds and end packing season. We look for trade to continue good while the season lasts but believe most of the surplus lines will be used up pretty well."

PAINESVILLE, O., April 13.—The Storrs & Harrison Co. : "We can give you no information as to how our sales compare with last year. It has been a very cold backward spring, and commenced later than usual. Think, however, that our ornamental trade is far ahead of last year. The fruit tree trade in most things, probably fully equal to last year, if not better, at this time of the year. We are so rushed that we have made no comparison and can tell but little about it now, only that we have all that we can handle."

NEW CARLISLE, O., April 13.—W. N. Scarff : "We have handled to date about the same amount of stock as last spring. However, prices have ranged at least 40 per cent. higher on all our goods, making our profits on sales the best in many years. All stock is closely bought up and demand still good."

PHONETON, O., April 13.—N. H. Albaugh : "Trade this

spring has been exceptionally good ; far in advance of last spring on apples and cherries, and Keiffer pears. All of these are used up to a low size, and at high prices ; very few apples and cherries to offer in bulk for next fall. Plums will also be scarce ; peaches in usual supply. No damage was done by the winter. Spring unusually late. No leaves nor blossoms of anything to date."

### IN CANADA.

TORONTO, April 12th.—Stone & Wellington : "The season as a whole, has been a good one. There has been a very heavy demand for apples, as there was the previous season, owing no doubt, to light crops, and big prices.

"Pears, however, have been planted more freely, and cherries and plums have sold well.

"Small fruits sell light, compared with what they did a few years ago.

"Taking it as a whole, the business the past year has been most encouraging, and our plantings at the nursery for this spring will be the largest in years."

### AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

The first exhibition of the new American Rose Society held at the Eden Musee, New York City, March 27-30, was a great success. Over 15,000 of the highest grade exhibition blooms were shown in 127 separate entries. Liberal prizes, in the way of costly memorial cups, etc., were awarded. Many costly and elaborate decorative pieces were shown, among them a liberty cap made up of 1,000 blooms of the new red rose Liberty. An old Japanese rose, representing the progenitors of our modern Tea roses, said to be 400 years old, attracted much attention.

### NURSERY TRADE IN MEXICO.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

I have had several inquiries from the trade regarding the outlook for business in Mexico, and in reply will say : The conditions for selling trees to the natives of this country are peculiar, and I believe can be handled more profitably if stock is grown here and the business established in the country in connection with seed business and fruit growing. It is astonishing that a country as large as this, some fifteen million inhabitants, has no house of this kind. I have parties here who are willing to put in all the land necessary and I believe a large stock of shares could be sold here ; therefore if any of your readers would like to invest in a company to the extent of furnishing a large supply of stuff, I would be glad to correspond with them.

WILLIAM BROCKWAY.

Plantation Dos Rios,  
Santa Lucrecia—Vera Cruz, Mexico.



## TURNING DOWN ORDERS.

**Jackson & Perkins Company Could Have Sold Much More Stock Had It Been Available—Heavy Sales Throughout the Year Are Expected—J. G. Harrison & Sons Break Their Record—Cannot Fill Orders Fast Enough—At Geneva.**

NEWARK, N. Y., April 14.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "Spring sales with us have not been quite up to those of a year ago, but chiefly for the reason that we have not had the stock to sell. Our shipments last fall were fully thirty per cent. heavier than usual and this together with the somewhat unfavorable growing season of last summer quite depleted our stock so that we had not our usual quantity of goods to offer. We think the general experience has been that sales this spring have, on the whole, been very much heavier than for some years past and we know that we have been turning down orders to an amount that would have brought our own shipments up to far more than the usual amount. Some few lines of stock for which there seemed to be quite good demand early in the season have been moving rather slowly for the last few weeks. We find standard pears, plums and peaches to be especially dull, although peaches seemed to be in quite strong demand early in the winter. We do not grow so much of this class of stock, however, as we do of roses, clematis and ornamental plants and are not in a position authoritatively to state the situation in regard to them. So far as we can judge, the outlook the coming year is a very favorable one and we expect a heavy trade throughout the year."

BERLIN, MD., April 13.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "We have more orders than in any year since we have been in business. We are digging from 50,000 to 125,000 strawberry plants per day, according to weather, and can't fill orders fast enough. Peach nearly cleaned up, except early varieties. This has been a season for late yellow peaches. Apples have sold freely of late sorts; plum in fair demand; Kieffer pears are bloomers, fair supply and profits on right side. Asparagus roots sell faster than we can dig them. There is room for increase in price to cover expense of growing same, as there is considerable expense on them. There will be but little surplus."

GENEVA, N. Y., April 15.—R. G. Chase Company: "We are now in the midst of our shipping. Sales for the past year have been better than the previous year. This, together with better prices, makes the nursery business a bit more encouraging. We do not expect to make such heavy sales in the future, on account of the advance in prices on all lines of nursery stock. We are still planting about 50 acres a year, and have a general line of first-class stock coming on."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—Smiths & Powell Co.: "Our sales have been and are good for spring, and we do not expect to have much salable stock left over. Prices are very much better and the outlook is favorable for the future of the nurseryman, provided too much stock is not planted and thus overdo the business."

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL., April 16.—Myer & Son: "It is very gratifying to us to report on our spring sales as being larger than ever this season; also, with prices ruling higher than other seasons on most lines of stock and payment more prompt, we see a general improvement all around."

"We have a very small surplus of peach trees and straw-

berry plants left at this time; all other stock about cleaned up. Our prospects for a peach crop are fine; raspberries and blackberries a little damaged."

## ARBORICULTURE AND POMOLOGY.

An international congress of Arboriculture and Pomology will be held in Paris, September 13 and 14, 1900. The programme of the points to be discussed at this congress contains questions of great interest, and of a nature to produce fruitful results.

It is advisable that the United States be represented at this congress. Already upon the patronage committee may be seen the names of the following gentlemen: The chief of the Division of Pomology of the United States Ministry of Agriculture; Charles L. Watrous, president of the American Pomological Society; P. J. Berckmans, president of the Horticultural Society of the State of Georgia, at Augusta.

Communications and applications for membership should be addressed to M. Nomblot, Secretarie General, a Bourg-la-Reine (Seine).

## BUSH APPLE TREES.

In a recent issue of the Gardeners' Magazine of London, A. Pettigrew of the Castle Gardens, at Cardiff, Wales, writes:

The apple and pear trees here have been much admired by professional gardeners and nurserymen from all parts when visiting this place, and perhaps it would interest some of the readers of the Gardeners' Magazine were I to give a short account of how they have been cultivated—with some measure of success—during the last quarter of a century.

Our apple trees are trained in bush form, and were planted when maidens of one year's growth from the bud (on the free stock) at the distance of twelve feet apart in the row, by the side of the garden walks. As soon as the trees were planted the maiden growth was cut back to within a foot of the ground, leaving from three to four good plump buds to form a leader and framework for building up the tree. They have grown remarkably well, and in some quarters of the garden every other tree has been taken out, and the permanent trees are now standing at the distance of twenty-four feet apart, and still meet each other in the row. The trees are from fifteen to twenty feet high, and furnished to the ground with healthy fruit-bearing branches, which seldom fail to yield good crops. They are pruned regularly every year as soon as the leaves fall, leaving from eighteen inches to two feet of young wood on the permanent branches, according to their strength. Hard pruning of young trees is a great mistake and should not be practiced at any time. The trees are then thoroughly washed with soft soap and hot water with a spoke brush, and afterwards syringed all over with a mixture of one wineglassful of petroleum to a gallon of water, which kills any insect pests that may be left on the trees. After this the ground over the roots is heavily mulched with good rotten stable manure, which induces the roots to keep near the surface, and also prevents them from being injured by drought during the hot summer months. As a matter of fact I may say that none of the fruit trees in the garden have ever been lifted or root pruned at any time since they were planted with the idea of inducing fruitfulness.

RICHARD LAYRITZ, Victoria, B. C.—"Enclosed please find \$2 subscription for your esteemed paper in 1900 and 1901."

## NURSERY METHODS.

*The Subject of a Horticultural Society Meeting—Arguments In Favor of the Tree Agent—A. D. Barnes Suggests a Protective Association for Wisconsin Nurserymen—Suggestion That Nurseries Be Located Near the Highway.*

The nurserymen came in for more than the usual share of attention at the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society meeting. The first session was devoted to the nursery business. In a discussion of "The Best Plan to Conduct a Correct Nursery Business," F. C. Edwards, of Fort Atkinson, said:

The location of a nursery should be near a city of one or more railroads. The soils should be clay and sandy, upland and lowland, as nature speaks very plainly on this matter in growing nicely-rooted, healthy, upright nursery stock, naturally adapted to each of these soils and locations. The best plan is to raise all the goods possible to meet the demand of customers, but in a large business it is impossible to produce all that is sold; therefore exchange of stock with other nurseries becomes necessary. Be careful not to exchange with questionable nurserymen, as occasionally men are found who act upon the plan "get orders honestly, if you can, but get orders." A good grower of nursery stock is not necessarily a good salesman. There was a time when the merchant went to the city to buy his goods; now the city comes to the merchant through its representatives; so the nurserymen, if they want to reach the people of the state, must go and see them personally each year with samples of their goods.

A. D. Appletree Barnes, of Waupaca, read a paper on "Suggestions to Wisconsin Nurserymen." He complained that the nurserymen of Wisconsin were not getting their full share of patronage from the people of the state, and advocated the organization of a protective association, which should guard against the distribution of wholesale catalogues and price-lists by outside dealers to local planters. Through the agency of this organization the catalogues of all Wisconsin's nurserymen should be massed into one monthly publication, through which practical information could be conveyed to planters, and in which the tricks and frauds of the dishonest tree agents and hawkers might be exposed.

"What Can We Do to make Our Plants Live, Grow and Bear Fruit?" was discussed by A. L. Hatch, of Sturgeon Bay. He said that the essential requirements are: Selection of right varieties; planting upon proper sites; proper supply of nourishment; training (by means of pruning) to produce desired results; adequate protection. There is a natural tendency to overestimate the comparative value of new varieties and their hardness. In selecting the proper site, there should be taken into consideration, not only soil, but subsoil and availability of both to the roots of trees; also air drainage, frosts, winds and sunheat.

"Shall the Nurseryman Buy Stock to Fill Orders from Eastern and Southern growers?" was emphatically answered in the negative by L. G. Kellogg of Fort Atkinson. He admitted that plum and cherry stock might be successfully grown on soil not corresponding to that in which it was propagated; but for other fruits, especially apples, the essential of success is in having nursery stock from soil and climate similar to that in which it is to have its life and productiveness.

Secretary A. J. Philips suggested, as a means of educating the people, that nurseries should be located so as to be favorably seen from the highway. For example the trial orchard

in Marathon county was laughed at by farmers when the trees were being set out. But the trees have grown very fast, and now those who were most skeptical are inquiring where they can get trees of those varieties.

William Toole, of Baraboo, reminded the association that the fact that a tree is grown in Wisconsin does not sanctify it, by any means. Poor stuff has been distributed by Wisconsin growers, often no doubt unintentionally, and some people have had better success with eastern trees. There should be more education among producers of western stock, as well as among the purchasers of it.

Mr. Converse of Fort Atkinson believed the tree man had been a godsend to Wisconsin. Every good tree or plant sold helps the sale of more stock. The thing needed is legislative protection similar to the insurance laws of Wisconsin, which shall register and license every nursery doing business in the state.

### SCALE SCARE IN GEORGIA.

The Fort Valley, Georgia, Leader, publishes an article regarding the San Jose scale in which it says:

It is said that about Waycross, Tifton, Cuthbert and places even nearer to Fort Valley, the scale has become so numerous as greatly to discourage all further interest in orchards. In the Fort Valley section the scale has not yet established itself. The Fort Valley Fruit Growers' Association was formed; assessments have been called; a deputy inspector, Mr. G. E. Jones, a competent man, has been employed, and is already actively engaged in examining the orchards, nurseries and flower gardens of this section.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

Hooker, Wyman & Co. are successors to C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., have received a shipment of 74,830 stocks from France.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York, was awarded two orders this spring aggregating 40,000 trees and shrubs.

The Texas Nursery and Floral Company has been incorporated at Sherman, Tex., with a capital of \$10,000 by E. W. Kirkpatrick, H. C. Rollison and C. C. Mahen.

Richard W. Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y., has made a general assignment to James H. Baker, for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are reported to be between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

The Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Company, Phoneton, O., includes: president, N. H. Albaugh; vice-president, F. G. Withoft; secretary, C. L. Albaugh; treasurer, Eugene J. Barney.

Fire in the shipping warehouse of the Pleasant Valley Nurseries, Arthur J. Collins, proprietor, Moorestown, N. J., on April 6th, caused damage to the amount of \$15,000; insurance on buildings, \$10,000.

The Jackson & Perkins Co. of Newark, N. V., have just received an order for several thousand dollars' worth of stock from the Pan-American Exposition, having been the lowest bidders for the list out of a large number of contestants.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., is officered as follows: President, J. J. Harrison; vice president and general manager, W. G. Storrs; treasurer and superintendent of greenhouses, Robert George; assistant general manager, W. P. Storrs; secretary, J. H. Dayton; assistant treasurer, W. C. Harrison.

The Newport Nursery Co., Ltd., Newport, N. S., has been incorporated. The provisional directors of the company are John Keith, Esq., banker, and A. P. Shand, manufacturer, both of Windsor, and J. J. Salter, nurseryman, Newport. The principal place of business is at Stanley, Hants county, where the company owns 172 acres of nursery grounds.

## CANADA'S BARS DOWN.

*Nursery Stock From the States Was Admitted Last Month Under Certain Restrictions—The San Jose Scale Act Amended—Order in Council Providing for Fumigation of Stock at Certain Ports of Entry—The Regulations.*

On March 16, 1898, the Canadian House of Commons adopted a bill excluding all nursery stock from the United States from entry into Canada, for the stated reason that the spread of the San Jose scale was feared. Minister of Agriculture Sidney A. Fisher said he had been importuned for a year by fruit growers to present such a bill. The law has been strictly enforced. In a letter to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN under date of April 4, 1898, Prof. John Craig, late horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada; then at Ithaca, N. Y., and now at Ames, Ia., said: "I may say, speaking as one who knows the history of the case, that the Canadian nurserymen had much less to do with the passage of the Canadian exclusion act, than did the Canadian orchardists."

At all events, there have been complaints by Canadian nurserymen regarding the exclusion act and for some time an effort has been made to secure its modification. That effort has been successful, in a measure at least. It was provided in the act that an order-in-council might be passed at any time modifying the act. Such an order was passed early last month.

Following is the act to amend the San Jose scale act:

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Notwithstanding anything in the San Jose scale, chapter 28 of the statutes of 1898, the governor in council may name certain ports of entry, at which the importation may be permitted of any trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, commonly called nursery stock, from any country or place to which said act applies, provided that such nursery stock has been properly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas.

2. The governor in council may make regulations under which such importation may take place.

The order-in-council furnished to us by the secretary of agriculture at Ottawa, is as follows:

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA, }  
SATURDAY, the 7th Day of April, 1900. }

Present—His Excellency, the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency in virtue of the provisions of section 5 of chapter 28 of 61 Vic., entitled "An Act to protect Canada from the Insect Pest known as the San Jose Scale," and the Act amending the same, entitled "An Act to amend the San Jose Scale Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that exemption shall be and is hereby authorized from the operations of the above mentioned Act, for a period from the date hereof to 1st May, 1900, of any trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, commonly called nursery stock, from any country or state to which the San Jose Scale Act applies, and all importations thereof shall be and the same are hereby permitted to be entered at the Customs Ports of St. John, N. B.; St. Johns, Quebec; Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ontario; and Winnipeg, Manitoba, only, where they will be thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas by a competent Government official in accordance with the most approved methods. All shipments made in accordance with the above will be entirely at the risk of the shippers or consignees, the Government assuming no risk whatever. The packages must be addressed so as to enter Canada at one of the above named ports of entry, and the route by which they will be shipped must be clearly stated upon each package.

As it is well known that well matured and thoroughly dormant nursery stock may be safely treated, but that there is danger of serious in-

jury to the trees if fumigated in the autumn before the buds are thoroughly dormant, or in the spring after the buds have begun to unfold, all stock which when received is immature or too far advanced for safe treatment will be refused entry and held at the risk of the shipper.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 7 of the first mentioned Act, is pleased to direct that the authority herein granted for such exemption be published in the Canada Gazette.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk of the Privy Council.

## Recent Publications.

The official report of the proceedings of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society has been issued by the secretary, John Hall. As usual it presents a large amount of valuable matter on horticultural subjects. The society has 22 life members and 573 annual members, a total of 595.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J., has issued a novel catalogue, in which the prices of the stock offered are indicated only in the index. It is a dainty booklet in soft brown cover thoroughly fin-de-siècle, in handsome type on fine book paper, deckle-edged, with wide margins and marginal cuts. Small plates of photo-engravings are inserted. In our opinion the general appearance could be improved only in the single particular of having these plates of uniform size with the pages. It is as neat a catalogue as was ever issued. It deals almost entirely with ornamentals.

The official proceedings of the twenty-sixth biennial session of the American Pomological Society have been issued. They were compiled by the secretary, William A. Taylor, assistant pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and include the business transacted, the papers and discussions, all carefully indexed; and, as Part II, the revised catalogue of fruits recently prepared under the direction of the society. The cost of annual membership in this society is \$2; life membership, \$20. There are 208 life members, including many nurserymen; many other nurserymen are biennial members.

The common questions regarding the simplest garden operations are not always answered by the means at hand. In a little book entitled "The Amateur's Practical Garden-book," Professor L. H. Bailey and C. E. Hunn have arranged in alphabetical order simple descriptions of the methods of treatment of garden plants. It is arranged for ready reference and it contains just the information so often sought by the amateur. Roses, shrubbery, fruits, mushrooms, lawns, celery, bulbs, insects, plant diseases, etc., are touched upon. The book is one of the Garden Craft series. It contains 250 pages and is illustrated with many marginal cuts. Cloth, \$1. New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

Of the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, published by Macmillan Co., New York, Professor L. H. Bailey, the editor, says: "In America there has been but one cyclopedic work on horticulture, Henderson's 'Handbook of Plants,' 1881; second edition, 1890. This is in one volume. The most popular similar work in the English language is Nicholson's 'Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening,' four volumes, 1884-1887. It is the work of the talented curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England. Mottet's French edition of Nicholson, five volumes, 1892-1899, is the largest modern cyclopaedia of horticulture, and the only one which excels in size the present American venture. Another popular English work in one volume is Wright & Dewar's revision of Johnson's Gardener's Dictionary, 1894. Another recent French work, also in one volume, is Bois' Dictionnaire d'Horticulture, 1893-1899, with colored pictures printed in the text. In German is Rumpler's Illustriertes Gartenbau Lexikon, in one volume, with a recent new edition; also Siebert & Voss' Vilmorin's Blumengartneri, one volume of text and one of plates, 1896, the most critical of all similar works. 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. The present cyclopaedia reflects the imperfection of our literature as well as the shortcomings of the editor. The editors know its imperfections, however, and they will be its severest critics. They will naturally challenge every statement, and desire to verify it."



## Query Column.

Questions pertaining to the trade are cordially solicited. It is hoped that all our readers will take an active interest in this column and will feel free to ask any question that may result in information not only to them but to the many who will undoubtedly profit by it.

What are some of the means employed to make trees in nursery rows stocky?  
L. McT., Missouri.

Any treatment, says Professor Bailey, which makes trees grow vigorously may be expected to contribute to their stockiness, if the grower does not circumvent it by some subsequent operation. The trees should be given plenty of room. The rows in the nursery should stand 3½ feet apart, for ordinary fruit trees, and the plants should stand ten inches or a foot apart in the row. During the first year the leaves should not be rubbed off the bodies of the trees, else the trees will grow too much at the top and become too slender. If, however, strong forking or side branches appear low down, as often happens in sour cherries, they should be removed. Budded stock should reach a height of four feet or more the first year. The following spring, the stock is headed in uniformly, reducing it to the height of three or four feet, according to the kind and the uses for which the stock is grown. In New York nurseries, the average apple stock is headed back to a height of about 3 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 5 inches. Sweet cherries are headed 2 to 3 inches taller. Sour cherries are generally not headed in, because they make a shorter growth; but if they go much above 3 feet, they are headed back. Soon after the trees are headed back the second spring, they are "sprouted." This operation consists in hoeing the dirt away from the base of the tree and cutting off all sprouts which start from the root or crown. After heading in, the tree "feathers out" from the top to the bottom. It is a common practice to rub off these new shoots which appear upon the body, allowing only those shoots to remain which spring from near the top of the trunk, and which are presumed to form the top of the future tree. This rubbing off of the side shoots early in the second season is generally condemned. It tends to make the tree grow top-heavy, while the body remains spindling and weak. A better plan is to allow the shoots to remain until July or early August, when they may be cut off close to the trunk. The wounds will then heal over, or nearly so, by fall, and the tree will have grown strong and stocky.

What information have you in regard to what is being done to secure the premium of \$1,000 that has been offered by the Minnesota Horticultural Society for a hardy apple?

J. M. Underwood, of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., makes the following observations in the Minnesota Horticulturist:

Peter M. Gideon put into practice what he preached by planting trees with a view to crossing one variety with another, from the seed of which should come a hardy and desirable apple. He has produced many new seedlings, and some of them are very valuable, the principal one being the Wealthy. The importance of this variety may be estimated in one way by saying that, at Lake City, the Jewell Nursery Company, have since 1882, grafted and set 727,959 Wealthys. The proceeds of these grafts have been sent out all over the country, and many other firms in every state where apples are raised are grafting them extensively. The Wealthy only lacks two particulars; it is not quite hardy enough, but nearly so; its skin is so thin that it does not keep quite long enough. It has a close rival in the Okabena, which is more hardy, not quite so good in quality and of about the same season. This tree was grown from the seed that Mr. Gideon procured by cross-fertilization.

May we not take courage and have a reasonable hope that from some chance seedling or, what is more likely to be the case, from intelligent crossing of varieties, some one will yet raise an apple that will win the \$1,000 prize?

How to do it? Let every one that has a seedling tree that seems to possess the necessary requirements, report it to the secretary of this society, and get from him the necessary information how to proceed. Next, let every one that has a chance, save seeds from hardy and long keeping varieties and plant them. As soon as scions can be cut from

them, have grafts set into some healthy orchard tree, and in two or three years they will be likely to fruit and show whether they are valuable or not.

The most practical thing to do, however, is to set trees with a view to securing cross-fertilization of the blossoms. As a suggestion, plant a Wealthy and surround it with Duchess or some other hardy variety. The seed from the Wealthy apples should produce something harder than the Wealthy, and as the Wealthy and Duchess are both very prolific, the offspring should be an abundant bearer. Then to secure a late keeper, plant this new seedling and surround it with Ben Davis or Malinda. The fruit of the seedling should produce seed that would grow a tree with the combined qualities we are seeking, viz: hardiness, productiveness and good quality, to which has been added the late keeping propensity.

Is not this an exceedingly interesting field for experiment? It seems particularly adapted to men and women past the meridian of life, those who have learned to be patient and having labored enough to entitle them to some leisure they can take time for following the pleasant paths of experimental horticulture and with this one thousand dollar prize in view.

What is the origin of the Kieffer pear?

In his address before the American Pomological Society, as reported in the proceedings just issued by the secretary, William A. Taylor, Professor Thomas Meehan said upon this subject: "Peter Kieffer, a modest Frenchman, a remarkably good gardener and fond of plants, had a relative, the famous Baumann, who continually sent him new and rare plants. The Sand pear of Japan was one. Its branches grew intertwined with a Bartlett pear. From seed of this Sand pear Mr. Kieffer grew a seedling tree and when it produced fruit he found he had something very good, but that was all. He used to give the fruit to his neighbors, and for years those pears were sent around in that way without anyone doing much more than smacking his lips over them. After a while the Centennial Exhibition came and some of those pears were exhibited. William Parry, of New Jersey, was one of the exhibition judges. He saw he had a good thing. He gave Mr. Kieffer a trifle for a few grafts; and to-day, as you know, the Kieffer pear has put thousands of dollars into the pockets of others. But for Mr. Parry's knowledge of the value of the fruit in money and his energy in making it known, it might be yet but a curiosity found only in some Germantown gardens.

ROSEAU APPLE—Prof. F. A. Waugh, Burlington, Vt., identifies the apple grown by several orchardmen in Grand Isle county, Vt., and called by them French Spitzenburg, or Winesap, as the Roseau, described briefly by Downing and Thomas. "The variety really has some merit," says Prof. Waugh. The correct name Roseau ought to be restored. The fruit looks something like Winesap on the outside (it is quite different inside), and might possibly be sold for that variety it would require a very ignorant buyer, though, to take it for Spitzenburg."

TESTING PEAR AND APPLE STOCKS—Prof. S. B. Green of the Central Trial Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., has been testing a variety of *Pyrus baccata* for apple stock. He says: "Our interest in this as a stock, it seems to me, centers around the fact of its being very hardy, of fair vigorous growth, and in the important additional fact that it produces a large amount of seed, which grows with great certainty. I think these latter are the most promising of anything that we have for stocks. We have sent out about 1,500 of these seedlings for trial to nurserymen and orchardists the past year. The plum stocks that have been tried here consist of *P. americanus* and *P. myrobolan*, and the stocks commonly known as 'Mariana,' which are grown from cuttings. Of these different stocks the *Americanus* have proved by far the most satisfactory, as on them our trees make a vigorous growth, are not disposed to sucker very freely, and the stocks are perfectly hardy. The *myrobolan* stock is rather too tender for us here, and I think does not make as good a union with our native plums as native species, although some trees have done fairly well on it."

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# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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 Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1900.

## AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

In the course of an extended review of the agricultural situation, the American Agriculturist gives statistics showing that farm products have advanced in value nearly 33 per cent., a gain to farmers of over \$1,600,000,000 per year. Farm real estate has recovered in value and there has been an unprecedented improvement in the great live stock industry. There has been an increase in the number of farms, and farm mortgages to the aggregate amount of \$300,000,000 have been discharged. In conclusion this journal says:

"It is evident that, taken as a whole, American agriculture was never in a stronger position. On the Pacific coast, farmers are extraordinarily prosperous; they are doing well in the mountain states, while in the great valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers farmers were never upon so substantial a basis as at present. Mark well the words 'substantial basis.'

"There was more of a boom, more agricultural speculation,

from 1876 to 1885, when new farms were being opened up at such a prodigious rate in the West, but we doubt if the average profits of western agriculture were as high during the best of those years as in 1899. Then the property was feverish, lacking the solid basis that exists to-day.

"The South is relatively better off than ever from the farmer's standpoint, especially if the tobacco trust is broken. In the middle states, agriculture is also on the up grade, and the same is true in the more progressive regions of New England. In all this eastern country land has not yet recovered anything like its value 30 years ago, and is to-day relatively cheaper east than west, but with no more public land (except where costly irrigation is needed) there must be a steady upward trend to land values in future."

## THE JUNE CONVENTION.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held at the Chicago Beach hotel on June 13th and 14th, commencing at 11 a. m. on the first day. This is the silver anniversary of the organization of the Association. Secretary Seager has prepared a programme appropriate to the occasion. It is expected that business matters and the discussion of queries will occupy much of the attention of the members. The programme as arranged at this date is as follows:

President's address, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.

Secretary's report, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer's report, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Appointment of committees.

Election of vice-presidents by states.

Election of officers.

Selection of next place of meeting.

"The Retail Nursery Business," N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Question Box.

"Reminiscences of Our Association and Its Members up to Its Silver Anniversary," N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.

Question Box.

Report of legislative committee work, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.

Reports of committees.

"Some New Lines of Work for Prairie Nurserymen," Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D.

"The Future of the Nursery Business in our New Possessions," R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

All who attended the convention last year were enthusiastic over the splendid accommodations afforded at the Chicago Beach hotel and the moderate charges. Under such favorable circumstances and in view of the encouragement of business prospects this year and the further fact that this is the silver anniversary of the Association, the rounding out of a quarter of a century of its existence, the attendance at the convention in Chicago next month should be the largest in the history of the Association.

Special rates have been granted by the railroads—a fare and a third for the round trip. In order to ensure the enjoyment of this railroad privilege, however, it is necessary that *all* should make it a point to procure a certificate, either from the railroad agent at the starting point, or at some point en route, so that the secretary may collect a railroad certificate from each person in attendance at the convention, regardless of the kind of transportation ticket used by that person. Each year, while the attendance is considerably over 100, the secretary has found it very difficult to secure the 100 certificates required in order to take advantage of the reduced railroad rates. The

Association is of mutual benefit to all its members and in this matter of railroad certificates, that fact is clearly demonstrated. It is for the benefit of all that each member should procure a railroad certificate. The circulars of the secretary will explain the method to be employed.

### THE QUESTION BOX.

It is expected that the question box will be one of the principal features of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago in June. For the purpose of suggesting topics for discussion we append a few questions that might properly engage the attention of those present:

What are the duties of nurserymen in propagating varieties?

Which is the best protection for nursery stock against freezing in transit, wet or dry packing?

How may trees be protected from the sun?

Is the continuous cutting of buds and scions from nursery trees detrimental to the fertility of the tree?

What can be done to solve transportation problems?

Would not a uniform standard of measurements designating the different grades of stock be beneficial to the trade; such standard to apply to measurement only and not to the quality of the stock? If so, should not this Association adopt the standard?

What are some of the recently devised labor-saving nursery implements?

What suggestions can be offered for the improvement of fruits?

Are roses in cold storage packed in moss the same as grape vines, currants, gooseberries, etc. Will they stand as close packing, and do they require light?

What success has attended the plan of wintering stock packed in boxes ready for shipment?

Is there an advantage to nurserymen in exhibiting at fairs?

Is it probable that the fumigation of nursery stock will become general?

### THE FEDERAL BILL.

Regarding the federal nursery bill, Chairman James W. Wadsworth, of the committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives, writes as follows to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

"The bill you refer to has been reported favorably from this committee and is now on the House calendar. Mr. Haugen, of Iowa, has it in charge, and every effort possible is being made to have it considered at an early date by the House."

A memorial has been presented by a committee of the American Association of Nurseryman and several scientists to Congress, praying for the passage of the bill which provides for uniform laws regarding the importation and inspection of nursery stock. The memorial describes existing conditions, and adds:

The chief danger to the nursery interest 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. Moreover, aside from the actual damage which the insect has done in nurseries, the fact becoming known that a nursery has become infested with the scale has, in many cases, operated so severely as to entirely destroy the reputation and credit of the firm. 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 nurseryman and of great danger to the orchardist. For example, a man shipping trees into Maryland requires one form of certificate, shipping into Virginia he requires yet another form under present regulations; while into other states, as Ohio, no form of certificate is required, thus making it the dumping ground for infested stock from all districts. Moreover, in New York the law prohibits sending infested stock outside the state, but does not prohibit its entrance. Such incongruities as these in state laws indicate most strongly the necessity for a uniform national law.

The memorial is signed by C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa, president American Pomological Society; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Iowa, ex-president American Association of Nurserymen; N. H. Albaugh, nurseryman, Phoneton, Ohio; Thos. B. Meehan, Philadelphia, Pa., of Thomas Meehan & Sons; Wm. B. Alwood, Professor of Horticulture and Entomology, Blacksburg, Va.; F. M. Webster, entomologist Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio; Irving Rouse, chairman executive committee Eastern Nurseryman's Association, and M. J. Daniels, horticulturist, California.

The subscribers ask that all interested parties write their respective congressmen, seeking their support in the passage of the bill.

### MR. ELLWANGER'S GARDEN.

In "The Garden's Story," George H. Ellwanger has conducted us in a charming manner through cool retreats into shady nooks, describing the while the wonders of nature.

In the frontispiece of this issue are shown views of that grand old garden in which George Ellwanger, father of the author of "The Garden's Story," and senior member of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, loves to pass much of his time. Mr. Ellwanger some time since passed the four score mark in years, but he still takes an active part in the management of the great business. The artist has caught him amid the flowers.

### GROWING HILL'S CHILI.

In a discussion of the Hill's Chili peach at the Michigan Horticultural Society meeting, Prof. Taft said:

It seems to me that unquestionably the soil has much to do with the growth of the variety, and we go further than that and say that certain varieties will only succeed on certain classes of soil, and other kinds might fail on that same soil. Mr. Wiley is correct in stating that there is a difference in the varieties or strains of Hill's Chili; and nurserymen ought to take more pains than they do in protecting their buds. I believe they can do very much to increase the size of the fruit if they follow that practice. But as very few do that, it seems to me the thing for the fruitgrowers to do, who do not wish to bud their own trees, is to select the right variety, select a perfect tree, and furnish the buds to the nurseryman and let him grow the trees for them. Then, if they get honest nurserymen, they will get trees of these valuable strains. This seems to me our only hope, unless we grow our own trees. But I believe the time is coming when nurserymen will be compelled to take these pains, and then we will have better fruit.

### GEORGIA PEACHES IN 1900.

Georgia has become a peach state, says J. H. Hale. The Hale orchard turned out 180 carloads in 1898. In 1900 we estimate on 200 carloads and are getting in crate material for that many, and I believe it not impossible for Georgia to turn out 8,000 carloads of peaches and 200 carloads of Japanese plums. While the crop may be larger than that of 1898 earlier and later varieties will extend the season fully a month longer, and there will be no rush day, as two years ago.



## IN THE GENESEE VALLEY.

**Better Prices Obtained Even When Volume of Trade Has Not Increased Notably—Agents Should Be Encouraged in Meeting Advances in Prices—Demand for Small Fruit Stock Good—Mr. Rouse Thinks Prices May Still Further Advance.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—Chase Brothers Co.: "Our spring retail business and business for the year past about equals in volume sales of the preceding year and at slightly better prices. The wholesale demand thus far this spring has been brisk, and while we haven't much information as to what our neighbors are doing, still think it safe to say that stock will be pretty well cleaned out, and the prices ruling in the average better than a year ago.

"It is rather early as yet to make any estimate on the new season's business, but the indications look to us very favorable for a large business in the retail department."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13.—Brown Brothers Co.: "We consider that the outlook in the nursery business is continuing to grow steadily better. We think this is largely due to the fact that over production has ceased. We note no great improvement in sales over last year, but we have been getting better prices and are anticipating a better margin at the close of the year."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13.—The Hawks Nursery Co.: "Our sales are larger than they were last spring, and with a smaller percentage of fruit trees sold. We were compelled to advance prices, and very materially on nearly everything, and while it was hard work to keep our agents good-natured on that account, we believe that the coming season better prices still will prevail, and with less complaint, and we look forward with hope and not misgivings."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—Allen L. Wood: "My sales of small stock are quite satisfactory in every way. Demand is strong with an advance in prices of from 10 to 15 per cent above those of recent seasons."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—Irving Rouse: "The season is, so far, extremely late and backward and not as much stock has been handled as usual at this date. It looks, however, as if everything was going to be cleaned up in good shape. Prices have materially advanced over those of a year ago and the promise is good for a still farther advance the coming season."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 19.—James M. Kennedy: "Spring opened up two weeks later than usual. The wholesale growers have completed their spring shipments, receiving good prices. The amount of stock shipped wholesale was unusually small compared with last spring, as about all the stock was sold and shipped last fall. The retail trade exceeds that of last spring both in prices and quantities, prices being 50 per cent. more than last spring. This indicates an increase in prices by next fall. It will be safe to say there will be no surplus stock to carry over. Collections have been unusually good the past year. Nursery stock has never wintered better. Nurserymen commenced planting this week. The prospects for next fall and spring are very encouraging."

### HOW TO FUMIGATE.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a bulletin, prepared by Prof. Beach, on the subject of fumigation. It states:

The entomologists who have investigated this subject are

not yet agreed as to the length of time which should be recommended for the fumigation of dormant nursery stock, but they generally give from 30 to 50 minutes. Sirrene advises that, when using the formula given below, the stock be fumigated for one hour. In Johnson's tests, well-matured stock of apple, plum, etc., stood treatment one hour with gas of a strength far above the standard used; so that in general with the standard strength no damage need be feared from an over dose with well-matured stock. It is well to be on the safe side and continue the fumigation long enough to secure the full benefit of the operation.

After the stock has been fumigated the room must be ventilated for at least ten minutes before entering it. This rule must be strictly enforced, because anyone who enters the room before it has been properly ventilated endangers his life.

#### THE FORMULÆ.

The following formula is recommended by Sirrine for general use in fumigating well-matured dormant nursery stock. For each 100 cubic feet of space in the room use:

#### FORMULA FOR WELL-MATURED STOCK.

Potassium cyanide, (98 to 99 per cent. pure)... 1  $\frac{3}{8}$  oz. (avoir.)  
Sulphuric acid..... 1  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.  
Water..... 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.

Fumigate for one hour and then ventilate the room ten minutes before entering it.

Sirrene's experiments with different amounts of the cyanide lead him to the opinion that for general use with well-matured nursery stock the amount should not be less than 1  $\frac{3}{8}$  ounces per 100 cubic feet, which is the amount given in the above formula. (Other entomologists recommend less amounts of the cyanide. Johnson's formula calls for approximately 9-10 ounce per 100 cubic feet; Alwood uses 1 ounce, Marlatt 1 ounce and Webster 4 5 ounce per 100 cubic feet for well-matured stock). Sirrene finds, however, that stock, under some conditions, is injured by even as small a quantity of the cyanide as this. Johnson reports similar results and recommends for peach whips, June budded peach trees, bud sticks and in general all stock which is not well matured, that the amount of potassium cyanide be reduced to 18 grams (approximately  $\frac{3}{8}$  ounce) per 100 cubic feet. When stock is to be fumigated which is not well matured it is doubtless best to reduce the amount of the cyanide as Johnson recommends, even if it is necessary to lengthen the time of fumigation to get satisfactory results. Following Sirrene's ideas in regard to the proportionate amounts of sulphuric acid and water the formula for each 100 cubic feet of space would be as stated below.

#### FORMULA FOR IMMATURE STOCK, BUD STICKS, ETC.

Potassium cyanide, (98 to 99 per cent. pure)...  $\frac{3}{8}$  oz. (avoir.)  
Sulphuric acid.....  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. oz.  
Water..... 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.

As regards refumigation Johnson finds that the peach will not stand a second fumigation. Apples, pears, etc., are not injured by it, but it is well not to expose stock a second time to the gas after it has been once properly fumigated.

Stock which has passed out of the dormant condition cannot be safely fumigated with gas at the strength given for dormant stock, neither can it in the fall before the leaves have dropped.

Instructions for the construction of fumigating houses are also given.

## A PLEA FOR CERTIFICATES.

*A Straightforward Statement from an Entomologist who Endeavors to Argue from the Nurseryman's Point of View—Americans Are Setting the Standard of Foreign Inspection and Certification—A Reliable Certificate Increases in Value—As to Fumigation.*

As the subject of fumigation is likely to be discussed to a greater or less extent in all nursery circles, the following extract from a paper by Prof. F. M. Webster of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., published in the "Proceedings of the American Pomological Society for 1899" will be of interest :

For myself, I have always held that if nurserymen are to be kept under surveillance, they should also have the right to demand that the country about them shall also be kept above suspicion. A law that affects only the nursery row, and not the adjacent orchards and grounds in the vicinity, is only, to a limited degree, what it should be, and I would give little for a certificate that does not include the word premises. It is here that fumigation has its chief value, if properly done, but if not properly done it is worthless. But to substitute fumigation for inspection, will be only to make matters worse, instead of better. There must be both in order to get the greatest benefit. As nurserymen know each other pretty well, further explanation is unnecessary.

The nurseryman is both a scientist and a business man. His "art does but mend nature;" but he must buy as well as grow and sell. None but the smallest local concerns can do otherwise. He must of necessity mix the purchased stock with that of his own growing, and thus his stock will represent not only his caution or carelessness, as the case may be, but that of his fellows generally. Fumigating, carefully done, will reduce his danger from this source.

Occasionally I have seen such reasoning as this : If the San Jose scale is found on my stock, I can throw the responsibility on the inspector, who dare not say on oath that it was not present, and overlooked by him in his inspection. Just so ! But, as I have previously stated, the premises are there to show the actual condition. Stock may go into the trade and become mixed so that it can never be recognized, but the letter files of the inspector, if brought into court, will often clear up a vast amount of obscurity, affording unexpected help for the innocent, but equally unexpected retribution for the dishonest and guilty. Be straightforward and use your best efforts to keep clear of suspicious stock. If the inspector is incompetent or careless, see that he suffers the consequences, for he of all men has no business to be either the one or the other.

The value of a certificate of nursery inspection, then, will depend upon the efficiency of the inspector, and the use that is made of the document in the hands of the nurseryman. Its reliability will increase year after year until it will indicate almost, or quite, the exact conditions of the premises of the party to whom it is given. If nursery inspection and certificates are in dispute, it is because nurserymen of that character have made them so.

There are plenty of honest nurserymen in the country, and entomologists are doing their best to carry out their duties, faithfully, and with full confidence in each other, and I cannot see why nursery inspection and the entomologist's certi-

cate of such, should not serve every legitimate purpose for which it is intended. There is in every profession or calling, a disreputable element, and it is to the better classes that we have always to look for whatever of good there is in any system or regulation, and nursery inspection and the inspector's certificates are no exceptions. As in everything else, the earliest efforts were more or less crude and unsatisfactory, but as I have said, each year renders the certificate of inspection more accurate and reliable and it is to be hoped that nurserymen will see to it that no act of theirs shall detract from its reliability and usefulness.

Lastly, we must not forget that all the while we are, to a certain degree, setting the standard of foreign inspection and certification, and therefore foreign as well as domestic certificates of nursery inspection will be what the better and more reliable class of nurserymen make them.

## PLEA FOR OLD-FASHIONED APPLES.

J. H. Bowerman, Monroe county, N. Y., makes a strong plea for the old-fashioned varieties of apples, in the Country Gentleman. He says :

There is no apple grown equal to the old Spitzenburg, and I find among our customers (and dealers also) an ignorance in regard to this apple that is really surprising. I have seen bushels of apples sold under this name that were no more Esopus Spitzenburg than they were Russets (except in color) and yet the buyer was satisfied, and smacked his lips over what ? Imagined, not actual, flavor. And the Swaar seems out of market entirely. The call for trees of that variety is so infrequent that many nurserymen have ceased to propagate them.

## From Various Points.

The Department of Agriculture will take positive steps to fight the San Jose scale. It is proposed to introduce into California a scale parasite from South Africa which preys upon this pest.

The frost of December made sad havoc in the nurseries of Angers and Ussy, France, especially with stock intended for the United States. Great difficulty, it is feared, will be again experienced in filling American orders.

Considerable nursery tree stock is reaching Riverside and other Southern California sections from Oregon and eastern points, says the California Fruit Grower. The trees being received are of the prune, peach, pear, apricot and plum varieties. The greatest bulk of the shipments consist of prune stock, with peaches a good second. Apricots take third place.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$26,958 in February, 1900, against \$9,717 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in February, 1900, to \$136,089, against \$89,485, the value of the imports of February, 1899. The dutiable imports of seed amounted to \$73,298 in February, 1900, against \$51,212 in February of the previous year.

The second annual meeting of the Mississippi Apple Growers' Association was held at Quincey, Ill., March 23, with large attendance. The society has about 100 active members. Among subjects discussed were the "Planting of whole root or part-root trees," and "Planting one-year or two-year trees." On the first, opinions seemed equally divided ; on the second, one-year-olds were favored.

The Illinois State Horticultural Board has decided to locate a new Experiment Station at Dixon, for the testing of small fruit. This station will be under the superintendence of J. L. Hartwell, President of the Horticultural Society of Northern Illinois and Director of Stations for the Northern District. Mr. Hartwell is a careful and successful grower of small fruits, and good results may be looked for from this station.

## A GENERAL CLEAN-UP.

*Stimulating Demand for all kinds of Nursery Stock in the West  
—Little will Be Left for the Brush-pile—The Outlook Is for  
Advanced Prices—Collections Promise well—A Healthy  
Demand for Future Stock Is Prospected.*

GENEVA, NEB., April 14.—Youngers & Co.: "Business with us this spring has been very good. Shipments opened up earlier than ordinary and have continued steadily until the present time and we are having about all we can do now. We shall handle the usual amount of stock, while the advanced prices will make the summing up in dollars and cents considerably better than for several years past. Everything in the line of merchantable goods is going to be cleaned up. There will probably be a little third-class stock that will go to the brush-pile, but nothing that is really desirable."

WAUKEE, IOWA, April 13.—M. J. Wragg: "Our business has been much better in some ways than last year. There is a stimulating demand for all kinds of nursery stock. The outlook is for advanced prices, with a healthy demand for stock in the future."

OTTAWA, KAN., April 14.—A. Willis: "For the last few weeks we have been very busy. Our trade both retail and wholesale has been larger than ever before. It is too early yet to say anything about collections, but so far they seem to promise as good as usual. The plant we made in the spring of '99 did very poorly, and our outlook for stock is not good. We suppose this will make us a target for all the folks that have stock to sell in the country. The outlook for trade for the year to come is as good as usual. We think the present condition of the business at large is rather encouraging. The season with us is about a week later than usual."

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 17.—M. E. Callahan, Treasurer and Manager, Pioneer Nurseries Company: "Our sales have been very good; better than for several years. About all our salable stock sold. Collections above the average of the past six years. Have a good prospect for fruit crop which will make business better."

VINCENNES, Ind., April 21.—H. M. Simpson & Sons: "Our spring sales were much better than we expected and the outlook for fall trade is flattering. Prospect for all kinds of fruit was never better."

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 18.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "For good demand, fair prices and prompt pay, this past season takes the lead. Although the price of stock for this spring was quite a little in advance of last, the demand for trees was none the less. The end of the season found us well cleaned up, with very little to burn. With our graft planting machine we were able to get our spring planting done much earlier. Work is well under headway and we are about ready to go fishing."

## HEELING IN TREES OVER WINTER.

A Uriah, Pa., correspondent of the Rural New Yorker answering a Michigan man, who remarks: "If the nurseryman does not get trees to you early enough for successful planting, get them of a nurseryman who does," says:

Every nurseryman of any reputation at all is busy from the time the season opens until it is too late to plant, and letters

ordering trees "Now or never" are not of infrequent occurrence. Suppose we take the advice given, and all order early. What then? The trees would come late as ever. The remedy is not here, and it is useless to condemn an operation because we or some others have not succeeded with it. I know of no better method, considering all things, than to get trees in the fall and heel them over winter. The early spring awakens the trees even before the nursery is sufficiently dry to take them up, and this awakening continues until they are in full leaf. Not any of the spring weather, as a rule, is congenial to the welfare of the tree after it has been removed from the nursery row, yet it is held from one to ten (and sometimes thirty) days before it is permanently located in the orchard. If trees are in the trench at home they are undisturbed until the day planted, and they are benefited by everything that the spring days can give, while the process of planting under these circumstances is scarcely an interruption.

Get the trees in the fall, as soon as the leaves drop readily; plant all except the stone fruits, trench peach and all trees you wish to prune to a low top at planting, covering them to the height you wish to prune. Place cherry and trees you do not care to prune so hard in beds, covering them top and all about 10 inches deep. In Michigan and other cold climates all may be bedded, but peach can be trenched without loss. If wishing to plant early the bedded trees may remain until planted; but if you wish to plant later the tops would better be raised to the air and light, and the ground loosened about the trunks by raising the tops should be firmly trodden. If any intrenched trees show signs of starting before ready to plant, they may be retarded by taking them out and retrenching them after they have laid an hour or so. The trench for a lot of trees should not be placed on top of the ground, as some do it, but it should be plowed or dug to a depth of 18 inches or more, and the trees laid in with tops at an angle of 40 degrees; all bunches should be opened and the roots carefully spread apart so that the soil can get between them and exclude the air. In this region last year 98 per cent. of the intrenched trees grew, and especially where they were covered with snow, while in a great many cases 40 per cent. of the nursery-row trees died, and thousands that did grow will die this year because the vitality was frozen out of them in the nursery row. The only danger I see is that arising from the probability of mice eating them in the trench, but they won't do it if straw and litter be kept away, and the snow is firmly trodden about them after each deep snow.

## DOUGLAS NURSERIES NOT SOLD.

EDITOR NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

There is a squib going around the papers, in the West especially, that the R. Douglas' Sons Waukegan Nursery has been sold. This is not true. A little sheet published here put in their columns that we had sold all of our white pines. While in reality we had sold our 2 to 3 ft. size only; we still have in the neighborhood of one-half million seedlings and transplanted white pines. The article in the Waukegan paper has now got in the Chicago papers, that the nursery has been sold. This will not be done as long as the present proprietors live, as we look upon it as a monument to our late revered father.

Waukegan, Ill., April 16, 1900.

R. DOUGLAS' SONS,  
per T. H. DOUGLAS.



## In Nursery Rows.

**TREES FOR THE NORTHWEST**—W. C. Haveland, discussing the conditions in the Northwest at the Iowa Horticultural Society meeting, said: "We find that trees root grafted on roots two and a half to three inches and scions eight to nine inches, best, giving the tree a chance to spring the root from the scion, making the tree more hardy to withstand our hard and trying winters.

"**WHAT WE WANT IS ORDERS**"—"No, said the Old Man, "young Mr. Golightly is not with us any more. We had to let him go. He worked too hard. He covered too much territory. He'd go from one end of the state to the other in a week's time. We'd hear of him here, there, and everywhere, but he never got any orders. He didn't stay by his men until he had landed them. Of course, he protested when we let him go; he pointed out how much territory he had covered, and how many men he had seen; but we told him 'what we want is orders', and he didn't get them."

**THE TREE LILAC**—The rear of the grand procession of lilacs is now brought up by the giant tree lilacs of China and Japan, says S. C. Harrison of York, Neb. They have a glory of splendid white flowers the last of June. They get to be six inches through and thirty feet high. While going through one of the Boston parks, the superintendent said: "This is a Japan lilac tree I raised from seed twenty years ago." It was one mass of bloom. Said I: "That tree would measure two feet around." He thought not. I measured it three feet from the ground and it was two and one-half feet in circumference. I raised the Chinese lilac in Western Nebraska, the most trying place on earth for a tree, which has to brace against a sirocco with 110 in the shade, and then against 40 below zero, with four years of consecutive drouth thrown in. But the Chinaman never winced, but grew and bloomed amid drouth and neglect. With this tremendous reinforcement to our flowering shrubs, we can add beauty to our homes. I now graft all my choice kinds of lilacs on the root of the Chinese to make them more thrifty and to keep them from sprouting. Prof. Budd adds: We can fully endorse this high estimate of the tree lilac, but to give China and Japan the credit of developing such hardy trees is not right. Beyond all doubt the lilac family originated in the dry interior climate of North Central Asia. The tree type that does not sprout we found as a cultivated tree in most parts of Russia, in Europe and in Asia. Mr. Harrison speaks of grafting the lilac. If seedlings are grown they graft as readily as those of the apple. Lilac seed grows readily if stratified as we treat pits of the stone fruits.

### JUDGE MILLER ON GRAFTING.

Writing under date of February 15th, Judge Miller, Bluffton, Mo., says:

"Grafts should be cut now, when the wood is not frozen. Put them in damp sawdust or sand in the cellar or bury them in a sheltered place outdoors in the ground. Cherries should be grafted first, plums next, while apples and pears can be set later. If grafts are kept nearly dormant one can graft up to the time the trees burst out in leaf.

"The early grafting is usually done by the cleft system. Saw the stock with a sharp, fine-toothed saw. Smooth the stock with a sharp knife. The graft may be an inch, two inches or three long, according to the closeness of the buds. Cut the graft at the lower end in a wedge, one side a little thicker than the other, the bud to be on the thicker side. Split the stock with a thin, broad-bladed knife, leaning the knife so as to be sure to cut the bark clean and not tear it. Insert a little wedge into the split, so that you can insert the wedge into the slit nearly up to the bud, seeing to it that the inner bark of the graft and stock are in line and in contact. I frequently lean the graft out a little at the top so as to be sure that the channels of sap flow across each other. When grafting on bearing trees which I wish to change, I prefer putting on limbs

one inch in diameter. Some work on much thicker limbs and put the grafts in a stock, but they do not make so complete union, and are liable to break apart.

"As to grafting wax there are various recipes given and I have tried them all. None suits me better than the following: One pound of resin, half pound of pure beeswax and a quarter pound of beef tallow, melted in an iron vessel over a slow fire, then pour this into water, not too cold, or it will chill outside too suddenly. Grease the hands and work it the same as taffy, until it is a golden yellow. Roll in balls of half a pound and lay aside for use. When grafting melt in a vessel and have a little paddle with which to apply it to the graft and stock when in the condition of cream. Too hot is not good and too thick when getting cold is not convenient. Bear in mind that every particle of green wood cut must be covered with the wax or the work will be a failure. Even the top of the graft should be coated with it."

### ARBOR DAY IN NEW YORK.

The authorities of New York State have issued an Arbor Day annual containing statistics and suggestions regarding the observance of the day, May 4th, by the schools of the state. The following figures show the number of trees planted in the state since the institution of the day:

Year.	Number of Districts.	Trees Planted.
1889 .....	5,681	24,166
1890 .....	8,106	27,097
1891 .....	8,956	25,786
1892 .....	8,809	20,622
1893 .....	8,783	15,973
1894 .....	9,057	16,524
1895 .....	8,450	15,073
1896 .....	9,823	16,569
1897 .....	9,921	17,975
1898 .....	9,885	18,429
1899 .....	9,883	16,357
Totals .....		214,571

### SAN JOSE SCALE LAW SUIT.

The first case under the San Jose scale law, which was enacted in April, 1899, says the Chicago Record, under date of April 13th, was prosecuted in Judge Hoglund's court yesterday, and M. E. Markel, a nurseryman at Bowen and Cottage Grove avenues, was fined \$10 for selling to Mrs. Ida F. Perry, 319 Bowen avenue, some trees which had not been examined and certified by the state entomologist. The law provides that nurseries shall be inspected each year for evidences of the presence of destructive insects.

The will of the late John G. Glen, of Glen Brothers, nurserymen Rochester, N. Y., who died at Atlantic City, February 28th, disposes of real estate valued at \$20,000 and personal property to the amount of \$10,000. The most of the property was bequeathed to relatives, but the employees of the nursery firm were remembered.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., have engaged the services of J. Austin Shaw to act as their traveling representative. Mr. Shaw will spend his entire time in traveling from place to place, calling upon the leading nurserymen and florists in the interests of this progressive firm.

The annual report of the Missouri Horticultural Society, including the proceedings of the summer and winter meetings, has been issued by the secretary, L. A. Goodman, Westport.

## TREATMENT OF SCIONS.

Upon the subject of utilizing a scion, Prof. H. E. Van Deman says in Rural New Yorker:

We sometimes get a very little wood of some rare fruit that we wish to propagate as rapidly as possible, and we may not always know just how to do it. If the scions are of the apple, pear or quince, it is easier to make a large amount of growth from them than of most other kinds, because they may be very readily propagated from dormant wood. If it is desired to make every bud grow into a tree or branch, it would be necessary to hold the scions back by putting them in cold storage. This can be done by burying the scions in the sawdust of an icehouse, where it is constantly damp and not far from the ice, and then spring budding them. This is the best way to do with scions of the peach and apricot, because they do not graft readily; and I believe it would be a good way to work the plum and cherry, although I have never tried it with them.

Spring budding is done in this way: Cut the scions early, in the fall, before there is any danger of injury from severe weather, would be the safest time, and keep them perfectly dormant until the bark peels readily on the stocks to be budded. Then insert the buds as in ordinary summer budding, being very careful to tie them closely down to the stocks. As soon as they are grown fast, cut away the part above the bud, and rub off all sprouts that start, except the one from each bud.

The way to use the bud most economically in grafting, is to try to insert single buds. If they are nearer each other than an inch or a little more, this is not possible; for it will take that length of wood properly to trim the scion to a wedge suitable for setting in the stock. If the cleft or split style of the graft is used, a bud should be left just at the top of the outer edge of the wedge. If the tongue or splice method is followed the bud should be left at the top of the little scion; and the same is true if any of the bark or slip methods is used. The idea is to avoid cutting away any of the buds in preparing the scion for insertion. If one bud is left intact and the cambium layer below is well placed in contact with the cambium of the stock, and the wound secured by wax or bandage from evaporation, that is, artificially barked over again, that bud ought to make a good branch, with proper after-treatment. If the wood is not too scarce I would allow two or more buds to each scion.

## FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The prospects for fruit are very favorable, although peaches sustained some damage in Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Ohio.

Reports from fruit growers along the lake shore in Michigan indicate from 10 to 50 per cent. of peach buds dead. There are enough live buds left on most varieties to give a full crop,

and some will require thinning. At the South Haven sub-experiment station twenty-eight varieties show 57 per cent. of live buds. Some growers are surprised at the extent of damage after a mild winter, but it is supposed the mild weather in October and November caused buds to swell and become tender.

Two carloads of young orange trees were received late in March for planting near Ingleside, Arizona, about 60,000 navel, grown and budded at Riverside, Cal., and 3,000 pomelo trees.

Fig trees are in full leaf in California, and have promise of the largest crop of fruit seen there for years. Nearly all the fruit trees are now in bloom, and orchardists are confident of immense crops on all irrigated lands.

## SALES IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 19.—Griffing Bros. Co.: "Our spring sales and business have been quite satisfactory. Had a much larger stock in all lines, except plums, than in previous years; yet we were booked up on many of the leading varieties before the season was far advanced. Have sold out quite close in all lines and as a rule at a marked advance in price."

## WANTED.

right man. Address,

A single man who is a competent Nurseryman. One who has a knowledge of ornamental stock as well as fruit tree stocks preferred. Must be a good budder. References required. Place permanent to the

**GEO. C. ROEDING, Proprietor,**  
Fancher Creek Nurseries, FRESNO, CAL.

Established  
1852.  
600 Acres.  
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Greenhouses

We have an unusually Fine Stock of

**American Arbor Vitæ**

Transplanted, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft.

—AND—

**...IRISH JUNIPER...**

2 to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. Prices low on application.  
We also have a Large and Complete Stock of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Vines, Roses and Greenhouse Plants.**

SEND YOUR LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

**PHOENIX NURSERY CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.**  
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**RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM,  
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In all sizes and any quantity.

**Special Rates on Carload Lots.**

A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**J. WOODWARD MANNING, 1150 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.**

Quotations on all other nursery stock.

**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.**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 ORTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

# W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries, RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

## Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of  
General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

### NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

## Surplus List for Spring 1900.

Can yet do PEACHES and JAPAN PLUMS in limited quantity.  
Also MILLER RED RASPBERRY, EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY  
LUCRETIA DEWBERRY and STRAWBERRIES from best leading  
varieties. Prices for same given on application.

MILFORD NURSERIES, Prop., Alex. Pullen, Milford, Dela.

## HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.  
Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this  
beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge  
and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.

## High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

## F. & F. NURSERIES,

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### SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,  
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<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. <b>Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,</b> BALTIMORE, MD. <b>FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.</b> 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</p>
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## Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

## Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more than a Million.

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully  
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## EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,

Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

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In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of  
your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

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## NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa,  
Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom,  
Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows,  
Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and  
all sorts of Fruit Tree Stocks, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger  
plants, now offered at very low prices by

## Transon Brothers Nurseries

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# The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

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To Everywhere **West**

## The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

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Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country;

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# 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.

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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.**

## 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.

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

ESTABLISHED 1780.

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Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

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An extra fine stock of CURRENTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

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ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock, Warranted True QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates. Send list of wants for prices.

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# 100,000 PRIVET

1½ FEET.  
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3-4 FEET.  
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Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

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The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

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The Largest Stock of  
**CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES,**  
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In the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

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Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.  
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Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.  
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We offer for Fall, 1900, the following clean, well grown stock:

- APPLE, 2 yr.—Leading Sorts
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- PLUM, 1 yr. and 2 yr.—Largely S. Damson.
- SNYDER BLACKBERRY PLANTS from Root Cuttings.

We shall be pleased to quote prices.

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A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.  
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

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LARGE  
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

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**NURSEYEMEN** Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**  
Write me for easy terms and prices. TOMAH, WIS.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings of all grades, either from French Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will make low rates for early contracts.

**WANTED**—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Raspberries.

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## WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr. Paeonies, Currants. Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft. Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful COLO BLUE SPRUCE.

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200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,  
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.  
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.  
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,  
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and a full  
assortment of

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Wickson, Red June and Giant

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## PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.  
Our Catalogue will save you money.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

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## FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

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Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.

2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

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100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18–24 inches.

Two Acres in Canina.

## BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12–30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

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FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

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Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

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## For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash, Cut-leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Beech, Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra size, 6 to 20 ft., 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Shrubs, and a large surplus of extra fine Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants and Gooseberries extensively grown. Better stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE, Batavia Nurseries,  
BATAVIA, N. Y.

## Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,  
Grown on new land,  
Carefully packed in  
Paper Lined Boxes,  
Handled by experienced  
workmen, and  
Shipped promptly when ordered,  
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

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## THE COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS

has won a leading place among bicycles because it meets every requirement of the cyclist. It is always ready to ride. The adjustment is peculiarly simple, direct and effective. There is nothing to entangle or soil the skirt. The mechanism is dirt-proof and weather-proof, and does not deteriorate with use. The transmission of power is direct, utilizing every ounce of driving force expended. It is the easiest running, the most practical and most trustworthy bicycle. Price \$75.

### COLUMBIA, HARTFORD, STORMER and PENNANT CHAIN WHEELS

embody every improvement possible to the chain type. Prices: \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25.

**THE COLUMBIA COASTER BRAKE** is simple and sure in action and saves fully one-third of the pedaling necessary in ordinary riding. An hour's practice will bring any one to a realization of its merits as a labor-saving device. Price \$5.00 when ordered with a new machine. Applicable to both Chainless and Chain Models.

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BICYCLE  
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POPE SALES DEPARTMENT

HARTFORD  
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# PLACE YOUR CONTRACTS NOW —FOR JUNE BUDDING—

WE HAVE 105 ACRES IN PEACH SEED.  
SURPLUS---READY TO GO AT ONCE.

## ROSES, No. 1.--Extra fine.

100 Crimson Rambler; 100 each Pink Rambler, Baltimore Belle and Queen of Paradise; 50 each John Hopper, Pink Moss, Magna Charta, white Moss and LaFrance.

## PEACH TREES.—One Year; Fine.

	5 to 6 ft. ¾ to ¾	4 to 6 ft. 9-16 to ¾	3 to 4 ft. ¾ to ¾	2½ to 3 ft. 1 yr. trees 1 to 2 ft.	
Alexander.....	200				
Bilyeu's Late Oct.....	200				
Bokara No. 3.....			200		
Salway.....				1200	
Chair's Choice.....				400	
Chinese Cling.....	400	500	500	200	
Smock.....			200		
Foster.....				400	
Greensboro.....	500	700	600	500	100
Hale's Early.....	600	600	700	400	
Lewis.....	50	100			
Levy's Late.....		199	100	100	499
Old Mixon Cling.....	255	155	136	134	
Old Mixon Free.....				444	
Reeves' Favorite.....		401	1000	1000	
Stephen's R R.....				492	
Stump the World.....				1223	
Sneed.....	499	498	397	333	
Ward's Late.....	100	198	198	198	
Wilkin's Cling.....	398	397	598	398	498
White Heath Cling.....	197	197	197	99	12120
Emma.....				298	300
Waddell.....	300	300	300		
Matthew's Beauty.....				400	200
Carman.....			500	500	300
Holderbaum.....	100				
Beauty Blush.....	201	201	201		
Yellow St. John.....				401	
Triumph.....				888	
Waterloo.....	300	100			

## 200 CHAMPION QUINCE—¾.

## PLUM ON PLUM ROOT.

	5 to 7 ft. ¾ and up	5 to 6 ft. ¾ to ¾	4 to 5 ft. ¾ to 9-16	3 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Hale.....	400	299	107	187	
Maru.....		200			
Wickson.....		700			
Burbank.....		490	99	99	

Plum on Peach, Same Calliper as Above.

KIEFFER PEAR.....	950	1000	2000
	6 to 7 ft. ¾ in.	8 to 4 ft. ¾ to ¾ in.	2 to 3 ft.
		500—¾	

## PLUM ON PEACH.—One Year.

	5 to 6 ft. ¾	4 to 5 ft. ¾	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Abundance.....	50	200	1000	600
Berkman.....			50	50
Normand.....		25	25	25
Chabott.....			100	75
Satsuma.....			75	100
Hale.....	200	225	444	188

## APPLE TREES.—Two Years; Fine.

	5 to 6 ft. 3-4	5 to 6 ft. 5-8	4 to 5 ft. 1-2	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Wine Sap.....	300				
Smith's Cider.....			444	444	
Mammoth Black Twig..	300			498	
Smoke House.....			198	398	400
Ben Davis.....	1212	2121	2222	2000	1000
York Imperial.....		1000	2000	2000	677

## PEARS.—Standard, Two Years.

	6 to 7 ft. ¾ and up	5 to 7 ft. ¾ to ¾	5 to 6 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
LeConte.....				500	300
Lawson.....		50	150		
Sheldon.....		101	498		
Clapp's Favorite.....		398	100	101	
Howell.....		398	150		
Beurre D'Anjou.....			298		
Wildor.....			150		
Bartlett.....	100	199	298		
Vermont Beauty.....		189	448		
Lawrence.....		196	439		
Dutchess.....		249			
Koonce.....			249	398	398

## CHERRY.—Two Years:

	5 to 7 ft. ¾ and up	5 to 6 ft. ¾ to ¾
Early Richmond.....	500	
Montmorency.....	500	400

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Two Years; Fine.

5,000 Columbian Mammoth, W.	20,000 Barr's Mammoth.
5,000 Donald's Elmira.	20,000 Conover's Colossal.
25,000 Palmetto.	

## MISCELLANEOUS.

800 Victoria Currants.	24,000 Lucretia Dewberry plants.
3,000 Miller Red Raspberry plants.	1,000 Silver Maples, 8 to 10 ft.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

50,000 Bismarck.	50,000 Nick Ohmer.
40,000 Barton's Eclipse.	25,000 Ocean City.
30,000 Darling.	50,000 Parson's Beauty.
10,000 Delaware.	50,000 Seaford.
100,000 Excelsior.	25,000 Star.
75,000 Gandy.	25,000 Sharpless.
25,000 Haverland.	100,000 Tennessee Prolific.
75,000 Hoffman.	100,000 Warfield.
50,000 Cobden Queen.	40,000 Saunders.
15,000 Columbian.	10,000 Impr'd Parker Earl.
10,000 Geo. Triumph.	30,000 Jersey Market.
10,000 Paris King.	35,000 Manwell.
30,000 Reid's Prolific.	10,000 Morgan's Favorite.
25,000 H. & H.	10,000 Pocomo.
100,000 Mitchell's.	10,000 Bush Cluster.
2,000 Gandy Bell.	40,000 Woolverton.
40,000 Crescent.	

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,  
BERLIN, - - MD.



June, 1900.



# Painesville Nurseries.



OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC. . . . .

**E**XTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmar-nock Willows, Tea's Weep-ing Mulberries, Camper-down Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bun-geii top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododen-drons, field grown Ampel-opsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flow-ered Clematis in assortment

## Roses

**O**UR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

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## JAPANESE SPECIALTIES:

AS MAPLES, TREE AND HERBACEOUS PÆONIAS, CAMELLIAS, SCIADOPHTIS VERTICILLATE, IRIS KAEMPFER, JAPANESE PEAR, CHESTNUT AND WALNUT SEEDS, and all other Japanese stock.

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FOR 1900-1901.

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the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra large stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

# ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest

stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.

# CLEMATIS

J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are

acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of living and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,  
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,  
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,  
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

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Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSEY STOCK

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PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,  
CHERRY,  
PLUMS, Japan and European  
PEACH,  
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"An exact knowledge of the adaptation of stock to graft will be the perfection of culture."—MARSHALL P. WILDER.

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No. 5.

## ITS FIRST QUARTER CENTURY.

*Brief Review of the Work of the American Association—Topics Discussed at the Annual Conventions—The Trade Well Protected by Vigorous Committees—Value of the Files of the Official Journal for Reference.*

In view of the fact that the convention of this month in Chicago marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Association of Nurserymen, it is of interest to note briefly the principal features of the annual meetings of the Association during the last quarter of a century.

At the Crystal Lake meeting of the Northern Horticultural Society in January, 1876, Dr. John E. Ennis, of Clinton, Ia., proposed that a national centennial meeting of nurserymen, florists and seedsmen be held in Chicago. The following committee on arrangements was appointed: Dr. John E. Ennis, Clinton, Ia.; L. K. Schofield, Freeport, Ill.; J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa, Wis.; A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; Edgar Sanders, Chicago, Ill.; D. Wilmot Scott, Galena, Ill.; Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville, Ill. An informal meeting was held in Chicago at which the following temporary officers were elected: President, Edgar Sanders; secretary, D. Wilmot Scott; treasurer, A. R. Whitney. A call was issued to nurserymen, florists, seedsmen, horticultural implement makers and dealers in supplies for nurserymen and florists to meet in the exposition building, Chicago, June 14, 1876, at 10 a. m.

At the first annual meeting vice-presidents were appointed for some of the states; the executive committee was authorized to name the others. No essays were read at this meeting. Sixty members were enrolled. A trip to the South parks was enjoyed.

The second annual meeting was held in Chicago on June 20, 21 and 23, 1877. No essays were read, but matters of interest to the trade were discussed. Sixty-three members were enrolled. The South parks were again visited.

The records for 1878, 1879 and 1881 are missing. The fifth annual meeting was held in Chicago on June 16, 17 and 18, 1880. Essays were read, 150 members were enrolled and visits were made to the South and Lincoln parks.

At the seventh annual meeting the American Forestry Association was organized. This meeting was held June 21, 22 and 23, 1882, in Rochester, N. Y. One hundred and fifty-two members were enrolled. Essays were read by Patrick Barry, Thomas Meehan, C. L. Watrous, John J. Thomas and others.

Members to the number of 179 were enrolled at the eighth annual meeting which was held in St. Louis, in 1883. The members enjoyed an excursion on the Mississippi river and visited Shaw's garden.

The ninth annual meeting was in Chicago again. It was held June 18, 19 and 20, 1884. M. A. Hunt, Chicago, was

president, and there were 346 paying members; honorary members, 45. There was a trip to Pullman, a visit to the parks and a banquet by the Chicago florists.

The members met again in Chicago for the tenth annual meeting, on June 17, 18 and 19, 1885. There were 34 lady honorary members and 367 paying members. A ride on the lake and a visit to Lincoln park were enjoyed.

There was much routine business, but only one essay at the eleventh annual meeting which was held in Washington, June 16, 17 and 18, 1886. President Norman J. Colman presided, and the essay was by B. E. Fernow, of Washington, on "Forest Tree Seeds."

For the twelfth annual meeting the Association went back to Chicago, on June 15, 16 and 17, 1887. President C. L. Watrous presided. At this meeting the name of the Association was changed from "American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen" to "American Association of Nurserymen." The florists and the seedsmen had formed national associations of their own. A committee was appointed to prepare a telegraph code for the use of nurserymen.

The thirteenth annual meeting in Detroit, June 20 and 21, 1888, was marked by the report of the committee on railroad freight classification, composed of S. M. Emery, N. H. Albaugh and J. B. Spaulding, showing that through the efforts of this committee, the classification of nursery stock, boxed, was changed by the Railway Traffic Association from first to second class; it was estimated that this would save the nurserymen of the country not less than \$50,000 per year in freight and would greatly stimulate shipments. The committee on the reduction of postage reported the organization of the U. S. Postal Improvement Association.

In Chicago again the Association met for the fourteenth annual convention, on June 5 and 6, 1889. There was a long programme of papers upon subjects of interest to the trade. President George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y., presided, and Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., was secretary.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held in New York City, June 4, 5 and 6, 1890. There was a long programme of papers including those by Professors Van Deman, Fernow, Bailey, Budd and Galloway; G. E. Meissner, H. S. Wiley, Thomas Meehan, S. M. Emery, J. T. Lovett, G. J. Carpenter, George W. Campbell, J. H. Hale, J. W. Manning, Jr., Samuel C. Moon, and G. J. Kellogg; also William Fell, England.

The sixteenth annual meeting was held in Minneapolis, June 3, 4 and 5, 1891, President S. M. Emery, Lake City, in the chair. There were interesting papers at the sessions. The members were treated to a carriage ride through the park system of the city, tendered by the city government.

A telegraphic code was adopted at the seventeenth meeting in Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 2 and 3, 1892. There were excursions to Tallulah Falls and to several large peach orchards.



During the World's Fair, June 7 and 8, 1893, the eighteenth annual meeting of the Association was held in the Assembly Hall on the Fair grounds, President H. Augustine, Normal, Ill., presiding. Notwithstanding the many outside attractions there was a good attendance at the sessions of the convention and a full programme of papers was presented. The nurserymen were provided with a trade journal this year, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN having been established in February, 1893.

For the nineteenth annual meeting the Association went to Niagara Falls, on June 6 and 7, 1894. President U. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott, Kans., presided. At this meeting the Association changed the date of annual meeting from the first to the second Wednesday in June and adopted the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN as its official journal. A purse of \$100 was raised for E. W. Bull, the originator of the Concord grape. There was a lively discussion of the tariff question and there were papers on the nursery industry in the North, East, South and West, by J. Cole Doughty, William C. Barry, P. J. Berckmans and President Pearsall, respectively.

The twentieth annual meeting was held in Indianapolis, June 12 and 13, 1895. In the absence of President J. H. Hale, Vice-President N. H. Albaugh presided. The San Jose scale first appears as the subject of extended discussion at this meeting; it was the subject of a paper by Professor F. M. Webster of the Ohio Experiment Station. Among other things he said: "It seems to me we need a United States law. The San Jose scale can be wholly eradicated from a nursery or an orchard in a year. It can be stamped out. I am inclined to think that the scale can be carried on California fruit to the East." Professor L. H. Bailey delivered a memorable address on "Reflective Impressions of the Nursery Business." He also discussed conservation of moisture so clearly and instructively that he has been asked annually to give the nurserymen more of his valuable experience at the conventions. His time, however, is fully occupied. While in Indianapolis the nurserymen called upon ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

On June 10 and 11, 1896, the nurserymen found themselves back in Chicago attending the twenty-first meeting of the American Association. President Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., was in the chair. E. H. Bissell, Richmond, Va., called up the San Jose scale question by referring to Virginia legislation. A. Willis, Ottawa, Kans., proposed that the scale laws of the states be published in the proceedings of the Association. This was not done, but the laws were published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN as they appeared, and afterward in book form by the National Nurseryman Publishing Company. A resolution declaring unfair and unjust the laws enacted by states discriminating against nursery products, was adopted, and it was asked that such laws be repealed. Professor Bailey read a paper on "The Nursery Lands of New York," and George W. Campbell a paper on "Improving the American Grape." The tariff discussion resulted in the appointment of the following as a committee to call upon congressmen: William C. Barry, J. H. Hale, N. H. Albaugh.

At St. Louis, June 9 and 10, 1897, was held the twenty-second meeting of the nurserymen. Silas Wilson again presided. The convention was marked by the attendance of the leading members, the adoption of a federal bill which is pending in congress, relating to the inspection of nursery stock and many pleasant features chief of which were the visit to

Shaw's garden and the banquet at the Mercantile club. A new tariff on nursery stock was secured in 1897. While not all that the nurserymen had hoped for, it was still a long step in advance of any previous bill.

The twenty-third convention of the American Association, at Omaha, on June 8 and 9, 1898, was one of the quietest in the history of the Association. About 150 of the 426 members were present. The Omaha exposition had just opened and this proved an attraction to some of the members. Comparatively little business was transacted. There was talk of incorporating the Association, but no action was taken.

There was an unusually large attendance at the twenty-fourth convention in Chicago, on June 14th and 15th last year, President Brooke presided and considerable business was transacted. The attention of the committee on transportation was called to the need of a rearrangement of the classification of nursery stock. Mr. Watrous reported regarding the Whitney claim which has since been paid, Treasurer Yates having deposited recently to the credit of the Association the amount of the claim, \$1,629.80. Evidence of a generally stronger market for nursery stock was noted upon all sides and prices advanced steadily from the date of the convention. A committee composed of Thomas B. Meehan, J. J. Harrison and Theodore Smith was appointed to investigate the subject of custom house abuses. The delays complained of were stopped by an order from Assistant Secretary Spalding of the treasury department, expediting the appraisal of nursery stock at the custom houses.

This is a brief summary of the work of the American Association of Nurserymen as shown by the reports of the annual conventions since its organization. Space does not permit mention of the many valuable papers that have been presented to the Association by its members and those who have been invited to appear before it at the annual meetings.

In addition to the matter that has come before the conventions, there have been many subjects of special interest to the trade discussed in the official journal of the Association, as shown by its files. Indeed, aside from the official proceedings of the annual meetings of the American Association, the files of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN afford the only consecutive record of transactions in nursery trade circles. This fact should be sufficient incentive for the preservation and binding of the numbers of the trade journal as they are issued.

It is to the files of the official trade journal that recourse must be had for details of the important controversy over the San Jose scale, the Canadian exclusion act and its partial suspension, the Stringfellow method of close root pruning, reports of nursery interests connected with the meetings of horticultural societies, nursery transactions throughout this and foreign countries, the plans and movements of individual members of the trade, spring and fall reports of the trend of trade, cultural topics and comment upon nursery methods, sketches and portraits of prominent members of the trade, the latest offerings from nursery rows and that free interchange of opinion which appears only in a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of the particular trade represented.

At the close of its first quarter century the American Association of Nurserymen finds the trade well protected by the vigorous work of the Association committees, prices more nearly what they should be than they have been in some time and the outlook good for a continuation of a period of prosperity in the business.

## ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

The presidents of the American Association of Nurserymen during the last twenty-five years have been as follows, the records for three years being lost :

- 1876—Edgar Sanders, Chicago, Ill.
- 1877—E. Moody, Lockport, N. Y.
- 1878—J. S. Stickney, Waumataosa, Wis.
- 1881—N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.
- 1883—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1884—M. A. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.
- 1885—Edgar Sanders, Chicago, Ill.
- 1886—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1887—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.
- 1888—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.
- 1889—George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.
- 1890—George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.
- 1891—S. M. Emery, Lake City, Minn.
- 1892—J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.
- 1893—H. Augustine, Normal, Ill.
- 1894—U. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott, Kan.
- 1895—J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.
- 1896—Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.
- 1897—Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.
- 1898—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.
- 1899—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.
- 1900—Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.

D. Wilmot Scott, Galena, Ill., was the secretary of the Association from 1876 to 1888; Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., from 1888 to 1893; George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y., from 1893 to 1900.

A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill., was treasurer of the Association from 1876 to 1891; N. A. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill., from 1891 to 1898; C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y., from 1898 to 1900.

## LOCAL NURSERY STOCK.

There is a good deal written about the risk of getting stock from states where the climate is a few degrees colder or warmer than the one in which the purchaser lives, says S. W. Chambers in Michigan Farmer, and, consequently, we sometimes find growers patronizing local nurseries for this very reason when the quality of stock is not really up to the standard required. While every man should, to an extent, patronize home industries so far as possible, it is a serious mistake to carry it too far. If the local nurseryman does not have the best of what we need it is better to send fifty or five hundred miles away for it if we know that it is better. Personally I have never found this acclimatization craze of very much importance. I have purchased my stock from widely different parts of the country, and I do not think that the trees or shrubs undergo any disadvantage other than the dangers and injuries that may come from long shipment. That is the real and only danger. Delay in shipment from a distance may sometimes cause the roots to get too dry. But the idea that the young trees are unaccustomed to the climate of their new home, and hence must suffer, is hardly founded upon facts. All nursery stock when transplanted must undergo a period of readjustment when their roots become attached to the soil. But if they are moved carefully and not injured in the transportation they will easily adapt themselves to the new soil, even if brought from a colder or warmer state. Of course this does not mean that tender varieties that have been raised in a Southern nursery will

thrive in a Northern home. One must at least select the varieties that are known to thrive in his locality.

In some other respects I think there is a distinct advantage in purchasing nursery stock from different parts of the country. By so doing we secure the best that has been accomplished by nurserymen all over the country. It is a good deal like infusing new blood into a herd of cattle. One nurseryman may have produced a specially fine supply of plum, apple or peach trees, and it is to our interest to secure some of his stock, for by so doing we obtain the best results of his work and fortunate situation. By depending entirely upon the local nurserymen we may soon run down our stock unless they are wide awake in securing their stock from different trustworthy sources. There are improvements being made all the time in every department of horticulture, and in order to keep up with the best we must be broad-minded enough to admit that there is something good outside of our own county and state.

## MAYOR ORLANDO HARRISON.

Orlando Harrison has been elected Mayor of Berlin, Md. Mr. Harrison is one of the most prominent and popular members of the American Association of Nurserymen. Referring to his election, the Berlin, Md., Herald says :

Mr. Harrison is one of our most progressive and successful business men, and will fill the office with credit to himself and honor to the town. Mr. Harrison is the business manager of the firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, a director of the Berlin Building and Loan Association, a member of the American Association of Nurserymen and vice-president of the Exchange and Savings Bank here. He was born in Sussex county, Delaware, January 27, 1867, and when in his teens started in fruits. When at the age of 18, he with his father moved to Berlin, where they have since grown nursery stock, making a specialty of peach trees, strawberry plants and asparagus roots and for the past few years have added apple and pear trees. Their planting started from only 2,000 trees for orchard purpose and now their annual budded list of peach for the past three years has exceeded any other in the United States. Starting on one farm of 170 acres, to-day J. G. Harrison & Sons have six small farms of the choicest land in this vicinity. Their sales in strawberry plants run into the millions and in asparagus roots hundreds of thousands.

## WIDENING THE SCOPE OF ARBOR DAY.

C. S. Harrison, York, Neb., writing on the subject of Arbor Day, says: Hitherto we have been content with planting common or native trees. This is well enough for pioneer days; but at this stage we should aim for something higher. There are many things besides elm, ash and box elder to plant. For contrast we should have, now and then, a Russian olive, with its fragrant bloom, white foliage and fruit of burnished silver—a tree as thrifty and hardy as the elm. Then there are tree lilacs of China and Japan. These are trees instead of bushes. I measured one in a Boston park, twenty years from seed, and three feet from the ground it was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet around. They grow to be a foot through and fifty feet high, with a mass of pure white blossoms peering from their leafy coverts the last of June. This was the giant lilac of Japan. More beautiful, with fine foliage and grace of form is the Chinese tree lilac, which stood three consecutive years of drought, sirocco and blizzards in Western Nebraska, and grew and bloomed through it all. This also blossoms in June.

**TRADE IN MISSOURI.**

*Reviewed by S. H. Linton of Marceline—Demand for Stock During Spring Almost Unlimited—Wholesale Orders Refused—Heavy Fruit Crop Promised in Missouri—A Plea for Revision of Names of Fruits—The Gano and Ben Davis.*

S. H. Linton, Marceline, Mo., writes as follows to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

"Closing several weeks of a very busy season, I am again in position to give a short account of the past, present and future. Through we are located in latitude between the two great extremes of heat and cold, still we feel the effect of the loss in stock from the severe cold of the winter of '98-'99.

"And with the low prices of nursery stock the past six years, we realize the fact of hard times, and appreciate the change at present for better prices.

"The demand for stock this spring, especially peach, cherry, plum and grapes, was almost unlimited. With us, however, trade was cut short because of limited amount of stock. In some lines of stock we were forced to refuse many wholesale orders, so that we might be able to supply our retail trade.

"With the present prospects the fruit crop of this part of the state, apples, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes will be the largest for years. The early spring was cold and rather dry. This had the tendency to hold back the fruit bloom for ten days or two weeks, but when the bloom opened up it met a favorable season of clear dry weather with gentle breezes and no hard wind, thereby giving full and complete benefit of the pollen. This season being favorable to tree and vegetable growth, demonstrates the fact that insects and disease do not have the same effect upon a healthy, vigorous tree or plant as when the growth and condition of the tree is poor. Herein lies the success of orcharding. Keep the trees vigorously growing and there will be little cause for dread of the borers and other insects.

"There will be more trees planted in the north half of Missouri this fall than have ever been planted in one fall since Missouri has been a state. Though here in Missouri the annual average sunshine is two hundred and fifty days, yet it is not all sunshine, pleasure and profit with the nurseryman. We have unforeseen causes here, as elsewhere, that are at times quite discouraging and expensive.

"The time has come, with the vast knowledge, experience and science in pomology that we now have in the United States, when there should be a decisive movement in the nomenclature of fruits. The American Association of Nurserymen at the coming convention should have a committee appointed to see that through a thorough investigation of the misnamed fruits the proper names should be permanently fixed and recorded. There are a great many varieties of fruit that are being sent out under new names causing dissatisfaction and confusion, not only with fruit growers, but with nurserymen and propagators. The time will come, if no restraints are imposed, when the catalogues of names will be wholly unreliable. For instance, the Gano apple is identical with the Ben Davis. The Gano will always be in confusion with the Ben Davis. This is true with other apples and other varieties of fruit. And there is no better time or place to develop this matter than the convention of the Association of American Nurserymen, in June, 1900.

**GEORGE G. ATWOOD IN CHARGE.**

A special San Jose scale department has been established in connection with the New York Department of Agriculture, and George G. Atwood of Geneva, has been placed in charge. Charles N. Darrow, Geneva; Percy L. Husted, Blauvelt, and H. C. Peck, Brighton, have been appointed inspectors, and Louis Brown, Cobleskill; Jay Thompson, Seward, and T. F. Niles, Spencertown, assistants.

**TEXAS NURSERYMAN MARRIED.**

At Lone Oak, near Independence, Texas, at high noon on April 25th, Stanley H. Watson and Miss Alice Clay were united in marriage by Rev. James Noble, rector St. Peter's Episcopal church. Only members of the two families and half a dozen most intimate friends were present to witness the ceremony. The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clay and a member of one of the first families in this, the oldest section of Texas. The groom is proprietor of the Rosedale nurseries, Brenham, Tex., an enterprise established nearly forty years ago by his father, and which is being successfully carried on by the son. The bride and groom will make their home at Rosedale.—Brenham, Texas, Banner.

**A VETERAN NURSERYMAN.**

J. S. Harris, La Crescent, Minn., writes: "I am at present only a local nurseryman in a small way, propagating principally for testing new varieties and experimental purposes, and shall soon have to give it up entirely on account of the infirmities of age.

"It is now about 62 years since I put in my first little nursery of root grafts and the first effort was a great success. I took it up from hearing my father read about the way they had begun to propagate trees at some nursery at Rochester, N. Y.

"I have always been a great lover of trees and fruits, but have never followed the nursery business for the money that could be made at it. I think that I am about the oldest root grafter in the West. I began in Ohio, and still put up a few grafts every winter."

**SHIPMENT TO SOUTH AMERICA.**

On February 10th by fast freight and in refrigerator car to New York, Nelson Bogue sent a consignment of nursery stock to Senor Doctor Don Martin Garcia Meron, Minister of Agriculture, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America.

This shipment included nearly every desirable variety of pears, plums, peaches, cherries, quinces, apricots and small fruits that are successfully grown in Western New York. The order also called for a thousand apples and an extensive list of roses.

This stock, on reaching Buenos Ayres, was divided and sent to various parts of the republic, while the larger portion was planted in government experimental grounds, with a view of thoroughly testing and ascertaining what fruits can be successfully grown in the republic.

These trees were inspected and fumigated by a representative of the Department of Agriculture at Albany.



## In Nursery Rows.

**STANDARD CRIMSON RAMBLER.**—In the April issue of *Meehan's* Monthly was an illustration of a Crimson Rambler rose trained to a single stem and allowed to make a head. The form resembles the Kilmarnock willow but is much less formal and has the added attraction of brilliant flowers.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.**—M. J. Wragg, referring to Rocky Mountain evergreens in Iowa, says in *Gardening*: "The first of importance is the *Picea pungens*, or Colorado Blue Spruce. This is undoubtedly the king of spruces. We have not the command of language to express the admiration we have for this tree, which is one of the gems of the Rockies; and while it is found in the deep gorges on very dry, but exposed points on the range, one would naturally suppose that it would not endure the great changes of transplanting to the genial soils we have here. Yet, the facts are that there is no tree that so adapts itself to the prairie conditions as this one does, and it is certainly designated to be the coming ornamental evergreen tree; the person encouraging its planting will be rearing a living monument that will last for ages.

**THE CATALPA TREE.**—At my age says Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo., there is no use in commencing forestry here. I have plenty of forest yet, but for younger men there is a vast field open. Plenty of land in these parts can be bought for a few dollars per acre, the timber on which will pay for the clearing, which if it were planted in catalpa trees would be worth \$1,000 an acre in twenty years. In that time each tree may make two or three railroad ties, which are worth fifty cents per tie. No insects injure the trees, they are fast growers and the timber is almost indestructible. Had I known the value of this tree thirty years ago and planted twenty-five or thirty acres in catalpas, I might now rest on my oars the rest of my life. The black locust that I helped to plant seed of about seventy years ago, I saw trees of, when visiting my early home, that would make three to five posts each, that were then selling at \$1 per post. When our forests are all cut down it will be too late to begin. For every five acres of forest cut down, one acre should be planted with some useful, fast-growing tree. Catalpa seeds are for sale by most seedmen and are as easily grown as corn.

### SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

Quite a large number of fruit trees planted in the northern states at the present time are grown in some of the southern nurseries, says S. H. Fulton in the *Allegan, Mich., Gazette*. These nurseries do a jobbing trade mostly, selling to nurserymen throughout the United States. One of the largest nursery centers of the south is Huntsville, Alabama. Here are located the Huntsville Wholesale nurseries; Chase Brothers' nurseries, a branch of Chase Brothers' nurseries of Rochester, N. Y., the Fraser nurseries, and a number of others.

American and Chickasaw plums, sour cherries, peaches, and pears are the leading kinds of fruit trees grown. The cherries propagated are mostly of the hardier varieties, and are shipped largely to Iowa and other states of the Northwest, as are also the American and Chickasaw plums. Japan varieties of plum are grown to a rather limited extent, but no European kinds are propagated. The latter do not hold their foliage well throughout the summer, and the wood does not mature properly. The plums are all grown on Mariana stocks propagated by means of cuttings. These cuttings are taken in the fall from stocks containing dormant buds. In late fall or early winter they are put out in nursery rows and the following summer are ready for budding.

Very little trouble is experienced in this section from attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases. This may be in a measure due to the fact that there are but very few orchards in the vicinity to attract insects and disseminate diseases.

Although many kinds of nursery stock grow to perfection here, conditions do not seem favorable for fruitgrowing. Mr. Heikes, manager of the Huntsville nurseries, has experimented largely with different kinds of fruit upon trial grounds, but with very unsatisfactory results. Late spring frosts are one cause of failure, and it is Mr. Heikes' opinion that an almost entire lack of lime in the soil also has much to do with trees not fruiting well. In the neighboring mountains there is an abundance of limestone rock, but the land under cultivation seems to be almost entirely lacking in lime.

The Huntsville nurseries are twelve miles distant from Huntsville, while most of the others are within three or four miles of the city. The former covers an area of 1,000 acres upon a sort of tableland 500 feet above Huntsville and 1,600 above sea level. Of the 1,000 acres in the nursery grounds, 600 are now actually planted with trees and cuttings, while the remaining 400 are in process of renovation preparatory to planting again with trees. Two crops of trees are raised on the ground, then about two years are devoted to bringing the land back into condition for replanting, by use of cow peas, rye, and commercial fertilizers. The soil is a red clay with a slight admixture of sand.

An immense brick storage and packing cellar is located near the center of the plantation, and adjoining is a large shop where lumber is stored and tree-boxes built as needed. Near by is a store owned and run by Jesse S. Moss, proprietor of the nurseries. This store supplies the employees and their families with provisions and clothing. A short distance from this group of buildings stands the foreman's house surrounded by ornamental shrubs and trees, both deciduous and evergreen. Among the deciduous trees is a fine specimen of the very rare shittim tree, which is indigenous to this section. About the borders of this immense plantation are scattered the cabins wherein live the negroes employed in the nurseries.

About fifty negroes and sixteen teams of mules are kept on the grounds throughout the entire year, and during the busiest times the number, both of men and mules, is considerably increased. A few white men are employed as foremen, and under these the negroes work much more willingly than under foremen of their own race.

The digging and shipping season commences the latter part of September and continues without interruption until March, with the exception perhaps of four or five weeks in the middle of winter when it is likely to become too cold for safe exposure of the roots of the trees in digging.

### OUTDOOR ART ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at the Hotel Auditorium Annex, Chicago, June 5 and 7. There will be papers by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *American Review of Reviews*; William R. Smith, director of the Botanic Gardens at Washington, D. C.; J. Frank Foster, superintendent of the South Park system, Chicago; and reports by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Brookline, Mass., and superintendent Calvin C. Laney, of the Rochester, N. Y., park department.

A. MILLER & SON, Milton, Oregon.—"Of course we want the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and would feel lost in our business without it. We enclose you a draft on New York for \$2, for which please give us credit for a two years' subscription."

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shendoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Wilson J. Peters, ex-officio, chairman; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh-Tadmor, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa. Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1900.

## THE FEDERAL BILL DRAGS.

We had hoped to be able by this time to announce definite action on the federal bill relating to the inspection of nursery stock and interstate transportation.

The bill, through the efforts of the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen, was reported from the committee on agriculture, of the House of Representatives, long ago, and it has since been on the House calendar; but it cannot be taken up except by unanimous consent. The House committee has instructed the chairman, Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, to take up the weather bureau bill before anything is done with the scale bill.

Congressman O'Grady, of New York, in response to the inquiries of Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., says he has been endeavoring to obtain from the speaker of the House unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, but that the appropriation of \$100,000 is what stands in the way.

Congressman Haugen, who is in charge of the bill, does not seem very enthusiastic about it.

In view of the probable termination of the present session of Congress within a few weeks, the prospect of the passage of the bill is dubious. There is a suspicion that if the Pacific coast horticulturists are not opposing the measure, it is being held up by the fruit importing interests. It is believed to be useless, however, for the American Association to spend much more money in committee work at Washington.

In a letter to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, C. L. Watrous Des Moines, Ia., chairman of the committee on legislation, says:

"The latest information regarding the federal scale bill is a letter from Chairman Wadsworth of the House committee on agriculture, that he is going to do everything possible to press the bill to passage and that he thinks its friends there can do everything that could be done by a committee, so that in his judgment it would be unnecessary for the committee again to visit Washington at this time.

"Another letter from there indicates a fear that the bill may not be considered because of the determination on the part of the republican legislators to adjourn Congress very soon.

"It is in this case, as in any other case of attempted legislation, very much depends upon chance, in spite of all the hard work any one may do.

## PLACE AND PRESIDENT.

Two of the principal questions to be raised at the Chicago convention are the place for holding the next convention and the new president.

In view of the attractions to be afforded by the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, it will be urged that the American Association should meet in that city. The eastern members think it is time for a convention in the East, in view of the recent meetings at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago.

The convention will undoubtedly ask President Peters to accept a re-election, but if he should decline, it has been suggested that Robert C. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., would be a desirable selection.

## MAY BE GOVERNOR.

The success of Governor Stanley, of Kansas, has led the people of other commonwealths to look to the nursery trade for a leader.

The Milford, Del., Democrat, under date of May 5th, says: "We have heard it rumored that Alexander Pullen, Esq., is a candidate for governor on the Union Republican ticket. This paper, we wish it understood, opposes Mr. Pullen's nomination, but as a citizen of our town, and one who has been the chief promoter of many of the improvements made here in late years, and who is now president of the Town Council, and besides being one of the most successful nurserymen in Delaware, we recommend him to the Union Republican party for consideration. Mr. Pullen needs no introduction to the people of Milford, and we will close by adding: His 57 years of life have been well spent among us; no man can say aught against him; his past record only speaks for itself; he has been loyal to his party, and his party should be loyal to him by placing his name on their ticket for governor in 1900."

On another page the same paper has the following impersonal reference to the subject: "We read recently of a good and honest man that was sure of the nomination for governor. It seems like a shame to spoil a good man like that, for the only way to keep a man honest in the nineteenth century is to keep him out of politics."

Mr. Pullen will be asked to address the Chicago convention on "How it feels to be a candidate."

#### CHAUNCEY A. SEAMAN RETIRES.

Chauncey A. Seaman, president of the Sedgwick Nursery Co., at Sedgwick, Kan., has sold his nursery interests; he thanks the nursery fraternity for past favors. The business will be continued by J. P. Schermerhorn who has been the secretary and treasurer of the company and who has been associated with Mr. Seaman in the nursery business for five years. Mr. Seaman bespeaks for Mr. Schermerhorn the same fairness and favors that have been accorded the retiring president.

The directors of the Sedgwick Nursery Co., are Mr. Schermerhorn, Charles Schafer, Samuel B. Shirk and M. Bartley. The company has a paid-up capital of \$10,000 and has 500 acres under cultivation.

#### GEORGE L. TABER PRESIDENT.

At the annual meeting of the Florida Horticultural Society, May 1-4, in Jacksonville, George L. Taber, of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, was elected president.

The paper on "Hardy Orange Trees," by Prof. H. J. Weber, of the Department of Agriculture, stated that he has little trouble in securing hybrids between the sweet orange and the deciduous trifoliate orange, but there seems to be little increase in hardiness. Twelve of these hybrids, however, tested in Florida last winter, passed through fifteen degrees without injury. What the fruit will be remains to be developed. H. B. Stevens, Stetson, told how the millionaire for whom the town was named is protecting the 38 acres of oranges and an acre or two of pines with sheds and tents. Part of the sheds have movable panels, like window shutters, made of cypress, to be closed in cold weather.

#### LILACS AT ELLWANGER & BARRY'S.

That all the rare days are not in June was proven by a walk during a balmy day last month down one of the broad pathways leading back from the office into the great nursery of Ellwanger & Barry at Rochester. Among the many flowering shrubs the most noticeable were the flowering crabs and lilacs.

This firm has growing in profusion 125 of the 130 varieties of the lilac and is adding new varieties as fast as Emile Lemoine can produce them.

"Lilacs are very popular now," said Charles J. Maloy of the Rochester office. "Especial attention is being paid the new double varieties. The lilac, purple and white, is common, but most people do not know of the marked differences in coloring of the purple shades, the rosy petals, the pale blues, the very dark blossoms and the double varieties. There are fashions in flowers as in dress. The new double lilacs are in great demand."

At Highland Park, Rochester, Assistant Superintendent

Dunbar has 110 varieties in culture, winding up a hillside. This is one of the finest collections in the country. It was procured from the Mt. Hope Nurseries at Rochester.

#### CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Thomas B. Meehan, of Germantown, Pa., of the American Association committee on custom house affairs, visited New York city last month to investigate this subject. He found that the system was working satisfactorily. He will report to the Chicago convention. The other members of the committee are J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., and Theodore Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

#### ORIGINATOR OF THE CONCORD.

A meeting peculiarly interesting to all horticulturists was held at Concord, Mass., May 16. It was in honor of Ephraim W. Bull, originator of the Concord grape, and was held in the cottage where he lived, which Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, a neighbor and friend, has remodeled and furnished as a memorial of the man and his work, having purchased the little 12-acre estate for that purpose. The central point of interest was, of course, the original grapevine, now enclosed in a high green lattice, surmounted by memorial urns. Mr. Bull died March 26, 1895.

#### THE W. S. LITTLE COMPANY.

A petition for the voluntary dissolution of the W. S. Little Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been filed and an order made returnable June 25th. The reasons given are that the business for which this company was formed has not been successful or lucrative; that the firm name "W. S. Little Company" has been many times confused with the firm "W. S. Little & Co.," another corporation doing a nursery business; their mail has become mixed up, and the two corporations confused in other ways; there are no creditors, they say, and no debts.

#### NEW YORK SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

The committee for the promotion of agriculture, consisting of prominent men and women of New York and vicinity, which has been seeking a suitable location for the establishment of a school for practical training in agriculture and horticulture, has selected Briarcliff Farm, owned by Walter W. Law, of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. The school is 27 miles from New York, on the Putnam division of the New York Central Road, and three miles from Sing Sing.

Instruction will be given on 60 acres of land, and students will be taught the practical detail of orchard management, gardening under glass, poultry and bee keeping. Stock husbandry and dairying will be studied also. Students will prepare soil, plant trees, seeds, etc., prune, spray, harvest, pack and market. There will be instruction in planting and propagation of nut trees, landscape gardening, table and house decoration, entomology, botany, chemical knowledge from the study of fertilizers, in the sciences in connection with practical work in field, garden and hothouse.

George T. Powell, a former director of the New York State Farmers' Institute, has been appointed director of the school.



## Among Growers and Dealers.

Charles Greening, Monroe, Mich., was in New York city last month. It is reported that Macklin Brothers will establish a nursery near Marshfield, Wis.

W. L. Brockman of South Dakota, will engage in the nursery business at Rockwell, Ia.

The address of Suzuki & Iida, importers, has been changed to 11 Barclay street, New York city.

Ziegler Brothers, Forest City, Ia., have leased 20 acres near What Cheer, Ia., for nursery purposes.

Hawkins Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn., have dissolved partnership. The firm is succeeded by John Hawkins.

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., ex-president of the American Association, visited Rochester nurserymen last month.

Griffing Brothers will establish a nursery at Little River, Fla.; they have also secured 200 acres at another point.

The Western New York Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated, with J. F. Dale as president.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., have 20 acres under cultivation for nursery stock. Evergreens are a specialty.

Henry Schroeder, Sigourney, Ia., reports a heavy trade during the season just closed. He favors a revision of nomenclature.

J. A. Whiteside has bought P. J. Leitzell's interest in the Girard Nursery Co., Girard, Kan., and assumed the management.

Irwin C. Darling, nurseryman, of Cleveland, O., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$4,800 and no assets.

It is expected that the Canadian government will suspend the operation of the San Jose scale law in the fall as it did last spring.

The firm of Samuel Kinsey & Co., Kinsey, O., is no longer in existence. William N. Kinsey is in the nursery business at Kinsey.

A carload of six-foot specimens of the Colorado blue spruce was shipped on May 12th by P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago, to estates in Northern New Jersey.

P. S. Peterson, senior proprietor of the Rose Hill Nurseries, Chicago, returned last month from a months' trip to Mexico. He sailed soon afterward for Europe.

A. H. Gaston, Harvey, Ill., invites the nurserymen at the convention to visit him. His nursery is but a short distance from Chicago. He has the mulberry fruiting.

Clawson Brothers, Windsor, Ill., have purchased a farm near Neoga, Ill., where they will establish a branch nursery and where their nursery business will be conducted.

The P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., has sold about five car loads of nursery stock in the Transvaal and Natal, but, on account of the war, the orders were canceled.

J. Roehrs, Rutherford, N. J., last month imported 500 Bay trees from Belgium. It is said that 5000 Bay trees are imported to America annually from Belgium. Bobbink & Atkins are importers.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., write: "Our spring sales were much better than we expected and the outlook for fall trade is flattering. Prospects for all kinds of fruit never were better."

L. S. May & Co., have purchased a farm of 240 acres fourteen miles from St. Paul and have planted 60 acres to nursery stock and small fruits. J. E. Carruthers, of Sedgwick, Kan., is superintendent.

Burglars blew open the safe in Leclare & Manning's nursery office, Brighton, N. Y., on May 16th, but secured nothing of value. A large amount of money had been removed the previous night by the firm.

On April 9, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo, Wis., celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary. Mr. Tuttle started in the nursery business in 1848, and is still actively engaged in it. He is 85 and his wife 83 years of age.

Homer D. Brown, Hamilton, Ill., writes: "The retail trade here was good, everything was cleaned up, no peach, pear, apple or cherry left. It was almost impossible to raise the retail price, so the margin above wholesale was very small. Farmers were very short in this locality. The prospect for fruit is fine; peach, pear and apple being well set, and I am now spraying for codling moth, etc."

## AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, June 12-14. The question box will be a feature of the convention. W. Atlee Burpee, S. F. Leonard, S. E. Briggs and others will discuss mail orders, the rate of commission on box seeds, prices, the cost of catalogues and the question of employing commercial travelers; Charles N. Page, catalogues and advertising.

## DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

A despatch from Bridgeville, Del., under date of May 2d, says:

The critical period of the peach can truthfully be said to have passed, and a burden of anxiety has been lifted from growers' minds. Growers are now of the opinion that little fear need be entertained for their damage by frost. They do not believe that the "June drop" will prove large this season, as the orchards are in a very healthy state. The most prominent growers state that "June drops" are large only when orchards have been neglected, thus causing much premature fruit. During the past few seasons orchards have been extensively cultivated.

It is impossible this early in the season to give a conservative estimate of the yield. That of this peninsula has been estimated at 2,000,000 baskets, but conservative growers of this section believe that the yield will exceed that figure.

## Long and Short.

Apple seedlings at F. W. Watson & Co.'s, Topeka, Kan.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., has a souvenir booklet on labels.

New raffia can be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

Standard pears, Kilmarnock willows at D. H. Patty's, Geneva, N. Y.

E. H. Bissell, Richmond, Va., wishes to contract to manage agents.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., announce an attractive list in another column.

Labels of superior quality are made by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb., have apple seedlings, hedge plants and forest seedlings.

Buds and grafts of Burbank plums and others are offered by J. T. Bogue, Marysville, Cal.

Shenandoah Nurseries, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., have a general line of stock for the fall trade.

C. H. Joosten, 85 Dey st., New York, is one of the best known importers in the country. Any want supplied.

Norway maples, Norway spruce, Lombardy poplars, Carolina poplars, etc., at Josiah H. Roberts', Malvern, Pa.

C. C. Abel & Co., P. O. Box 920, New York, offer at low prices a general list of importations from P. Sebire & Sons, Ussy, France.

E. T. Dickinson, Chatenay, France, has French stocks, Dutch bulbs, fruit tree seedlings and ornamentals. New York office, 1 Broadway.

Buds of many varieties of peaches, plums, apples and Keiffer pears are offered by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. A list appears on another page.

August Rhotert, 26 Barclay street, New York, is sole agent for Louis Leroy, France; M. Koster & Sons, Holland, and Thomas Matheson, England. He makes a specialty of raffia as well as all imported stock.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., offer for the coming season their usual stock of everything for the nurseryman and florist, including fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, small fruits, shrubs, roses, bulbs, hardy and greenhouse plants.

## Foreign Notes.

Following are Paris exposition dates of interest: Permanent exhibition of horticulture, from April 15 to November 5. Temporary exhibitions: May 9, June 13, June 27, July 18, August 8, August 22, September 12, September 26, October 10, October 21. International conferences as follows: Horticulture, May 25 and 26; sylviculture, June 4 to 7; roses, June 14 and 15; agricultural instruction, June 14 to 16; Arboriculture and pomology, September 13 and 14; botany, October 1 to 10; chrysanthemums, November 3 and 4.

At a conference recently held in association with the University of Paris, M. Mangin stated that the number of trees in the plantations of Paris, exclusively of those in the parks and cemeteries, is 90,000. The principal kinds represented are: Planes, 26,287; elms, 15,596; chestnuts, 17,167; maples, 6,050; aliant, 9,769; sycamores, 5,125; robinias, or false acacias, 4027; limes, 2,222; paulownias 1,034. Speaking of the losses from the unfavorable conditions to tree life which obtain in large cities, M. Mangin said the percentages of death had been: Maples, 1:17; 2:29; 2:29; aliant, 2:30; elms, 2:79 sycamores, 3:44; and robinias, 3:62. The mortality of the limes was not stated, but having regard to the comparative purity of the atmosphere of Paris, the percentage of deaths has probably been very low.

Referring to American plums an English writer states: Are your readers at all aware what a debt we owe to the United States for some of our best plums? From Albany in New York State, we have had Denniston's Superb, one of the finest plums known in the opinion of Messrs. Veitch; Huling's Superb, sometimes called Keyser's Plum, raised by Mr. Keyser, of Pennsylvania. This is characterized by Dr. Hogg as a delicious plum. From the city of New York also comes Washington, one of the best of plums, if you will only wait for it. From Albany comes the famous Jefferson. Another from Albany is Blecker's Yellow, a yellow Gage, sometimes called the German Gage, as the tree was raised from the stone of a prune which had been imported from Germany. From New Jersey State we have Cooper's large American, described by Dr. Hogg, as a very valuable dessert plum. When introduced into this country it was distributed under the name of La Delicieuse, corrupted in Kentish orchards to "Lady Lucy."

### NECROLOGY.

The anniversary of the American Association calls to mind some of the prominent nurserymen, florists, seedsmen and horticulturists who have died during the last decade:

1890—Peter Henderson, seedsman, gardener and florist; Charles Gibb, worker on Russian and other hardy fruits; Patrick Barry, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., well known as a horticulturist and horticultural writer; Dr. George Thurber, editor American Agriculturist for twenty two years; Peter Kieffer, originator of the Kieffer pear; Shirley Hibbard, of England, editor of *Gardeners' Magazine* for thirty years; Benjamin S. Williams, author of the *Orchid Grower's Manual*; W. H. Baxter, curator of Oxford Botanic Gardens; Henry Bennett, originator of the Mrs. John Laing, Her Majesty, and other roses.

1891—Elisba Moody, nurseryman, Lockport, N. Y.; Henry Manz, Sr., florist, Louisville, Ky.; James Hutchinson, California Nursery Co., Oakland, Cal.; William Barron, W. Alfred Dickson, Charles Pennell, England.

1892—Thomas Hogg, well known horticulturist and botanist; Sidney S. Jackson, charter member of the Ohio Horticultural Society and at the time of his death the oldest nurseryman in the United States; Orange Judd, senior editor of the *Orange Judd Farmer and American Agriculturist*; D. D. T. Moore, founder of the *Rural New Yorker* and the *Michigan Farmer*; J. Austin Scott, one of the oldest fruit growers of the central states; Jacques Julien Margottin, the world-renowned rosarian.

1893—Frederick L. Ames, orchid collector, of Boston; William S. Little, nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

1894—Thomas Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y.; Patrick H. Morris, Englewood, N. J.; George Pinney, Evergreen, Wis.

1895—George Moulson, Rochester, N. Y.; S. W. Hoover, Dayton, O.; Israel E. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; Charles E. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; George W. Pfeffer, Pewaukee, Wis.; D. B. Garvin, Wheeling, W. Va.; P. H. Foster, Babylon, N. Y.; H. T. Kelsey, St. Joseph, Mo.; Franklin Davis, Waverly, Md.; Dr. Ephraim W. Bull, originator of the Concord grape, Concord, Mass.; David U. Reed, Malvern, Ia.; Samuel Moulson, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

1896—Benjamin M. Watson, Plymouth, Mass.; Adolf Ladenburg, Oasis Nursery Co., Westbury, L. I.; William Brown Smith, of Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles W. Reed, California; Andrew S. Fuller, Ridgway, N. J., grape culturist; Samuel M. Bayles St. Louis; John Wragg, Wauke, Ia.; Baron Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller, botanist, Australia; Ernest G. Lodeman, of Cornell University; Anthony Water, Knap Hill, England.

1897—Wakefield M. Samuels, Clinton, Ky.; William L. Smith, Johnston, R. I.; John G. Bubach, strawberry grower, Illinois; John Stewart, Benmiller, Ont.; H. M. Engle, Marietta, Pa.; Philip Smith, Pomona, Ga.; Philip Wickens, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Robert Hogg, London, England; John Saul, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Joseph S. Fay, Cambridge, Mass.; Robert Douglas, Waukegan, Ill.; William Murdock, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. Pierce, Chowen, Minn.; J. B. Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; J. L. Hopkins, South Haven, Mich.; Henry E. Boardman, Rochester, N. Y.; A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.

1898—John C. Durkin, Geneva, N. Y.; Henry S. Rupp, Shiremans-town, Pa.; G. E. Meissner, Bushberg, Mo.; Edwin Davis, president Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore; William Parry, Parry, N. J.; William L. Gatewood, superintendent Stark Brothers Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.; John O'Callaghan, foreman for 30 years at Ellwanger & Barry's, Rochester, N. Y.; John Hannay, Santa Clara, Cal.; Samuel Edwards, Mendota, Ill.; Dr. Joseph A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, at Rome, Italy; Hon. J. F. C. Hyde, Newton, Mass.; Alphens Truett, Franklin, Tenn.; Edward Tatnall, Wilmington, Del.; Cornelius S. Cole, Spencerport, N. Y.; William George Watson, business manager for Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; George W. Campbell, Delaware, O.; Isidor Bush, Bushberg, Mo.; Philip Pfeiffer, Sedalia, Mo.; J. W. Smith, Hooksburg, O.; John Tinker, Clinton, Wis.; B. F. Elliott, Red Oak, Ia.; O. O. Wirick, Mendota, Ill.; John M. Samuels, chief of horticulture at World's Fair, Clinton, Ky.; William Cavers, Galt, Ont.; Robert B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y.

1899—James Bingham, Russell, Ky.; George Savage, in charge of Kimball orchids, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles Maudin, Antilles, France; J. C. Plumb, Milton, Wis.; Edward S. Rogers, grape hybridizer, Peabody, Mass.; Charles S. Curtice, Portland, N. Y.; Dr. A. W. Chapman, oldest of American botanists, Apalachicola, Fla.; Malcolm Dunn, Dalkeith, Scotland; William Jennings, Thomasville, Ga.; James Kelsey, Langport, Somerset, England; Henri de Vilmorin, France; Philip H. Alburger, Philadelphia; Alfred Henderson, Spring Lake, N. J.; T. Francis Rivers, Sawbridgeworth, England; Jacob Wentz, Irondequoit, N. Y.; F. W. London, Janesville, Wis.; J. V. Cotta, Freeport, Ill.; M. A. Thayer, Sparta, Wis.; Georges Warocque, Pekin, China; Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Minn., originator of the Wealthy apple; William Henry Protheroe, London, England.

1900—Edward A. Frost, Rochester, N. Y.; Lord Penzance, of sweet briars fame, England; Hon. T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich.; Robert C. Brown, of Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; George B. Wallace, Salt Lake City, Utah; John G. Glen, of Glen Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; Isaac Hicks, Westbury, L. I.; William H. Nash, San Francisco; Elbert S. Carman, editor *Rural New Yorker*, New York city; George A. Solley, Memphis, Tenn.

## Obituary.

George A. Solley, formerly of Hartford, Conn., died at Memphis, Tenn., May 2d. He was born in Ramsgate, England, in 1831. His youth was spent working in a nursery there. At the age of 19 he came to America and engaged with T. G. Yeomans, a nurseryman, of Walworth, N. Y. He was at one time a member of the Parce & Solley Nursery Company.

## PLEA OF THE ORIGINATOR.

**Jacob Moore, of Brighton Grape Fame, Appeals to Governor Theodore Roosevelt—Asks Protection of Law or a Share of Appropriation—Is Holding Back Far More Valuable Varieties, He Says—First Sales Not Remunerative.**

We have called attention heretofore to the claims of Jacob Moore, of Rochester, the originator of the Brighton grape and other well known varieties of fruit. We are aware that the consensus of opinion is that, in the nature of things, it is difficult, if not impossible, to provide the protection for which he argues. But the case of E. W. Bull, the originator of the Concord grape, and other originators of fruits, has appealed to the generosity of nurserymen; and the frequency with which the subject is brought up by the nurserymen themselves shows that the force of the originators' claim is felt. Luther Burbank, T. V. Munson and others have succeeded in making the work of the specialist profitable. Mr. Moore says that he is a specialist without the necessary equipment, and that a demand for a new variety must be created by costly advertising and is hazardous with free competition to supply the demand. The question may be fairly asked, therefore, What inducement is there for a man, who has not the necessary means, to seek to originate new varieties? Mr. Moore, in his communication to Governor Theodore Roosevelt upon this subject, says:

In reading your excellent message to the legislature I was deeply impressed by your recommendation for the more rigid enforcement of the laws protecting the fish and game of the wilderness. Your care for the lower orders of creation, together with the fact that you are one of the board of control of the State Experiment Station, has emboldened me to present my claims for the protection of law or for a share of the appropriation given the said Experiment Station. While my productions have become popular I have not been remunerated for their introduction because without any exclusive rights to them, being practically in the condition of an author without the protection of copyright or an inventor without a patent. For the same reason I am powerless to prevent the practice of falsely labelling plants of other varieties with the names of my own, whereby planters are defrauded. The experiments at the station are recompensed by the state while I am left to be despoiled of the pecuniary results of my labors by the nurserymen. The existing law does not reach false labellers. It should be made a misdemeanor to attach a false label with intent to defraud, whereas it is a question of damages.

What have the experimenters at the station done for the benefit of the people surpassing the production of the Brighton and Moore's Diamond grapes, Barseckle pear and other fruits of my origination? These varieties were the result of scientific cross-breeding, and I had to devote the best years of my life to the work of producing them, otherwise I could not have succeeded in it. While I have had a monopoly of forty years of expense in experimenting for their production, it is not strange that I have failed to secure compensation with free competition in the introduction and sale.

I have far more valuable varieties than those I have mentioned, but I see no way to obtain remuneration for them without legal protection from the trade. Like most others of my class I am a specialist without the necessary equipment of the nurseryman for handling the stock and making sales of a new variety. I have been denied any terms of introduction even approximating fairness by nursery firms having many agents, notwithstanding the fact of having received the highest award at the World's Fair for the new fruit I wished them to introduce. It was entirely in their power to give me such a percentage of sales for a term of years as would compensate me while allowing themselves an ample profit, but practically they wanted I should make them a gift of my production.

A demand for a new variety introduced by a nurseryman having a small retail trade must be created by costly advertising and is hazard-

ous with free competition to supply the demand and false labellers in the background to curtail the sales of the genuine variety. He must depend upon the wholesale price of the stock, which, unlike the retail price, may drop suddenly, owing to fictitious competitions by means of the false label competition of other propagators, or both together. The usual attempt to secure compensation from the first sales alone nearly always fails, afterward the variety is the common property of the trade, when the introducer's opportunity for profit is gone forever. For trial at the Experiment Station at present there is no safeguard except the word of the director, who is often changed. Nor can I have any security that my productions will not be stolen from my own premises because they must necessarily be grown out of doors where cuttings can be easily stolen. New varieties have been frequently disseminated in that way.

Taking into account the fact that the opportunity to remunerate myself has been withheld, ought not the state to compensate me? Considering the important additions my productions have made to its real wealth and that they have contributed to the health, sustenance and enjoyment of its numerous population, I think that at least \$5,000 should be paid to me out of the state treasury. That society in a barbarous condition should fail to reward the originators of valuable food products may not excite surprise, but that the representatives of a civilized, enlightened Christian people should fail to do so while subsisting on its products, and turn them out to graze like Nebuchadnezzar or send them to the poor house in their old age, is without excuse.

The originator of the Concord grape, failing to obtain by its introduction a portion of the wealth he created, passed his last years in a charitable institution. It strikes me, and I think it must strike you, that the treatment he received for material services of priceless value to his country, is a national disgrace. Should not the people of Massachusetts, or of the United States, have paid him for the food he furnished them? Relying upon your willingness to promote equity and mete out justice to evil doers I have endeavored to disclose to you in this letter the facts regarding the work of improving the products of the soil.

The producers of new varieties are unanimous in declaring it to be unremunerative. The state of Minnesota rewarded Peter Gideon, its well known originator of hardy apple hybrids. Will not the Empire State be equally just to me?

Governor Roosevelt referred Mr. Moore to the State Commissioner of Agriculture, who in turn referred him to his senator or assemblyman. And now Mr. Moore says:

I commenced my labors in fruit origination in this vicinity, when a youth, where I have lived the greater part of my life. I believe I am the only resident of Rochester who has produced new fruits which have attained national popularity notwithstanding the fact that this place has been the emporium of the nursery business in this country.

I concluded my experiments in the cross-fertilization of plants years ago for evident reasons and shall never resume them without such exclusive right to use the names of my productions in the dissemination and sale as will enable me to protect the public. Of course, such exclusive right must be conferred by Congress.

## CANADIANS EXTEND TIME.

By the amendment to the San Jose Scale Act, the time for the admission of fumigated trees from the United States expired at 12 o'clock on the night of April 30th. Trees not in the country by that time were not to be admitted.

N. B. Colcock, customs broker, on that date wired the Minister of Agriculture that several shipments were on the road, the weather was cool, the stock was in good condition, and asked if the time for admission could be extended for a few days.

On the morning of May 1st the minister wired Manager Black of the fumigating station extending the time for the admission of stock from the states, at owner's risk, for two weeks. The station therefore remained open until May 15th.



## From Various Points.

A great reduction in the price of the McPike grape vines is announced by Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.

V. H. Lowe, Geneva, N. Y., requests specimens of the San Jose scale and other scale insects for purposes of study.

Two thousand roses will be exhibited by the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester, at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, next year.

There will be a joint meeting of the Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas Horticultural Societies at the Texas Agricultural college station, July 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.

William Pitkin, secretary of the Chase Brothers Nursery Co., Rochester, has been appointed by the mayor of Rochester, a delegate to the Syracuse, N. Y., convention of Boards of Trade, June 6th.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., will have completed, before the fall trade opens, a switch from the main line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad direct to their cellars and packing house.

Fifty crates of peaches were forwarded by express from Tifton, Ga., on May 21st, the first of the season. Fort Valley, Ga., made a shipment on May 22d. Tifton will probably send 75 carloads. Returns so far have netted \$6 per crate.

Owatonna, Minn., is doing a smashing business, says E. H. S. Dartt. One nurseryman packed two big carloads of trees yesterday, about the same amount the day before, and will repeat to-day. Two other nursery firms are doing a similar amount of business. If you beat Owatonna in serving the Lord or serving the devil you must hustle early and late.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines during March, amount to \$54,635, against \$58,843 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in March, 1900, to \$180,325, against \$136,843, the value of these imports of March, 1899. The dutiable imports of seeds amounted to \$39,404 in March, 1900, against \$40,008 in March of the previous year.

A Minnesota law authorizes park boards in cities to plant trees when petitioned by property owners concerned, and to assess the cost, not exceeding twelve and a half cents a front foot on the property improved, and this to include the expense of maintaining the trees for three years and replacing any that may die. The system has been tested in Minneapolis for fifteen years, and 15,000 vigorous, well-protected trees along the streets prove its success. The outlay has been remarkably small.

### HORTICULTURE AT PAN-AMERICAN.

Horticulture has made wonderful strides within a very few years and many of the floral specimens which will be seen at the Pan-American Exposition were not in existence at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago. The displays of the new popular canna will surpass anything yet seen either in America or Europe. One may, therefore, confidently expect this exposition to be, from the view point of the horticulturist, the most brilliant ever held.

There are nearly 350 acres in the exposition site, about one-third of which are the improved lands of Buffalo's Delaware Park. Upon the park lands many thousands of dollars have been expended from year to year in the past in maintaining and improving the variety and display of rare shrubs and trees.

Lying directly north of the park lands and upon a higher elevation is the remainder of the exposition plot. Included in

the plan of the arrangement of the buildings is a magnificent court, 3,000 feet long, with a transverse court, 1,700 feet from east to west, besides subordinate courts. All of these open spaces are to be beautified with palms and other tropical plants in tubs and vases placed near the surrounding buildings and beside the fountains and pools. To these will be added sunken gardens of elaborate arrangement, and formal flower beds wherever their presence will enhance the beauty of the courts.

The entire outer walk of the exposition grounds is to be a bank of solid foliage. Many thousands of trees, shrubs and cuttings have already been planted in preparation for the elaborate horticultural features. Large trees, which fortunately were already on the exposition site, have been preserved by transference to places where their stately shafts of green would heighten the color effect in contrast with the brighter hues of the buildings.

The building to be devoted to the Department of Horticulture, of which F. W. Taylor is chief, is 220 feet square. It is expected that the State of New York will spend at least \$10,000 in aiding the horticultural societies of the state to extend and replenish their exhibits during the season of the exposition.

### PROTECTION FOR BUDS IN MONTANA.

A correspondent at Holt, Montana, asks the following questions which will be in the question box at the convention:

Which is the best method of winter protection for buds? In this locality buds killed badly last winter. One cause of killing might have been that last summer was more wet than usual and that the stocks grew too late after the buds were inserted. Would hilling the dirt up around the stocks to about two inches above the buds protect them? Would hilling up injure the buds?

### SOUND ADVICE.

It is not an uncommon practice with a certain class of persons to go to the woods for trees to plant, says the Country Gentleman, and to imagine that this is a great economy. Some even imagine that better trees are secured in the woods. There they have been exposed to the rigors of drouth and cold, and of course they ought to be superior to the forced and coddled trees in the nursery rows; so think those deluded persons aforesaid. Nothing could be more mistaken. The nursery trees always have the best roots; and nearly always have the best tops. The roots of trees in the woods run long distances for food and moisture, and cannot be reached by the planter; whereas the planter can get nearly all the roots on a nursery tree. This is especially true of a tree which has been frequently "transplanted" in the nursery. Such trees are always best and command the highest prices in the market whereas trees collected from the woods are quoted by dealers at the lowest figures.

THE L. GREEN & SON CO., Perry, O., May 24, 1900—"Enclosed please find \$1 currency. Do not want to be without the NURSERYMAN."

HOWARD E. MERRELL, Geneva, N. Y., May 24, 1900—"Enclosed \$1 in renewal of my subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN until May 1, 1901. We consider your journal valuable in every way."

## Recent Publications.

The annual report of the Columbus Horticultural Society for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, has been issued by Secretary Homer C. Price.

A bulletin on the common diseases and insects injurious to fruits has been issued by the Geneva, N. Y. Station; also a bulletin on grapes as pollinizers.

A bulletin on insecticides, fungicides and apparatus for their application has been prepared by W. G. Johnson, C. O. Townsend and H. P. Gould, and issued from the Maryland Experiment Station.

State Entomologist E. P. Felt, of New York, has prepared a timely report on insects injurious to forest trees, including the white marked tussock moth, the forest tent caterpillar, the leopard moth, the maple borer, pruner and scale.

The yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1899 will soon be ready for distribution. It consists of three parts, devoted to the annual report of the secretary, 26 papers on the development of agriculture in a century, and the department directory.

Recent publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture include: Experiment Station Record, Vol. XI, No. 8; Some Insects Injurious to Garden Crops; Farmers' Institutes in the U. S. and Canada, by Prof. L. H. Bailey; Experiments with Grass and Forage Plants; Germination of Seeds.

"Surely a foreword of explanation is called for from one who has the temerity to offer a surfeited public still another book on wild flowers," writes Neltje Blanchan in the preface to his excellent work entitled "Nature's Garden." In view of the many books that have lately been issued on this subject, it is well, perhaps, for the author of this one to explain at the outset the nature of his work, but for the discerning reader this precaution was unnecessary. So well has the author accomplished his purpose, namely, to present in popular language the relationship existing between the common wild flowers and the insect world, that the book is welcomed at once as one of the achievements of the season. The work is one of the first to come from the press of the new firm, Doubleday, Page & Co; it has been in preparation nearly two years. "The blossom" says the author, "has an inner meaning, hopes and fears that inspire its brief existence, a scheme of salvation for its species in the struggle for survival that it has been slowly perfecting with some insect's help through the ages. It is not a passive thing to be admired by human eyes, nor does it waste its sweetness on the desert air. It is a sentient being, impelled to act intelligently through the same strong desires that animate us, and endowed with certain powers differing only in degree, but not in kind, from those of the animal creation. Desire ever creates form. Do you doubt it? Then study the mechanism of one of our common orchids or milkweeds that are adjusted with such marvelous delicacy to the length of a bee's tongue or of a butterfly's leg; learn why so many flowers have sticky calices or protective hairs; why the skunk cabbage, purple trillium and carrion flower emit a fetid odor, while other flowers, especially the white or pale yellow night bloomers, charm with their delicious breath; see if you cannot discover why the immigrant daisy already whitens our fields with descendants as numerous as the sands of the seashore, whereas you may tramp a whole day without finding a single native ladies' slipper. What of the sundew that not only catches insects, but secretes gastric juice to digest them? Why are goats and flies seen about certain flowers; bees, butterflies, moths, or humming birds about others, each visitor choosing the restaurant most to his liking?" It is believed that "Nature's Garden" is the first American work to explain the insect relationships of flowers in any considerable number of species. Over five hundred flowers have been classified in this book, according to color, for the benefit of the novice. Technicalities have been avoided. Nurserymen should find much pleasure and profit in studying this book, for it leads the reader straight to the heart of nature and suggests ideas that it is safe to say have not occurred to many of us. "Ages before men cultivated gardens," says the author, "they had tiny helpers they knew not of. Gardeners win all the glory of producing a Lawson pink or a new chrysanthemum, but only for a few seasons do they select, hybridize, according to their own rules of taste. They take up the work where insects left it off after

countless centuries of toil. Thus it is to the night-flying moth, long of tongue, keen of scent, that we are indebted for the deep white, fragrant Easter lily, for example, and not to the florist, albeit the moth is in his turn indebted to the lily for the length of his tongue and his keen nerves; neither could have advanced without the other. What long vistas through the ages of creation does not this interdependence of flowers and insects open?" Enough has been said, in a general way, to indicate the nature of this book. The descriptions of the flowers form fascinating reading. Each is treated with a freshness and originality that attracts at all times. A true lover of nature is the author of such a work. One cannot peruse the pages without gaining therefrom the valuable acquirement of closeness of observation. To the florist and the grower of nursery stock, such an acquirement is of manifest advantage. There are 80 full page illustrations of flowers; fifty-six familiar flowers have been photographed in color directly from nature and the results are works of art. The immediate appreciation of the book made it at first impossible to fill the orders, a thousand copies of the book requiring insertion by hand of 80,000 plates. "Bird Neighbors" and "Birds That Hunt and are Hunted" are by the same author. "Nature's Garden" merits fully the high praise accorded it. Size 7½ x 10½. Cloth, wide margins. Pp. 415. \$3. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. Rochester: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

### PROFESSOR GREEN IN EUROPE.

Accompanied by his wife, Prof. S. B. Green, for ten years at the head of the horticultural department of the Minnesota Agricultural College and State Experiment Station, is in Europe for a trip to cover the entire summer. The primary object of this journey is to study the horticultural conditions of the old world and gather such things as he can find that will be of assistance to him in prosecuting his work in the Northwest. With a training of six years in the horticultural schools of Massachusetts, of ten years in the field with some of the best nurserymen and experimenters in the East, and now twelve years as teacher and experimenter in Minnesota, the professor carries with him a training and experience admirably fitting him for the work he is about to undertake.

### SALES AT WESLEY, MD.

Regarding spring sales, W. M. Peters' Sons, Wesley, Md., write under date of May 3rd: "We are still busy. Season has been very backward. About through shipping, but not through spring planting which will be very heavy at both our places, Ironshire and Wesley. I think our sales will run heavier than last spring. Strawberry, grapes and asparagus roots more than treble last spring's sales. Never cleaned up closer all round than this spring.

"Taking into consideration the advance in prices over last spring and quantity sold, we have no reason to complain.

"The prospects for the future we think are encouraging. We are planting between 300 and 350 acres of the following stock: Peach, apple, plum, grapes, asparagus and strawberries. Last spring's planting over 75 acres in apple and peach showing up very good. Our peach seed planted last fall are coming up nicely, it looks now as though there would be a million and a half to bud. Prospect of a heavy crop of apples, peaches, pears and strawberries never better in this country."

J. WRAGG & SONS, Waukegan, Iowa, May 16, 1900.—"We enclose you \$1 in payment for your paper for the coming year. We cannot afford to be without the paper and trust that you will not let us miss a single copy."

## SUPPORT THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL.

Answering a correspondent's suggestion for a national horticultural society, Professor L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Michigan, very properly says that the American Pomological Society stands for all that is proposed for the new society and that the attempt to form another national society in the interest of horticulture would divide rather than unite the strength. He adds:

The American Pomological Society has a large and enthusiastic membership, with representatives in every state and territory, including Hawaii and Porto Rico. Charles L. Watrous of Des Moines, whose executive ability is well known, is the president of the society. Colonel Watrous has headed many committees appointed to secure national legislation, and has been very successful. The secretary is W. A. Taylor, who is well known to all fruit growers as the assistant pomologist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and is consequently on the ground floor. The executive committee of the society consists of one representative from each state and C. W. Garfield, Michigan; W. C. Strong, Massachusetts; L. A. Goodman, Missouri; W. C. Barry, New York; W. B. Alwood, Virginia; C. L. Watrous, Iowa, and Thomas Meehan, Pennsylvania.

The executive committee meets one day previous to the meeting of the society, and if any state society has any matter regarding which it desires action, legislative or otherwise, it can be brought up at that time by its representative, and after consideration reported to the society for action.

Instead of forming a new society, let every fruit grower identify himself with his state and local societies." "Then let each horticultural society," at its meetings held during the coming winter, consider the matters upon which it desires legislation, and then "send representatives to the meeting" of the American Pomological Society, which will probably be held at Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition in 1901," "and with the active support of all it can be made a success."

## SCALE LAW IN OHIO.

A law was enacted by the last General Assembly of Ohio "to prevent the introduction and spread of the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and dangerously contagious diseases affecting trees, shrubs, vines, plants and fruits." The law provides for an annual inspection of every nursery in the state and forbids the transportation or sale within the state of uninspected nursery stock, whether grown within or outside of the state. It also provides for the inspection of orchards and the compulsory treatment of infected orchards, or the destruction of those in which the infection has progressed so far as to render treatment impracticable. Black knot and peach yellows are declared to be dangerous within the meaning of the law.

The execution of this law is lodged with the board of control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Board has organized the work as a department of the station, under the general control of the director of the station, as representative of the board of control, and under the immediate

supervision of a chief assistant to be known as horticultural inspector. Lowell Roudebush, of Clermont County, a member of the State Horticultural Society, has been appointed to this position. The inspector will visit suspected orchards on request, so far as his time will permit, and will give advice respecting their treatment. This will be done without any charge to the owner of the orchard, except to convey the inspector from the railway station to the orchard and back.

Orchardists throughout the state are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain expert advice, and to do so without any fear that valuable trees will be hastily condemned by the inspector. On the contrary, no tree will be destroyed so long as there remains any reasonable chance of saving it, nor until its existence becomes a source of positive danger to trees adjoining. As the inspector is himself a practical horticulturist the fruit growers of the state need have no fear that this question will not be treated from a business standpoint. As nurserymen can not carry on their business in Ohio without a certificate from the experiment station they should make application for such certificate at once. Correspondence should be addressed to Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

## ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED!

An Illinois Nursery desires to associate an active member capable of taking charge of the office work or as superintendent of outside work. Reason: elder member retiring. This concern has been doing an \$18,000.00 retail business upon a profitable basis. 40 active Agents. Do not reply unless you have at least \$2,000 00 cash and ability to take one of the above named positions. Will bear close investigation. Will meet prospective buyers at the Nurserymen's Convention, Chicago Beach Hotel, June 18-14 Address,

"ILLINOIS NURSERYMAN,"

Care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N.Y.

## Surplus for Fall 1900.

Norway Maples—9 to 10 ft.

Norway Maples—5 to 6 ft.

Lombardy Poplars—9 to 11 ft.

Carolina Poplars—2 to 18 ft.

Am. Arbor Vitae, bushy—6 to 7 ft.

Norway Spruce—7 to 9 ft.

Norway Spruce—5 to 6 ft.

California Privet—Good, 1 year.

Osage Orange—1 and 2 year's, fine.

White Pine—4 to 5 ft.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa.

E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay Seine,  
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

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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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APPLE TREES, PLUM TREES,  
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SHADE TREES OF ALL SIZES.

Hedge Plants and Forest Seedlings. Apple Grafts made to order—any style. Prices right.

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**A Nursery Product** but not properly labelled. Write us; you can learn how it may be done in the best manner and at least expense.

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**5,000 Everbearing Peach**—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.  
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We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,  
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We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

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Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple, Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

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Spring of 1901

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Roses, Clematis, Rhododendrons, Evergreens,  
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Cooleridge Favorite,  
Concklin,  
Delaware,  
Denton,  
Easton Cling,  
Early Toledo,  
Edgemont Beauty,  
Engles Mammoth,  
Early Davidson,  
Everbearing,  
Frances,  
Holderbaum,  
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Hobson's Choice,  
Heard's Choice,  
Horton's Rivers,  
Jacques R. R.  
Jennie Worthen,  
Klondike,  
Large Early York,  
Magnum Bonum,  
Matthew's Beauty,  
Marshall,  
Nicholson's Smock,  
Newington Cling,  
Oscar,  
Piquet Late,  
Perry's Red Cling,  
Pearce's Yellow,  
Philip,  
Redding,  
Red Cheek Melocooton,  
Red George's,  
Silver Medal,  
Smoock Cling,  
Schumaker,  
Switzerland,  
Spring's Cling,  
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Barnard's Early,  
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Fox Seedling,  
Foster,  
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Greensboro,  
Gold Drop,  
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Lennon Free,  
Levy's Late,  
Lorentz,  
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Mt. Rose,  
McCollister,  
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Smoock,  
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Triumph,  
Troth's Early,  
Wheatland,  
Wonderful,  
Wilkin's Cling,  
White Heath Cling,  
Willett,  
Waterloo,  
Wager,  
Walker's Variegated Free,  
War's Late,  
Yellow St. John.

## PLUMS.

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Mayes,  
Excelisior,  
Kroh,  
Preeman,  
Georgisbon,  
Hammer,  
Nassau,  
Neptune,  
Mule,  
Texas Belle,  
Drouth King,  
Weres Large Red,  
American Eagle,  
Hawkeye,  
Galina,  
Uchi Beni,  
Juicy,  
Clark,  
Pottowama,  
Roulette,  
Arkansas Beauty,  
Tosobe,  
Forest Rose,  
Keelo,  
Davis,  
Diamond,  
Beauty of Naples,  
Arch Duke,  
Bradshaw,  
Field,  
Lombard,  
Shipper's Pride,  
Empire,

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Duane's Purple,  
Caddo Chief,  
Marcellars,  
Transparent,  
Benson,  
Robinson,  
Bergerm,  
Purple Yosemite,  
Hanson,  
Macedonia,  
Emerson's Yellow,  
Sophia,  
Speer,  
Rocky Mountain Dwarf,  
Rebecca,  
Nikado,  
Comptine,  
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Downing,  
Meres No. 50,  
Zuaker,  
African,  
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Wood,  
Lone Star,  
London,  
Red Fanhandle,  
Wooten,  
Irene,  
Herbman's Yellow,  
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Choptank,  
Jones,  
Nagete,  
Desota,  
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Sehero,  
Moseman,  
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Ohio,  
Van Derman,  
Mamou,  
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Champion,  
Piran,  
Smiley,  
Late Rolling,  
Marcus,  
Purguga,  
Gibb,  
Harris,  
Alexis,  
Alexander,  
Spring Cling,  
Captain,  
Holl,  
Stoddard,  
Cottrell,  
Marguetta,  
Dr. Dennis,  
North Carolina,  
Van Buren,  
Yellow Transparent,  
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Ladue,  
Iris,  
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Black Hawk,  
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Old Gold,  
Munson,  
Cumberland,  
Sado,  
Mankato,  
Union,

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York Imperial,  
Red Astrachan,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Smith's Oider,  
Ben Davis,  
Wine Sap,  
Early Strawberry,  
Paragon,  
Summer King,  
Early Harvest,  
Limer Twig,  
Haines,  
Yellow Transcript,  
Fallwater,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Mammoth Black Twig,  
N. W. Greening,  
G. G. Pippin,  
Baldwin,  
Northern Spy,  
Winter Rambo,  
Summer Rambo,  
Yellow Belleflower,  
Stark,  
Wealthy,  
Rome Beauty,  
Rhode Island Greening.

## KEIFFER PEAR BUDS.

Buds will be packed in the best possible manner, cut by experienced help, and orders will receive prompt attention.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

BERLIN, - - MD.



July, 1900.

# The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

# 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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# 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.

**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.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

# ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Des to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing  
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large  
quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest  
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS,  
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,  
given on application.

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# Painesville Nurseries.



OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSEYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

**E**XTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmar-nock Willows, Tea's Weep-ing Mulberries, Camper-down Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bun-geii top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododen-drons, field grown Ampel-opsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flow-ered Clematis in assortmt

## Roses

**O**UR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr, field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Goss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

**A** SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cel-lars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us un-surpassed facilities for prompt handling and ship-ping orders.

Stock stored in frost proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.



# The Storrs & Harrison Co.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.



SUZUKI & IIDA,

IMPORTERS OF

JAPANESE BULBS, PLANTS & SEEDS

11 Barclay St., New York.

3 Nakamura, Yokohama, Japan.

Now is the time of placing your orders for next fall and spring delivery of the following

## JAPANESE SPECIALTIES:

As MAPLES, TREE AND HERBACEOUS PÆONIAS, CAMELIAS, SCIAOPIITIS VERTICILLATE, IRIS KAEMPFERI, JAPANESE PEAR, CHESTNUT AND WALNUT SEEDS, and all other Japanese stock.

Prices will be quoted free on board New York, duty paid. Sound condition on delivery guaranteed.

Catalogue on demand.

All correspondence to our New York office.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

FOR 1900-1901.

## Everybody Says that Prices will be Higher

the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra large stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

# ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest

stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.

# CLEMATIS

J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are

acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of living and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,  
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,  
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,  
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale only) Newark, New York.

BREWER & STANNARD,  
OTTAWA, KANS.

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK



APPLE,  
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,  
CHERRY,  
PLUMS, Japan and European  
PEACH,  
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN  
AT CHICAGO CONVENTION, JUNE, 1900.



# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"No tree in all the grove but has its charms."—COWPER.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1900.

No. 6.

## THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

**Over Two Hundred in Attendance—President Peters' Address—  
Questions of Legislation and Culture of Stock Cause Lively  
Discussion—Reminiscences of a Quarter of a Century—  
Retail Nursery Business—Financial Reports—State  
Vice-Presidents—At Niagara Falls Next Year.**

When the opening session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was called to order by President Wilson J. Peters at 11 a. m. on June 13th, the assembly hall at the Chicago Beach Hotel was filled with nurserymen. Several ladies were in attendance. President Peters delivered the following address which was received with applause:

FELLOW NURSERYMEN—I feel to congratulate you on the large attendance here on this our twenty-fifth annual meeting, and especially so because situated as we are here, we can so fully fulfil some of the original intentions of the Association, the rest, recreation and social intercourse. While we cannot entirely lay business aside, yet we can this year speak of it with pleasure, and far more hopefully than in some of the years that have passed and gone.

I congratulate all on the view of prosperity that seems opening before us and that promises some years of remuneration for the nurseryman's labor and toil. The growing of fruits for the markets is becoming more and more a profitable business and the purchase of trees for large plantings is becoming more and more common. With the knowledge gained by such associations as this, we are the better enabled to learn of and circumvent the new insects that appear from time to time to trouble the nurserymen and fruit grower, and adopt the best methods to keep the old ones in check.

I hope this session may be noted even above previous ones for its complete harmony, its renewal of old and long time friendships, the forming of new ones which may last far into the new century, and for its general interest and happy sociality.

Permit me to suggest the propriety of passing a resolution to limit debate to the end that all who desire to speak may be heard and that discussions may not become too protracted.

It was in my mind to ask the programme committee to limit the sessions to the mornings, and to reserve the afternoons for social or business diversions, but feared to do so because such action would necessitate a three days' stay instead of our usual two days, but I respectfully suggest the propriety of such a course for the coming year's meeting.

With these few preliminaries, and asking your kind indulgence and assistance in accomplishing all that we may most fondly hope for, in the meeting, I am now ready to do your commands.

**SECRETARY'S REPORT.**

C. L. Watrous, Iowa, moved that a committee of three on order of business be appointed. Secretary George C. Seager presented the following report:

RECEIPTS—Membership fees, \$692.00; advertising, \$567.40; exchange, \$3.15; total, \$1,262.55.

DISBURSEMENTS—July 13, 1899, C. L. Yates, treasurer, \$250.00; October 19, C. L. Yates, treasurer, \$100.00; June 11, 1900, C. L. Yates, treasurer, \$900.47; exchange and revenue stamps, \$12.08; total, \$1,262.55.

This is the most successful year, financially, since I have been your secretary. I was elected in 1893. Receipts since then have been as follows: 1894, \$1,120.31; 1895, \$1,050.05; 1896, \$1,123.20; 1897, \$1,007.30; 1898, 1,143.24; 1899, \$1,164.97; 1900, \$1,262.55.

During these six years this association has paid out in expenses for legislative work about \$1,289. Balance on hand when I became secretary was \$1,383 and I am in hopes that Mr. Yates' report will show a gain, even though your association has been put to unusual expense. We ought to increase the membership to 500 and receive \$1,000 in membership fees. We are going to try it the coming year.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**

Treasurer C. L. Yates presented the following report:

C. L. Yates in account with the American Association of Nurserymen.

1899.		RECEIPTS.	
June 14—To balance on hand.....			\$ 345 19
July 24—To cash, George C Seager.....			250 00
Oct. 19— " " " " " ".....			100 00
1900.			
Feb. 10— " " N. A. Whitney.....			1,629 80
June 11— " " George C. Seager.....			900 47
			<hr/> \$3,225 46
1899.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
June 23—By cash, C. L. Yates, salary and stamps, 1898-99. \$			51 82
July 8—D. Hill, four RR. tickets.....			5 00
" 25—G. C. Seager, salary, 1898-99.....			300 00
" 27—Miss E. Jacobson, expenses.....			50 00
" 31—Prof. S. J. Hunter.....			19 00
Aug. 7—T. H. Douglas, expenses, RR ticket.....			4 90
Oct. 21—Geo. C. Seager, express charges.....			3 61
" "—Union & Advertiser Co.....			203 45
1900.			
Jan. 30—M. E. Wolff, bond for treasurer.....			18 75
Feb. 15—Silas Wilson, Washington.....			108 85
" "—C. L. Watrous, ".....			100 05
March 10—N. H. Albaugh, ".....			50 00
" 23—Silas Wilson, ".....			108 15
" 28—Central Passenger Association.....			7 00
" 29—C. L. Watrous, Washington.....			102 17
April 17—Western Passenger Association.....			7 00
May 4—Theo. J. Smith, expense to N. Y., C. H. Committee..			22 00
Balance on hand.....			2,068 71
			<hr/> \$3,225 46

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. L. YATES, Treasurer.

Mr. Yates announced that there were outstanding bills to the amount of \$600, leaving a net balance on hand of about \$1,400.

A. L. Brooke, Kansas, moved that the reports of the secretary and the treasurer be referred to an auditing committee.

Secretary Seager called for railroad certificates and 97 were promptly handed up. Considerably more than 100 were afterwards procured. A vote of thanks for his persistent and successful work in the matter of railroad certificates was accorded the secretary.

The following committees were appointed by the president :  
Order of business—C. L. Watrous, N. H. Albaugh, C. M. Stark.  
Accounts—A. L. Brooke, J. H. Dayton, C. J. Brown.

Mr. Brooke moved that, on all miscellaneous discussion, speeches be limited to five minutes in length, no member to speak more than twice on the same question. He did this, he said, so that all might have an opportunity to take part.

#### MONTMORENCY CHERRIES.

The question box was opened and the following was asked :  
"Which is the best of Montmorency cherries in point of bearing?"

Mr. Brooke asked Peter Youngers to speak on the question.

Mr. Youngers—"We find many varieties under the head of Montmorency, especially in Iowa and Nebraska. What we call the real Montmorency is a stronger grower than the Montmorency ordinaire."

Mr. Albaugh—"The Montmorency grown and sold west of New York is the large Montmorency. There are three good sour cherries, the Dyehouse, the Early Richmond and the Montmorency, which bear in the order named. At five years old the Montmorency trees in a nursery bore crops valued at \$2 per tree. There is more money in a cherry orchard than any other unless it is a Georgia peach orchard."

Silas Wilson—"The Montmorency question has been discussed a great deal at meetings of the horticultural societies. The Montmorency large is an upright grower, very different from the Montmorency ordinaire which is like the Early Richmond. The leaves are larger and more pointed than are those of the ordinaire. The difference in time of ripening between the Dyehouse and Richmond is four days."

A western member said the difference is about 15 minutes with him.

A. D. Barnes—"Is the large Montmorency hardy enough for Wisconsin, where the mercury goes to 40 degrees below zero?"

Mr. Wilson—"It is as hardy as the Early Richmond."

President Peters—"The English Morello, praised by Mr. Wilson, suffers from curculio and cold weather."

Nelson Bogue said C. J. Maloy could tell the Association much about the Montmorency cherry.

Mr. Maloy, of Ellwanger and Barry Co.—"We consider the Montmorency ordinaire the best and it is the only kind we grow. We have tried them all."

Henry Augustine—"The English Morello is not so vigorous as the Early Richmond, but the Morello becomes wormy before it ripens. I do not consider it valuable. Many think they have the Montmorency when they have not. The Montmorency will bring a third more than others in the market."

C. M. Stark—"I know of nurserymen who are growing the large Montmorency under the name of ordinaire or vice versa."

Mr. Weber—"The large Montmorency with us has been a shy bearer."

Mr. Brooke—"I haven't learned anything yet. I want to know exactly the difference between the large and ordinaire Montmorency. A Montmorency cherry has been disseminated as the Late Richmond. I have supposed this was the ordinaire. The Dyehouse is not hardy. The Early Richmond is so much better that I discourage the planting of the Dyehouse. Somebody has fooled me. I got buds recommended as large Montmorency, I had two types, both upright, yet neither was of spreading top."

Irving Rouse—"The Montmorency is the cherry for the canning factory. In the end the factory is where the big crops are going. The ordinaire is the one grown in Western New York."

Mr. Greening—"The matter of location has much to do with the growing of cherries. At Salt Lake City the English Morello has been a failure; similar results are noted in Indiana and Michigan. In Michigan we can grow almost any variety with success. We grow the large-leaved upright tree."

Mr. Marshall—"The Brusseler Braune is a fine grower but a shy bearer."

Mr. Bagley—"We find this tree is a shy bearer; but it is hardy. We are growing four varieties. One is a large Montmorency from Ellwanger & Barry's. Another is from Geneva under the head of ordinaire and is a shy bearer. Two from Europe are called the long-stemmed and the extra ordinaire."

Mr. Albaugh—"In all our cold weather we never had a Dyehouse in orchard or nursery injured, though the mercury marked 28 degrees below zero. Our discussion here reminds me of the discussions of the American Pomological Society. We may be encroaching upon the field of another society."

The committee on the order of business reported a programme substantially as outlined in the badge book. Adjournment was taken at noon until 2 p. m.

#### STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the first day the following state vice-presidents were elected :

Alabama, John Frazer; Arkansas, T. Wing; Colorado, George J. Spear; California, Thomas B. Bolander; Connecticut, J. H. Hale; Delaware, Alexander Pullen; Florida, George L. Taber; Georgia, R. C. Berckmans; Idaho, S. S. Lewis; Illinois, Irving Spaulding; Indiana, H. V. Simpson; Iowa, Silas Wilson; Indian Territory, W. B. Samuels; Kansas, J. H. Skinner; Kentucky, J. F. Donaldson; Louisiana, L. T. Sanders; Maine, Herbert A. Jackson; Maryland, Joseph Davis; Massachusetts, J. W. Manning; Michigan, Charles E. Greening; Minnesota, J. Cole Doughty; Mississippi, Dr. A. T. McKay; Missouri, R. J. Bagley; Montana, S. M. Emery; Nebraska, Peter Youngers; New Hampshire, John C. Chase; New Jersey, Hiram T. Jones; New York, William Pitkin; North Carolina, J. Van Lindley; Ohio, J. Jenkins; Pennsylvania, Thomas B. Meehan; South Dakota, Professor N. E. Hansen; Tennessee, J. E. Murphy; Texas, W. E. Watson; Utah, J. H. Goodhue; Vermont, D. J. Camp; Virginia, W. T. Hood; Washington, C. L. Whitney; West Virginia, G. P. Miller; Wisconsin, J. C. Converse.

#### OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACE.

The report of the vice-presidents on the subjects of new officers and place of meeting for 1901, prepared by Chairman Silas Wilson and Secretary Joseph Davis, was as follows:

Officers—President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; executive committee, Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Place of meeting, June, 1901—Niagara Falls.

Mr. Brooke, of the auditing committee, reported that the accounts of the secretary and treasurer were correct.

J. Horace McFarland, Pennsylvania—"We have elected officers. Our secretary has been re-elected, and now I want to say that I have been pained to hear criticisms regarding the printing of the badge book. I have looked into the cost of that work and I want to say to the Association that it should be congratulated on the manner in which the work has been done and the price paid. It is a difficult work and it has been

well done by a printing house which has accommodated us and our very capable secretary. I would not want to do the printing for what it has been done for the Association."

#### LEGISLATION.

Chairman C. L. Watrous presented in detail a report of the committee on legislation. The work of the committee in Washington in connection with the federal bill relating to the transportation of nursery stock in interstate commerce was described. Readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN have been informed of this work from time to time. The report showed the hard work that was necessary to restore the bill to something like its original shape after Mr. Daniels of California had amended it to suit the wishes of his constituents. It was only by threatening to kill the bill as it then stood that the legislative committee of the American Association succeeded in bringing Mr. Daniels into line. It would have been better to have no bill at all than to have the bill as amended by the Californians, said Mr. Watrous.

"The committee has no doubt," continued Mr. Watrous, "that a bill agreed upon by nurserymen, horticulturists and entomologists, can be passed in the near future. The opposition in congress is very slight. An attempt should be made to introduce a new bill in which the nursery interests shall be fully represented. There seems to be little doubt that a bill of some sort will be passed in the near future. Unless the nurserymen look out for their interests, other interests will be cared for, much to our disadvantage, and we will be stabbed again in our tenderest part when our backs are turned."

Mr. Albaugh suggested that if the word "fruit" were inserted after the words "fruit trees and shrubs" in the bill the California men would soon come to terms. Mr. Wilson said it was the suggestion by the committee that the nurserymen would insist that fruit should be inspected in the same manner as fruit trees and shrubs that brought Mr. Daniels to time and resulted in the restoration of the bill to something like its original form. When that suggestion was made, the nurserymen's committee was treated with the consideration which was its due.

J. Van Lindley, North Carolina, moved that the committee on legislation be continued and that one or two southern nurserymen be added to it. He suggested Robert C. Berckmans of Georgia.

Mr. Pitkin, New York, thought the new president should appoint the committees and at the suggestion of Mr. Albaugh the motion of Mr. Van Lindley was changed to the form of a recommendation. President-elect Smith stated that he was glad to have the recommendation of the Association.

#### THINKS BILL IMPRACTICABLE.

Mr. Brooke—"The Association is where it was four years ago when Prof. Alwood met us here in this city. I am satisfied in my own mind that this agitation has been a detriment to the nurserymen. We have not made any gain and we have spent quite a sum of money to forward the bill. It has developed that there is quite a separation between nurserymen and fruit growers. This is most unnatural and undesirable. I have believed that there were attempts by fruit men to place restrictions on the nurserymen and the report of our committee bears out my opinion. If we could have secured the passage of the bill we would have been on the threshold of trouble. If a simple bill for inspection were before congress it would be all right. But this bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000 annu-

ally, and this Association must go back each year and plead for \$100,000. There is nothing to the bill without the appropriation, and for this Association to try to get this amount each year is simply folly. I don't believe any good will come by going to Washington. We couldn't have had a better committee, but there is too much legislation. Whether this is the right or the wrong bill I do not pretend to say; but if we continue work on it we shall put ourselves right in the way of more trouble."

Mr. Watrous—"The bill provides that \$100,000 shall be appropriated annually, or so much thereof as shall be needed to carry out the provisions of the bill. It would be a regular appropriation for a branch of the Department of Agriculture, I suppose, and this Association will not have anything more to do with it."

E. W. Kirkpatrick, Texas—"It seems to me that the nurserymen and the fruit growers have enough trouble without borrowing any. I agree with the member from Kansas (Mr. Brooke) that we have had an able committee at work, and we honor it for its ability. But we see antagonism by California; and are we to encourage that at heavy expense? The entomologists say the San Jose scale is everywhere. Are we to go into the forests and the by-ways and hedges and seek it? Why should there be a special law for a general disease? California wants a law; we want a law; we cannot agree. Why not rise above petty jealousies? Let us be a family of brothers."

Silas Wilson, Iowa—"We have all heard the story of the lion and the lamb. Should the nurserymen lie down and let California pass laws to injure us? We have offered to meet California more than half way. We are not demanding anything unfair. But when we lie down with the lion in a brotherly spirit we do not want to be on the inside."

Mr. Albaugh—"There are restrictive laws in many of the states. A national law, it was hoped, would make conditions uniform. Now, when the state of California says it will conduct inspections as it pleases, and that the national certificate is not worth a snap after the stock passes within the boundaries of that state, that is not a brotherly spirit. In Ohio we have passed a scale law, and I hope it is decent. If Mr. Brooke sends stock under certificate from Kansas it goes in Ohio. It is the same if he sends it to Mr. Rouse in New York state. But in California they do not propose to take any man's word, not even that of the United States of America. 'We're bigger than any of you,' they say out there."

"Now, I do not like to play second fiddle, under such circumstances. We are no more responsible for having the scale than is a child for having the measles. The scale came to us without our desire and without our help, and more than all, it came to us from California. It is thought that the United States of America, which has spent millions of dollars to maintain American prowess on land and sea, recently, could afford to pay \$100,000 annually to protect American industries. Are we going to walk up and, laying our necks on the block, say 'Here ends all'?"

#### SAYS LAW IS NEEDED.

N. W. Hale, Tennessee—"It is very important, indeed, that a committee be appointed to watch legislation. In the light of present conditions, we need a law to govern the transportation of nursery stock."

Mr. Watrous—"I did not speak of the State of California, but of one man, Mr. Daniels, formerly a resident of Minnesota and Wisconsin. I spent some of my blood and bones in



trying to make this Union one and indivisible and I hope in my old age I shall not do anything to tear it apart. If the nurserymen stay at home while the California fruit growers pass a bill detrimental to nursery interests, the nurserymen cannot blame the Californians. Two years ago a bill was drafted by the entomologists at Washington which if it had been allowed to pass would have paralyzed the nursery business. What would have happened if the nurserymen had not been roused to action. The Montana law is very detrimental. In Minnesota a bill that would have been very detrimental was killed by the active work of the nurserymen. I suggest that a committee be named, not to go to Washington unless you wish, but to watch what others may do."

Mr. Brooke—"I'm not opposed to a national law, and I do not think we could have a better committee. How much has the bill cost this season."

Mr. Rouse—"The exact amount is \$1,289.78.

Mr. Brooke—"I am willing to spend the balance in our treasury in this kind of business. But I want to say that the State of California is not big enough to bluff the United States government. The eagle reached there some time ago. The United States is bigger than any state. We have no inspection law in Kansas, but we have inspection of nursery stock. We have the best kind of an entomologist in Kansas. We pay the expense of inspection and the certificate goes. Why be scared by any bug-a-big-a-boo? There isn't any, there hasn't been any. The scale scare is not as big as it was four years ago. It is growing less."

The motion by Mr. Van Lindley recommending that the committee on legislation be continued and that Robert C. Berckmans be added to it was adopted, Mr. Kirkpatrick alone voting in the negative.

#### **CUSTOM HOUSE MATTERS.**

There was no report from the committee on transportation. The report of the committee on tariff was incorporated in the report of the special committee on the importation of stock, of which Thomas B. Meehan was chairman. Mr. Meehan's report preceded adjournment until 9:30 a. m. on Thursday. It is as follows:

MAY 30, 1900.

Your committee having in charge the examination into the abuses and delays suffered by nurserymen at the hands of the collector and appraiser of the New York Customs House present the following report:

During the winter of 1899 the appraiser at the port of New York ruled that wharf examination of nursery stock was not practicable, and that in the future the examination should be made in the Public Stores, and moreover that an examination of a single case taken promiscuously from a shipment was not sufficient and that several cases should be taken for examination.

This entailed additional work upon the examiners and the public draymen, and the result was a complete congestion of this department, resulting in most serious delays and losses to nurserymen. In several instances as much as four weeks were required before the goods were passed, by which time the contents were completely ruined.

When your committee was appointed and took up the matter they found that these delays were experienced not only by nurserymen, but that other merchants had similar troubles, and to such an extent that the matter had been placed before the Secretary of the Treasury, and he had appointed a commission to examine into complaints and charges against the appraiser. This commission had completed its labors and made its report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the commission was not given out by the Government, but Secretary Gage in a letter to the President, under date of September 9, 1899, in which he makes a certain recommendation as based

upon the reports of the commission, speaks specifically of the delays and losses of nursery stock as follows:

"It finds that the complaints of certain importers of nursery stock were justified in that examinations were delayed and the goods imported suffered more or less injury therefrom."

Following this Assistant Secretary Spaulding, under date of July 27th, issued instructions to the collector and appraiser at New York regarding the examination and appraisal of nursery stock in which he directed that "if a less number of cases of each invoice is hereafter ordered in for examination and is conceded to be practicable, and at the same time properly guard the interest of the Government, it would seem that complaints from this source should be reduced to a minimum. Merchandise of the kind in question should be properly appraised at the actual market value as defined by Section 19 of the Customs Administrative Act and you are hereby directed under the provisions of Section 2939 Revised Statutes, to require but one package out of each invoice to be sent to Public Stores for examination and appraisal, unless it shall be found necessary in any particular case to call for additional packages to form the proper basis for determining the character, quantity and value of the entire importation. Packages containing shrubs, trees and similar nursery stock which may be properly examined on the dock should not be sent to Public Stores for examination."

In a letter received by your committee from Assistant Secretary Spaulding under date of July 27th he communicated the instruction given to the appraiser as above stated and adds that "it is thought that the action taken by the Department on the report of the Commission will obviate the delays of which complaints have been made."

Your committee believing that these instructions would suffice to avoid a repetition of the vexatious delays and disastrous losses of the previous winter, took no further action until early in December, when it learned that the appraisers had disregarded the instructions given by Assistant Secretary Spaulding with reference to wharf examination, and that cases were being sent to Public Stores. A letter of inquiry was at once sent to the appraiser, and he replied that it was not practicable to make a critical and accurate examination on the dock, hence it was necessary to continue to send cases to the Public Stores. Importers of nursery stock are not all of one opinion as to the desirability of wharf examination. If merely a perfunctory examination is made then a wharf examination is good enough, but if a critical examination is made and goods removed from the cases, it would seem that there would be less exposure of the stock and less damage resulting therefrom if the cases were examined in the Public Stores.

However, the practice of making these examinations in the Public Stores the past season does not appear to have caused unnecessary delay in the passing of the goods through the Customs House, though there have been a few instances when reported shipments have not been passed promptly, but your committee believe such cases to be exceptional.

#### **REAPPRAISING STOCK.**

The action of the appraiser in reappraising and increasing the value of nursery stock appeared to be a most serious matter and several nurserymen were heavily and unjustly fined by the Government at the commencement of the season, and as several invoices presented early in December were below what the appraisers considered the market value to be at the time the goods were entered, they were reappraised, values advanced and fines imposed.

The tariff law provides that duties shall be assessed "at the foreign market value of the merchandise at the time the goods are imported."

In past seasons, the appraisers have been satisfied to accept the invoice as representing the market value of the consignment, but this year apparently this was not sufficient.

This seems to be a matter entirely governed by the provision of the tariff bill and in raising invoices the appraisers seem to be carrying out the letter of the law which provides that "duties shall be assessed at the foreign market value of the merchandise at the time the goods are imported." The purchase price may not represent the market value at the time the goods are imported. Certainly the appraisers did not accept this as being the case the past season when they decided that Mahaleb cherry and Myrobalan plum had advanced in value as much as one-fourth to one-half.

In order to decide as to the actual market value of fruit stocks at the importing period the past winter, the appraisers secured quotations from a number of large importers and upon this information they fixed values. Unquestionably on several items, their values were placed entirely too high.

Your committee gathered the following schedule of values which had been accepted by the appraiser and have been informed that practically all the imports of fruit stocks were entered on this basis.

MILLIMETERS.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
Myrobalan.....	2.40	2.60	3.20	.....	3.60	.....	4.00	.....
Pear.....	.80	1.00	1.60	.....	2.20	.....	2.80	4.40 5.20
Mahaleb.....	1.60	3.00	3.60	4.00	.....	5.00	.....	6.00
Mazzard.....	.80	1.00	1.40	.....	2.20	2.80	3.20	3.60
Quince.....	1.00	1.60	2.40	2.20	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.60
Apple.....	1.00	1.60	2.40	2.40	2.80	.....	4.40	5.40
Manetti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	.....	.....

After this schedule had been fixed, Customs House brokers and importing agents had their invoices passed at these values, and thus avoided the exaction of any penalties.

Your committee consulted with many of the large importers, Customs House brokers and New York agents of foreign nurseries but could not determine upon any measure that would relieve nurserymen from the liability of having their invoices raised and the imposition of penalties, as the custom authorities seem to be working entirely within the provisions of the tariff act, and such regulations apply equally to imports of every description, in all lines of business and it would be impossible to secure any legislation that would exempt nursery stock from such laws and regulations.

Your committee would suggest to nurserymen the desirability of impressing upon their Customs House brokers, or in cases where imports are handled by through freight lines, the importance of ascertaining the market values if possible before invoices are entered at the Customs House and obviate all difficulties of re-appraisalment and the exacting of fines.

#### QUESTION BOX AGAIN.

At Thursday morning's session President Peters appointed as committee on exhibits: N. W. Hale, E. W. Kirkpatrick, E. C. Ilgenfritz. The question box was opened and the following was asked:

"Which is the best protection for nursery stock in transit—wet or dry packing?"

Mr. Albaugh—"Many trees are injured by wet packing. Very little moisture is needed."

Mr. Brooke—"It depends altogether on the kind of stock. Some varieties will stand more dryness than others. I know of Russian apricot seedlings which remained in dry packing three weeks. They were soaked for a week in a rain water barrel and are growing to-day. A man swung a bundle of trees under his wagon and traveled three weeks. The trees were then soaked for a week in a creek by weighting them down with rocks. Several of them made perfect apple trees."

George L. Taber—"We should note the distinction in such cases between evergreen and deciduous trees. The roots of evergreen trees will not stand much dryness."

Mr. Watrous—"The juices of a conifer are of a resinous nature. When you dry them you have resin, and water will not affect it."

Question: "What success has attended the plan of wintering stock packed in boxes ready for shipment?"

President Peters—"That is an important question and should be discussed."

A. C. Griesa—"I suggest that it would be safer to wait until spring before packing. I have not had any experience along the line suggested by the question."

Mr. Albaugh—"I suppose the answer to that question really covers the whole subject of cold storage through the winter, for whether in boxes, in ricks or in cords, stock must be kept

where it wont freeze. It all amounts to the same thing; only in boxes the stock could be shipped quicker. There is no trouble, as winter after winter has demonstrated, to keep stock in cold storage, if the trees are packed dry enough. For the same reason there should be no difficulty in keeping trees safely in boxes through the winter, if they are packed dry enough. Some of us grew peaches last year. Prices dropped leaving us with trees to be disposed of otherwise than to customers. We found that even up to the middle of June trees in ricks were in good condition. I see no reason why trees could not be packed in boxes in varieties as they would probably be wanted and kept through the winter. Packing in cold storage is far ahead of heeling in or keeping in ordinary buildings, for the weather is likely to become warm and disastrous results are sure to follow. Boxing really means cold storage."

#### MR. ALBAUGH'S REMINISCENCES.

Speaking on the subject: "Reminiscences of the American Association and Its Members up to the Silver Anniversary," N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O., one of the veteran members of the Association, said:

Mr. President, I do not know when I have felt my inability to do justice to a subject so greatly as I do on this occasion; but I am encouraged by the smaller attendance at this session and the chance that there may not be so much criticism of my remarks. Twenty-five years ago this Association was organized in this city. While I am not able to give a historical account of it, it gives me great pleasure to look in the face to-day of the president of the Association of 25 years ago, Edgar Sanders, of Chicago, our first president.

Twenty-five years seems a short span; yet how few of those who met to organize this Association are here now and how few now here were in the nursery business then. Wonderful changes have taken place in the whole world's transactions since then. Talking of the silver anniversary of the Association makes us all think of free silver, 16 to 1. Probably this meeting is in point of numbers as compared with the first meeting of the Association as 16 is to 1. The telephone was not known then. How much business is done now by our profession over the little wire!

Twenty-five years ago. Why it was only 12 years ago that the first trolley car was run; yet how that means of transportation has revolutionized the whole business of cities and towns. How many nurserymen are in close communication to-day by means of it. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, and I am not in shape to make a very good example of a flying bird. But if I were, I might predict that 25 years from now we might come to Chicago on wings, and when we should hover over the Chicago hotels and find the roosting places full of other birds, we would probably continue our flight further.

I do not desire to deliver a funeral oration, nor a homily; but the history of this Society cannot be written without mentioning the names of some of those who were with us 25 years ago, and which, we trust, are now written in letters of light in the Great Beyond. It would occupy all of our time this morning to go over even the names of the well-known members who have passed away, but there are a few names which you will all agree deserve more than passing notice.

You all remember the tall, lean, interesting gentleman, Peter Henderson, always genial and ready to do his part in the Association. Another man we learned to love in the early history of the Association. He presided over two or three of the meetings. Full of brawn, muscle, solid brain and sterling worth, Elisha Moody was a man of indomitable will, always ready to do any service for a friend. He carved for himself his fortune and built up a character beyond reproach. I met him at his home in Lockport. From the Miami Valley we had, from the commencement of the Association, a noted man of quiet demeanor, always agreeable, S. W. Hoover, whose word was as good as his bond and whose promise never failed. He entered the Christian ministry and while preaching died. Another from the Miami Valley was the father of the president of this convention, George Peters, always in the front rank of nursery work and ready to deliver counsel to the younger nurserymen.

There have been a number of new things in the way of nursery products in the last quarter of a century. I was thinking of Fay's currant and was looking for Mr. Josselyn, who, through the introduction of that currant has flourished exceedingly. Another sturdy member of the early days is a man from the wilds of Wisconsin. I say this advisedly, for before me he sits, one of the wildest. His known aversion to water alone prevented him from being here before any of us as a passenger in the Mayflower. And then there was that plain, sturdy Quaker from Baltimore, Franklin Davis. The well known firm is represented here by an able member of the family, but Franklin Davis' place cannot easily be filled. W. Brown Smith of the old firm of Smiths & Powell, began as a cabinet maker at day's wages. He attained a high position by integrity and left his impress on every association with which he was connected. One of the members of this Association, a firm, steady, energetic, unflinchingly honest man from the suburbs of this city was Robert Douglas. With no superiors and few equals, he was a man with whom it did one good to shake hands. At the Niagara Falls convention I asked him if that grove of trees all gnarled and twisted by the ocean winds, of the Pacific coast, was of the variety Cedar of Lebanon, and he replied: "Mr. Albaugh, when you saw that grove of cedars on the Pacific coast, you looked upon the only grove of the kind in the world." Robert Douglas stood in our society unparalleled.

Among educated nurserymen whose fame has gone around the world, was George W. Campbell. His statements regarding the culture of grapes were unquestioned. He was acknowledged as the highest authority on viticulture. He has been greatly missed. One of the quaintest characters was that genial Frenchman, Isidor Bush of Bushberg, Mo. At one of our meetings a few years after the great Chicago fire, Mr. Bush, responding to the toast, "The Parks and Suburbs of Chicago," said: "May ze ashes rise up and make Chicago ze grandest city of ze world." Isidor Bush's prophecy has come true. Our friends are not altogether gone, for their virtues and actions remain with us and will be a constant reminder of their good works.

#### WONDERFUL CHANGES.

We have had a number of wonderful changes in the nursery business. Twenty-five years ago we and the insects were warring, as now. The codling moth came in for a lapping every time we met and despite all we could do it came up smiling again. It was the same with the curculio. These two insects were attacked and provided for. All at once our special friends (I say this somewhat hesitatingly) from California sent us a new subject for discussion at our meetings. The curculio and the codling moth have given place to the San Jose scale. We have had scales on our eyes, ears and pocket books. There have been San Jose scale laws in the states and scales San Jose in the federal legislature until we are all somewhat scaly on the subject, and I wonder with Mr. Brooke if it has not become too much of a big-a-boo or bug-a-bee.

Twenty-five years ago the man who would have stood up in one of these meetings and declared that the Keiffer pear was fit even for a pig to eat, would have been gently but firmly led out of the hall by the ear. Yesterday at noon we had Keiffer pears for dessert at this hotel and the plates were cleaned of them and I thought I heard a nurseryman asking for more. To-day that pear stands at the head of the list for profit (and for flavor after it comes out of a tin can) and to-day the nurseryman who has 100,000 first class 2-year-old Keiffers at about, well, say ten cents, for delivery next fall can be relieved of them at once, if he will only hold up his hand. There have been wonderful changes. Twenty-five years ago a peach that is now grown from California to Maine and from Canada to Florida, was resting in an orchard in Georgia without even a name. Nobody had ever heard of the Elberta, now the synonym for the highest color and flavor and the greatest financial interest in peach growing. So it is with a number of other fruits. Our friend from North Carolina gave to us in Georgia a new peach. He named it after the wife of one his neighbors, calling it the Lady Ingo. It has developed so beautifully that we call it the Lady in Gold. And this same friend in North Carolina, who never blew his own bugle except when he served three years in the Civil War in the cavalry and wore the blue, though he lived in Carolina, is J. Van Lindley, here with us to-day.

How few of us will be here at the fiftieth anniversary of this Association. Will there be a fiftieth anniversary, does some one ask? Will

there? Do the stars shine at night? Does water run down hill? Does the dew fall and does the sun shine? As certain as are these things, there will be a fiftieth anniversary of the American Association of Nurserymen. You will find, though, that that there are comparatively few societies that have hung together twenty-five years. Only one married couple in 1,000 passes the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage; only one in 100,000 passes the fiftieth. If the good Lord is kind to me and mine I hope to pass the fiftieth anniversary of my marriage soon.

Few of us will be here on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of this Association. But what we say and do will live long after we are gone. How important it is, then, that we form friendships here; that we may continue the clasping of fraternal hands long remembered. My prayer is that this society, existing so happily, will go on spreading information and continue its grand progress to the end, when time shall be no more.

#### RETAIL NURSERY BUSINESS.

Vice-president N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., in an address on "The Retail Nursery Business" said:

I speak with reference to the business of such firms as send soliciting salesmen or literature through the country. When we think of the magnitude of the country and realize that there is scarcely a man owning land that does not need and will not buy nursery stock if he meets the right solicitor or receives the right circular we see the great extent of the retail nursery business. We have some hindrances, to be sure. We have suffered more or less at the hands of salesmen and of dealers who do not do business as we do it. But in the last ten years public sentiment has changed toward the nurseryman. As a class the nurserymen send out intelligent, bright, honest salesmen who preach the doctrine of planting orchards and beautifying homes. I know of no other business that is being prosecuted more forcibly and successfully. Almost every farmer is entertaining from five to seven salesmen in every twelve months and receiving many circulars. Through these agencies the farmer has learned to build white houses, plant arbor vitae and roses and improve his driveways and fences. It would be well for us, in view of these things, to be careful to employ honest industrious and alert salesmen, who are anxious to please the customers in every detail, and thus make the profession what it merits—the foremost in the country.

There are drawbacks in the retail nursery business—almost a black cloud for every bright hour. The man in the office handling 150 salesmen on the road is sorely tried. His best man is sick, for instance, another's horse breaks down, another incurs expenses beyond receipts. But there is a brightness. One salesman, for instance, has sold stock to the amount of \$300 with expenses of but \$1; another sells a large bill and has no expenses. Then come the days of collecting and the man in the office is changed from an angel to a demon. In comes a check for \$500. Good. Then the announcement that a salesman has stolen all of a large total of collections.

But this is so in all kinds of business. The retail nurseryman has as good a time as any. What is better than after you have been poor as Job for eleven months to have a few thousand dollars come rolling in? And then the fellows come in from their rides in mountain and valley and tell their experiences.

The retail business needs some things it has not. I have thought that it would be well to have an organization to maintain prices so that all classes of retail nurserymen could get a living price for stock; and then there might be literature especially adapted to the needs of agents.

The wholesale trade depends upon the retail trade. The retail man must be persevering and be a good judge of human nature. He must have the skill of the banker, the decision of a general, the patience of Job, the forgiveness of the Almighty, and be as happy as a sanctified Methodist minister in the South; though there are times when the retail nurseryman cannot be held accountable.

#### THE EXHIBITS.

The committee on exhibits reported as follows: Rochester Lithographing Co., plates, etc.; Greening Brothers, record books; Henry Wallis, Missouri raspberry; Joseph Heintz, juniper, arbor vitae; Baker Brothers, new evergreen Rosedale,

(Continued on page 72.)



## MODERN RAILWAY TRAVEL.

**Changes That Have Taken Place Since the Nurserymen Attended the First Convention of the American Association—Eastern Members Occupied an Entire Coach on the Wabash Last Month—Unrivalled Service—From Denver to Chicago on the Rock Island Railway.**

From the moment the nurserymen left their homes last month to attend the convention of the American Association, they were reminded of the great changes that had taken place since the first convention of the Association. While the hotel service of Chicago leaves nothing to be desired, it is the railway service to and from the convention city that calls for special mention. A quarter of a century ago the luxury of modern travel was scarcely dreamed of.

Notwithstanding the advantages afforded by first class passage, all the railroads made a special rate, as is their custom, for the nurserymen. The eastern members occupied an entire coach on the Wabash railroad from Buffalo to Chicago, leaving Buffalo on the evening of June 11th. The management of each of the many main lines running into Chicago claims superior advantages for its line, and it is probable that each is justified in so doing. Certain it is that General Agent R. F. Kelley, of the passenger department of the Wabash railroad, deserves particular mention for the highly satisfactory manner in which he provided for the nurserymen who selected his road for the convention trip. Every facility for the enjoyment of the trip was afforded. The line is a direct one from Buffalo and the Falls, via Detroit, to Chicago. The Continental Limited is a fast through train, comprising palace coaches and Pullman sleepers. Meals are served in diners. The Wabash furnishes snug, richly appointed apartments (into which the traveler can lock himself or herself), brilliantly lighted by the Pintsch gas system, supplied with lavatory and closet, having an electric bell for summoning an attendant, and a well-stocked buffet—all at reasonable prices. The dining cars of the Wabash are favorably known to travelers the country over, and are in all their appointments and fittings strictly in line with the unrivalled excellence of the sleeping, parlor and chair car service. These cars are attached to all day trains on the principal lines.

A knowledge of the advantages afforded by the Wabash railroad will prove of value, inasmuch as this line runs direct to Niagara Falls with connections at Chicago and St. Louis from all points west, and at Albany, New York and Boston with all points east. It will be a favorite line for nurserymen who attend the convention next year at the Falls.

Another great railway line, with unrivalled service, is the famous Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, familiarly known as the Rock Island. This company runs solid through vestibuled

trains from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, connecting with the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western for points west of Denver, including Grand Junction, Salt Lake City, Ogden and San Francisco. The Rocky Mountain Limited is a favorite train between Denver, Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. The service on this train cannot be surpassed. The Rock Island affords the grandest scenic trip on the American continent, by limited trains through the Colorado Rockies and the Sierra Nevada by daylight in both directions, with the finest equipment, buffet, library and dining cars, and close connection to and from Los Angeles and Southern California with the famous "owl train" of the Southern Pacific. The general passenger agent, John Sebastian of Chicago, is noted for his untiring efforts in behalf of the traveling public. The Rock Island station in Chicago is the only station in that city on the elevated loop over which all elevated trains pass.

A trip to Niagara Falls and the Pan-American Exposition next June over either or both of these roads will be long remembered by reason of its thorough enjoyment. The facilities offered are a special inducement to attend the convention of 1901.

### THEODORE J. SMITH.



THEODORE J. SMITH.

Theodore J. Smith, who was elected president of the American Association of Nurserymen at its recent meeting in Chicago, was born in Geneva, N. Y., on June 28th, 1862. He received a common school education in that city, and afterwards entered Hobart College, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. After a short course in law he entered actively into the nursery business with William and Thomas Smith, his uncle and father, who were pioneer nurserymen, having established the old Geneva nursery in 1846. In 1892 the Wm. T. Smith Company was incorporated and Mr. Smith as from that time been its secretary and treasurer, and while devoting most of his time to the nursery business, he has also been interested in several other business corporations, and is now president of the Geneva Optical Company, and until quite recently of the Baltimore Retort Co., and a director in several other institutions and business corporations.

Mr. Smith has served his city for several years, first as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners and afterwards on the Board of Public Works.

The W. & T. Smith Company, of which Mr. Smith is the active manager, has been for many years one of the leading nurseries in the country and enjoys a very extensive patronage and an enviable reputation.

President Smith thinks the immediate future of the nursery business is very promising, and that the next meeting of the Association which is to be held in Niagara Falls will be one of the largest in point of numbers and interest, especially on account of the Pan-American Exposition to be held at the same time in Buffalo, a few miles distant.

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irrving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Theodore J. Smith, ex-officio, chairman; 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.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

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

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## THE CONVENTION.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Association of Nurserymen was observed appropriately, profitably and pleasantly at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, June 13th and 14th. The attendance was estimated at 250, the largest in the history of the Association. Most of the principal nursery firms of the country were represented, notably by the senior members, though there were also more than the usual number of young men present.

Routine business occupied most of the time at the sessions of the convention, and considerable time was allowed between the sessions for one of the most popular features of the annual meetings—the social and trade intercourse in and about the hotel lobbies.

Aside from the question box, which we advocated, the principal discussion of the convention was caused by the report of the committee on legislation. This discussion developed the fact that, as much as opinions may differ regarding the San

Jose scale question, constant watchfulness over the nursery interests where legislation is proposed is of the greatest importance. It should be borne in mind that the agitation for a federal bill governing the transportation of nursery stock was not initiated by the nurserymen. The propositions advanced at a meeting of entomologists in Washington in 1897 were promptly and fully reported in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. From that date to the present time there has been a series of conferences and amendments, and the cost to the nurserymen, \$1,200, is the price of preventing the placing upon the United States statutes of a law that would practically have barred the transaction of nursery business along certain lines.

The work of the legislative committee was highly praised at the convention last month. No abler members could have been chosen, said one of the speakers, and after full discussion the motion to recommend to the new president the advisability of continuing the committee with the addition of Robert C. Berckmans, of Georgia, was adopted with but a single dissenting vote. Chairman Watrous of the committee voiced the sentiment of the Association when he suggested the advisability of keeping in existence a committee on legislation, not necessarily for pushing through a bill to govern the transportation of nursery stock, but to be ready to oppose vigorously any attempt to secure the enactment of a law that would work so great injury to the nursery interests as would the bill proposed by the last two congresses, and which was defeated only through the persistent efforts of the Association's committee.

In view of the evident intention of the Pacific coast representatives to continue the agitation for such a law as the nurserymen do not want, and in the light of recent experience, it is suggested that it would be advisable for the American Association to secure the introduction of a bill in the form agreed upon by nurserymen, horticulturists and entomologists, early in the next session of congress and there let it stand to await developments. Such action would not require a visit to Washington and would entail no expense. Chairman Watrous has the documents and can prepare the bill.

The advantages of organization in trade interests is well illustrated by the experience through which the American Association has passed in connection with the federal scale bill.

## FAVORS WHARF EXAMINATION.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York City, is strongly in favor of a wharf examination of imported nursery stock by customs officials and opposes the system of sending stock to public store for examination.

"My own records," he says, "indicate that there has been an average delay of about five days in each instance of such portions of the different consignments as have been sent to public store, which I have been informed is substantially the same average experience that others have had since the first of January in this respect."

The committee of the American Association, composed of Thomas J. Meehan, of Pennsylvania; J. J. Harrison, of Ohio; and Theodore J. Smith, of New York, presented a full report on this subject at the Chicago convention. The report is published in another column. It was adopted unanimously by the convention, at which several importers were present. As stated in the report, there are several conflicting opinions as to the



method of custom house examination of stock. The committee seems to have given the subject careful attention and we have no doubt that its report represents what it deems the very best interests of the nurserymen.

### PRIZES FOR UNITED STATES FRUIT.

A jury composed of Russian and French gentlemen has awarded prizes for United States fruit at the Paris Exposition as follows:

First Prizes: General Collection of the United States, Illinois Horticultural Society, Missouri State Horticultural Society, New York State Commission.

Second Prizes: Connecticut Pomological Society, Indiana Horticultural Society, Nebraska State Horticultural Society.

Third prizes: Kansas State Horticultural Society, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Gabriel Hiester, Harrisburg, Pa.

### THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The American Nurserymen's Protective Association, at its annual meeting in Chicago last month, elected the following officers: President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kan.; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; executive committee, C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association was held June 13th in Chicago. The following officers were re-elected: President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; vice president, William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; executive committee, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

### AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association was held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, June 12-13. Among the topics discussed were the following: "Tariff, Customs and Express," "New Century Conditions," S. E. Briggs and S. F. Leonard; "Commission on Box Seeds," "Prices," "Cost of Catalogues," "Commercial Traveler," "How to make an Effective Catalogue at a Minimum Cost, Value of Catch Phrases, Does Advertising Cheap Collections Pay," Chas. N. Page; "Cauliflower Cultivation and Reproduction," C. L. Allen; "The Pleasant Side of Business Association," Chas. B. Heath; "The Successful Retail Seedsman," W. C. Langbridge.

Twenty-one members were elected. A gold-headed cane was presented to the retiring president, Alexander Rodgers. These officers were elected: Albert McCullough, president; F. W. Bolgiano, first vice-president; S. G. Courteen, second vice-president; S. F. Willard, secretary-treasurer; A. N. Clark, assistant secretary; Alex. Rodgers, C. S. Clark, W. J. Mandeville, Albert J. Brown and I. B. Clark, executive committee. The association will meet next June in Buffalo.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is the official journal of the American Association. All the news of the nursery trade for \$1 per year.

### CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA.

Under date of June 7th, the P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., write: "We are having elegant weather for the growth of nursery stock. Although the spring was somewhat late, the growth of nursery stock far exceeds that of last year, up to the present date.

"All of our peach growers are preparing for heavy shipments of peaches to northern and western markets. The prospects for a heavy crop are very good.

"Judging from present indications, there will be a large demand for nursery stock the coming fall."

## From Various Points.

August Rhotert, New York city, sailed for Europe on June 28th.

The office and furniture of F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill., were damaged by fire recently.

The Central Michigan Nursery Company, Lansing, Mich., has increased its capital stock to \$25,000.

The third annual convention of the Canadian Horticultural Society will be held in Montreal August 16 and 17.

Over 1,700 trees have been planted in New York city during the past year by the New York Tree Planting Association.

Plants, roots, cuttings and scions, completely crated are, by the new express rates, placed on equal footing with those completely boxed.

Louis Leroy, Angers, France, has been appointed chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur by the president of the French republic. His nurseries are represented in this country by August Rhotert.

M. J. Henry, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "Trade has been extra good this season, the warm weather in April causing orders to rush in all at once; so much so that we were a week behind in filling them."

The Kansas City (Mo.) Tree Planters' Society, has planted in the year past 7,000 trees, and 5,000 more are under contract. In addition the Park board has contracted for 6,000. Most of the street trees are soft maple.

George Foster has disposed of his interest in the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill., to William E. Rosney and retires after thirty-two years' connection with the establishment. Sidney Tuttle and Mr. Rosney are now the only owners of Phoenix stock.

There are 6,000 roses at the Pan-American Exposition grounds in Buffalo. The principal contributors are Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester; F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.; Nelson Bogue, Batavia; Vaughn's Seed Store, Chicago, and Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

The Park and Out Door Art Association has elected these officers: L. F. Holden, Cleveland, O., president; John C. Olmsted, and E. J. Parker, vice-presidents, and members of council; Warren H. Manning, Boston, secretary; and O. C. Simonds, treasurer. The place of meeting for 1901 will be Milwaukee, Wis.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$70,166 in April, against \$49,370 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in 1900 to \$48,670 against \$73,059, the value of the imports of April, 1899. The dutiable imports of seed amounted to \$26,200 in April, 1900 against \$17,258 in April of the previous year.

### DON'T STAND IN YOUR OWN LIGHT.

MARBLE CITY NURSERY CO., Knoxville, Tenn.—"Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1 subscription for one year, beginning July 1, 1900. We feel as though we had neglected our business in not subscribing for it sooner. Every nurseryman ought to read the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. If he does not, he stands in his own light."



(Continued from page 68.)

a hybrid; Hiram T. Jones, Japanese maple; Benjamin Chase, labels; Stecher Lithographing Co., plates, etc.; Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., labels; E. Runyan, clematis, ampelopsis; Thomas Meehan & Sons, raffia. The report was adopted.

**STANDING COMMITTEES.**

President-elect Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y., announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

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

Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.

Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Watrous—"The following question has been handed to me: 'In the sale of nursery goods must the purchaser be served personally with the seller's guaranty to make him a party to the contract?' The question is not clear. An order for nursery stock is as much a contract as is a promissory note. If one party performs his obligations, the other is bound to reciprocate. If a contract is signed it is good without putting a duplicate into the hands of the purchaser. If a man signs a note it is good, no matter who holds it, and no copy is left with the signer."

Mr. Wilson—"I feel that I voice the sentiment of the Association in moving a vote of thanks to the president for the efficient manner in which he has presided over this convention."

The motion was adopted promptly and unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. Brooke—"We have seen the need of a gavel for the president. I move that the secretary be requested to furnish one for the next convention, the gavel to pass from president to president." Motion adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Watrous the convention was adjourned.

**THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.**

As no register of members present was taken, the hotel registers afforded the only lists readily available. The management of the Chicago Beach hotel announced that all the rooms had been taken, on the opening day of the convention, and therefore some of the nurserymen sought accommodations at the Hyde Park hotel and the Hotel Holland, near by. The registers of the three hotels showed the following names:

George Achelis, West Chester, Pa.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; A. L. Adams, Painesville, O.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; B. F. Allen, Rochester, N. Y.

R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; Fletcher Bohlender, Phoneton, O.; M. Butterfield, Farmington, Mo.; Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; C. D. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; V. S. Brandt, Kansas City; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka; R. H. Blair, Kansas City; A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; E. Brewer, Ottawa, Kan.; B. F. Bonewell, Des Moines, Ia.; C. G. Burkhardt, Chicago; C. E. Baldwin, Augusta, Mich.; H. L. Bird, Benton Harbor, Mich.; A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.; Wm. Bomberger, Harlan, Ia.; L. G. Bragg, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. W. Buchley, Greenville, O.

Lewis Chase, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.; C. W. Carman, Lawrence, Kan.; J. F. Cecil, N. Topeka; R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; D. C. Converse, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Chas. F. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; R. C. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; J. M. Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Cherry,

Pittsburgh, Pa.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; J. M. Cheeseborough, St. Louis; H. N. Camp, Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Combs, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Joseph Davis, Baltimore, Md.; T. H. Douglas and wife, Waukegan, Ia.; F. N. Downer, Bowling Green, Ky.; L. Dillon, North Branch, Kan.; Howard Davis and wife, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Dayton and wife, Painesville, O.; J. F. Donaldson, Warsaw, Ky.

E. F. Edmonson, Perry, Ia.  
S. R. Fergus, Phoneton, O.; John Frazer, Huntsville, Ala.; T. J. Ferguson, Wilwaukee; M. B. Fox and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; F. A. Fissell, New Carlisle, O.; M. F. Foley, Baraboo, Wis.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; W. E. Galeener and wife, Vienna, Ill.; A. C. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; F. D. Green, Perry, O.; Chas. E. Greening, Monroe, Mich.

J. J. Harrison, H. B. Harrison, Painesville, O.; D. H. Henry, Geneva, N. Y.; C. H. Hawks, Rochester, N. Y.; D. J. Haley and wife, Joliet, Ill.; H. F. Hillenmyer and wife, Lexington, Ky.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; F. W. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y.; J. H. Humphreys, Germantown, Pa.; W. L. Hart, Fredonia, N. Y.; N. W. Hale and wife, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. W. Henry, La Porte, Ind.; Joseph Heintz, Jacksonsville, Ill.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.

C. A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; James M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Neb.  
George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.; Z. K. Jewett, Sparta, Wis.; Geo. H. Johnston, Kansas City; J. Jenkins and wife, Winona, O.; W. E. Jones, Lincoln, Ill.; Irving Jacquay, Benton Harbor, Mich.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; Gustave Klarner, Quincy, Ill.  
Sam Lorton, Davenport, Ind.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. F. Lee, Rochester, N. Y.

Jacob W. Manning, A. Chandler Manning, Reading, Mass.; Charles Morton, Grand Haven, Mich.; E. G. Mendenhall, Kimmunity, Ill.; C. W. McNair, Dansville, N. Y.; Geo. W. Morahn, Sandwich, Ill.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. W. McNary, Dayton, O.; S. C. Mabee, Des Moines; J. M. Hutchinson, New York; J. B. Morey, Jr., Dansville, N. Y.; H. E. Merrell, Geneva, N. Y.; W. B. Mosher, Benton Harbor; C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

P. Ouwerkerk, Jersey City, N. J.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.  
F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; T. R. Peyton, Mexico, Mo.; E. C. Pierson, Waterloo, N. Y.; Charles M. Peters, Wesley, Md.; Alexander Pullen, Milford, Del.; W. J. Peters and wife, Troy, O.; A. M. Pearsall and daughter, Monroe, Mich.  
William E. Rosney, Bloomington, Ill.; E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Edwin A. Reeves, Cleveland; E. Runyan, Elizabeth, N. J.

E. M. Sherman and wife, Charles City, Ia.; Henry Schroeder, Sigourney, Ia.; Robert C. Stoehr, Dayton, O.; Geo. J. Spear, Greeley, Colo.; Geo. W. Salles, J. W. Schutte, St. Louis; Geo. C. Seager and wife, Ed. J. Seager, Rochester; J. P. Schermerhorn, Sedgwick, Kan.; H. D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; W. P. Stark and wife, Miss Amy Stark, Master Wm. Stark, C. M. Stark, Eugene W. Stark, Master Lloyd Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Theo. J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Can.; J. H. Skinner and wife, North Topeka; J. Austin Shaw, N. Y.; Wm. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.; Irving Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; A. J. Smith, Cleveland; F. E. Schifferli, Fredonia, N. Y.

L. R. Taylor and wife, Topeka; G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Fla.; G. N. Titus, Nemaha, Neb.  
Robert C. Uecke, Harvard, Ill.  
J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.

A. E. Windsor and wife, Havana, Ill.; B. T. Welby, Phoneton, O.; Lewis Williams, Parsons, Kansas; L. E. Wheelock, Fredonia; M. Z. Webster, Independence, Ia.; Frank A. Weber, W. T. E. Weber, Nursery, Mo.; W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn.; F. W. Watson, Topeka; W. A. Watson, Normal, Ill.; E. C. Wylie, St. Louis; John Watson, Brenham, Tex.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; Allen L. Wood, Rochester; J. H. Wallace and daughter, Creston, Ia.; M. J. Wragg, Waukeg, Ia.; W. M. Wirt and wife, Alpha, Ill.; Geo. Winter, La Salle, Ill.

Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Among others seen or represented at the convention were:  
H. M. Augustine & Co., Normal, Ill.

John R. Barnes, West Cheshire, Conn.; Baker Brothers, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. N. Bigelow, Bangor, Mich.; Joseph Breck & Sons, Boston. Thomas E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn.; F. H. Chappel, Oregon, Wis.; Custer Brothers, Normal, Ill.; Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

F. C. Edwards, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; J. H. M. Edwards & Son, Logan, Ia.

W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, O.; J. Ford & Sons, Auburn, N. Y. G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith, Ark.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.; Hoyt Brothers, Scotch Grove, Ia.; H. Harrington, Williamsburg, Ia.

H. W. Jenkins, Booneville, Mo.; H. A. Johns, Sioux City, Ia. Klehm's Nurseries, Arlington Heights, Ill.; C. A. Kennedy, Montrose, Ia.; David Knight, Sawyer, Mich.; A. C. Kendall, Cleveland.

J. N. Mandeville, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Michael, Sioux City, Ia.; Marble City Nursery Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Marshall Brothers, Arlington, Neb.; J. M. McCullough's Sons, Cincinnati.

C. C. Nash, Three Rivers, Mich. Olden Nursery Co., Olden, Mo.

H. B. Pierce & Son, Antioch, Ill.; G. E. Prater, Jr., Paw Paw, Mich.; G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.; F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.

Edgar Sanders, Chicago; Sanders Nursery, St. Louis; J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Neb.

Elwood Totum, West Branch, Ia.; F. W. Taylor, Buffalo. West Michigan Nurseries, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo.; C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

#### CONVENTION NOTES.

All kinds of stock have advanced in price, especially cherry, apple, pear and plum.

Milwaukee's mayor sent a telegram asking the Association to meet in that city in 1902.

It was the general opinion that there will be a scarcity of stock next year with possibly the exception of apple.

Edgar Sanders, Chicago, the first president of the American Association of Nurserymen, was at the convention.

One of the things we shall remember is the hearty, outspoken laugh of the popular Wisconsin member, Z. K. Jewett.

J. J. Harrison and H. B. Harrison, Painesville, O. stopped at Chicago for the convention, on their way home from California.

The Macmillan company exhibited the new *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* and several of Professor Bailey's horticultural books.

T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y., was missed. He has sold his nursery business. During last winter he was in the Bermudas.

Prof. N. E. Hansen's paper on "Some New Lines of Work for Prairie Nurserymen" will be published in a forthcoming issue.

Upon motion of A. L. Brooke, the thanks of the Association were extended to the committees on legislation and on the importation of stock.

Through the courtesy of J. C. Vaughn, of Chicago, thirty members of the Association enjoyed a ride through the parks in a coach drawn by six horses.

Of the 62 names of members the first year of the Association, 1876, there are only six in the badge book of 1900: J. J. Harrison, Edgar Sanders, T. S. Hubbard, Z. K. Jewett, P. S. Peterson, J. C. Vaughn.

A. D. Appletree Barnes, Waupaca, Wis., extended an invitation to the members of the Association to attend the State Horticultural Society convention at Warsaw, Wis., the week after the Chicago convention.

The record of the American Association for 1879 is one of the three that are missing. Mr. Albaugh said at Chicago last month, that J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., was president in that year and that the Association met in Cleveland.

N. H. Albaugh and Jacob Manning have attended twenty-two of the twenty-five meetings of the American Association. Z. K. Jewett, another charter member, missed only the meeting of last year. Miss Jacobson, the stenographer, has attended eleven consecutive meetings.

Invitations for the convention of 1901 were extended by Alexander J. Porter, of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara

Falls, and Mayor M. B. Butler, of Niagara Falls, who stated that ample hotel accommodations may be secured there at from \$2 to \$4 per day.

George J. Spear made an active canvass for the holding of the convention of 1902 in Denver. Invitations to the Association were received by Secretary Seager from Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, Mayor H. T. Johnson of Denver, and William N. Byers, President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade.

Promptly after the first session of the convention all the members were assembled on the verandah of the hotel overlooking Lake Michigan and were there photographed by J. W. Taylor of 215 Dearborn street, Chicago, from whom copies of the picture may be obtained. It appears as the frontispiece of this issue of the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN*.

M. J. Daniels, referred to by Mr. Watrous, in his report of experiences in Washington, is the Californian who as a member of the California State Board of Horticulture attended the Washington convention of horticulturists in March 1897 which proposed legislation regulating the transportation of nursery stock. He was the secretary of that convention.

Reference was made, in one of the addresses, to the late George W. Campbell as the originator of the Delaware grape. It is generally supposed that Mr. Campbell was the originator of this grape, but a short time before he died Mr. Campbell told a representative of the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* that he did not originate the grape; that he was among the very first to recognize its value and pushed it to the front.

Vice-president Hale said that he was led into the nursery business by seeing a man in a Prince Albert coat, large-checked trousers and tall hat ride up on horseback to his father's front door in Tennessee and draw a plate book on the elder Mr. Hale. "My father did not intend to buy any stock," said Mr. Hale, "but the man talked him into buying so quickly that father and I stood lost in admiration as we watched him ride away. I chose the business right there. I was 14 years old."

Jacob Manning, the veteran member of the American Association, is noted in horticultural circles by reason of his introduction of the Cutter's seedling strawberry in 1859, the Amber grape in 1860, and Smith's seedling gooseberry in 1865; also, for the dissemination of the Concord grape (with E. W. Bull, the introducer), in 1849, the White spruce in 1853, the *Clethra alnifolia* in 1857, the *Celtis* or Nettle tree in 1859, the John Sweet apple in 1860, the *Yucca filamentosa* in 1862, and the Granite Beauty apple in 1866. Thomas Meehan has said that Mr. Manning did more than any one else at first to introduce the White spruce.

#### CROP CONDITIONS.

The federal crop report on June 1st showed that the average condition of the apple crop is exceptionally favorable, the whole of the fourteen states having 3,000,000 or upward apple trees in bearing at the last census reporting a condition above, and most of them considerably above their ten-year averages. The condition in New York, 100, is the highest reported from that state in fifteen years, and is 12 points above the average. Kansas also reports 12 points, Pennsylvania 11, Maine 10, Virginia and Michigan 13, North Carolina 23, Illinois 9, Missouri 6, Ohio and Indiana 5, Kentucky and Tennessee 4 points and Iowa 1 point above their respective ten-year averages. Of the remaining states and territories, with all their diversity of soil and climate, all but some half dozen have the promise of more than an average crop.

"The present prospects of the peach crop," says the report, "are nothing less than phenomenal, almost every important peach-growing state reporting a condition far above the average, and some even above 100. Among the latter are Delaware, Georgia and North Carolina, whose reports of 106, 110 and 105 are about double their respective ten-year averages.

## Recent Publications.

U. S. Department of Agriculture publications: "Economic Grasses," F. Lamson Scribner; "Practical Tree Planting in Operation," J. W. Tourney; "Experiment Station Record, Nos. 9 and 10 of Vol. XI.

The Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1899 has been issued. It is in style uniform with the Year Books of 1897 and 1898 and the contents are of great value to all who are interested in any branch of agriculture. There are 26 articles by special writers who had made the subjects treated a life work. George William Hill, the editor of the Year Book has compiled a volume of 880 pages which will be valued every time it is referred to and which is a credit to the Department.

"Modern House Plans for Everybody," for village and country residences, costing from \$250 to \$8000, including full descriptions and estimates in detail of materials, labor, cost, and many practical suggestions, is a recent work by S. B. Reed, architect. The plans comprise almost every variety of arrangement and style; each one is accompanied by a detailed description of its convenience and construction; and its cost is shown by careful estimates, made to correspond with a uniform standard of prices at present rates. Illustrated, 12mo, pp 243. Price, postpaid, \$1. New York: THE ORANGE JUDD CO.

### IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The following paper was read at the Chicago Convention by Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—How easy to promise and how hard to perform. To a person from the temperate zone who enters the tropics in midwinter, the transition is like a dream of fairy land; from snow and ice to vernal sunshine, from heavy wraps to the thinnest of cotton fabrics, from the howling of wintry blasts to the ripple of summer seas, and a perpetual spring.

Landing on the coast of Cuba, as the writer did one Sabbath morning by chance, when our vessel ran her bows on the beach at Piscadora, the consequent delay of twenty-four hours enabled us to make a short tour ashore to a fishing hamlet. Sanitary reforms had not yet reached this place, but the women in their simple Sunday fineries, and the ever restless fan, the children like Godiva, "clothed in chastity," seemed healthful and content. A sugar planter living near, extended the hospitalities of his home; a courtesy we accepted, for here we found much to interest one engaged in horticultural pursuits, though the class of trees and plants is somewhat different from what the nurseryman comes in contact here in the States.

I will try to give, as well as I can, a synopsis of the conditions and prospects of the nursery business in this island, gathered from personal observations and correspondence with some of our patrons, who have planted fruits purchased from us from time to time.

Will these new possessions offer a new field for the nurseryman? Yes, we might answer, but it will be out of the question to do justice to the varied possibilities of this enormous scope of territory, and no attempt will be made to speak of any, except Cuba, and that in a very general way. This island, as we well know, is composed of various soils, all of which are rich in plant food; and fertilizers are seldom used, in fact almost unknown. The mountains are of coral formation, and the lowlands are extremely rich in lime and phosphates. You will see the wealth of this island lies in the great fertility of her soil.

The principal industry of Cuba has been for many years the cultivation of sugar cane. Cattle raising has been an important industry in the past; but has never been developed to the extent which the natural conditions would seem to warrant. Besides, sugar, tobacco and coffee, Cuba produces all the fruits known to the tropics, and many belonging to the temperate zone. Among these are the pineapple, banana, mango, guava, lime and orange. This latter fruit might be greatly improved by growing the more improved varieties, and also the great advantage to be derived from the crossing with some of the native varieties. But few of these fruits find their way to our markets, except the orange, lime, banana, pineapple and coconut. There are but two seasons in Cuba, the dry and rainy. The rainy season begins

in May and ends in October, and two-thirds of the annual rainfall occurs during the months from June to October. Now here might be a difficulty that would confront the growing of fruits not native to the country; but this could be overcome by irrigation, as the country is well watered with rivers, creeks and other natural reservoirs, which could be used to great advantage in the dry season.

Which of our fruits do well in Cuba? This may be somewhat difficult to arrive at, as nearly all experiments which were being carried on previous to the war were abandoned, and suffered from neglect. In Santa Clara province there were quite a number of planters who were growing, on a small scale, Japanese plums, persimmons, pears, peaches and apricots, all of which were fruiting and doing well, but our correspondent says they were abandoned during the insurrection, and but few varieties have survived, but he has no doubt that these fruits would be a success if properly cared for. Blackberries have been repeatedly tested but seem to be a failure as the varieties were not adapted to the climate. Strawberries do well and yield most abundantly. On the highlands about Trinidad in this province, apples have been grown without any especial care, large and fine looking fruit, but of poor quality, owing to the variety planted. Pears, also, do well in this locality, but those tested were of poor quality. I learned that these plantings were from seed brought from Spain. There seems to be no doubt that many of our fruits would do well on the Trinidad hills, as the climate is more temperate than on the lower plains. But where one cultivator succeeds, another fails. Why? Not because Providence does not fulfill the promise "that seed time and harvest shall not fail," but because in instances of failure, the conditions of success have not been complied with. Perhaps there was the want of judicious selection of varieties best suited to the soil or climate. Some varieties are constitutionally delicate and feeble and are of course more subject than others to climatic influence. Peaches of the Chinese type should be given the preference in planting, as they seem more suited to the extreme southern latitudes, but many of the early ripening varieties of the Persian type, would no doubt succeed equally as well.

What an inviting field of labor does this country offer for horticulture in its vast extent of rich soils of every variety and its varying altitudes ranging from the sea to the mountains, a country fast filling up with a new and enterprising population and it will doubtless sustain a corresponding superiority in the cultivation of fruits. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, there is little yet being done in the line of horticulture, but with all government affairs finally settled, as they promise to be, it seems as if there might be a future for the nurseryman in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the line of citrus fruits more especially than in pomaceous and stone fruits.

The cause we seek to advance will ere long, I trust, adorn her hills and vales with the choicest fruits of earth, with their enamelled blossoms unfolding their bosoms to the warm embrace of vernal air, bespangling the orchards with starry spray and rainbow hues, sweet harbinger of a bountiful harvest. The velvet peach mantled with beauty's softer blush, grapes clustering beneath its bower of green foliage, plums veiled with silvery bloom, apples tempting the human taste, from the mother of our race to her last fair daughter.

## Long and Short.

Apple seedlings are a specialty with Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb. Tree seeds may be had at the Pinehurst Nurseries, Pinehurst, N. C. Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., is a synonym for tree labels that are right.

Cherry and peach are wanted at the Titus Nursery, Nemaha, Neb. They have apple seedlings by the million.

Tree labels that are perfectly wired and smooth are offered by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Company, Dayton, O.

Peach, apple, grape vines, Sugar and Norway maples, asparagus roots, strawberry plants and peach buds at W. M. Peters' Sons, Berlin, Md.

### BEST NURSERY PAPER PUBLISHED.

J. L. BUCHAN, STURGEON BAY, WIS.—"Enclosed find \$1 in payment for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. I consider it the best nursery paper published."



## NOT SANCTIONED BY THE TRADE.

The Rural New Yorker cites the following case:

For several years past the R. N.-Y., has warned its readers against a firm of Ohio nurserymen who were operating in Western New York on a peculiar plan. Their agents tried to sell several new varieties of peaches, for which they claimed most remarkable properties. They were frost-proof, yellows proof, and for all we know, thief-proof. Their pedigree dated back to the early history of this country, and if there is any good quality which a peach can possibly possess, which these agents did not claim, for these varieties, it was either because they ran out of breath, or had not heard of it. The best fruit growers and horticulturists of this country knew nothing about these famous varieties. They were not catalogued by the American Pomological Society, and the crowning bluff of these agents was the claim that they possessed a patent or some paper from the Department of Agriculture which prohibited all other agents or nurserymen from propagating or selling these varieties. In spite of repeated warnings by the R. N.-Y., Mr. Van Deman, and hundreds of other reputable men, large quantities of these peaches were sold right under the noses of responsible nurserymen and honorable fruit growers. In some cases the trees were sent, and were planted, only to prove a disappointment when they came in fruit. In one case, one of these highly-praised trees produced a miserable seedling peach. On another bundle labels marked Elberta were found, the inference being that the trees were Elberta sent out in place of these so-called novelties.

The thing came to a head with us this spring, when one of our readers wrote us that the agents had prevailed upon him to buy a good-sized order of these trees. They talked so plausibly, and their stories were so eloquent, that this man bit at the bait. He afterwards heard the other side, and asked our advice as to what he should do. We advised him to cancel the order at once, and to state that the best fruit

growers and horticulturists had never heard of these varieties, and did not recommend him to plant them. He did this, promptly canceling the order, and refusing to accept the trees. In spite of this, his \$90. order of trees was shipped to him, and he was finally informed that it awaited delivery at his railroad station. Then he wrote us again, asking what he should do. Under the circumstances, the R. N.-Y. advised him to refuse to accept the trees, and promised to defend him at our own expense if suit were brought against him. He had canceled the order in a perfectly legal way, stating his reasons for doing so. The cost of the trees was undoubtedly excessive, and under all the circumstances we felt justified in telling him that he was under no obligations, moral or legal, to take the trees.

The agent and the nursery company of course put up a strong bluff, and informed him that he would have to take the trees and pay for them. His answer was that he was satisfied that the trees were not as represented. He told them that if they would produce such fruit as the agent told him they would, he would take not only \$90, but \$900 worth. He was satisfied, however, that the trees would do nothing of the sort. The agent told him that he would have to pay the money, and went off in a huff, but nothing came of it. Our friend afterwards learned that the agent went to the depot and shipped the trees elsewhere, and this ended the last act of a would-be fraud.

## THE RETAIL NURSERYMEN.

The American Retail Nurserymen's Association, at the annual meeting in Chicago last month, elected the following officers: President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.

## BENJAMIN CHASE,

DERRY, N. H.

Labels of all kinds for Nurserymen and Florists.

AMERICAN  
TREE SEEDS.  
FOR 1900.

Our "List of American Seeds for 1900" quotes Seeds of Conifers, Palms, Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, is more complete than ever. Send for it now and secure the DISCOUNT given the trade on advance orders.

Pinehurst Nurseries, OTTO KATZENSTEIN, MANAGER. Pinehurst, N. C.

## HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates. Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.

## High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple, Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

## P. SEBIRE &amp; 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, etc. 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 &amp; CO.,

P. O. Box 920,

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.

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

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

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.**

Offer for Fall:

**P. O. WESLEY, MD.**

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.  
50,000 Apple—2 " " "  
100,000 Apple—1 " " "  
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.  
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.  
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.  
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

### European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums Small Fruits, Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# We Offer FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots.

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

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

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,**

AUGUSTA, GA.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

# APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The Syracuse Nurseries

## THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR.

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

**SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

# GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
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ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.  
Immense Stock, Warranted True  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.  
A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates.  
Send list of wants for prices.

# VINES

# 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.

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**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry. **Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.** included. Ask for prices and terms.

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Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
PROPRIETORS OF THE

## LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.

The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

**ALLEN L. WOOD,**  
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# EXTRA FINE

# PLANTS

At ..  
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of  
**CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES,**  
**RASPBERRIES, BLACK-**  
**BERRIES, Etc.**  
In the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my 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.  
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(ESTABLISHED IN 1861.)

We offer for Fall, 1900, the following clean, well grown stock:

APPLE, 2 yr.—Leading Sorts  
CHERRY, 2 yr.—Ea. Richmond, Eng. Morello and Montmorency  
PEACH, 1 yr.—Leading Sorts.  
PLUM, 1 yr. and 2 yr.—Largely S. Damson.  
SNYDER BLACKBERRY PLANTS from Root Cuttings.

We shall be pleased to quote prices.

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VINCENNES, INDIANA.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.  
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.**

# Ornamental

LARGE  
SMALL

# TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.**

**NURSERYMEN** Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**

Write me for easy terms and prices.

**TOMAH, WIS.**

**APPLE SEEDLINGS** I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings of all grades, either from French Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will make low rates for early contracts.  
**WANTED**—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Raspberries.

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**HAWKEYE NURSERIES. STRATFORD, IOWA.**

# Buds and Grafts of Burbanks.

Latest Kinds of Plum and Prune.  
Climax Plum and Sugar Prune.

PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

**J. T. BOGUE, - - MARYSVILLE, CAL.**

200,000 Peach Trees,	100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants,	500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.	
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,	
COLUMBIAN . . . GREENSBORO and EMMA,	
<b>Raspberries.</b>	and a full assortment of
Wickson, Red June and Giant	<b>Peaches</b>
<b>PLUMS.</b>	AND OTHER FRUIT.
It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.	
Our Catalogue will save you money.	
<b>MYER &amp; SON,</b>	
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.	

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On June 20, July 9 and 17, and August 1,

Tickets from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah and return,

WILL BE SOLD BY THE

## GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

AT RATE OF

One Regular Fare Plus \$2.00 for Round Trip.

Return Limit October 31, 1900.

### SPECIAL TRAINS

ONE NIGHT OUT TO COLORADO will leave Chicago at 4.45 p.m. Tickets also good on regular trains.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS AND MANITOU.

Take advantage of these cheap rates and spend your vacation in Colorado. Sleeping Car Reservations may be made now for any of the excursions. Write for full information and the beautiful book "COLORADO THE MAGNIFICENT"—sent free.

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SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES, ROSES, SHRUBS.

## AGENCY MANAGER.

I have had a long experience in handling a large force.

E. H. BISSELL,  
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## Baldwin Cherry Trees.

The enormous demand the past season is significant, therefore all wanting same for Fall or Spring shipment should get orders filled early, as I shall have but a limited number of trees ready. Special rates to nurserymen and large planters only. Colored plates, circulars, etc. Buy direct from introducer. Also large general stock at wholesale and retail. Buds and Scions a specialty.

S. J. BALDWIN, Nurseryman,  
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## New Raffia

Most economical and best material for tying buds and grafts.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,

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EXPERIENCED NURSERYMAN seeks another position as Foreman or Manager. Competent in in all lines—fruit, ornamental, greenhouse, propagation. Manager of Agents and office work. References as to character and ability. Address

"PRACTICAL,"

Care of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

## WANTED.

A good live Nurseryman. One with a small family preferred. Address—

GEO. J. SPEAR,

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## Surplus for Fall 1900.

Norway Maples—9 to 10 ft. Norway Spruce—7 to 9 ft.  
Norway Maples—5 to 6 ft. Norway Spruce—5 to 6 ft.  
Lombardy Poplars—9 to 11 ft. California Privet—Good, 1 year.  
Carolina Poplars—2 to 18 ft. Osage Orange—1 and 2 year's, fine.  
Am. Arbor Vitae, bushy—6 to 7 ft. White Pine—4 to 5 ft.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa.

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 BERKMAN, SOLE AGENT,

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 OORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

# OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, RICHMOND, VA.

W. T. HOOD, Proprietor.

Offers for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901, a large and complete assortment of

## Well Grown Nursery Stock

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apple  
and Japan Pear Seedlings.

Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples.  
Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of NATURAL PEACH PITS.  
No smock, or canning house peach seeds handled.

PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

# SEE HERE!

WE HAVE

1½ Million Neb. Grown Apple Seedlings

If you write us we can offer you a bargain. Our Grade Guaranteed.

## APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

Gano, Ben Davis, M. B. Twig Wine Sap and Mo. Pippin.

Scions in large quantities at a very low figure.

Also large stock of Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

WANTED—CHERRY AND PEACH.

TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.



## *Sure Cure for Profanity by Using Our Labels.*

They are perfectly wired and smooth. Our Printed Labels are unexcelled.

If you have not used our Labels, give us a trial. We can please you.

Samples and prices upon application.

**DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.,**

**DAYTON, OHIO.**

**SHE IS  
NOT  
PEDALING**



**SHE HAS  
THE  
COLUMBIA  
COASTER  
BRAKE**

## The *Columbia* Bevel-Gear **CHAINLESS**

Saves time, strength and many annoyances.

NEW MODELS, \$75.

## *Columbia* HARTFORD, STORMER and PENNANT Chain Wheels,

NEW MODELS, \$50, \$35, \$25.

**Columbia Coaster Brake for either Chainless or  
Chain Models, \$5.00.**

Send for Columbia and Stormer Catalogues.

**COLUMBIA BICYCLES,  
HOME OFFICE, HARTFORD, CT.**

## WE CAN FURNISH

**BUDS****BUDS****BUDS***of the following varieties. Send for prices.***PEACHES.**

Admiral Dewey,  
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Allen,  
Burke,  
Bishop's Early,  
Belle of Georgia,  
Bronson,  
Barber,  
Capt. Ede,  
Calvin Taylor's Cling,  
Climax,  
Cobler,  
Christiana,  
Coolidge Favorite,  
Concklin,  
Delaware,  
Deulton,  
Easton Cling,  
Early Toledo,  
Edgemont Beauty,  
Engles Mammoth,  
Early Davidson,  
Everbearing,  
Frances,  
Holderbaum,  
Heidelberg,  
Hobson's Choice,  
Heard's Choice,  
Horton's Rivers,  
Jacques R. R.  
Jennie Worthen,  
Klondike,  
Large Early York,  
Magnum Bonum,  
Matthew's Beauty,  
Marshall,  
Nicholson's Smock,  
Newington Cling,  
Oscar,  
Picquet Late,  
Perry's Red Cling,  
Pearce's Yellow,  
Philip,  
Redding,  
Red Cheek Melocotoon,  
Red George's,  
Silver Medal,  
Smock Cling,  
Schumaker,  
Switzerland,  
Spring's Cling,  
Scott's Nonpareil,  
Steadley,  
William's Favorite,  
Waddell,  
VanMeteor's Late October,  
Yellow Kearsipe,  
Alexander,  
Amsten June,  
Bokara,  
Brandywine,  
Bilyeu's Late October,

Beauty Blush,  
Barnard's Early,  
Bray's Kearsipe,  
Crawford Early,  
Crawford Late,  
Champion,  
Chair's Choice,  
Carman,  
Crosby,  
Chinese Cling,  
Euma,  
Connecticut,  
Elberta,  
Early Michigan,  
Eureka,  
Early Rivers,  
Eureka,  
Fox Seedling,  
Foster,  
Fitzgerald,  
Ford's Late White,  
Geary's Hold On,  
Greensboro,  
Gold Drop,  
Globe,  
Hale's Early,  
Hill's Chill,  
Kalamazoo,  
Lemon Free,  
Levy's Late,  
Loretta,  
Leonon Cling,  
Lewis,  
Mt. Rose,  
McCollister,  
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New Prolific,  
Old Mixon Cling,  
Old Mixon Free,  
Reeves Favorite,  
Stephen's R. R.,  
Susquehanna,  
Smock,  
Salway,  
Stump the World,  
Speed,  
Shipley's Late Red,  
Sunrise Cling,  
Triumph,  
Troth's Early,  
Wheatland,  
Wonderful,  
Wilkin's Cling,  
White Heath Cling,  
Willett,  
Waterloo,  
Wager,  
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Yellow St. John.

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Neumen,  
Early Red,  
Mayes,  
Excelsior,  
Krob,  
Prestman,  
Georgison,  
Hammer,  
Nassau,  
Neptune,  
Mule,  
Texas Belle,  
Drouth King,  
Wenas Large Red,  
American Eagle,  
Hawkeye,  
Gallina,

Uchi Beni,  
Juicy,  
Clark,  
Pottowama,  
Koulette,  
Arkansas Beauty,  
Tosobe,  
Forest Rose,  
Keefe,  
Davis,  
Diamond,  
Beauty of Naples,  
Arch Duke,  
Bradshaw,  
Field,  
Lombard,  
Shipper's Pride,  
Empire,

**PLUMS.**

Imp. Gage,  
Duane's Purple,  
Caddo Chief,  
Marcellars  
Transparent,  
Benson,  
Robinson,  
Bergerm,  
Purple Yosemite,  
Hanson,  
Macedonia,  
Emerson's Yellow,  
Sophia,  
Speer,  
Rocky Mountain Dwarf,  
Rebecca,  
Nikado,  
Compline,  
Clifford,  
Indian Red,  
Downing,  
Meres No. 50,  
Zuaker,  
African,  
Indian Chief,  
Wood,  
Lone Star,  
London,  
Red Panhandle,  
Wooten,  
Irene,  
Herbman's Yellow,  
Golden Beauty,  
Choptank,  
Jones,  
Nagete,  
Desota,  
Whitaker,  
Chick,  
Chenay,  
Nelly,  
Sloe,  
Odies,  
Kersey,  
Kathum,  
Cook's Choice,  
Keer,  
Beauty,  
Kanakaka,  
Wasser Simons,  
Prairie Flower,  
Weaver,  
Dunlap,  
Sucker's State,  
Silas Wilson,  
Schley,  
Milton,  
Chase,  
World Beater,  
Soget Secma,  
Arkansas,  
Schoenthal,  
Sehero,  
Moseman,  
Crescent City,  
Maru,  
One Thousand and One,

Cook's Early,  
De Clarendene,  
Rockford,  
Kickapoo,  
Wolf,  
Vassee Botankoe,  
Red Cloud,  
Gold,  
Elpaso,  
Carnar,  
Meyer,  
Bassett,  
Idall,  
Emerson,  
Ocechee,  
Ohio,  
Van Derman,  
Mamon,  
Ida,  
Pepper,  
Tarlton,  
Bixby,  
Wilder,  
Esther,  
Champion,  
Pirani,  
Smiley,  
Late Rolling,  
Marcus,  
Furnguga,  
Cado,  
Harris,  
Alexis,  
Alexander,  
Spring Cling,  
Captain,  
Holl,  
Stoddard,  
Cottrell,  
Marquette,  
Dr. Dennis,  
North Carolina,  
Van Buren,  
Yellow Transparent,  
Muncy,  
Brill,  
Cooper,  
Wick,  
Joe Hooten,  
Cinzalas,  
Reed,  
Hytankyo,  
No Name,  
Nebaska,  
Ladue,  
Iris,  
Mo. Apricot,  
Prutins Pissardi,  
Black Hawk,  
Ill. Ironclad,  
Old Gold,  
Munson,  
Cumberland,  
Sado,  
Mankato,  
Union,

**APPLES.**

Grimes Golden,  
York Imperial,  
Red Astrachan,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Smith's Cider,  
Ben Davis,  
Wine Sap,  
Early Strawberry,  
Paragon,  
Summer King,  
Early Harvest,  
Lamber Twig,  
Haines,  
Yellow Transcript,

Fallawater,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Mammoth Black Twig,  
N. W. Greening,  
G. G. Pippin,  
Baldwin,  
Northern Spy,  
Winter Rambo,  
Summer Rambo,  
Yellow Belleflower,  
Stark,  
Wealthy,  
Rome Beauty,  
Rhode Island Greening.

**KEIFFER PEAR BUDS.**

*Buds will be packed in the best possible manner, out by experienced help, and orders will receive prompt attention.*

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS,**  
**BERLIN, - - MD.**





August, 1900.

# Painesville Nurseries.



OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC. . . . .

**E**XTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmar-nock Willows, Tea's Weeping Mulberries, Camper-down Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bungei top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododendrons, field grown Ampelopsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flowered Clematis in assortment

## Roses

**O**UR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

**A** SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cellars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us unsurpassed facilities for prompt handling and shipping orders.

Stock stored in frost proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC. . . . .

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.



# The Storrs & Harrison Co.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

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.

Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK,  
NEW YORK

ROSES—H. P.'s, Mosses, Trailing, Climbing, Ramblers, etc.

CLEMATIS—Leading large flowering sorts; immense stock of  
Paniculata.

VINES—Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Akebia, Bignonia, Honeysuckles,  
Wisterias, etc.

PÆONIAS—All colors; fine assortment of named varieties.

SHRUBS—Berberry, Calycanthus, Deutzias, Eleagnus Longipes,  
Elder, Exochorda, Forsythias Fringe, (purple and white),  
Upright Honeysuckles, Hydrangea Pan. Grand. (tree form and  
bush); Lilacs, Snowballs, Spireas, etc.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Acacia, Alder, Beech, Catalpa, Elm,  
Linden, Maples, Mountain Ash, Mulberry, Oak, Poplar, Straw-  
berry Tree, Tulip Tree, Willows, etc.

CONIFERS—Arbor Vitæ, Fir, Juniper, Larch, Pine, Spruce, etc.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—A splendid assortment, including a large  
stock of Rudbeckia "Golden Glow."

SMALL FRUITS—Currants and Gooseberries. Extra fine stock and  
all the leading varieties.

FRUIT TREES—Cherry, Plum, Pear, Peach, Quince. All fine  
smooth, thrifty, young stock.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

Jackson & Perkins Co. Newark,  
New York

BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete  
Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,  
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,  
CHERRY,  
PLUMS, Japan and European  
PEACH,  
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,  
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and  
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.





SCENE IN ONE OF THE BLOCKS OF THE NEW PLANT OF THE XENIA STAR NURSERIES, XENIA, O., CONTAINING  
1,229,000 APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY AND PEACH.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Horticulture is the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and of plants for ornament and fancy."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1900.

No. 7.

## LIVELY TEXAS MEETING.

**State Horticultural Convention During Big Texas Farmers' Congress—F. T. Ramsey, F. W. Mally, E. W. Kirkpatrick, John S. Kerr, H. M. Stringfellow and T. V. Munson Take Active Part—National Textile University and State Experiment Stations Favored in Resolutions.**

At the third annual Texas Farmers' Congress, held at College Station, Texas, July 3-7, there were present hundreds of horticulturists, live stock men, dairymen, cotton growers and other producers and business men of Texas. Six state associations met during the congress.

During the congress the fifteenth annual meeting of the Texas Horticultural Society was held. President F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, nurseryman, presided. Among those who took prominent part in the proceedings were Prof. F. W. Mally, state entomologist, former nurseryman, and the president of the State Horticultural Society the ensuing year; E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, who was active in the recent convention of the American Association of Nurserymen at Chicago; John S. Kerr, of the Sherman, Texas, Commercial Nursery; President F. T. Ramsey, nurseryman, of Austin; Major H. M. Stringfellow, Lampasas, of short-root fame; and T. V. Munson, Denison, the veteran grape specialist.

John F. Sneed, Tyler, nurseryman, offered prayer, and E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, delivered an eloquent address of welcome. There was an address by B. L. Adams, Bonham, nurseryman, and then T. V. Munson reviewed the history of horticultural societies in Texas. He told of the various local organizations which culminated in the formation of the Texas State Horticultural Society fourteen years ago. He said he thought the horticultural society and the truck growing society had resulted from the organization of the society at Denison in 1879.

Dr. A. M. Ragland of Pilot Point, told of the good work the horticultural societies had done in instructing farmers as to the varieties of fruit to plant in order to succeed. The membership, he said, should be increased by showing farmers the benefits in this direction. The time was fast approaching, he said, when the nurserymen of Texas would have to rewrite their catalogues, eliminating many varieties supplied from other states, and write in the many fine Texas fruits which had been introduced in recent years, and which are best adapted to Texas.

J. S. Kerr of Sherman, spoke of loyalty to the horticultural society. The highest pay, he said, would come from the love of doing the work, and this spirit is what will make the society most successful.

Major H. M. Stringfellow was called upon for an address on varieties. He was received with great applause. He said the most important thing to do was to select varieties adapted to the section planted in. He thought there should not be

another pear tree planted in the coast country. He argued for a return to nature's methods in the cultivation of fruits; deep plowing, he said, was not only expensive, but is injurious, ruinous to the trees. It is necessary to produce fruit cheaply to make any money out of it and he said he had started an experiment to grow fruit on the nature plan, without cultivation. He also urged a return to the use of tap root stock for propagating, saying that the use of fibrous roots was responsible for the short life of so many trees. People should find out what is adapted by nature to their country and grow that. The coast country is better adapted to strawberries and truck growing than to pears, and should engage in the cultivation of those crops.

At the afternoon session John S. Kerr, of Sherman, read a paper on "Apple Culture in Texas." E. W. Kirkpatrick read a paper on "Fruits on the Farm."

"Fruits and Their Culture in Southern Texas," was the subject of a paper read by Prof. F. W. Mally. He urged the growing of small fruits, especially of strawberries, as being the most promising crop for the coast country.

At the session of July 5th, Major H. M. Stringfellow read a paper on "New Horticulture by an Old Horticulturist," F. T. Ramsey of Austin, made an address on apricots. E. W. Kirkpatrick read a paper on "Fruits of the Future."

At the suggestion of A. G. Pickett a resolution was passed calling on Texas congressmen to ask the agricultural department of the United States to print the book of T. V. Munson on grapes, after revision. This book was written about three years ago at the request of the department.

Prof. F. W. Mally was elected president of the society. He said he would at once inaugurate work to make the society the peer of any in the country and asked the support of the members. B. L. Adams of Bonham, was elected vice-president, Sam. H. Dixon of Pauli, secretary and treasurer, H. Mixer of Richards, La., second vice-president.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the Texas Farmers' Congress, that the establishment of a great national textile university by congress, appropriating \$1,000,000, is hereby endorsed, and it is urged, and the Texas members of the United States senate and house of representatives are hereby requested to aid in its establishment in Texas.

Resolved, That we, the Farmers' Congress, in convention assembled, ask our state legislators to vote for an annual appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be spent in establishing and maintaining agricultural experimental stations in different portions of Texas, and for the further and better distribution of agricultural knowledge throughout the state.

Local press comment on leading lights was as follows:

Among the young business men who have made a success of horticulture as a business are Messrs. John and Stanley H. Watson of Brenham.

One of the characters of the congress was Prof. T. V. Munson of Denison. Prof. Munson is a recognized authority in this country on the subject of horticulture and his views are always received with considerable interest.

It is the general belief that the horticultural society has in Prof. F. W. Mally "the man for the place" of president, and that no better selection could possibly have been made. Prof. Mally takes a deep interest in everything he undertakes and the interests of the horticultural society will be advanced while he is at the head of the association.

One of the most enthusiastic members of the horticultural society is J. S. Kerr of Sherman. Mr. Kerr's several addresses were on timely subjects and to the point. Mr. Kerr was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Catherine Kerr, who has a number of practical views on the subject of horticulture, some of which were expressed in her paper on "Women's Work in Horticulture."

#### NEMESIS OF THE CATERPILLAR.

W. L. Devereaux, of Clyde, N. Y., an entomologist who has been engaged for the past twenty-five years in the study and collection of insects, says that few species have aroused as much comment into which such variety of errors has crept as the apple tree caterpillar. In one or more stages of its existence, egg, worm, cocoon, or moth, it is in evidence the year around. It has been subject to various methods of extermination, yet, up to the present, it has baffled all efforts to hold it in check. Some observers even think that it is enormously on the increase, but Mr. Devereaux maintains that Nature has pronounced the doom of this pest. He says:

This season, for the first time, Nature's restraint upon the abnormal abundance of this species is clearly seen and this plague of caterpillars may be expected to decrease gradually. The Nemesis of the caterpillar has come in the shape of a disease which is similar to the blight or "pebrine," which at times has killed off all the silk worms, and is a constant menace to the silk grower. The tent caterpillar is a true silk worm, and everything points to the fact that it is about to suffer the common fate of its species.

Another efficient force in reducing the numbers of this insect is the predacious and parasitic species known as the Hymenoptera or wasp order, which lives upon or within the majority of insects of all kinds. How prolific and how minute the parasites are, we can judge when from one to three develop in a single insect called the host. Twenty of a minute species of egg parasite have developed in a single ovum the size of a pin head.

The most prominent parasites of the forest and apple tree tent caterpillar are *Pimpla pedalis*, *Pimpla conquisitor* and *Thereva fulvoscens*. These three species destroy vast numbers every year, and for this reason, when an effort is made to check the ravages of the caterpillar by gathering and destroying the cocoons, the latter should never be burned, but simply caged in a fine wire netting, placed across the exits of a box. In this way the parasites can escape through the meshes into the air and live to propagate and thus continue their beneficent work of destruction. The moths, the parents of the caterpillars, cannot escape, and soon die.

In Glens Falls last year 1,350 quarts of cocoons, equivalent to 81,000,000 were collected and destroyed by burning. It is estimated that had these cocoons been destroyed by caging and the parasites allowed to escape, the eventual destruction of eggs would have approximated 3,645,000,000,000, as one quart of cocoons possesses a parasitic caterpillar-destroying potency of 2,700,000 eggs.

#### INQUIRY AS TO KEIFFERS AS STOCKS.

Irving Jaquay, Benton Harbor, Mich., asks: "I would like to ask what success has been attained by those who have used Keiffer pear seedlings for stocks."

FILL THE BILL EXACTLY.

IRVING JAQUAY & CO., BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 21, 1900.—"Find enclosed \$1 payment for year's subscription in advance. Your journal fills the bill exactly. Would not be without it for many times the price."

#### THE XENIA STAR NURSERIES.

We give as frontispiece in this issue a view of one of the blocks in the new plant of McNary & Gaines at Xenia, Ohio. This firm, though new, is composed of experienced nurserymen, well and favorably known to the trade. They have established a new plant at Xenia, the county seat of Greene County, Ohio, on soil of superior excellence for nursery purposes, visiting nurserymen generally pronouncing it equal to the very best in the United States. The region round about was, furthermore, officially inspected by the state entomologist before the plant was made and every precaution is taken to protect this establishment from all kinds of injurious insects or diseases.

Messrs. McNary & Gaines grow principally for the wholesale trade, for which their extensive assortment is specially adapted, but will do a general nursery business. They have secured convenient packing grounds within the city with ample facilities for the rapid and careful handling, and prompt shipment of stock.

This firm have planted up to this time 2,283,000 apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and ornamentals and are besides large growers of a superior quality of apple seedlings. The product of this large planting is now offered for the first time, and quotations may now be obtained on stock that is not only young, thrifty and clean, but grown, graded and handled according to modern, up-to-date methods. There is nothing old about the Xenia Star Nurseries except the experience of the proprietors.

#### FROM IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

The Minneapolis Journal contained the following, the week after the Chicago convention:

The twelve Minnesota nurserymen who attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Nurserymen at Chicago last week have returned home, elated over the prospects for the year's business, which they say are brighter than for many years. The principal action taken at the meeting, they report, was the advance by the nursery stock dealers of the states of the Middle West, including Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota, of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the price of fruit trees. This new rate, which they say is made possible by the prosperity of the farmers combined with the shortage in nursery stock and the destruction of orchards during the severe winter of 1898 and 1899, will be put into effect immediately.

A committee was appointed to investigate the work of impostors who are traversing all of the states, particularly Iowa and Minnesota, with substitute stock, which they can easily work off onto farmers.

An article in substantially the same form appeared in the Des Moines, Ia., Leader, with this addition:

Apple trees have been advanced from 60 to 75 per cent. in the wholesale market, and retailers will make a corresponding advance. Cherries and grapes are advanced from 200 to 300 per cent., and the nurseryman who has a good supply of either need not worry himself about going to the Klondike or Cape Nome. Other trees and shrubs will be advanced in price this year.

At the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago it was ascertained that most of the eastern nurserymen are planning to work the Northwest thoroughly this year. It is expected that the sales in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas and other Western states will be larger this year than ever before.

CHARLTON NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1900—"We enclose herewith check \$1, for which please renew our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. The journal certainly meets with our approval and we do not feel that we can be without it."



**SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.**

**Resolutions Adopted at the Meeting at Lithia Springs, Ga., Strongly Indorsing the Federal Inspection Bill—Communications to Congressmen—Southern States Urged to Secure Inspection Laws and Appoint State Entomologists.**

At a meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, held at Lithia Springs, Ga., July 17th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**IN REGARD TO FEDERAL INSPECTION, ETC.**

"Whereas, It is desired to have uniform regulations governing the transportation of nursery stock and other plants in inter-state commerce and to have quarantine regulations against dangerous insects, liable to be introduced into this country from foreign countries,

"Resolved, That this Association strongly endorse the federal bill providing for such regulations which was introduced into Congress December 14, 1899, and endorsed by the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen.

"Resolved, That the senators and representatives of Congress from the Southern states be hereby requested and urged to support said federal bill.

"Resolved, That the secretary of this Association be instructed to forward immediately a copy of these resolutions to each senator and representative in Congress from the Southern States, to the chairman of the legislative committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, and to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

J. VAN LINDLEY,	} Committee.
L. A. BERCKMANS,	
W. D. GRIFFING,	
W. M. SCOTT,	

**IN REGARD TO STATE INSPECTION, ETC.**

"Resolved, That this Association recommend to the Southern states now not provided with a state entomologist, to urgently impress upon their state government the vital importance of establishing such an office, and promulgating such laws as will protect their state from the introduction of dangerous insects and fungous diseases; and provide regulations governing the inspection and transportation of nursery stock and other plants; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of this Association be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the commissioners of agriculture, the presidents of horticultural societies and the directors of experiment stations in the Southern states, unprovided with the laws, as herein mentioned; also a copy to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

J. VAN LINDLEY,	} Committee.
L. A. BERCKMANS,	
W. D. GRIFFING,	
W. M. SCOTT,	

W. Lee Wilson is secretary of the Association.

The Canadian Horticultural Society will hold its third annual convention at Montreal, August 16-17.

Robert Murray, superintendent of the horticultural department of the Toronto, Canada, Industrial Exhibition, died at Toronto, July 2.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C., speaks highly of the Carman peach which he has fruited this year in sand hills and in red clay land. J. W. Stubenrauch, of Texas, the originator of the Carman, says it has this season proved to be all that was claimed for it.

**KANSAS APPLE PROSPECTS.**

Judge Wellhouse, whose apple orchards are the largest in Kansas, looks for a good crop of that fruit this year. He says the Ben Davis trees are especially full, and their yield will approximate the crop of 1890, but other varieties are not looking so well as Ben Davis. The crop of 1890 was phenomenal. If the crop be 50 per cent. of that year the apple growers will be contented. In 1890 Judge Wellhouse obtained his biggest yields in Miami and Leavenworth counties. Those orchards have now almost outlived their usefulness, and he expects his biggest yield from Osage county, where he has 800 acres of trees that he planted in 1890, 1892, 1893, and 1894.

**MOVING MANY TREES.**

If plans now under consideration in New York city are carried out, says the Country Gentleman, one of the largest contracts to move big trees ever undertaken in this country will be attempted. The new rapid transit tunnel will necessitate the removal of 660 elm trees in the center of upper Broadway. As the tunnel is only from three to five feet under the surface, the elms will have to go, and estimates have been asked of all the tree transporting concerns in the country on the cost of resetting the big elms in other parts of the city. It is stated that trees not more than eight inches in diameter can be taken up and moved one thousand feet at an average cost of \$50 per tree, while those from ten to fifteen feet in diameter can be moved at a cost of from \$200 to \$300 per tree. Where the earth over the subway is deep enough, the trees will be replanted, but most of those removed will be reset in other parts of the city, replacing dead and diseased trees.

**TREES FOR COUNTRY ROADS.**

Massachusetts, which has taken the lead in the building of good roads, proposes to go a step further and beautify her country roads with shade trees. It is predicted that a quarter of a century hence every country road in Massachusetts will be lined with beautiful shade trees, and visitors from less progressive states will be wondering how it was all done. The last legislature of Massachusetts passed a law requiring every town to elect each year a tree warden, who is charged with the care of the trees along the roads in the country surrounding the city as well as the roads in the city proper. In writing of the matter one of the town officials in Massachusetts says:

It is believed that the public is beginning to recognize the truth of the statement that roadside shade trees are among the most valuable assets of any community. This movement in Massachusetts is likely to produce highly valuable results. The state being thickly settled, there will be a great many tree wardens and the additional care given to roadside trees should have the effect of greatly promoting the growth of these trees. Many of the towns in the state have voluntarily appropriated a few hundred dollars for the use of the tree wardens. This money, intelligently spent, is certain to bring about great improvements.

**RECEIVED WITH PLEASURE.**

E. SMITH & SONS, GENEVA, N. Y., July 24, 1900.—"We enclose \$1 for renewal of subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, which is a journal that we receive with a great deal of pleasure, and it is of more or less interest to us every issue."

## DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING

*Nursery Stock from the United States Into Canada—Restrictions to be Raised Again Next Fall and Spring Upon Condition That Stock Be Fumigated—A Suggestion By a Massachusetts Nurseryman Regarding Tree Packages for Canada—The Regulations.*

The following circular letter addressed to some of the nurserymen of the United States by N. B. Colcock, custom house broker and forwarder, at Niagara Falls, Ont., is self-explanatory:

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., July 11, 1900.

Dear Sirs:

I have just been advised by the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, that the Fumigating Station at Niagara Falls, Ont., will be opened for the admission of nursery stock from the United States, both this Fall and next Spring. The dates have not yet been fixed, but this Fall it will be "after the plants have finished their summer's growth and have become dormant."

The regulations governing the fumigating and entry will be the same as they were this Spring. It was then understood that the goods should pass Customs at the port where fumigated. Such an arrangement is the best for the owners of the stock, inasmuch as it saves much delay and a second unpacking and repacking of the cases for Customs examination, which duplicate handling would be ruinous to most young stock, especially when done by inexperienced hands and exposure to the weather and days of delay in transit. Owing to not knowing what the department regulations were last Spring many shippers made no arrangements for the stock to stop at the Falls and as a consequence when the goods arrived at their destination they had to be returned to the fumigating station at the shipper's expense and then a great delay was caused and considerable expense incurred in getting the necessary papers into the hands of the broker to pass Customs. The result in many cases was a total loss of the shipment.

If it is your intention to handle any nursery stock through this port the coming Fall and Spring, I shall be pleased to accept your instructions to act for you and guard your interests at the fumigating station, then pass Customs for you and ship as directed.

On hearing from you that you will require my services I shall send you full instructions how best to ship and invoice to meet the new requirements rendered necessary by the recent amendment to the San Jose Scale Act, as also the new regulations of the Customs department reinvoiced.

Awaiting your esteemed commands.

Yours respectfully,

N. B. COLCOCK.

Mr. Colcock has prepared the following schedule of directions for shipping nursery stock from the United States to Canada:

### SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

1. "The San Jose Scale Act" exempts the following from fumigation: Greenhouse plants, herbaceous perennials (the tops of which die down in winter), herbaceous bedding plants, all conifers, bulbs and tubers. All other trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings, or buds, coming into Canada from the United States must be fumigated.

2. In packing do not put stock for fumigation in with stock not to be so treated. In every instance mark the boxes plainly "Not for Fumigation," or "For Fumigation," as the case may be.

3. As the fumigating station is in the Grand Trunk railroad yards, if possible, ship to cross into Canada by G. T. R., otherwise cartage will have to be added to charges.

4. Put a mark and number on each and every box or package, also the same marks and numbers on shipping bill so as to identify the contents of each package with the corresponding marks and numbers on the invoice, and for tracing or otherwise identifying any particular package. This is very important both for railway and Customs purposes.

5. Shipments may be made through to destination, if desired, at through freight rates. But to insure stopping at this port for fumiga-

tion and entry, shipment must read, care of N. B. Colcock, Niagara Falls, Ont. The same should also be on the several packages.

6. If when making sales you arrange to pay the duty, which, under the circumstances, would be to the best interests of your Canadian business, make one invoice to cover each shipment, and if the shipment contains goods for several parties, accompany the invoice with a summary sheet, showing each box or package, by mark and number, putting opposite such number the contents of said package. The invoice should be made to yourselves, care of N. B. Colcock.

7. A foreign owner's declaration, duly sworn before a notary, with the notary's seal thereon, must accompany each such invoice, as is mentioned in clause 6, and it will cover the full shipment. A copy of the declaration alluded to is enclosed herewith.

8. The words "Certified Correct," which were formerly placed on invoices by the exporter, is a thing of the past. Now a certificate, as per yellow slip enclosed, must be on each invoice. Either written, printed or stamped—not attached.

9. Invoice with summary sheet, foreign owner's declaration, and the railway receipt should be sent me by first mail after shipment. This enables me to be on the lookout for the consignment and have it rushed over the bridge as soon as it reaches the yards on the other side.

10. Sign and have witnessed the enclosed power of attorney, which will permit me to act for you in Customs matters at this port at any time you may have shipments through here.

### SUGGESTION AS TO TREE BOXES.

O. K. Gerrish, nurseryman, Lakeville, Mass., asked Mr. Colcock whether the delay in consequence of fumigation would be more than two weeks for each carload. He also made the following suggestion:

"Would it not be well for nurserymen in the states to put their tree boxes together with screws secured by adjustable hoops screwed on those boxes designed for the Dominion of Canada. This would much facilitate the unpacking of stock as well as the re-covering of same. Were I at liberty I would suggest to the minister of agriculture such mode of fastening boxes designed for Canada by American shippers."

In reply to this suggestion Mr. Colcock wrote as follows:

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., July 18, 1900

O. K. Gerrish, Esq., Lakeville, Mass.:

DEAR SIR—Replying to your favor of the 16th, I beg to state that judging from the records we made in handling trees at the fumigating station last spring, even carload lots would not be delayed over twenty-four hours, both for fumigating and Customs purposes.

Your suggestion as to putting the covers on boxes is a very good one, but I don't think the minister of agriculture would take any action in the matter. The Nurserymen's Association, or the newspapers devoted to the nursery business, would, it strikes me, be the best mode of reaching those interested.

It is quite certain that those nurserymen who conform strictly to the Canadian Customs regulations, and at the same time exhibit the greatest amount of care, good judgment and progressiveness, in packing their stock so that it can be handled and repacked quickly and safely, will be away ahead in the race. The stock of such firms can be fumigated and passed through Customs at less cost than shipments not so carefully attended to, and will arrive at the various destinations ready for delivery, with least possible delay (a few hours at most) and in the best condition.

Yours sincerely,

N. B. COLCOCK.

### A CORDIAL APPRECIATION.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO., POMONA, N. C., July 23, 1900.—"We enclose \$1 for renewal. The journal meets with our approval and what we have invested in it in subscription and advertising has been profitable. We trust that your business is increasing and that all nurserymen are subscribers; if not, they are 'not in it,' with the balance of us who are."

T. E. BURROUGHS, NEW LONDON, CONN., July 23, 1900.—"I enclose my check for one dollar. Can't get along without the NURSERYMAN. Consider it the best trade journal published."

## TEXAS ASSOCIATION

*Organized at College Station Last Month—E. W. Kirkpatrick, President—For Nurserymen of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—John S. Kerr, of Sherman, Secretary and Treasurer—John Watson Heads Committee on Transportation.*

Pursuant to a call previously made through the press of Texas, a number of nurserymen convened at College Station during the Texas Farmers' Congress, July 5th, and organized the Texas Nurserymen's Association. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, was made president, Stanley H. Watson of Brenham, vice-president, and John S. Kerr of Sherman, secretary and treasurer.

The constitution and by-laws provide for the membership to consist of active nurserymen throughout Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, who desire to subscribe thereto, and contemplate the furthering of all the interests of the nurserymen. Over twenty members were enrolled from among the leading nurserymen of the states of Texas and Louisiana. It is provided that all nurserymen who join the association within sixty days shall become charter members.

The annual fee of membership is \$3. The secretary will gladly give all desired information to nurserymen wishing to join the association.

The executive committee, composed of President Kirkpatrick, Secretary Kerr, J. B. Baker, B. L. Adams and S. H. Watson, will designate the time and place of meetings and otherwise look after the interests of the association.

Committee on transportation: John Watson, F. T. Ramsey and E. W. Kirkpatrick.

There will be a committee on legislation.

There are over 100 nurserymen in Texas, says the Houston Daily Post, and this association promises to become strong and do a good work.

## TO PEACH GROWERS.

The importance of the peach industry and the evident need of a catalogue with full description of the varieties grown in America leads me to ask the co-operation of peach growers in a systematic study of the subject. Samples containing three or four specimens of each variety of ripe fruit, together with a twig and a few leaves are necessary in order to carry on the work. Such samples will be greatly appreciated if sent to the undersigned. They should be accompanied by a concise history and description of the tree from which they were taken and a report of the success or failure of each variety in the locality for a number of years back.

Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo. H. C. IRISH.

## FRUIT AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

F. W. Taylor, director of the horticultural exhibit of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, has issued information regarding the cold storage of fruit.

Director Taylor says that the Pan-American will have the finest exhibit of fruit ever seen in the United States, or in the world, for that matter. Already a number of horticultural

societies of several states have taken up the subject of appropriations for making exhibits, and the circular is partly for the purpose of calling the attention of the fruit growers to the importance of making early arrangements for the exhibits.

The first exhibit will consist largely of apples, which according to the plan of Director Taylor, will be shipped to Buffalo after the harvest. Then each apple will be rolled in oiled paper and preserved in cold storage, until the opening of the exposition.

## JEWELL NURSERY REORGANIZATION.

The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., announce a change in their organization. In July, 1899, J. Cole Doughty, owing to ill health, retired from the corporation. This spring he returned from an extended trip in Mexico and California, much benefited, and is now enjoying life in retirement from business.

The past season records a great increase in business in all departments, and also chronicles a corresponding increase in the propagating department.

The present management is as follows: J. M. Underwood, president and general manager; E. A. Smith, vice-president; Roy Underwood, secretary; Anna B. Underwood, treasurer; W. J. Fladwed, accountant.

## TREES TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

Tree planting for an unusual purpose, says an exchange, has been recommended to the residents of the western irrigation districts by W. L. Hall, assistant superintendent of tree planting of the Division of Forestry, who has recently been in New Mexico on an investigation. Agriculture in that region depends largely on irrigation, and the streams and reservoirs are much depleted by evaporation due to heat and dry winds. Mr. Hall recommends that belts of trees be planted along every ditch and reservoir, not only to shade them, but to shelter them from wind. The problem of preventing evaporation is very important, not only on account of the loss of water, but because the percentage of alkali in the quantity remaining becomes excessive.

## VARIATION OF STRINGFELLOW METHOD.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

I think I can tell something more wonderful than Mr. Stringfellow's "new horticulture" and the Egyptian closely-cut roots and branches. Have any of your readers ever seen the roots of trees scorched or singed, and then successfully planted? When living in China, years ago, I several times unsuccessfully planted out the Chinese olive (which is not an olive). I then bought two trees which the seller agreed to set out and warrant to live. The trees were brought, some six or seven feet high, with fair roots, but no better than those which I had previously planted. The roots were parsnip-shaped tap-roots, with only small rootlets branching from them. I think the cut roots exuded a milky juice. The holes were dug and the man said he must have some rice straw. A good armful was brought and set on fire. The planter then held the roots in the flame, turning the trees just as a cook singes a chicken, only holding them in the fire a little longer. The small rootlets were singed, and the main roots somewhat blackened. The trees were then properly planted, and both started to grow. I think one was pulled up, or broken down, being probably too near a grave to suit the friends of the dead person. The other lived and flourished.



# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Theodore J. Smith, ex-officio, chairman; 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.; N. H. Albaugh, Pheneton, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1900.

## STATE LAW REQUIREMENTS.

Twenty-four states have passed regulations requiring the inspection of nursery stock and in nearly all of these it is required that a certificate of inspection accompany the stock shipped into the state. The states that have adopted laws are as follows:

Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia and Washington.

Nurserymen shipping stock into Georgia, Michigan and North Carolina must obtain the certificate of the state entomologists of those states in exchange for the certificate of the entomologist of the state whence the stock is shipped. In Michigan a license fee of \$5 is required of the corporation outside of that state proposing to do business there.

A synopsis of the laws of nineteen states has been published in pamphlet form by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and may be obtained upon application to this office. Since the pamphlet was issued laws or additions to laws have been passed by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Idaho, Georgia, and Ohio, summaries of which have appeared in the columns of this journal at the times of passage of the laws.

The Georgia regulations, which are very similar to those of North Carolina, are as follows:

SECTION 13. Each and every person residing in states or countries outside of the state of Georgia dealing in or handling trees, plants, cuttings, vines, shrubs, bulbs and roots in this state shall register his name and firm, and file a copy of his or its certificate of inspection furnished by the entomologist, fruit inspector or duly authorized government official of his state or country, with the chairman of the board of control. Upon failure to do so, such stock shall be liable to confiscation under order of the inspector.

Rule 6 of the Georgia State Board of Entomology, adopted January 18, 1899—Upon the filing of the proper certificate, in accordance with section 13 of said act, and upon request of any person or persons residing in states or countries outside of the state of Georgia, dealing in or handling trees, shrubs or other plants in this state, the certificates of the State Board of Entomology will be issued to the same without charge, and official tags bearing a fac-simile copy of such certificate and the seal of the said board will be furnished such applicants at cost, viz: 60 cents for the first hundred or part thereof, and 25 cents for each additional hundred.

## THE NEW SOUTH.

Those who reside in the southern portion of the United States, or who have interests there, have been aware of the steady growth of this section of the country in all that makes for prosperity; but people generally are not conversant with the rapid strides in commercial activity that have marked recent years in the New South. There is evidence upon every side that the beginning of a new century will mark the entrance of the golden era in Southern progress and prosperity.

Ten states constitute what is generally known in the United States as "The South;" they are North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. It is a rich section of the Union, with a favorable climate and a wide variety of agricultural products. Moreover, it is thoroughly accessible, and it is not to be wondered at that capitalists and home seekers are turning to this portion of our country instead of the arid sections of the West, the severe climate of the Northwest, or the uncertainties of Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands or the Philippines.

We were much interested in the remarks on "The South," by Vice-President N. W. Hale, of Knoxville, at the Chicago convention of 1899. "We think we have the best part of the United States," said Mr. Hale, and as we followed his brief description of the country in which his interests are centered, we were inclined to grant that the South is, to say the least, very much favored. "The old dream of the plantation has passed away," said Mr. Hale. "The old idleness has given place to industry upon all sides. The South contains 818,150 square miles and a population of 25,000,000 people. We grow all kinds of fruit that can be grown in the United States, over one-half of the cotton that is produced on the face of the earth, all the rice grown in the United States, all the sugar cane and a large portion of the nuts. We have in this territory all kinds of natural resources, gold, silver, iron, marble and

timber. I mention all these things to show that the field is open to the nursery business. By reason of the climate we can sell trees twelve months in the year. We can deliver during six months, from October 15th to April 15th. Instead of going West or staying North, come South. If you want to get a foretaste of Heaven, come to Eastern Tennessee and become acclimatized."

Some of the nurserymen of the North have been South at conventions during the hot weather of June and have thought the foretaste was anything but that of Heaven; but they had not become acclimatized. Since Mr. Hale called attention to the advantages of the South and referred to the need of a nurserymen's association in that section, the Southern Nursery Association has been organized with Mr. Hale as president. Fifty delegates attended the convention of this association at Chattanooga on August 1st of last year, and adjourned until July 31st of this year. The territory represented in the list of officers is the Southeastern portion of the United States.

During the early part of last month there was a notable gathering of farmers, horticulturists, cotton growers and stock raisers at College Station, Texas. It was the third annual Texas Farmers' Congress. Hundreds of producers of the great state of Texas were present during the week's proceedings. In connection with the congress, the fifteenth annual convention of the Texas Horticultural Society was held; a report of the proceedings appears in another column of this issue. Upon this occasion, also, was formed the Texas Nurserymen's Association. The constitution and by-laws provide that the membership may consist of active nurserymen throughout Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Thus is the Southwestern section of the country provided with an association of nurserymen which will work with the Southern Nursery Association as the two will work with the Eastern Nurserymen's Association and the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, the interests of these four Associations being the same as those of the American Association of Nurserymen, which includes in its membership the leaders of the local associations. The president of the Texas association is E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, well known to members of the American Association. Stanley H. Watson, of Brenham, is the vice-president, and John S. Kerr, of Sherman, is secretary and treasurer.

The nurserymen of Texas took prominent part in the proceedings of the big farmers' congress. Professor Fred W. Mally, professor of entomology at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at College Station, was for some time a grower of nursery stock. He is the entomologist for the state of Texas and at the convention of the Horticultural Society last month was elected president of the society. This is the first time that a state entomologist has been placed in such relations with the fruit growers of the state. Professor Mally promises to attend the convention of the American Association at Niagara Falls next June. It is safe to predict that he will have something worth coming that far to say.

"The South is beyond question the section of the country in which the largest ratio of development and progress is to be looked for during the next quarter of a century," says the United States Investor. The same journal notes that sentimental considerations have heretofore had much to do with deterring capital from embarking in enterprises located in the Southern states. It has been no uncommon thing in the past

to hear men of capital and enterprise in the North decline to consider meritorious undertakings merely because they were located south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Investor declares that, so pronounced and sure is the march of progress in the South to-day, whoever possesses a property of iron or coal, a tract of accessible timber land, a cotton factory or a railroad, may well feel complacent as to his future condition. For whatever periods of depression may be experienced by the country at large during the next twenty-five years, they will bear more lightly upon the South, with its diversified resources and rich endowments of nature, than upon any other part of the country, and on the other hand, whatever prosperous periods may come, the South will reap relatively the greatest share.

#### PROTECTION WITHOUT LAWS.

While nurserymen have shown a disposition to comply cheerfully with state laws regarding the inspection of nursery stock when those laws do not operate to prevent the transaction of the nursery business, we have heard, now and then, the statement of fact, that in states which have no laws regulating the inspection of nursery stock, nursery stock is inspected in a very complete manner, simply because the nurseryman knows it is decidedly to his advantage to exercise this care.

"We have no inspection law in Kansas," said ex-President A. L. Brooke at the Chicago convention of the American Association in June, "but we have inspection of nursery stock. We have the best kind of an entomologist in Kansas. We pay the expense of inspection and the certificate goes. Why be scared by any bugaboo? There isn't any; there hasn't been any. The scale scare is not as big as it was four years ago. It is growing less."

And State Entomologist F. W. Mally, president of the Texas Horticultural Society, said last month: "Confidence in the entomologist does more toward getting the nurserymen and fruit growers to apply rational systems of protecting their interests than all the drastic legislation that can be trumped up. We have absolutely no laws regulating these matters on our statute books, and yet I know from my professional relations that we maintain a very high standard with reference to warfare and protection of our own interests and those of others against injurious insects."

There is no doubt in the minds of very many that if the laws in all of the states relating to the inspection of nursery stock were erased from the statute books, ample protection from the ravages of insects, so far as the nurserymen are concerned, at least, would result from the law of self-preservation as regards the continuance of the nursery business.

#### AN EXTENSIVE PLANTING.

An exchange notes the fact that Dr. W. Seward Webb lately completed one of the largest jobs of tree-planting ever undertaken in this country by one man. He set out 155,000 White and Scotch pine on his Shelburne farms in Vermont, and it took 400 men a whole month to do the work. The trees are two to three feet high, laid out in 24 groves. About 12,000 of the trees form a covering especially for pheasants. About 50,000 smaller trees have since been planted. The trees came from Illinois, and cost, with the planting, \$50,000.

**FOR PRAIRIE NURSERYMEN.**

*Some New Lines of Work Suggested by Professor N. E. Hansen—  
Fewer Cull Trees—Public Should Be Educated—Russian  
Apples Simply a Question of Locality—Plums on  
Americana Stocks—The Native Sand Cherry.*

"Some New Lines for Prairie Nurserymen," is the subject of a paper by Professor N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota, read by the professor at the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Chicago, in June. Professor Hansen said:

In this paper we do not intend to disturb the equanimity of those living in the milder sections of this country, where generations of experience have settled the leading problems. All our friends thus favored can rest easy, being careful only to watch and pray when bugs disturb them on their way. My remarks are intended for those living in the newer colder sections of the West, and especially in the prairie Northwest where climatic conditions are peculiar, and many horticultural problems are as yet unsolved. Although for some years past the writer has been engaged in experimental work in horticulture only, several years of early training in commercial Western nurseries make him feel that he is one of you. If this paper suggests a new line of work to a single one here present that proves feasible and of value, the paper will have served its purpose.

Coming from the moist climate of Western Europe, we have penetrated further and further inland on this great continent and paid no heed to the fact that this is a continental climate. Why should we not try the trees and plants of other inland regions, especially Eastern Europe and Western Central Asia, where the aridity of atmosphere, and extremes of cold and heat are more like those of Western prairies. We must also cultivate and improve our wild plants, that came here long before the arrival of the Indians or the mound builders. We will thus get the best of the flora of all three continents. Perhaps other continents may in time afford us some treasures also.

**THE APPLE.**

As you all know, the winter of 1898-99 wrought widespread destruction in the western nurseries and young orchards. I do not desire to recall such unpleasant memories in detail. Suffice it to say that the French crab and Vermont seedling apple proved wanting in hardiness, wherever the February freeze caught them with no snow on the ground. This whole subject was considered by the writer in Bulletin No. 65, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, and need not be repeated here, except the recommendation to test the method practiced in Russia of preventing root-killing by using the true Siberian crab (*Pyrus baccata*) as a stock. The Russian experience is that it causes earlier bearing, but dwarfs the tree somewhat in growth. Piece-root-grafting is never practiced, but the stocks are budded at the collar. The trees I saw worked in this way in Russia were very smooth, thrifty, and of good size. The true Siberian crab has deciduous calyx segments, while in the hybrids the segments do not fall off as the fruit ripens. Small seedlings of the *Pyrus baccata*, imported direct from Russia, came through the winter of 1898-99 uninjured at Brookings. It would pay to make a special effort to determine the value of this species as a budding stock for the apple under American conditions. It now appears probable that the days

of piece-root-grafting in the severer parts of the Northwest are numbered. Everything beneath the surface must be Siberian in order to withstand freezes like that of February, 1899. Every seed possible of the true Siberian crabs with deciduous calyx segments, such as the old Yellow Siberian, should be saved this fall. Seed will probably be imported also. It is useless in the dry sections of the Northwest or West to talk of cover crops, as often there is not moisture enough to germinate the seed, and the average planter will not spend the time nor money for seed. Nor will he mulch in the fall. The true Siberian crab root will endure even in Manitoba without winter mulching.

Some shy bearing varieties continue on the nursery lists year after year, and are used freely in substituting because of finer growth in the nursery, when much more valuable varieties are neglected because of poor growth. Budding on strong stocks already established in the nursery will probably give fewer cull trees. The public should be educated more regarding the habit of growth of different varieties.

Upon the strong fertile black soils of the Northwest apple trees are very often tardy bearers—they go to wood instead of to fruit. Vegetation is favored at the expense of reproduction. For the home orchard planters in general would be glad to have the trees propagated on stocks that will hasten bearing. Dwarf stocks, such as Paradise and Doucin, cause early fruitfulness, but both are tender in the Northwest, and the Paradise root dwarfs the tree too much for our present conditions. It is probably true that here the *Pyrus baccata* stocks will have the greatest value, as experience, both in Russia and Germany, shows that it causes earlier bearing, and produces a tree intermediate in size between those on the dwarf, and those on the ordinary standard stocks. It does not appear to dwarf the tree in the nursery.

Dr. Lucas, one of the foremost pomologists of Germany, says that the *Pyrus baccata* stock is especially adapted for dry soils and severe situations. The method is certainly worth trying in sections where the root-killing is a source of trouble.

**VARIETIES.**

The apple situation in the Northwest at the present time may be inferred from the recent offer of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society of a \$1,000.00 premium to the originator of an apple as hardy as the Duchess, equal in size and quality to Wealthy, and as long a keeper as the Melinda. In short, we have many hardy and productive summer, fall, and early winter varieties, especially of the Russian apples and their American seedlings, but we are still looking for the apple indicated in the above offer. Some people are even beginning to say that the Northwest is not a winter apple climate. Our fall weather is often too dry and hot for any winter variety, that is, they ripen in the fall. Be this as it may, the Russian apples and their American seedlings as a class have demonstrated their superior hardiness and freedom from scab, although they will not range as far South as was hoped at first, and there is but little room for them in the localities where the standard American varieties are a commercial success. The Minnesota Society for several years has recommended only three varieties as being of the first degree of hardiness, namely, Duchess, Hibernial, Charnaloff. At the last winter meeting Patten's Greening, an Oldenburg (Duchess) seedling, was added to the list. There is no need for controversy on Russian apples; it is simply a question of locality. The



indications at present are, that the coming apples of the Northwest will come from a blending of the American and Russian apples. An apple as hardy as Hibernial, as choice as a Jonathan, and as long-keeping as the Ben Davis, would be worth millions of dollars to the Northwest. Efforts in this line are now being made at the experiment stations of Iowa, South Dakota, and other states, and by enthusiastic fruitmen outside of the stations. May the good work go on.

#### PLUMS.

In the Dakotas and Minnesota none of the Chickasaws are hardy, and you must get well down into Iowa before they are safe. None of the Japanese varieties are hardy and the Russians are shy bearers. Only the native plums of this region (*Prunus Americana*), such as De Soto, Wyant and Wolf, are of any value. The list of hardy and valuable Americana plums is a long one and our chief concern at present is to cut down rather than to lengthen it. But the tender stalks upon which they have been propagated chiefly up to this time are the bane of prairie plum culture. Myrobolan, St. Julien, peach, Marianna, apricot and Chickasaw stocks all root kill, leaving the hardy top to die. This was abundantly proven in the winter of 1898-99 over a large area of the Northwest, and it is time to call a halt. The only commercial stocks suitable for the Americana plums are American seedlings. All other stocks are a disappointment on the open prairies of the Northwest. Quit it.

This change in propagation of the plum will not necessarily take away any business from the nursery centers of the South or East; they can get seed from the Northwest as well as any one for trees intended for Northwestern use, but my position is, that Southern and Eastern nurseries cannot continue to use tender stocks, and send such trees North. The winters kill too many trees, planters become discouraged, and agents find it harder each year to sell.

For a dwarf plum stock the native Sand cherry of the Northwest is promising. While the experiments under way in Iowa, South Dakota, and other places, have not been continued long enough to determine fully its value, the present indications are: 1. The roots are perfectly hardy in our worst winters. 2. The tree will be dwarfed to perhaps two-thirds full size, but will bear very early. 3. For amateur culture in small gardens there is an excellent field for Americana plums on Sand cherry stocks, providing the trees will not need too much care in heading back to prevent getting top-heavy.

#### PEARS.

For this luscious fruit we are obliged to cast longing eyes towards milder regions. Some Russian pears are hardy enough, but none appear to be blight-proof. The other races of pears winter-kill as well as blight. Quince stocks winter-kill, so that the dwarf pears are out of the question. We are looking anxiously for the man who will give us a remedy for pear blight.

(To be continued.)

#### A PLACE OF ITS OWN AND ABLY FILLED.

BAY VIEW NURSERIES, JAMES MCCOLGAN & Co., Atlantic Highlands, N. J., June 12, 1900—"Enclosed please find one dollar to renew our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We are glad to say that we think your journal has a place of its own and it ably fills its place."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., visited Boston last month.

W. B. Cole, Painesville, O., called upon nurserymen of Western New York last month.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., and W. H. Smith, New Carlisle, O., were callers at Western New York nurseries in July.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., are investigating the value of evaporated sewage from cities as a fertilizer.

A Branson, New Sharon, Iowa, nurseryman, has been nominated for Congress on the prohibition ticket in the sixth district of Iowa.

The Corinth, Ia., Nursery Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by A. C. Necke, Ada Necke and A. N. Hill.

Herman Berkhan, New York, agent for Levassasseur & Sons, Ussy and Orleans, France, called upon Western New York nurserymen last month.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York city, August 21-24.

President J. M. Underwood, of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., writes: "The last season's business has been quite good in our state. Prospects for the coming year are fair, although many parts are now suffering from drought."

John Watson, Brenham, Texas, is the vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen, representing the state of Texas. He was at the Chicago convention. It was incorrectly reported that W. E. Watson was the representative.

Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y., have sold their interests in the greenhouses and floral business to their old associate, P. R. Quinlan, and as florists they retire from the field. They still continue the nursery business, which, together with their many other interests, will keep them fully occupied.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs, and vines amounted to \$52,304 in May, 1900, against \$32,438 in May, 1899. The free imports of seeds amounted in May, 1900, to \$45,170, against \$41,282 for May, 1899. The dutiable imports of seeds amounted to \$59,662 for May, 1900; against \$18,861 for May, 1899.

E. Alvin Miller of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., accompanied by his wife, sailed from New York July 14th on the steamer "Pennsylvania" for Hamburg, intending to spend several months in Germany, Belgium and France. Mr. Miller is planning especially to visit the leading European rose growers.

The Kalamazoo, Mich., Nursery and Floral Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are: C. A. Maxon, president; Judge J. M. Davis, vice president; C. A. Krill, secretary and treasurer. W. C. Cook, formerly of Chicago, will be manager. Four houses, each 20x100, are to be built at once and additions will be made later.

Baker Brothers, Fort Worth, Texas, early last month sent specimens of the Eagle, also called the Everbearing or Neverfailing plum. They said: "The original tree now has on its twenty-eighth successive crop, and ripe fruit can be gathered during the summer from it six to nine weeks." The plum is small, round, of orange hue, and very firm skin. The flesh is juicy and of high flavor.

The Chase Nursery Company, of Riverside, are doing a splendid work near Perris, says the California Cultivator. They took hold of a large acreage of dry land and commenced a systematic development of water by means of wells. As a result they are to-day raising 1,000 inches of water, using pumps operated by electricity, and have hundreds of acres of the very finest kind of alfalfa.

Irving Jaquay, Benton Harbor, writes: "Michigan has begun to ship her peach crop of the early varieties. It has been many years since we have had the amount of rain during the summer that we have had up to the present time this year. There is no danger from drought from this on, therefore, we expect the crop of late peaches will be fine. Apples are a fair crop. Cherries were a light crop. All indications are that the demand for stock for the coming season will be good. Trees have made a fine growth, better than usual. We think the outlook is generally encouraging."

## RELATIONS TO GROWERS.

*The Nurseryman's Position Discussed by Edward Hawley, of Hart, Mich.—Success of the Grower Depends upon Honor of Producer—Honest Mistakes—Necessity for Constant Study of Details—Mutual Interests of Planter and Grower of Stock.*

At the summer meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society last month, Edward Hawley, of Hart, Mich., read a paper on "The Nurseryman—His Relation to the Grower." After referring to the importance of the nursery industry and the widespread evidence of the nurseryman's activity, Mr. Hawley said:

Between all producers and consumers there exist certain relations occasioned by the dealing, one with the other; but there are few cases, if any, where the relations are so peculiar as those existing between the nurseryman and his consumer—the grower. Here we find a condition where the consumer purchases a product which is the very foundation of his future business, and the peculiarity of this product is that the purchaser cannot from inspection determine its genuineness except within wide limits. He must therefore hinge his future success upon the honor and integrity of the producer. This fact immediately suggests the moral responsibility placed upon the nurserymen in his dealings with the grower. The success or failure of the grower may depend entirely upon the integrity, intelligence, and care of the nurserymen with whom he deals. If he is inclined to be dishonest and forgets the unwritten laws of his trade, he may, for a time at least, do his purchasers untold damage. If he is ignorant as to what he is dealing with and fails to supply himself with a complete knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the various kinds and varieties that he is propagating, he may bring about as disastrous results as though he were intentionally dishonest. Again, he may be both honest and intelligent and accomplish the same results through carelessness.

Fortunate it is that we have the unwritten laws of trade, those axioms of business, which force every producer, be his natural inclinations what they may, to school himself in honesty, knowledge and care or else fall by the way-side a failure at his trade.

In the great whirl of commercial enterprise there is an everlasting contention among competitors for advantages. Each wants to control something that is a little different and a little better than anything else in the line. We find that this is not an exception in the nursery business. Most every nurseryman to-day has some kind of fruit that is new and propagated only by himself. Of course the reason is obvious, he has a monopoly, and charges accordingly. Under proper restrictions this is an excellent thing for the grower as it places within his reach the choicest fruits, but unfortunately there is a greater tendency for corruption along this line, than along any other in the business. There is probably no fruit grower in Michigan who has not been bitten by the new-variety fake.

The fruit growers, like all humanity, are prone to believe in wonders, especially so when set forth in glowing terms and brilliant illustrations. People will flock to see a Barnum's "what is it," a "white elephant" or a "wild man," even though fairly convinced that they are but clever schemes to deceive the eye and muddle the understanding. So also will they buy the missing-link apple, the curculio-proof plum, the pear that never blights, and the peach so firm that it will ship a thousand miles, yet so juicy and tender that it will melt in your mouth.

The introduction of worthy new fruits is a legitimate business. It is a commendable business when carried on conscientiously; but when carried on indiscriminately, just for the sake of having something new to lead in sales, and setting forth its qualities in terms that have little regard for those really belonging to the fruit itself, it is an infernal occupation and brands the nurseryman a base deceiver of the grower and a traitor to his trade.

If the nurseryman is worthy of the name he must be an adept fruit grower. He must be able to test and determine by careful inspection good from bad characteristics, in the fruit that he is propagating. He

is indeed an educator along the line of varieties and their distinguishing features and much of his knowledge in order to be useful must be obtained first hand, or from direct contact with the orchard.

There is one feature of the business that has caused some friction between the nurseryman and grower, and that is relative to honest mistakes made by the nurseryman. Mistakes may occur anywhere and in any business, but in the nursery business where thousands of varieties are to be propagated and handled, where in certain seasons of the year green hands must be worked and everything must be hustle and hurry, the liability of making mistakes is very great.

Recognizing this possibility of making mistakes, and in consequence of bringing about petty law-suits, most nurserymen limit their liability in their agreements with the purchaser. This limit is not intended, however, and will not, in the eyes of the law, shield rascality and gross negligence.

The recent movement to protect growers against the spread of destructive insects and disastrous diseases marks an important epoch in fruit growing. Our own state, usually in the van, was not slow in taking action along the line of the passage of the nursery inspection law. This law has already accomplished great good in the suppression of the distribution of diseased stock. But I dare believe that this law may be made more perfect. Minerva sprung from the brain of Jupiter, full grown, full fledged, and perfect. But Jupiter was a god. "The nursery inspection law" emanated from the brains of Michigan legislators and, of course, we all know that they were not gods.

Contrary to what is sometimes supposed to be a truth, the prosperity and welfare of both producer and consumer are identical. Under normal conditions the consumer must prosper, that the producer may live; and the producer must prosper that the consumer may receive the just worth of his money. This axiom is most truly applicable to the nurseryman and the grower. If the nurseryman does anything that tends to retard or cripple the fruit industry or anyone in connection therewith, he is a traitor to his trade.

Fruit growing in Michigan is still a very crude industry. It requires and demands the most careful thought and attention of our best men, both in the nursery and orchard, that the methods of producing and distributing may be along the line dictated by intelligence and business sense.

The nurseryman is as keenly interested in every discovery of science and every other movement which will tend toward better fruit and better business methods among the growers, as are the growers themselves, and the nurseryman notes with pleasure and satisfaction that the day will soon be in the past when the grower ignored the fundamental laws of trade. He is fast coming to a time when he must exercise the strictest honesty in his dealings with the consumer; when he must learn how to produce fruit of the highest quality and how to place it before the consumer with that quality intact; when he must study his business and exercise the greatest care that the consumer may be gratified.

The grower in his turn is vitally interested in the prosperity of the nurseryman and while he must protect himself against those who would despoil him of his hard-earned coin, he must make a distinction between the true nurseryman and the "lightning rod dispenser."

As the state grows older, the fruit industry will grow in importance, and the day will come when the nurseryman and grower will walk hand in hand, and see eye to eye in dealing with all the various subjects essential to its prosperity.

## PROF. GREEN IN THE BLACK FOREST.

Prof. S. B. Green, of Minnesota, who is traveling in Europe, writes as follows to the Minnesota Horticulturist:

I have left Mrs. Green in Heidelberg for ten days while I am in the Black Forest and am now spending my time walking and note-taking in the forests with a party of seven students in forestry who are here with Dr. C. Schenck, the forester of the Vanderbilt estate. Mr. E. L. Reed, of Anoka, with his son and Prof. Mason, of Berea, Ky., are also in the party. When through here we go from Carlsruhe to Munich, where there are very interesting forests.

## FALL PLANTING.

**Discussed by W. E. Wellington, of Toronto—Favors Fall Planting Because of Gain In Spring Growth, Complete Stock to Select From, Less Percentage of Loss In Planting, Greater Liability to Withstand Results of Fumigation.**

W. E. Wellington, the well-known Toronto nurseryman, controverting the statement in the Canadian Horticulturist that Spring planting of nursery stock is better than Fall planting, says:

If it were possible to get trees just the moment you were ready for them, in the Spring, then it would be all right, but such is not the case with any nursery doing business of any amount. Especially is this the case with such seasons as the last. Frost held in the ground until nearly the middle of April, then it came very hot, buds were forced, and it was almost impossible to get stock out in good condition. Even working a big force from daylight until sundown, it will take at least three weeks to dig, pack and ship orders from any responsible nursery concern doing a good business. Then another week is added before stock can reach destination, varying of course according to distance. This brought, this year, the delivery of trees in May instead of April.

Trees obtained in the Fall, as I know, when properly handled, either when buried or planted out permanently, were almost in full leaf before trees ordered for the Spring could possibly be delivered.

Even if a little extra work is necessary, if a man has his trees on hand in the Fall, he can plant just as early as the season will admit in the Spring, as a rule.

Then another point regarding the buying of stock in the Fall. Very few nurseries run out of varieties in the Fall, as the bulk of the business is done in the Spring. Those who buy in the Fall can always be sure of obtaining the varieties they desire, whereas in the Spring we are obliged to stop the sale of many varieties because they are sold out. It is impossible, always, to tell what varieties will be in demand. You cannot plant so as always to have the required number of each variety on stock, consequently if there is any shortage it comes on Spring sales.

I have watched this matter carefully for twenty years, and I find that getting stock in the Fall is more satisfactory to everyone in the long run.

There is less stock lost in the Fall, according to the number planted, than there is with Spring-planted stock.

There has been an unreasonable prejudice by many against getting stock in the Fall, mainly, no doubt, because they have to pay for the stock a few months before it begins to grow, but there are advantages that will entirely over-balance any objections that can be raised against buying stock in the Fall.

I believe, in most sections, stock can be planted out in the Fall, a little extra care being given to plant deeply and bank the trees six inches to a foot in height. This banking can be drawn away in the Spring as soon as the frost is out.

Very few people will take the pains to mulch in the Spring, and unless Spring-planted stock is heavily mulched there is much loss, especially when we get a dry season, as we have had this Spring. Trees will start, but the ground soon gets so dry that the young fibres cannot obtain nourishment and the trees go back.

The grumbler's rule is; "If trees fail in the Fall, blame the Winter; if they fail in the Spring, blame the nurseryman." The very opposite should be the case, if failure is ascribed to these causes.

In the Fall the nurseryman can send out stock in a perfectly dormant condition, and if it is at all properly handled I will guarantee that there is 50 per cent. less loss obtaining stock in the Fall than there is buying it in the Spring.

As nurserymen, we try our best to get the stock out at the earliest possible moment in the Spring. We are anxious to do this for several reasons, one of which is, we have our own plantings to attend to, and that cannot be done until we have shipped stock to our customers.

Then again, we are anxious to get the business over and collections made, and there are other reasons which urge nurserymen to use all expedition, but in spite of all our efforts, it is impossible in all cases to

get stock out as early as it ought to be, in the Spring, for successful planting.

I believe, too, that stock handled in the Fall will stand fumigation better than in the Spring. I am satisfied, at certain advanced stages, the fumigation is injurious to nursery stock.

## ROSE CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Referring to the Crimson Rambler, Meehan's Monthly says:

Here we have a grand improvement in the wild *Rosa multiflora*, of Japan, which has been known to botanists ever since the time of the great botanist Thunberg—but as *Rosa polyantha* it has but recently been introduced into gardens. The numerous white flowers of the latter, and subsequent crimson fruit, is attractive. But when the colored plate of the improvement, in the form of the "Crimson Rambler," was first widely distributed by Ellwanger & Barry, it was only the high standing for accuracy which this great firm enjoys that secured full credit for it. It has the beautiful red flowers in large clusters, as their picture represented—and that it is a good Rambler or climbing rose, is evidenced by the three-year old plant given in our illustration. It is proving one of the most popular of the new introductions of late years.

## Recent Publications.

The Ellwanger & Barry Co. in June issued their annual catalogue of pot-grown strawberries.

"The use of Water in Irrigation in Wyoming" and "Our Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products" are titles of the recent bulletins by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A series of bulletins on orchard technique has been issued by William B. Alwood, professor of horticulture, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, with notes on insecticides by J. L. Phillips and H. L. Price.

"Photo-Miniature" for April, 1900, contains a monograph on "Photographing Flowers and Trees," by J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. It is an interesting and instructive description of the process which is directly connected with the nursery trade.

The second volume of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* has been issued by the publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York and London. This is the monumental work of Professor L. H. Bailey assisted by a corps of specialists, to which we made extended reference a few months ago. The second volume bears out fully the promise of the first. It is an exceedingly valuable cyclopedia for all who are in any way interested in horticulture and for the intelligent nurseryman it is well-nigh indispensable. The first volume includes subjects from A to D inclusive; the second volume from E to M inclusive. In the second volume twelve columns are devoted to ferns, fourteen to forcing plants, eleven to graftage, thirty-one to the grape, twenty-three to greenhouse construction and management, thirty-five to horticulture, fourteen to insects, fourteen to landscape gardening, eighteen to lilium, etc. Prof. S. B. Green, now in Europe, has written on the horticultural status of Minnesota, Prof. S. M. Emery, well-known to nurserymen, on the horticulture of Montana. Every article in the cyclopedia is by a specialist and the articles are signed. Several experts have written on different branches of a subject. There are sketches and pictures of Nicholas Longworth, David Landreth 1st, Peter Henderson, T. T. Lyon and E. G. Lodeman, prominent American horticulturists, the group forming the frontispiece. There are full page engravings of ferns, grapes, greenhouses, formal garden, landscape garden, Irises, lettuce, a cemetery view and types of muskmelons. The whole work is profusely illustrated. Sketches and pictures of prominent nurserymen appear frequently and nursery processes are described in detail under their respective headings. The cyclopedia is indeed a cyclopedia of American horticulture and the extent of the subject may be appreciated when it is noted that four large volumes of 500 pages each are needed to compass it. The cyclopedia is sold only by subscription. The Rochester agents Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., report that there is much interest in the work. In four quarto volumes; 2,000 original engravings; cloth, \$5 per volume. New York and London: THE MACMILLAN CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.



**WESTERN WHOLESALEERS.**

**Regular Semi-annual Meeting in Kansas City—Association Includes Practically All Large Wholesale Nurseries West of Mississippi River—Every Member Present Made Verbal Report—Stock In Excellent Condition—Planting Same as Last Year.**

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen met in Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday July 10th at the Centropolis Hotel.

The meeting was called to order at 11 a. m. by A. L. Brooke president. Roll was called and showed a very good attendance. No business of importance was attended to at the morning session. Two new members were admitted to the Association, the Alabama Nursery Co., of Huntsville, Ala., and the Sherman Nursery Co., of Charles City, Iowa. The Association now practically includes all the wholesale nurseries of importance west of the Mississippi River.

An interesting feature of the afternoon session was that every member present made a verbal report as to the condition of stock in general and discussed different methods of planting, treatment of stock, etc., etc. There was also an interesting discussion in regard to spraying. After summing up the reports of the different members it was found that stock was in an excellent condition, in fact better than for years. The plant this year is about the same as last year.

Mr. Brooke appointed several members to prepare papers for the next meeting on "The Association, Its Aims and Objects."

There being little or no business on hand, the Association adjourned at 4:30 p. m. to meet on the second Tuesday in December next at the Centropolis Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

After adjournment the members lingered about the hotel discussing nursery business, although occasionally one could hear several of them arguing the political question quite warmly.

The officers of the association are: A. L. Brooke, president, North Topeka, Kans.; R. H. Blair, vice-president, Kansas City, Mo.; U. B. Pearsall, secretary and treasurer, Leavenworth, Kans.; Charles M. Pearsall, assistant secretary, Leavenworth, Kans.

Executive Committee: A. Willis, chairman, Ottawa, Kans.; Peter Youngers, Jr., Geneva, Neb.; J. L. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; E. S. Welsh, Shenandoah Ia.; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kans.

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Northern grown apple stocks are offered by W. H. Kauffman, Stratford, Ia.

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A choice selection of budded peach trees is offered by the H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co., Nursery P. O., Mo., in addition to a select nursery stock.

Standard pears are a specialty at the Syracuse Nurseries, Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Also budded apples, plums, cherries, roses, ornamentals.

George W. Kemp, manager Village Nurseries, Harnedsville, Pa., offer an unusually fine stock of York Imperial apple, 2 and 3 years; also a general line of nursery stock.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., offer roses, clematis, vines, peonies, shrubs, ornamental trees, conifers, herbaceous plants, small fruits and fruit trees in full assortment.

A general line of nursery stock, peach trees, North Carolina and Tennessee natural peach pits in large or small lots can be obtained of John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa. A tree digger is wanted by this firm.

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## High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
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Norway Maples—9 to 10 ft.	Norway Spruce—7 to 9 ft.
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Three Million. French or Native Seed. No. 1 cheap.

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Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples. Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of **NATURAL PEACH PITTS.** No smock, or canning house peach seeds handled.

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We offer for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901 a large and very complete assortment of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, Asparagus and Small Fruit Plants. . . . .**

Especially a choice selection of Budded Peach Trees all leading varieties true to name, and well grown. Can furnish them in carload lots or less, very cheap this fall, on account of not having room enough in cellar.

Send for descriptive catalogue and price list. Free to all applicants.

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## APPLE SEEDLINGS

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

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Offer for Fall:

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600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.

50,000 Apple—2 " " "

100,000 Apple—1 " " "

130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.

1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.

9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.

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Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.

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Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Kieffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

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**Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.**

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**Strong Field Grown Roses**, budded and own roots

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Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

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Allen,  
Burke,  
Bishop's Early,  
Bronson,  
Barber,  
Capt. Ide,  
Calvin Taylor's Cling,  
Climax,  
Cobier,  
Christiana,  
Cooleridge Favorite,  
Concklin,  
Delaware,  
Denton,  
Easton Cling,  
Early Toledo,  
Edgemont Beauty,  
Engles Mammoth,  
Early Davidson,  
Everbearing,  
Frances,  
Holderbaum,  
Heidelberg,  
Hobson's Choice,  
Heard's Choice,  
Horton's Rivers,  
Jacques L. R.  
Jennie Worthen,  
Klondike,  
Large Early York,  
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Marshall,  
Nicholson's Smock,  
Newington Cling,  
Oscar,  
Piquet Late,  
Perry's Red Cling,  
Pearce's Yellow,  
Phillip,  
Redding,  
Red Cheek Melocotoon,  
Red George's,  
Silver Medal,  
Smoek Cling,  
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Switzerland,  
Spring's Cling,  
Scott's Nonpareil,  
Steadley,  
Williams' Favorite,  
Waddell,  
VanMeteor's Late October,  
Yellow Rareripe,  
Alexander,  
Amsden June,  
Bokara,  
Brandywine,  
Bilyeu's Late October,

Beauty Blush,  
Barnard's Early,  
Bray's Rareripe,  
Crawford Early,  
Crawford Late,  
Champion,  
Chair's Choice,  
Carman,  
Chinese Cling,  
Crosbey,  
Connecticut,  
Elberta,  
Early Michigan,  
Emma,  
Early Rivers,  
Eureka,  
Fox seedling,  
Foster,  
Fitzgerald,  
Ford's Late White,  
Geary's Hold On,  
Greensboro,  
Gold Drop,  
Globe,  
Hale's Early,  
Hill's Chail,  
Kalamazoo,  
Lemon Free,  
Levy's Late,  
Lewitz,  
Leonon Cling,  
Lewis,  
Mt. Rose,  
McCollister,  
Mary Choice,  
Morris White,  
Moore's Favorite,  
New Prolific,  
Old Mixon Cling,  
Old Mixon Free,  
Reeves Favorite,  
Stephen's B. R.,  
Su-quehanna,  
Smoek,  
Salway,  
Stump the World,  
Sneed,  
Shipley's Late Red,  
Sunrise Cling,  
Triumph,  
Troth's Early,  
Wheatland,  
Wonderful,  
Wilkin's Cling,  
White Heath Cling,  
Willett,  
Waterloo,  
Wagon,  
Walker's Variegated Free,  
War's Late,  
Yellow St. John.

## PLUMS.

Imp. Gage,  
Duane's Purple,  
Caddo Chief,  
Marcellars,  
Transparent,  
Benson,  
Robinson,  
Bergerm,  
Purple Yosemite,  
Hanson,  
Macedonia,  
Emerson's Yellow,  
Sophia,  
Speer,  
Rocky Mountain Dwarf,  
Rebecca,  
Nikado,  
Compine,  
Clifford,  
Indian Red,  
Downing,  
Meres No. 50,  
Zuaker,  
African,  
Indian Chief,  
Wood,  
Lone star,  
London,  
Red Panhandle,  
Wooten,  
Irene,  
Herbman's Yellow,  
Golden Beauty,  
Choptank,  
Jones,  
Nagete,  
Desota,  
Whitaker,  
Chick,  
Chenay,  
Neily,  
Sloe,  
Odies,  
Kersey,  
Kaithum,  
Cook's Choice,  
Keen,  
Beauty,  
Kamakaa,  
Wasser Simons,  
Prairie Flower,  
Weaver,  
Dunlap,  
Sucker's State,  
Silas Wilson,  
Schley,  
Milpon,  
Chase,  
Wild Beater,  
Soget Seema,  
Arkansas,  
Schonthal,  
Selero,  
Mogeman,  
Crescent City,  
Mari,  
One Thousand and One,

Cook's Early,  
De Clarendone,  
Rockford,  
Kickapoo,  
Wolf,  
Wasseo Botankeo,  
Red Cloud,  
Gold,  
Elpaso,  
Carnet,  
Meyer,  
Bassett,  
Idall,  
Emerson,  
Ocechee,  
Ohio,  
Van Derman,  
Mamon,  
Ida,  
Pepper,  
Taritou,  
Bixby,  
Wilder,  
Esther,  
Champion,  
Piram,  
Smiley,  
Late Kolling,  
Marcus,  
Furnguga,  
Gibb,  
Budd,  
Harris,  
Alexis,  
Alexander,  
Spring' ling,  
Captain,  
Holl,  
Stoddard,  
Cottrell,  
Marquettea,  
Dr. Dennis,  
North Carolina,  
Van Buren,  
Yellow Transparent,  
Muncy,  
Brill,  
Cooper,  
Wick,  
Joe Hooten,  
Ganzalas,  
Reed,  
Hytankyo,  
No Name,  
Nebraska,  
Ladue,  
Iris,  
Mo. Apricot,  
Prunus Missardi,  
Black Hawk,  
Ill. Ironclad,  
Old Gold,  
Munson,  
Cumberland,  
Sado,  
Mankato,  
Union,

## PLUMS.

Roehe,  
Neumen,  
Early Red,  
Mayes,  
Exceislor,  
Kroh,  
Preman,  
Georgison,  
Hammer,  
Nassau,  
Neptune,  
Mule,  
Texas Belle,  
Drouth King,  
Worce Large Red,  
American Eagle,  
Hawkeye,  
Galina,

Uchi Beni,  
Juicy,  
Clark,  
Pottowama,  
Roulette,  
Arkansas Beauty,  
Tosobe,  
Forest Rose,  
Reele,  
Davis,  
Diamond,  
Beauty of Naples,  
Arch Duke,  
Bradshaw,  
Field,  
Lombard,  
Shipper's Pride,  
Empire,

## APPLES.

Grimes Golden,  
York Imperial,  
Red Astrachan,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Smith's Cider,  
Ben Davis,  
Wine Sap,  
Early Strawberry,  
Paragon,  
Summer King,  
Early Harvest,  
Limer Twie,  
Haines,  
Yellow Transcript,

Fallwater,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Mammoth Black Twig,  
N. W. Greening,  
G. G. Pippin,  
Baldwin,  
Northern Spy,  
Winter Rambo,  
Summer Rambo,  
Yellow Belleflower,  
Stark,  
Wealthy,  
Rome Beauty,  
Rhode Island Greening.

## KEIFFER PEAR BUDS.

Buds will be packed in the best possible manner, out by experienced help, and orders will receive prompt attention.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

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September, 1900.

Stock offered to the trade at

# Willis Nurseries

at Ottawa, Kas. for the Fall of 1900.

50,000 Concord Grape Vines, 1 Yr. No. 1.

10,000 Worden Grape Vines, 1 Yr. No. 1.

3,000 Climbing Roses, Queen of Prairie, Pink Rambler, Crimson Rambler, Yellow Rambler, Baltimore Belle.

5,000 Shrubs, Snowballs, Altheas in Assortment, Calycanthus, Hydrangeas, and other sorts.

5,000 European and Japan Plums, Bradshaw, Beauty of Naples, German Prune, Guai, Imp. Gage, Lincoln, Lombard, Moores' Arctic, Reine Claude, Shippers' Pride, Shrop Damson, Gen. Hand, Pond's Seedling, Washington, Spaulding, Fellenburg, Ogon, Red June, Wickson, Willard, Hales.

250,000 Apple Stocks, a fine lot in grades, 3-16 and up and 2-16 to 3-16, both straight and branched.

5,000 Dwarf Pears, Anjou, Bartlett, Clapps' Duchesse, Howell, L. B. de Jersey, Vermont Beauty, Wilder.

A few of the Dwarf Pears in the above trees are 3 Yr. trees, all the balance are 2 Yr. stock, and all of the stock is in every respect choice and in good order and low prices will be made.

Entomologist's certificate will go with all shipments

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House Plants for Winter Blooming.  
Hardy Bulbs, Plants and Shrubs for  
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We make a specialty of packing Nurserymen's orders. We will also quote lowest prices on

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**JAMES VICK'S SONS,  
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Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,

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## APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.

PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,

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CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL

ARBOR VITÆ,

AND A

## GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING

IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

## COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

## 60,000 Apple Trees

$\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 2 Yr. Buds.

30,000 York Imperial,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

5,000 Stayman's Winesap,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

5,000 Baldwin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

5,000 Stark,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

5,000 Kieffer Pear,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft., 2 Yr. Buds.

10,000 Japan Plum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft., 1 Yr. Buds.

5,000 Richmond, Montmorency and Eng. Morella Cherry,  
branched,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft., 1 Yr. Buds.

2,000 Paregon Chestnut,  $\frac{1}{10}$  ft.

### ALL STOCK CLEAN AND HANDSOME.

## J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,

STEWARTSTOWN NURSERIES,

STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

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OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

**E**XTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmarnock Willows, Tea's Weeping Mulberries, Camperdown Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bungei top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododendrons, field grown Ampelopsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flowered Clematis in assortment

## Roses

**O**UR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

**A** SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cellars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us unsurpassed facilities for prompt handling and shipping orders.

Stock stored in frost proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.



# The Storrs & Harrison Co.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

## 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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ROSES—H. P.'s, Mosses, Trailing, Climbing, Ramblers, etc.

CLEMATIS—Leading large flowering sorts; immense stock of *Paniculata*.

VINES—*Ampelopsis*, *Aristolochia*, *Akebia*, *Bignonia*, Honeysuckles, *Wisterias*, etc.

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ORNAMENTAL TREES—*Acacia*, *Alder*, *Beech*, *Catalpa*, *Elm*, *Linden*, *Maples*, *Mountain Ash*, *Mulberry*, *Oak*, *Poplar*, *Strawberry Tree*, *Willow Tree*, *Willows*, etc.

CONIFERS—*Arbor Vitæ*, *Fir*, *Juniper*, *Larch*, *Pine*, *Spruce*, etc.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—A splendid assortment, including a large stock of *Rudbeckia "Golden Glow."*

SMALL FRUITS—Currants and Gooseberries. Extra fine stock and all the leading varieties.

FRUIT TREES—*Cherry*, *Plum*, *Pear*, *Peach*, *Quince*. All fine smooth, thrifty, young stock.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

# Jackson & Perkins Co. Newark, New York

## BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

## NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,  
PEAR, *Std. and Dwarf*,  
CHERRY,  
PLUMS, *Japan and European*  
PEACH,  
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.  
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Nature gives successive variations; man adds them up in certain directions useful to him."—DARWIN.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1900.

No. 8.

## THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

*Annual Meeting at Lithia Springs, Ga.—Effective Work by Transportation Committee—Interesting Papers and Questions Discussed—Working Agents—Caliper Trees—Amendments to the Constitution—President Hale Re-elected—Secretary W. Lee Wilson—At Asheville Next July.*

The Southern Nurserymen's Association met at Sweetwater Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, Ga., July 17th at 10 A. M. The Association was called to order by N. W. Hale. The President read a communication from Secretary Newson, who expressed his regret at his inability to attend on account of the severe illness of his child. On motion of Mr. Griffing, seconded by Mr. Berckmans, W. L. Wilson was appointed Secretary protem. The President then addressed the meeting, setting forth the work that had been accomplished by the Association the past year, and especially making a report upon the work accomplished by the committee on transportation, of which he was ex-officio chairman. Secretary Newson's report was then read and by motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Camp, was adopted. The treasurer's report was read and referred to an auditing committee, consisting of L. A. Berckmans, C. T. Smith and John A. Young. The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be extended to the committee on transportation for their untiring and efficient labors, which resulted in the concessions granted by the Southern Classification Committee, and which resulted in saving thousands of dollars to the nurserymen of the South and it is hereby ordered that the expense of this committee be paid by this Association.

Question box—"Has the Greenboro peach proven a success?"

Answered by J. Van Lindley and John A. Young in the affirmative; these gentlemen stating that they had realized nice profits from the shipment of this peach this year. This question led to quite a discussion of the merits of new peaches, and among other important facts drawn out, it was learned that the Carman, Waddell and Admiral Dewey were all valuable early market peaches.

"Can uniform retail prices be maintained?"

The consensus was that they could not.

"What is the best method of disposing of left-over stock?"

After considerable discussion, it was decided that it was best to deliver to the customer's houses and endeavor to make collection from the office rather than sell the stock at a sacrifice.

The committee on report of treasurer made the following report:

"We the undersigned committee, having examined the report and vouchers of the Treasurer find same to be correct.

"(Signed,) L. A. Berckmans, C. T. Smith, John A. Young."

The report was adopted. An exhaustive and interesting paper was read by Prof. Scott, Entomologist of Georgia

Station, on the inspection of nursery stock, fumigation and treatment of infested stock. Prof. Scott also made a short talk on peach leaf curl, which he advised could be easily exterminated. This fact he had discovered after a series of experiments in spraying, which he explained in detail to the meeting. A recess was then taken for dinner.

The Association was called to order at 2 o'clock by President Hale. A committee composed of J. Van Lindley, Prof. Scott, W. D. Griffing and L. A. Berckmans, was appointed by the President to draw up resolutions in regard to federal and state inspections of nursery stock. These resolutions were published in the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

An interesting paper was read by W. D. Griffing of Jacksonville, Fla. on citrus fruits in Florida and Porto Rico. It was the opinion of Mr. Griffing, whose brother had recently returned from a tour of inspection in Porto Rico, that this new possession of the United States would eventually become a great producer of citrus fruits, the conditions there being much more favorable than those existing in Florida.

"The Southern Nurserymen's Association" was the subject of an interesting talk by J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N.C. The minutes of the Chattanooga meeting were read and approved.

Question box: "How high should trees be calipered?"

This led to a general discussion of the grading and caliper-ing of trees which was very instructive and interesting.

### WORKING AGENTS.

"What is the most satisfactory contract to work agents under?"

This question developed quite a number of plans for working agents under and the discussion which followed was probably the most interesting brought out by the question box. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the commission plan was the best, and that the nursery should have full control of the billing of all trees sold by the agents, whether dealers or not.

The following amendments to the constitution were adopted:

Section 3 was changed so as to read as follows:

This Association shall consist of individuals, copartnerships, or companies doing business in the Southern States, actively engaged in the nursery business or kindred pursuits, and also experiment station officers, entomologists and pathologists.

Section 4. Its regular annual meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday in July; the place of meeting shall be designated by the Association.

Section 6. Members may be dropped from the roll, or expelled for non-payment of dues, or for other causes on a vote of three-fourths of the members present not in arrears, provided 30 days of proposed dropping or expulsion shall be given to the member or members affected.

Section 8. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting on a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

The following amendments to the by-laws were adopted: Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 were entirely stricken out. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:



Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to have a copy of the proceedings printed and mail a copy to each member of this Association and also to each experiment station director in the South, and the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. W. Hale of Knoxville, Tenn.; Vice-President, W. D. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn.; Executive Committee, John A. Young, North Carolina, J. C. Hale, Tennessee; Charles T. Smith, Georgia, C. M. Griffing, Florida, R. C. Chase, Alabama.

The president appointed the following committee on transportation: G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga.; J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

By unanimous consent the president was made chairman of this committee. Asheville, N. C., was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

H. Lightfoot of Sherman Heights, Tenn., gave an interesting talk upon the inception and growth of the strawberry business in the Chattanooga district. Votes of thanks were tendered Prof. Scott for the splendid paper read and his interest in the meeting; to the proprietor of the Sweetwater Hotel, for the hospitable manner in which he had entertained the Association, and to the President and Secretary. On motion, the Association then adjourned to meet at Asheville, N. C., on the third Tuesday in July, 1901.

Among those at the meeting were: Hon. N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., representing the Knoxville Nursery Company; W. L. Wilson and F. A. Pattee, representing the Southern Nursery Company, of Winchester, Tenn.; A. A. Newson, Knoxville, representing the Marble City Nursery Company; J. C. Hale, of Winchester, Tenn., representing the Tennessee Wholesale Nursery Company; L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., representing the Berckman's Nursery Company; J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N. C., representing the Pomona Nurseries; John A. Young, of Greensboro, N. C., representing the Greensboro Nurseries; W. D. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla., representing the Griffing Bros. Nurseries; H. Lightfoot, Sherman Heights, Tenn., representing H. Lightfoot Plant Nursery.

Many nurserymen were unable to attend the meeting, because of the large peach crop.

### NURSERYMAN AT THE HEAD.

A despatch from Geneva, N. Y., says:

The canning industry in Geneva, has grown to be quite an important factor until at the present time it brings thousands of dollars into the city annually and advertises Geneva to no small extent.

Of the two preserving companies located here, the Geneva Preserving Company is the largest. It has four large storehouses and a shed 180 x 75 feet for its peas and corn work, the latter having been built this year. It cans everything in the canning line and ships over 3,000,000 cans of preserves annually. Over 400 men and women are employed and between \$225,000 and \$250,000 is paid out yearly for labor and salaries. This company has 600 acres of land about two and half miles south of this city upon which peas, corn, squash and beans are grown. The company has grown very fast during its eleven years existence until to-day it is represented in all the large cities.

The officers of the company are: President, Irving Rouse of Rochester; vice-president, B. E. Rouse of Geneva; treasurer and manager, E. H. Palmer, Geneva.

Join the others and support your trade journal.

### A PIONEER NURSERYMAN.

In a recent article in the Buffalo Express, Jane Marsh Parker, Rochester, N. Y., writes entertainingly of George Ellwanger, the senior member of the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company. Mrs. Parker writes:

"You might walk from New York to San Francisco under your own trees," broke out a guest of George Ellwanger, after listening to his story.

"No! no! I did not say that—I would not say that," came emphatically from the genial horticulturist, strenuous always for accuracy of statement and to whom exaggeration is distasteful. So it will not do to state as a fact what would not be so very far from the truth, after all, with reasonable license for poetic flight. The best of the journey might certainly be made under his own vine and fig tree—or trees that were sent out by him from Rochester—sturdy trees too—many of them now nearly as old as the elm he planted about 1839, when he had been in the country some four or five years—a slip he sent to Belgium for when his little nursery was hardly one year old and which to-day is a giant of beauty, a land mark, the rival in size of its near neighbor, the great native American elm, 250 years old, presumably, to be seen near the entrance gates.

It is something to stand under the younger tree with the man who planted it, and has lovingly watched its growth and hear his praises of its beauty—the charm of his speech increased by his German accent; a cheery, active, kindly man, "more than 80 years young." The truth that the deeds of a man's life go with his selfhood are amply illustrated in his personal influence, so like the blessed shade of the great elm. "It was only a slip, nothing but a whip," he said, briskly pacing the soft turf to get the width of its crown—about eighty feet, nearly as wide as that of its venerable rival.

The German lad, "only a slip," that sturdy son of the vineyard of Wirttemberg, who was transplanted to the Genesee country in 1835, that "Dutch boy," who could not speak a word of English when he landed, and who had barely enough in his pocket for stern necessities (mind you he had that)—he it was, that founded as a young man, the nursery long known as the largest in the world. Not a few of the great nurseries of the country, some of them now larger than the Ellwanger & Barry, had their initial root in the firm that for years had a large monopoly of the business. That slip of an elm had a sound, healthy root to start with, and was planted in the right soil.

So George Ellwanger in his early training in his father's vineyard at Gross-Heppach, in the Remstal, and the four years he spent in Stuttgart, where he made a thorough study of horticulture, was eminently prepared for laying good foundations for his future career; and he made no mistake in choosing where best to utilize his training, his knowledge of trees, vines, soil, etc., in the New World.

The sunset of the beneficent life of George Ellwanger falls tranquilly upon him in his beautiful home, opposite the site of his first greenhouses, the nursery of 65 years ago—the superb elm he then planted not far from the wide veranda where he likes best to sit in the summer evenings, his children and grandchildren around him, and with whom it is his custom to speak much in German. That he is beloved and honored as a representative citizen is too well known for repeating now. A life in harmony with his life record—a fuller revelation of his close kinships with trees and fruits and flowers—with everything that makes life far other than it would be if there were fewer men like George Ellwanger, men glad and loyal in making the world as beautiful and as fruitful as they possibly can.

### NURSERY INSPECTION IN NEW YORK.

The inspection of nursery stock in New York State was begun in 1898. In that year 6,749 acres of nursery stock were examined, and 469 acres of vineyards whence nursery cuttings came; in 1890, 6,015 acres of the former and 817 of the latter. Reports of inspectors show that many places infested with the scale in previous years are almost entirely free from the ravages of the pest this year.

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## CALIFORNIANS URGED TO ACT.

Upon the subject of the federal bill relating to San Jose Scale, the Riverside, California, Press says:

C. L. Watrous, speaking before the convention of American Nurserymen at Chicago, said: "A bill agreed upon by nurserymen, horticulturists and entomologists, can be passed in the near future. The opposition in Congress is very slight. An attempt should be made to introduce a new bill, in which the nursery interests should be fully represented. There seems to be little doubt that a bill of some sort will be passed in the near future."

Mr. Watrous has sounded a note of a campaign which, if successful, will mean the introduction of scale into California. A bill pressed by Mr. Watrous and amended by providing for the inspection of nursery stock at the place of destination has been presented to the House, and in the course of events should become a law. This bill, which is more fully treated in an article in another part of to-day's issue, received the unanimous endorsement of the Committee on Agriculture.

Captain Daniels informs us that, with all due respect to Mr. Watrous and his argument against the amendment suggested by the California delegation, the only reason why the bill did not become a law after the earnest work in its behalf on the part of Mr. Needham, Mr. Waters and the rest of the California delegation, was because it carried an appropriation of \$100,000, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois would not on that account allow it to go through.

It seems, however, that the American Association of Nurserymen are not satisfied with this measure on account of the amendment and will endeavor at the next session of Congress to kill the bill and introduce a new one, "in which the nursery interests should be fully represented."

The fight made last winter at Washington against the bill proposed by the association will probably have to be repeated, and it behooves the horticultural interests in California to "slumber not nor sleep" over the matter.

## THE MCPIKE GRAPE.

Ex-President Silas Wilson, of the American Association, Atlantic, Ia., called upon nurserymen of Rochester on his way to Albany last month. He brought sample bunches of the McPike grape, a truly valuable grape and one that is bound to succeed upon its merits. The grapes are an inch in diameter and over three inches in circumference. Many of the bunches weigh more than a pound and some of them are ten inches in length. The McPike grape ripens about the time of the Worden. It is juicy, firm, of high and excellent flavor and is hardy. The leaves are firm and large. It is declared to be an excellent shipper. A marked characteristic is the size of the seeds. These are much smaller than are those of grapes half the size of the McPike and there are but three or four seeds in a grape.

Six years ago Mr. Wilson took hold of the McPike grape the product of the enthusiastic experiments of a prominent horticulturist of that name at Alton, Ills. The following letter to Mr. Wilson from C. L. Watrous of Des Moines, president of the American Pomological Society, is a fine tribute to the fruit:

Hon. Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Iowa. My Dear Wilson: I have seen the McPike on his native heath, that is on the grounds and under the hands of its originator. Rumors had raised expectation high, nor were they disappointed.

We saw the vines and fruit under different conditions of cultivation: first, through clean culture, second ordinary care and third in blue grass sod. We saw the vines dotted in among quite a dozen favorites of this region, from Concord, Worden, Wilder, Morton Virginia, Diana, Moore's Early, Agawam and Niagara, Cottage, Woodruff, etc.

Everywhere the McPike asserted itself. Everywhere the stocky, short-jointed wood with large, thick, healthy dark green leaves and

great clusters of smooth, clean berries, just about an inch in diameter. Bunch and berry resemble its parent, Worden, but each larger by fifty per cent. The pulp ripens to the core and parts readily from the few (usually two or three), small seeds with no tough, sour lump at the core like others of the Labrusca family. The variety seems entirely self fertile. The clusters on single vines standing in blue grass were as full, solid and uniform as those on vines closely mingled with any of the dozen or more other varieties in the vine-yard.

What it may do in other climates must be tested, but for this great region of the Mississippi valley it seems that a distinct step in advance has been taken in the origination of this noble fruit.

It will be a fitting memorial to its originator and you are to be congratulated upon your good fortune in having your name associated with its introduction.

## SOUTH DAKOTA NURSERIES.

The Weekly Gazette, Yankton, S. D., in a recent issue prepared especially for booming South Dakota enterprise, has the following to say regarding the nursery industry there:

The E. Y. E. nurseries are located a mile east of the city. They are owned and were established by Geo. H. Whiting, who has had 16 years experience in this line of business. Mr. Whiting has 70 acres of land. He sells stock as far west as Montana and north to Manitoba, and east to New Jersey and northeast to Toronto, Canada, and south to Missouri. He has a large number of different varieties grafted.

Mr. Whiting gives employment to from ten to seventeen men, but does not employ traveling salesman, selling direct himself. He attends all the leading horticultural society meetings of South Dakota, and is thereby constantly posting himself upon his business. He is a member and vice-president for South Dakota for the American Association of Nurserymen at their meets. He is a natural fruit and tree man and makes that business his study.

Mr. Whiting came to this section in 1879 and was the first president of the State Horticultural society and the last president of the Territorial Horticultural society. On his place are several acres of thrifty forest trees.

C. W. Gurney is the proprietor of the Yankton nursery. He came here from Concord, Nebraska, where he had been in nursery business for nearly a score of years. Mr. Gurney has unquestionably planted out more trees and made more bearing orchards than has any other man in South Dakota or in any other state that joins it. He has given his life, thought and study to the culture of fruit and has written some very valuable works upon the subject, one of which is "Gurney's Northwestern Pomology." His nursery is on a forty acre tract one mile north of Yankton, which he is fitting up in a permanent style where he expects to spend the rest of his days. He has built a fine home, has a three inch artesian well from which he has made an artificial lake, stocked it with fish and ducks, while he has already in fine growing condition 45,000 yearling apple trees, and all kinds of other fruit and ornamental trees in proportion.

## GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

The Georgia State Horticultural Society met at Dublin, Ga., early last month. These officers were elected: President, P. J. Berckmans; secretary, G. H. Miller; treasurer, L. A. Berckmans; vice-presidents, G. M. Ryals, Savannah; B. W. Stone, Thomasville; S. H. Rumph, Marshallville; Henry Matthews, Fort Valley; W. M. Scott, Atlanta; R. E. Park, Macon; G. H. Waring, Cement; H. N. Steavens, Athens; J. J. Justice, Marcus; Neill McInnis, Augusta; J. M. Stubbs, Dublin. Milledgeville is the place for the next meeting.

ELM CITY NURSERY CO., New Haven, Conn.—"The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN we have learned to look forward to as a valuable source of current information for the nurseryman. Enclosed find \$1 for renewal."

## PRACTICAL NURSERY WORK.

*Conditions to be Met by the Prairie Nurserymen—Continuation of Professor Hansen's Observations on the Growth of Stocks—Difficulties Surrounding Propagation of Cherries, Peaches and Grapes in the Section Named—Plant Breeding—Evergreens.*

The continuation of the paper by Professor N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota, on "Some New Lines for Prairie Nurserymen," read at the Chicago convention is as follows:

In cherries we are somewhat at a loss at present, although there is a silver lining to the cloud. Mazzard & Mahaleb are both tender in severe winters over a large area of the Northwest.

The Wild Red or Pigeon cherry, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*, is still in the experimental stage as a stock. The Minnesota State Horticultural Society has not as yet put any cherries on their fruit list. Near Moscow, Russia, and the Vladimir province east of Moscow, the Vladimir race or type of cherry is grown in immense quantities. This cherry comes practically true to seed, and is of good size and excellent quality. While in Moscow in 1894 and 1897 I bought a large lot of these cherries, but the pits heated enroute to America. Pits were imported in 1896 and 1898 with the same result. In 1897, when sent to Russia and Central Asia after seeds and plants by Secretary Wilson for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I secured a few sprouts of the true Vladimir cherry, and they proved hardy at Brookings in the winter of 1898-99, with a minimum temperature of forty degrees below zero with the ground bare. This race of cherry is probably the hardest known. It is of dwarf habit, and is propagated only from seeds and sprouts. In Russia it is sometimes used as a stock for other cherries in sections where other cherries can be grown. It is not a success on the Mahaleb or Mazzard. Some of the Vladimir race were imported by Prof. Budd; if you have any of them in bearing, be sure to save the pits. We hope ere long to get the sprouts introduced in quantity.

### PEACHES.

In peaches, I have nothing new to suggest at present. Try budding a few, especially Bokhara No. 3, on sand cherry. It makes a nice dwarf tree that is easy to lay down for winter protection. There is an interesting field for experiments here. Trees grown in this way do well in boxes, but out doors at Brookings we find it difficult to save all tops, even with rather heavy mulching.

### GRAPES.

Grapes, in the northern half of South Dakota, have not proven satisfactory owing to the dry freezing of the roots during the winter; even manure over the earth covering has not proven at all times sufficient. A few experiments here and there by people familiar with grape-grafting in Europe indicate the hardiness and productiveness of our best hardy varieties, such as the Concord and its progeny, by grafting upon the wild grape of the Northwest. In time, however, the work of Bull will be repeated, and from the wild grape of the Northwest will come a fruit of good size and quality, that will be hardy without winter protection.

Of our cultivated strawberries, those of eastern origin are, as a rule, less satisfactory in the West than those originated in

the western states. In parts of the Dakotas, the dry fall makes even the latter lack in hardiness. At Brookings we have begun on a new line viz.: the improvement of the wild species of Manitoba, and of North and South Dakota. Last winter we grew in the greenhouse about three hundred and fifty pots of the wild strawberries from the regions named, and some of the choicest cultivated sorts, including some of the new everbearing ones, sent out from France last year. Over eight hundred hand crosses were made during the past winter, the wild species being one of the parents in each case. Many berries were obtained, the seeds sown at once, and hundreds of seedlings are now appearing. We hope to combine the perfect hardiness of the wild sorts with the size of fruit of the cultivated varieties. To insure perfect hardiness, I am also trying to improve the wild strawberries simply by cultivation, selection and elimination.

### SMALL FRUITS.

In raspberries and blackberries the standard varieties are not satisfactory over a part of the Northwest, as all must be laid down and covered with earth for winter protection to insure a crop. The average amateur planter will not do this, hence failure results. At Brookings in 1898, we crossed the wild raspberry of South Dakota with several tame varieties; the resulting seedlings made a good growth the past year, and appear promising. We hope to find among them a good raspberry that will not need winter protection.

In case of the Sand cherry, *Prunus Besseyi*, a native of the Northwest, we have fruited over five thousand seedlings under cultivation, and have many thousand more coming on of the second generation. Simply by selection, in the first generation, the wild astringency has been nearly eliminated, and but little more remains to make it a good table fruit. For Western Nebraska and the Dakotas at least, it is very promising.

Similar work is under way with other native fruits, such as the grape, black currant, Missouri currant, gooseberry, and buffaloberry. All such work is slow but sure. This is a good line of work for experiment stations, but commercial nurserymen will scarcely have time for much of this work, if any. The fact is quite plain, however, that the prairie West, and especially the Northwest, should develop its own pomology.

### EVERGREENS.

One of the chief lines of our work should be the replacing of European evergreens with American species. The conifer experts of Europe say that we have the finest spruce in the world, namely, the Silver or Blue spruce of Colorado, *Picea pungens*. They also say we have one of the most beautiful firs in the world in the Concolor fir of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region. Why should we not grow more and more of these? The Western White spruce, which is best represented by the Black Hills spruce, is far hardier, more beautiful, and drought-resisting, than the Norway spruce. The Jack pine of North-western Minnesota is far hardier, and of more rapid growth, than the Scotch pine from Western Europe. It is true that seed of our choicer American evergreens is much more expensive than that picked up in the moist climate of Western Europe by cheap labor, but we must overlook the first item of cost. Customers will be better satisfied even at a higher price, and the nurseryman will be better off in the long run. In American evergreens we must avoid planting those species that demand moist soil and a sheltered situation, on



the exposed prairie, as only disappointment results. Among these may be mentioned *Arbor Vitae*, White pine, Hemlock and Balsam fir.

Of new evergreens I wish only to mention the Siberian larch. On the dry steppes of Eastern Russia, the Russian government has found this tree especially valuable for extensive planting, and even where the common European larch is hardy the Siberian form surpasses it in vigor, and erect habit of growth.

#### SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists was held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, Aug. 21-24. President E. M. Wood, Natick, Mass., in his address advocated the co-operative purchase of supplies, but the society did not act favorably on the subject. The proposition to cut from the name of the society the words "and Ornamental Horticulturists" was defeated. The secretary, W. J. Stewart, reported that there are 553 members, including 26 life members, a gain of 116 during the last year. The treasurer reported receipts \$2,247.05, and disbursements \$1,759.59.

The following officers were elected: President, Patrick O'Mara, New York; vice-president, W. F. Kasting, Buffalo; secretary, W. J. Stewart, and treasurer, H. B. Beatty. The society will hold its convention of 1901 in Buffalo.

It is proposed to establish a home for the society and to secure a national charter.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

George A. Greening, of Greening Brothers, Monroe, Mich., is visiting European nurseries.

Ex-President Irving Rouse, Rochester, spent the summer at his cottage at Gananoque, Ontario.

The East Tennessee Horticultural Society will meet at Harriman, Tenn., September 12th and 13th.

Lowell Roudenbush has been appointed horticultural inspector to examine nurseries and orchards in Ohio.

The Oregon Wholesale Nursery Co., has been re-incorporated and the firm is now Oregon Nursery Co., Ltd.

Cherry growing in Western New York is becoming popular. A cherry orchard in this section has been a novelty.

George Ellwanger last month gave a piece of property valued at \$15,000 for a home for aged Germans in Rochester, N. Y.

"My preference" says Prof. H. E. Van Deman, "is for trees grown from four to six-inch upper cuts of one-year old apple seedlings."

Prof. John Craig has resigned the chair of horticulture at the Iowa Agricultural College, to take a similar position at Cornell University.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., and A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., were among the callers at the offices of Western New York nurserymen last month.

John J. Vernon, former assistant horticulturist of the Iowa Station has been appointed agriculturist and horticulturist in the New Mexico college and station.

There are 350 members of the American Association of Nurserymen, as shown by the list in the official report of the proceedings of the Chicago convention of 1900.

Among those who visited Rochester, N. Y., nurserymen last month were: Harry D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; Elmer Sherwood, Odessa, N. Y.; James Krewson, Cheltenham, Pa.

The third annual convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association was held at Montreal August 16-18. J. H. Dunlap, Toronto, was elected president; A. E. Hwing, Berlin, secretary.

E. H. Bissell of W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va., and Mr. Burns, of Hartford, Conn., formerly with R. G. Chase & Co.'s Malden, Mass., office, called upon Rochester nurserymen last month.

Visitors at the Paris Exposition found the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN on exhibition in the Horticultural Building. It was bound in colors by the John P. Smith Printing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

F. W. Mally, although busy with the duties of state entomologist of Texas and president of the Texas State Horticultural Society, retains his position as proprietor of the Galveston Nursery and Orchard Company.

Ex-president Wilson J. Peters of the American Association of Nurserymen spent a portion of July at Atlantic City, Philadelphia and other eastern points. He also called upon Western New York nurserymen.

The regulations in Germany providing that the dried and evaporated fruit exported from the United States be examined on account of the San Jose scale are annulled. Such fruits shall be admitted without other charges than the regular customs duty.

Albert Bigelow Paine, in a story in the Century for July, regarding the hard times of recent memory, graphically portrays how one man was helped out of a serious financial embarrassment by the timely planting of a large orchard. There are others.

Robert Drumm, Fort Worth, Tex., says he has a preparation, an antitoxin, which he believes will supersede all spraying mixtures and will take the place of fumigation. He has tested it in his nursery and orchard, but desires to have tests made in other parts of the country.

The Central Michigan Nursery Company held its semi-annual stockholders' meeting July 13 and its reports showed a successful season. The following officers were elected: J. N. Stearns, president; E. D. Foster, vice-president; C. A. Maxson, general manager; C. A. Krill, secretary, and W. B. North and Orla Richardson, directors.

Smith & Reed, St. Catharines, Ontario, sent us samples of a new apricot they are propagating. The samples were over ripe. The fruit is of good size, color, and flavor. The tree was found at St. Catharines; it has borne heavy crops during the last four years. Smith & Reed do not expect to offer it for sale before fall of 1902.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$9,206 in June, 1900, against \$12,247 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted, in June, 1900, to \$39,405, against \$26,222, the value of the imports of June, 1899. The dutiable imports of seeds amounted to \$67,225 in June, 1900, against \$19,479 in June of the previous year.

At the annual meeting of the Georgia Horticultural Society last month a handsome gold watch presented to President Berckmans was thus inscribed: "To Prosper J. Berckmans, from the Georgia State Horticultural Society, as a token of appreciation of his invaluable services as its first and only president for twenty-five consecutive years. August 1, 1900."

The P. J. Berckmans Co., of Augusta, Ga., sent us samples of the Everbearing peach, featured in their catalogue. The fruit was two weeks late in ripening this year. The company has 25 trees in test orchard well set with fruit in various stages of maturity. The fruit is white, mottled with pink veins, free stone, the trees bearing for nearly three months in succession.

The P. J. Berckmans' Co., of Augusta, Ga., reports that a law has recently been passed prohibiting the importation of nursery stock into Cape Colony from the United States. This step it is believed resulted from the agitation of South African nurserymen, whose trade was suffering because of the competition of American firms, one of the principal shippers to South Africa being the Berckmans Company.

#### RESULTS IN NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

STANTON B. COLE, Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 11, 1900.—"When we place an advertisement with you, of course we know it sells stock; that is why we mention so few items in the advertisement. These we have in good numbers."

## AMERICAN GRAPES.

*A Classic by T. V. Munson—Results of His Experiments During a Quarter of a Century—To Provide Good Grapes Throughout a Season—Varieties New to Grape Cultivists—Not Distributed Through the Northern States.*

One of the most valuable brochures on the grape is the bulletin by T. V. Munson recently issued by the Texas Experiment Station. It notes the efforts of Mr. Munson to improve the grape during the period from 1876 to 1900, a quarter of a century.

Mr. Munson endeavors to provide good grapes throughout an entire season. In his neighborhood, Denison, Tex., he conceives that grapes should be had in abundance from the first of July to the early part of October. This season he divides into nine periods of approximately ten days each, numbering them in order. Then he endeavors to find varieties now in the catalogue, but other than those originated in his own grounds, to fill this list. His estimate of the most available list of common varieties is given below—the numbers representing the respective earliness of the varieties.

*Black*—(1) Champion; (2) Moore's Early, Nectar, Campbell Early; (3) McPike, Worden, Early Victor, Ives, Herbert; (4) Concord, Wilder, Barry; (5) Highland; (6) Lenoir; (7) Thomas. *Red*—(2) Moyer, Norfolk (Progress); (3) Brighton, Wyoming, Delaware, Lindley, Salem, Agawam; (4) Jefferson, Diana; (5) Catawba, Goethe; (6) Heribmont. *Yellowish Green*—(2) Lady, Green Mountain; (3) Moore's Diamond, Niagara; (4) Martha, Missouri Riesling, Pocklington; (5) Triumph; (7) Seppernong.

After discussing the families and varieties of his origination, he comes back to this list and tries to fill it with his own originations with this result:

*Translucent Red* (as good or better than Brighton)—(1) Headlight and Presly; (2) Pontotoc, Onyx, Tuskahoma; (3) Brilliant, Yomaga; (4) Amethyst, Tonkawa; (5) Waneta; (6) Big Hope; (7) Fern and Laussel; (8) Marguerite. *Bright Black* (as good as Concord, or better)—(2) Manito, Washita, Blackwood; (3) Lukfata; (4) Delmerlie, Modena; (5) Beacon, R. W. Munson, America, Bailey, Captain, Carman, Xinta, La Reine; (6) Hopkins, Universal, Muench, Wine King; (7) Kiowa, Husmann, Profusion, La Salle; (8) Wabeck, San Jacinto; (9) Winter Wine. *White, or Yellowish White* (as good or better than Niagara)—(2) Marvina, Bell; (3) Wapanuka; (4) Rommel, Hidalgo; (5) Estella, Tamala, Wetumpka, Hopeon; (6) Albania, Gold Coin; (7) Onderdonk; (8) Dixie.

These names are new to the ordinary grape cultivator. Some of them are yet new to the originator. Long tests are necessary to establish their value in different localities.

Commenting on the subject the Country Gentleman says:

There are some men so rich in their experience of certain subjects that their knowledge becomes the chief source of information for the rest of the world as regards the matters of their life work. The Rev. Mr. Hutchins, with his sweet peas, is one of these. J. W. Kerr, with his native plums, is another. But one of the most remarkable authorities of experience in any horticultural line in America is T. V. Munson of Texas, the well-known student and hybridizer of American grapes.

The work of Mr. Munson will probably never be generally known and appreciated; but everything which we common people can learn of it from our distance gives us greater respect and admiration for it. When Mr. Munson received a decoration from a French society—we think it was the badge of *chevalier d'honneur* from the National Agricultural Society,—for his work in the introduction of hardy grape stocks into Europe, we all felt a personal pride in it, as though the whole country had been honored. The comparatively small recognition which the work has gained at home has always seemed more than earned.

The variety of grapes originated by Mr. Munson have not, for the most part, been generally distributed throughout the northern states. One reason for this is that they have not been boomed by the urgent advertising methods known only too well to many originators of new varieties. Doubtless it is due also in part to the fact that Mr. Munson's work has been more specially directed to the needs of the South, where his home is. It is not too much to say that grape culture for the southern states has been revolutionized by his work; but there are also several varieties of his origination which have proved useful in the central states, and a few which have been successfully grown all over the country. The best known of these are Brilliant, America, Carman, Gold Coin, Rommel and Elvicand. Of the hundreds of others sent out by the same man, only a few have been tested to any extent in the northeastern states. Brilliant and America are two of the best varieties of American grapes in cultivation, for localities where they grow well. In the southwestern states, these and a dozen others surpass the best Catawba, Niagara and Delaware vintages. The Munson varieties, naming only those which have been generally tested, already make a large and important addition to our stock of table and wine grapes.

A certain special interest attaches to all this work, because it is purely American. Many of our fruits were brought almost ready-made from Europe; but when that method of securing grapevines was repeatedly tried by the early settlers, it was a signal failure. It was only by the introduction and amelioration of the native species that we finally founded the grape industry on an enduring basis. Only two of our many native species, however, had ever been used to any satisfying result before the labors of T. V. Munson began. These were the northeastern Fox grape, from which came the Concord and perhaps also the Catawba, with many others of our best known varieties; and the Summer grape, or Pigeon grape, of the southern and south-central states. To these two, Mr. Munson has added an even two dozen other botanical species and varieties, which have been blended in one way and another into many hundreds of new varieties.

These matters are all fortunately put on record for us by Mr. Munson himself, whose work has been published, through some odd twist in the common practice, by the Texas Experiment Station. This brochure with its clumsy title, "Investigation and Improvement of American Grapes at the Munson Experiment Grounds near Denison, Texas, from 1876 to 1900," will be a classic in the literature of American grape study.

## A. H. GRIESA'S PEACHES.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Douglas county, thirty-two years in Kansas, has 275 pecan trees, 200 of bearing size, all choice budded varieties, planted from three to eighteen years, on black prairie soil, which he thinks good; says any slope is good if it drains well. He is growing Early Rivers, Elberta, New Prolific, Ringgold's Mammoth Cling, Grey's Rareripe, Shippers' Late Red, Stevens's Rareripe. He has discarded Early and Late Crawfords, Hale's Early, Troth's Early Red, Early York, Heath Cling, Tong-pa, Heath Free, Morris White, and Haines's Golden. He would recommend for market and family use Early Rivers, Elberta, New Prolific, Bray's Rareripe, Emma, Ringgold's Mammoth Cling, Grey's Rareripe, Shippers' Late Red, and Stevens's Rareripe. Puts out only trees one year from bud, 16 feet apart each way, cutting away most all limbs and mutilated roots; heads back severely after a hard winter. His earliest are Alexander, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, etc., but he says curculio is too fond of them.

## THE TRADE JOURNAL FIRST.

KNOXVILLE NURSERY CO., N. W. HALE, Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1900.—"We enclose our check for \$1.00 as payment for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We take a great many horticultural and other papers and journals, but nothing comes to our office that we tear into quicker and devour with more delight than the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."



## NATHAN W. HALE.

The subject of this sketch is well-known to our readers. He is one of the most progressive nurserymen in the country. He has risen rapidly in business circles, in politics and in the estimation of all who know him.

Nathan Wesley Hale was born in Scott county, Virginia, February 11, 1860. He is descended from a soldier of the Revolution and his father, Drayton S. Hale, served in the Union army during the Civil war. The son's education consisted of eighteen months' training in schools. He sold goods in Scott county, Va., in 1882-'83; taught school there in 1884 and saved some money which was swallowed up in a patent right. Leaving Virginia in 1885 he went to Knox county, Tenn., and began the sale of nursery stock for Messrs. Bird and Dew, of the Knoxville nursery. He worked early and late and with such success that he was offered an interest in the business. Since then his career has been steadily onward. He has arisen to the presidency and management of the Knoxville Nursery, owning one-half of it. He is also the president of the Southern Nursery at Winchester. He was elected to the lower house in the Tennessee legislature in 1890, and in 1892 was elected to the senate on what was considered a difficult part of the ticket. While politics is not his trade, he has shown himself well adapted to the rough-and-tumble of a political campaign. He goes in to get all the votes he can, and leave those who do not vote for him, at least friendly toward him personally. Consequently, when the time comes for him to ask a non-partisan favor of a late political antagonist, the favor is quickly and graciously granted. In 1894 many counties in Tennessee instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Hale for governor, but he did not attend the convention and since then he has been devoting all his time to business. He represents the company in the wholesale dry goods and notion house of Brown, Payne, Deaver & Co., Knoxville, and has other business interests. He was re-elected president of the Southern Nurserymen's Association at the recent annual meeting.

Mr. Hale married Laura Sebastian, daughter of a prominent lawyer in Kentucky. They have two boys and two girls at their home in the suburbs of Knoxville. Mr. Hale is vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen. He is a ready speaker and his counsel is sought in the deliberations of the national body, as it is in the Southern Association and whenever business interests are at stake. He started in life with his hands, his integrity and his talent as capital. He has bravely won and has demonstrated the possibilities before every young man.

A. F. MOSBY, RICHMOND, VA.—"I enclose \$1 for renewal of my subscription. Your paper is highly satisfactory."

## IN EUROPEAN NURSERIES.

The Minnesota Horticulturist prints letters from Prof. Samuel B. Green, of Minnesota, who is traveling in Europe. In these letters Prof. Green says:

As a rule, the nursery work did not impress me as being so skillfully done as in our best nurseries. The birds are very fond of the spruce seeds, which in one nursery were covered with quite a heavy covering of sphagnum moss until they began to break ground, to keep off the birds. I think we could, perhaps, use this to good advantage, but much care must be taken not to remove the covering too quick in dry weather.

We stopped for nearly two days near Stuttgart, where we visited the oldest agricultural school in Europe, at Hohenheim. About 120 students attend here, and the work seemed to be carried on in a practical way. It is beautifully located about ten miles from Stuttgart. In the city of Stuttgart is located the private school of Mr. Gaucher, where the students work in the nursery and learn to train trees as espaliers and in various curious forms. Here are currants and goose-

berries growing on the same stem, three to six feet from the ground, in tree form. When we were there the proprietor was away at Paris with an exhibit of his trees. The people here seem to take great interest in training trees as espaliers and in other curious forms and know very little about the raising of fruit on a large scale as a business. Strawberries and cherries are generally sold by the pound and are used in comparatively small quantities and are marketed in a clumsy way, as a rule. However, here at Dresden, they are offered in boxes in much the same way as with us, but this is the first place I have seen where the custom is at all general. In fact, the agricultural and horticultural methods in Saxony are well developed, and I am inclined to think from what I can see and hear that this is the garden spot of Germany.

## THE APPLE CROP.

The sixth annual convention of the National Apple Association was held at Cleveland, August 13. There were present 160 delegates.

During the three days the convention was in session letters and telegrams were received from every fruit-growing section of the country, and from these it is estimated that the apple crop this year will be the largest in the history of the United States, exceeding that of 1896, when 60,000,000 barrels were gathered. The next meeting will be held at Toronto, Ont., the first Wednesday of August, 1901.

The following officers were chosen: President, George T. Richardson, of Leavenworth, Kan.; vice-president, C. P. Rothwell, of East Palestine, O.; secretary, A. Warren Patch, of Boston; treasurer, W. L. Wagoner, of Chicago.

## A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.

STANTON B. COLE, Bridgeton, N. J., June 12, 1900—"Replying to yours of the 8th informing me that my subscription expires with this issue, I enclose \$1 for the renewal. I think we have been with you from the first issue and do not think we can get along without it very well now."



NATHAN W. HALE.



# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

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Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1900.

## CRITICISM OF NURSERYMEN.

Severe criticism of alleged practices of nurserymen appears from time to time in the horticultural journals. Is it merited? Some of these journals refer repeatedly to the "tree shark," the "tree fraud," "fake" stories, "model orchards" and "rascals." This is strong language, and its application to an important industry cannot fail to hurt the trade generally. The great majority of the nursery firms of the country have the confidence of the public, and the time has probably not yet come for united action looking to the suppression of the alleged practices, after an investigation. But it may be necessary for the American Association of Nurserymen to take up the subject in the near future for the mutual protection of its members.

In a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker whose opinion has great weight with the patrons of the nurserymen, appeared this editorial note:

This promises to be a great season for the tree shark. The nursery fraud will be abroad with his tongue well oiled, fresh paint on his samples, and whitewash on his conscience. He has a new volume of "fake" stories, "model orchards," peaches that reasonable humans never heard of, apples grafted by some wonderful new process, and many other things will be proposed. One firm claims to be working with the state experiment station! Now wouldn't you think it a great waste of space to keep warning the public against these rascals? It does seem so, and yet day after day, and week after week, these frauds capture their victims.

This from New York. And across the continent, in the Northwest Horticulturist, of the State of Washington, is this admonition to those who buy trees of nurserymen:

The fruit tree agents are in the field. Those selling trees from reputable nurseries at fair prices are helpful servants of the public. Those offering so-called superior varieties under new names at fabulous prices, avoid. Treat all politely, select carefully if desiring to buy but firmly decline if not wanting to purchase.

In the last issue of the Rural New Yorker is a column article headed "Nursery Frauds Once More," and the sub-caption, "Bogus Claims Exposed." Then follows a communication from a correspondent, "W. T. G." of Principio, Md., from which the following extract is taken:

I read the article in the R. N. Y., June 23, under the heading of Final Chapter of a Fruit Fraud, which has made me somewhat suspicious of an agent who went through this neighborhood about the middle of June, representing certain nurseries in Ohio. He claimed that the majority, in fact, all but his firm, get the seed from cider presses to plant to get roots upon which to graft their varieties of apples, and as they have grafted the Winter apple upon Summer roots so long, the old varieties such as the Baldwin, etc., are no longer Winter apples, and for that reason his firm no longer sell them. He said that all their Winter apples were grafted first on a French crab-apple root, one year old, then left for two years, when they were again grafted to this trunk, and after two years' growth more, or when the root is five years old, and the tree is from five to six feet high, it is sold. What is your opinion of these statements?

The answer in the Rural New Yorker is by Professor H. E. Van Deman, formerly United States pomologist. "By the end of the summer," says Professor Van Deman, "the semi-annual crop of suckers has mostly been hooked and landed, and it is now too late to do much good in preventing the public from being cheated by such scamps as the one referred to in the inquiry of W. T. G." Professor Van Deman continues:

The claim that most nurserymen get their apple seeds from the cider mills and that they do not make good stocks is nonsense, if nothing worse. Such seeds grow good stocks, with few exceptions. As to this one nursery using French crab-apple roots, I do not believe a word of it, and would not want my trees on such stocks if they existed. The Paradise stock is one which is used for making dwarf apple trees, and these are of no value except to plant on village lots or some other fancy use. The double grafting is a positive and absurd falsehood.

As to the claims of this horticultural Ananias in regard to most cherries being soft-wooded and absorbing rain, which causes the cherries to rot, I never heard a more ridiculous lie. It must have been made up for special use upon the soft-headed victims to be found over the country. Ida is one of the sweet cherries and Dyehouse and Ostheimer are sour, but they are no more exempt from rot than many other varieties of as good or better quality.

If anyone is not disposed to buy direct from the nurseries, but prefers to buy of agents, which is sometimes a sensible plan, let him beware of anyone who makes extravagant claims for any new variety, and be sure you are not misled with regard to old ones. The swindler's plan is first to tell you some things that you know are true and get your confidence and then make some statements that mystify or puzzle you; then he has you at a disadvantage and is in a good way to fleece you.

The firms that are thus injuring the nursery trade generally know that such practices are condemned by all fair-minded

business men and the latter will join us in an indorsement of the efforts of the horticultural journals to warn the patrons of nurseries.

### PRIZES FOR AMERICAN FRUIT.

American growers won twice as many prizes for apples and oranges at the Paris exposition as were won by all the other exhibitors together. And the exhibit was from last year's crop. Now the new fruit is going forward and the record will be maintained undoubtedly. This should greatly stimulate the demand for the American apple in Europe.

Such announcements as these ought to encourage the nurseryman to make renewed efforts to supply the best stock in his power to the end that the demand for the highest grade may be fostered where it has obtained a foothold and created where it has not existed.

### PREPARING APPLE SEEDS.

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., made his usual eastern trip last month to arrange for his apple seeds. "I know of only one place in this country to get the right kind of seeds," said Mr. Wilson to a representative of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. "With this single exception, it is the custom to leave the seeds in the pumice for some time before separation. That practice is bad for the seeds. The acid of the apple juice affects the vitality of the seeds, and plants from such seeds are not strong. I require that my seeds shall not remain in the pumice over night even. It is somewhat more expensive to obtain seeds in this way, but if you could see the growth that the plants make you would agree with me that the trouble is worth the cost. In my opinion, French crab-apple stocks are grown from the common apple seeds, but the growers know how to prepare the seeds."

### COMMENT ON CANADIAN LAW.

For all the ineffectual efforts to keep out insects, fungi and weeds by law have been so freely shown to be supreme folly, Canada, as our readers know, prohibited the importation from the United States of nursery products in order to get immunity from the San Jose scale, says Meehan's Monthly. At the time Meehan's Monthly invited a smile at the law. These pests have numerous paths of travel without going through custom house gates, and it was predicted the San Jose scale would soon show itself to our friends over the border. Dr. Fletcher, a Canadian entomologist, has stated recently that the San Jose scale has become the most serious pest that has ever occurred in Canadian orchards. But the law is still left as a scarecrow to the scale that is laughing "literally behind its back."

### NEW METHOD WITH EVERGREENS.

C. S. Harrison, Nebraska, says in American Gardening :

We have been planting evergreens in the spring, but I am convinced the fall is the best time. The great trouble in raising evergreens is their damping off in hot weather. I have had hundreds of thousands mown down even under the most approved shade. Some things led me to believe the fall was the best time. In the mountains

the squirrels have dropped cones in the water, where they have remained all winter, and sprouted in the spring. It occurred to me that if we could give our seedlings an earlier start we might avoid the damping off. This trouble occurs before the second set of leaves is formed. So last fall I planted Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Spruce. They were up the first thing this spring, and commenced growing and were vigorous enough to resist damping off when the weather grew hot. My fall planted seedlings are twice the size of spring planted ones. I shall make fuller experiments with other kinds. I think with most of them we will have a better stand and finer plants.

### IMPROVING THE NATIVE PLUM.

O. M. Lord, Minnesota City, Minn., in an article on the improvement of the native plum says :

We may here refer to the seedling work of Mr. Gideon, with apples. Out of many thousands he found some good ones, but only one Wealthy. The question arises, must we depend upon nature wholly for improvement of the native plum? Is there nothing for the horticulturist to do? Yes, we can bring varieties together by seeds and by transplanting. That nature might never do. We can care for and plant seeds in such a manner that they will grow and make mature plants, where if left to nature not one in 10,000 would mature. Note the immense number of seeds in many of the small fruits and consider the effect if they should all grow. We can modify the conditions of growth by grafting, budding and giving protection. We would like to dispense with its sourness when cooked; would like to increase the size of the fruit and to diminish that of the seed; to make the pulp more firm; to heighten the color; to make it proof against insects and fungous diseases; to make it better adapted to commercial use in carrying and keeping. Are all these things within our province? Yes, within certain limits, with the help of nature, with what we know and what we may learn, bearing in mind that with all our knowledge and all our scientific skill, we cannot make and verify even the seed of a Wealthy apple nor of a superior plum.

## In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

While looking over the June number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, in which you give a review of the history of the American Association of Nurserymen, I find you omit any account of several meetings, having no record of the years omitted. I can supply you with some of the missing data. In your list of presidents, you omit the following, who served during the years opposite their names, and presided at the meetings held for those years: J. J. Harrison, 1879; T. S. Hubbard, 1880; W. C. Barry, 1882. In 1878, the meeting was held in Rochester, New York; in 1879 the association met in Cleveland, Ohio, with J. J. Harrison presiding. Papers were read by J. J. Harrison, G. W. Campbell, Jonathan Periam, W. C. Barry, Cyrus Thomas, John A. Warder, S. B. Parsons, Patrick Barry, N. B. Smith, and Thomas Meehan. In 1881, the meeting was held in Dayton, Ohio, with Mr. Albaugh presiding. I am indebted for his data, to old files of the Gardener's Monthly, the account of each meeting being written by Mr. Meehan after attending, and should be accurate. The association, by the way, will not complete its first quarter-century till next June; there have been twenty-five meetings, but the association is only twenty-four years old, a point mentioned by Mr. Sanders at the last meeting, in Chicago.

JOHN WATSON,

Benham, Tex., Aug. 4, 1900.

Vice-President for Texas

## EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

*Exochorda grandiflora*, sometimes called "Pearl bush" for an easy name, is one of the most showy and satisfactory of the white early flowering shrubs of large growth, and its more extensive use should be encouraged.

It blooms just before the spireas, weigelas, etc., and is almost universally admired. The only objection is that it does not transplant as readily as desired. Many dealers and planters are shy of it for this reason and for no other.

It starts growth very early in spring and its long coarse roots are slow to become re-established after transplanting; consequently it won't endure exposure as many other shrubs do, and unless the weather is moist and conditions are very favorable for growth the plants die at once or struggle along in a feeble condition for one or two years before they develop properly.

For these reasons it is particularly desirable that the plants should be frequently transplanted in the nursery. One year seedlings moved into nursery rows or beds grow very readily their second year and if these plants are transplanted every year and cut back they will make good plants that will grow readily without disappointment. Of course this kind of treatment increases the expense of raising and it can not stand in the list of "cheap" shrubs; but it don't need to. It is a shrub well worth all it costs to raise good plants and should be recognized as such and grown and sold accordingly, and planters should be cautioned to give it good care.

By good care I mean plant it in autumn or very early in spring; don't allow the roots to be exposed and dried; plant in rich soil or mulch with manure; water, if necessary, during the first season; large plants should be cut back when transplanted. When treated as suggested it flourishes in almost any kind of soil or situation and may be profitably introduced into many localities where it is unknown or seldom seen.

SAMUEL C. MOON.

Morrisville, Pa., August, 1900.

Phelps Wyman says of *Exochorda* in the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*: "Allied to *Spirea*. Propagated by seeds, cuttings and layers. Seeds are produced only on old plants; cuttings root slowly and with difficulty; layering is best. Seed propagation is advisable when seeds can be obtained."

## A NURSERYMAN IN CHARGE.

The Western New York Horticultural Society, as usual, won the first prize, \$200, at the New York state fair, for the largest and best collection of fruit raised and collected by horticultural organizations. The Western New York society's exhibit consisted of 145 varieties of apples, 10 of crabs, 118 of pears, 97 of plums, 24 of peaches, 35 of grapes and 8 of quinces, 432 varieties in all, and an aggregate of nearly 1,200 plates.

A nurseryman, H. S. Wiley, Cayuga, N. Y., and John Hall, Rochester, secretary-treasurer of the society, were in charge of the exhibit.

H. S. Taylor & Co., Rochester, N. Y., have brought suit against a firm in Walker Valley, N. Y., to recover \$500 damages alleged to have been sustained because nursery stock was not delivered in prime condition according to guaranty.

The board of directors of the Chase Nursery Co., Riverside, Cal., will meet at the residence of E. A. Chase, October 1st, to decide upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in shares of \$100. Harry B. Chase is secretary. The other directors are Martin A. Chase, Augusta Chase and Mary H. Chase.

## Long and Short.

F. H. Teats, Williamson, N. Y., has Columbian raspberries. Apple, pear, peach and grapes at W. C. Reed's, Vincennes, Ind. Transplanted loganberry is wanted by William Fell & Co., Hexham, England.

Madam Planter roses are offered by the Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa., has, as usual, a fine lot of ornamental stock.

Half a million fine grade apple seedlings are offered by W. A. Watson, Normal, Ill.

Grape vines are a specialty at the nurseries of the T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, N. Y.

Apple seedlings and standard nursery stock are for sale by McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O.

Buds of Climax and Sultan plums and of the Clifton peach at H. S. Wiley's, Cayuga, N. Y.

E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., present in another column a surplus list of general nursery stock.

John Palmer & Son, Ltd., Annan, Scotland, offer a fine list of maples, spruce, rhododendrons, etc.

Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., have October Purple plum, forest trees and shrubbery.

James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., offer tulips, crocus, lilies, hyacinths, Japan Iris and Japan fern balls.

Asparagus, peach trees and cherry trees may be had of the West Jersey Nursery Company, Bridgeton, N. J.

Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, West Chester, Pa., call attention to their complete trade list. Stock was never finer.

Ornamental trees, of extra size, and a fine lot of ornamental shrubs are offered by Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.

Sixty thousand apple trees,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  two year buds, and other stock at J. G. Patterson & Sons', Stewartstown, Pa.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., have an attractive wholesale list. A complete fruit and ornamental stock.

The W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y., have a full assortment of nursery stock. Special attention is given to dealers' lists.

Apple grafts and apple seedlings, pears, cherries and gooseberries may be had at the Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.

Nebraska-grown apple seedlings, heavy, well-graded stock, and forest tree seedlings are specialties with J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

Maples, magnolias, lindens, catalpas, nut trees, evergreens, apricots, cherries, etc., are to be had of Rakestraw & Pyle, Willowdale, Pa.

An entomologist's certificate will go with all shipments by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan. He has a general line of nursery stock, grapes, apple stocks, etc.

Peach pits, genuine mountain naturals, are in the stock of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, Pomona, N. C. Sixty thousand bushels are offered.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., offer a complete list of buds of peaches, plums and apples; also Keiffer pear buds, all cut by experienced help.

Honey and Black Locust seedlings and Osage Orange hedge plants of high grade are offered by the well-known hedge grower, A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ill.

George Achells, West Chester, Pa., offers peach, Norway maple, Carolina poplar, arbor vitae, Irish juniper and Osage orange, besides a general line of stock.

The Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill., are growers of a general line of fruit and ornamental trees and greenhouse plants; 600 acres; 13 greenhouses.

Apple, pear and cherry in car lots, including Kieffer pear, azales, tree roses, rhododendrons, pyramidal arbor vitae, are the inducements presented by George Peters & Co., Troy, O.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., the introducer of Campbell's Early grape, Josselyn gooseberry and the Fay currant, makes a specialty of grape vines, currants and gooseberries.

At the Painesville Nurseries, Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., can be obtained everything for the nurseryman and florist, fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, small fruits, shrubs, roses, bulbs, hardy and greenhouse plants, etc.

Ellwanger & Barry announce the largest and most complete collections of nursery stock ever offered, the most approved varieties of fruit trees, new and old, grape vines, raspberries, etc.; also superb collections of ornamental trees and shrubs, roses, etc.



## IN GEORGIA PEACH ORCHARDS.

Prof. W. G. Johnson, writing to the Rural New Yorker says:

I spent most of my time in Georgia looking over the extensive vegetable and fruit plantations. I visited the largest fruit farms in the state at Fort Valley, Marshallville, Albany, Silvester and Tifton. All the orchards, both plum and peach, were severely injured by the freeze of February, 1899, and thousands of trees that had vitality enough to live through the summer of 1899, have since died. In some places in extreme South Georgia from 5,000 to 10,000 trees were often seen in one block.

We saw very little rot in the orchards of the Hale Georgia Orchard Company at Fort Valley. Here 236,000 trees were in bearing, and the rotten or specked fruit is picked up daily. It was on this place I saw the most perfect system of management. J. H. Hale, who is the recognized "Peach King of America," employs 800 laborers during the height of the season, and ships from 12 to 20 carloads daily. The trees are headed close to the ground, and the fruit is easily picked. All the fruit from a 9-year-old tree can be picked without a stepladder or even a box. In many cases a person could sit on the ground and pick a basket of peaches from one of these old trees without getting up. In two hours from the time a peach is picked it is in the refrigerator car, ready for any Northern market. I might state here, incidentally, that these cars are iced five times between Fort Valley and New York. The peaches are packed by experts in three grades and packed accordingly in six-basket carriers.

It was a novel sight to see over 200,000 bearing trees loaded with golden fruit. There is something inspiring about the entire place; everybody knew his place, and I heard no discord or grumbling, not even among the gangs of colored pickers. All went with the merry hum of a circus. Most of the peaches are packed by white girls of the most refined classes. We saw skilled artists, music teachers and school teachers all packing peaches by the beat of the band near by. Packing peaches with music is a unique sight in itself.

## THE TRIUMPH GOOSEBERRY.

Regarding the Triumph gooseberry, Abner Hoopes, West Chester, Pa., writes to the Rural New-Yorker correcting an error:

You say "The Triumph originated in West Chester about 17 years ago," while it really originated on the grounds of F. F. Mercer, of Catawissa, Pa., who sold all his stock to George Achelis of this place. Mr. Achelis is very much alive to day, and is the proprietor of one of the largest and best kept nurseries in Pennsylvania. I have the Triumph, presented to me by Mr. Achelis, and the Columbus from Ellwanger & Barry growing side by side, and I can detect no difference either in their growth, productiveness, or fruit; they seem to be identical. The same with Downing and Pearl; there is no difference in these two sorts as they grow on my grounds. I have nine varieties of gooseberries fruiting in my specimen garden, and consider Industry the best red, and Triumph or Columbus, the best white.

## CALIFORNIA QUARANTINE.

In his semi-annual report to the California State Board of Horticulture, Alexander Craw, chief quarantine officer of the board says:

Of the steamers and sailing vessels that arrived in the port of San Francisco during that time from foreign countries, one hundred and three had trees, plants or fruits on board. This consisted of 176 cases of trees and plants, 93 boxes, baskets and bundles of trees and plants, and 105 loose lots; 9,243 boxes of citrus fruits, principally limes from Mexico and Oonshu oranges from Japan; 820 crates of pineapples, 5,865 boxes of miscellaneous fruits.

On Sunday, April 22d, the Steamer Umatilla arrived from Victoria, B. C. In her freight was a crate containing seven Pomeo orange

trees from China, for an orange grower of Azusa, Los Angeles county. As the trees were infested with that injurious, small, black armored citrus scale, *Parlatoria zizyphus*, they were stopped and destroyed. This scale is not found in the orchards or gardens of the state. It was introduced into Honolulu, and some orange trees there are completely covered with it.

The scarcity of deciduous fruit nursery trees the past winter in California resulted in unusually heavy importations from Oregon and east of the Rocky mountains. The county horticultural commissioners and inspectors have been notified of the arrival of such stock in their districts by the railroad agents. The introduction of such trees without inspection and disinfection is a positive danger to the state, yet there are one or two counties where the supervisors have been petitioned by the orchardists to appoint commissioners, and have failed to comply with the law. The introduction of one serious pest into their orchards would require an annual expense to combat it much greater than it would to guard against its entry.

## Obituary.

David G. Yates, of Yates & Son, Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, died on Aug. 15th, at Poland Springs, Me.

H. H. Bassett, who for many years acted in the capacity of traveler for several nursery firms, died in Indianapolis August 7th. He was born in Randolph County, Ohio, in 1836.

Clifford L. Albaugh, only son of Hon. N. H. Albaugh, died at his home in Phoneton, O., on August 4th, aged 46 years. He leaves a wife and four children. He had been ill for three years. From its organization, some twelve years ago, he was secretary of the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard company. He was an intelligent, live nurseryman. He was a prominent member of the Sons of Veterans, and had many friends in that organization. For many years he was an officer in Bethel Reformed church and devoted his best services to its upbuilding. He was a member of Reed Commandery of Knights Templars of Dayton, and that body took charge of the funeral at Bethel church, Phoneton, on August 7th.

John Laing, founder of the well-known firm of nurserymen, John Laing & Sons, Forest Hill, London, England, died of paralysis on August 8th, aged 77 years. Mr Laing was born at Carrieston, near Arbroath, in Scotland, in 1823. For twelve years he was head gardener for the Earl of Rosslyn. In 1860 he went to London and began the nursery business. Mr. Laing devoted much study to hybridizing, and was regarded as an authority on this subject. From time to time he had made specialties of various plants and flowers, devoting himself untiringly to their cultivation and enhancement, and he may be termed the father of the tuberous begonia. More recently he gave much time to the improvement of the Cape primrose with successful results. Caladiums, pansies, bronze geraniums, hollyhocks, and phlox were also specialties.

As a judge at horticultural shows both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, Mr. Laing was in great request. His opinions and advice were always being sought, and any information that he could give was readily and ungrudgingly imparted. He had been invited and attended no less than six times to judge at the quinquennial exhibition at Ghent; in those thirty years deceased must have seen great advancement in floriculture. The firm is constantly executing orders for the members of the royal family, from the queen downward, and those of the Continent.

Mr. Laing was elected an associate of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh in appreciation of his labors in gathering, within twelve miles of that city, in the year 1847, a collection of mosses which are unmatched. For over thirty years he was a committeeman of the Royal Horticultural Society, and for many years a member of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Society. In the Jubilee year, 1897, he was one of 60 recipients of the Victoria Medal of Honor.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—"Enclosed we hand you \$1 to renew our subscription to your publication. We find it very valuable and cannot afford to be without it."

# John Palmer & Son, Ltd.

ANNAN, SCOTLAND,

Offer for Fall and Spring shipment

Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries!  
3 years selected No. 1. 2 years selected No. 1. 1 year selected No. 1.

Norway Maples! Norway Maples! Norway Maples!  
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 4 1-2 to 6 feet.  
All straight, clean, well-rooted trees.

Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms!  
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash!  
1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet.

Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce!  
9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24 inches.

American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae!  
9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 18 to 24 inches.

Californian Privet! Californian Privet! Californian Privet!  
1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet.

RHODODENDRONS, Named Varieties, Hardiest Scotch Grown  
Plants. 2 years grafted, 3 years grafted and 4 years grafted.

RHODODENDRON PONTIUM. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches.  
1 1-2 to 2 feet.

PURPLE LEAVED BEECH. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN RED TWIGGED. 1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

MATRONIA AQUIFOLIA. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24  
inches.

H. P. ROSES and TREE ROSES. Finest varieties.  
Everything offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order. Terms, net.  
cash by draft on London. Very low through rates to all points in  
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## OCTOBER PURPLE PLUMS. FOREST TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

We have a large surplus in Forest Trees, 1 inch to 3 inches in  
diameter.

Shrubbery—1 1/2 to 4 feet in height.  
October Purple Plum Trees—1 and 2 years old on both Plum and  
Peach stocks.

Also a few thousand Fay's and Cherry Currants and Green Mt. Grape  
Vines. This stock is well grown and cannot fail to please.

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

## THE VILLAGE NURSERIES.

Offer for Fall of 1900 and Spring of 1901, a fine stock of  
**APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM.**

An unusually fine lot of York Imperial Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years.  
No finer stock grown in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices  
right and prompt shipment. A fine lot of North Carolina and Lombardy  
Poplar, 2 1/2 inches in diameter, 14 to 16 feet high, grown expressly for street  
and park planting. Correspondence solicited from dealers and nurserymen.  
Address—

**THE VILLAGE NURSERIES, GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager,**  
Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

## PHOENIX NURSERY CO.

Growers of a general line of  
**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, SMALL FRUITS,  
APPLE SEEDLINGS, HEDGE PLANTS, HERBACEOUS  
AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.**

P. O. Box 625, Send list of wants for prices.

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.**

600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Ornamental Trees!

Extra Size, 10 to 20 feet; 4 to 6 inches:

*Elm, Maple, Linden, Horse Chestnut,  
Cut-Leaf Birch, White Ash,  
Catalpa and Oak.*

## A fine lot of Ornamental Shrubs.

*Standard and Dwarf Pears and Plums,  
also  
Currants and Gooseberries.*

If you want Large Trees and Fine Stock,  
here they are.

**NELSON BOGUE,**  
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## Columbian Raspberries

250,000 strong sets, grown from  
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offer a general line of stock with specialties of

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Choice 2 year grafts.

**PEAR** General Assortment, St. and Dwf.  
Fine 1 year Kieffer—Cheap.

**CHERRY** 2 year in all grades.  
Choice 1 year—full list.

**PLUM** European, Native and Japan,  
on Plum and on Peach.

**PEACH** Choice trees—extended list.  
Admiral Dewey, Gold Mine,  
Etc.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS.**

**McNary & Gaines, XENIA, OHIO.**

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## A General Line of Nursery Stock and Peach Trees.

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We will yet contract to bud 200,000 or more.

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## WANTED

Offers of transplanted Logan Berry for Fall delivery. Quote price per 1,000 and say quantity to offer.

**William Fell & Co.**

ROYAL NURSERIES AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT,  
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## Surplus for Fall 1900.

Keiffer Pear.	Apples—2 and 3 years.
Norway Maples—9 to 10 ft.	Norway Spruce—7 to 9 ft.
Norway Maples—5 to 6 ft.	Norway Spruce—5 to 6 ft.
Lombardy Poplars—9 to 11 ft.	California Privet—Good, 1 year.
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Am. Arbor Vitae, bushy—6 to 7 ft.	White Pine—4 to 5 ft.
Am. Arbor Vitae, bushy—3 to 5 ft.	White Pine—3 ft.

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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.

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## Northern Grown Apple Stocks

Three Million. French or Native Seed. No. 1 cheap.

Write quick for low prices.

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Offers for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901, a large and complete assortment of

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Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apple and Japan Pear Seedlings.

Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples. Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of NATURAL PEACH PITTS. No smock, or canning house peach seeds handled.

PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

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We offer for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901 a large and very complete assortment of

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Especially a choice selection of Budded Peach Trees all leading varieties true to name, and well grown. Can furnish them in carload lots or less, very cheap this fall, on account of not having room enough in cellar.

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## CURRANT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

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SEASON SPECIALTIES:

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Send for it now and secure the DISCOUNT given the trade on advance orders.

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Asparagus, Burr's Mammoth.  
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Peach Trees, All leading sorts in the different sizes.  
Cherry Trees, Nice stock mostly Early Richmond and Mt. Morency.

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Apple,  
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Standard Pears,  
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**Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,**  
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50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.  
LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Strawberries,  
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Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
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Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices,

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Price on application.

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**HONEY LOCUST**, For Fall and Spring Trade.

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Very low prices made on hundred, thousand, or ten thousand lots.

Samples sent on application. We also offer a good stock of **Everbearing Peach**, New and Old Varieties; **Japan Plums**, **Amoor River** and **California Privet**, **Citrus Trifoliata**, **Camphors**, **Potted Orange**, **Lemon**, **Pomeles**, and **Kumquats**, bearing size

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NEBRASKA GROWN, HEAVY, WELL GRADED STOCK

40,000 APPLE TREES, 2-yr. 20,000 CHERRY TREES, 1-yr.

CAROLINA POPLAR, 6 to 8 ft.

MULBERRY, MAPLE, BOX ELDER, ASH, 4 to 6 ft.

**Forest Tree Seedlings.**

ELM, MAPLE, 2-yr.

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Can supply for fall planting Ash and Box Elder Seed of fine quality, cheap. Write for prices on any of the above, stating quantity wanted.

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**PEACH, 1 YEAR, GOOD ASSORTMENT.**

**PEAR, 2 AND 3 YEAR.**

**GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, ETC.**

Large Stock of Carolina Poplar, Volga Poplar and Soft Maple.

Personal inspection invited.

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**Has 500,000 No. 1 Fine Grade Apple Seedlings**

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He will sell all or part. Get his prices for early orders.

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We have a large stock of Norway, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver Maples in large and small sizes. Magnolias, Lindens, Catalpas, Buttonwoods, Salisburias, Poplars, and other shade trees.

A good assortment of very fine Evergreens, Nut Trees, Hedge Plants, Peaches, Apricots, Apples, Cherries, and other fruit trees.

Send for Price List.

Stock was never better.

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The very complete list of Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubs in our **NEW TRADE LIST**, just issued. Stock never was finer nor in larger blocks than we now offer our patrons. Note our **Rose List**, both in pots and open ground, especially the climbers, also **Natural Peach Pits** crop of 1900 from the Mountains of Western North Carolina, where they have no Yellows.

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## Peach Pits

**10,000 Bushels**

**GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURALS.**

Gathered from our rural mountain districts where "Yellows" is **POSITIVELY** unknown.

Sample and delivered price on application. Can give you price which will justify your laying in a supply for two seasons.

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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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The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

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OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
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THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
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Full information regarding  
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# THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

## Headquarters for : :

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

## Superb Collection of : :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

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RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named  
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PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Pompon.

## Full Assortment in : :

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

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

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

## 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.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

## ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing  
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large  
quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEED LINGS at lowest  
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTAL S,  
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,  
given on application.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. STANDARD PEARS.

We would call the attention of the trade particularly to our **STANDARD PEARS** which we have in large quantity and of superior quality; also to our

**Budded Apples, Plums, Cherries, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Etc.**

We issue no trade price list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us. Send your want list.

**SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY**  
SYRACUSE, 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.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

**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 NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.**

**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burkap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.  
**Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.**

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,**  
Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
PROPRIETORS OF THE

**LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.**  
A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.  
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]  
**ALLEN L. WOOD,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

**EXTRA FINE PLANTS** At Wholesale.  
The Largest Stock of  
**CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, Etc.**  
In the United States.

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my 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.  
When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1851.)

We offer for Fall, 1900, the following clean, well grown stock:

**APPLE, 2 yr.—Leading Sorts**  
**CHERRY, 2 yr.—Ea. Richmond, Eng. Morello and Montmorency.**  
**PEACH, 1 yr.—Leading Sorts.**  
**PLUM, 1 yr. and 2 yr.—Largely S. Damson.**  
**SNYDER BLACKBERRY PLANTS from Root Cuttings.**

We shall be pleased to quote prices.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,**  
VINCENNES, INDIANA.

A few thousand of **Campbell's Early Grape Vines.**  
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.**

**Ornamental TREES**  
LARGE  
SMALL  
FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.**

**NURSERYMEN** Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**  
Write me for easy terms and prices. **TOMAH, WIS.**

# SEE HERE!

WE HAVE

1½ Million Neb. Grown Apple Seedlings

If you write us we can offer you a bargain. Our Grade Guaranteed.

**APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.**

Gano, Ben Davis, M. B. Twig Wine Sap and Mo. Pippin.  
Scions in large quantities at a very low figure.

Also large stock of **Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.**  
WANTED—CHERRY AND PEACH.

**TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.**

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,  
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.  
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.  
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,  
COLUMBIAN. GREENSBORO and EMMA,  
and a full assortment of  
**Raspberries.** **Peaches**  
Wickson, Red June and Giant  
**PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.**  
It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.  
Our Catalogue will save you money.  
**MYER & SON,**  
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.  
When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



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.**

Offer for Fall:

**P. O. WESLEY, MD.**

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.  
50,000 Apple—2 " " "  
100,000 Apple—1 " " "  
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.  
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.  
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.  
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

### European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## We Offer FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots.

10,000 Marechel Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty 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 use.

Camphors, Guavays, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,**

AUGUSTA, GA.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**

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.**

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.**

## Specialties for this Fall:

A very fine and large stock of

**PEACH TREES,  
NORWAY, SUGAR AND SILVER  
MAPLES,  
CAROLINA POPLARS,  
AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆS,  
IRISH JUNIPERS,  
OSAGE ORANGE, 1-year.**

Besides above specialties I offer a general line of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, vines, etc., all of which have grown particularly well this year.

**GEO. ACHELIS,  
WEST CHESTER, PA.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA.**

**A Large and Complete Line of General Nursery Stock.**

## A SURPLUS OF

Apple Seedlings, Strong Grades.

Apple Grafts, Made to Order.

Marianna Stocks.

Roses on Own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen, and Crimson Rambler.

Plums—Large Stock of Native, European and Japanese.

Russian Apricots.

Downing Gooseberries.

Forest Tree Seedlings, all kinds.

Osage Orange.

Ornamental Trees—Am. Elm, Silver Maple, White Ash, Catalpa, Carolina Poplar, Black Walnut, Am. Linden, Mt. Ash, Box Elder, etc.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Vines,

Evergreens, etc.

**FALL PRICE LIST NOW READY. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.**

**E. S. WELCH, PROPRIETOR,**

**Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

## The Shenandoah Nurseries.

**D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,**

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA,**

**WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR**

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

## APPLE GRAFTS

We please our customers in this line by grafting each order separate and making any style desired.

**The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in the West.**

**Do not fail to get prices and particulars from Shenandoah Headquarters.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# WE CAN FURNISH

# BUDS

# BUDS

# BUDS

of the following varieties. Send for prices.

## PEACHES.

Admiral Dewey,  
Arkansas Traveler,  
Allen,  
Burke,  
Bishop's Early,  
Belle of Georgia,  
Bronson,  
Barner,  
Capt. Ede,  
Calvin Taylor's Cling,  
Climax,  
Cobier,  
Christiana,  
Coolidge Favorite,  
Concklin,  
Delaware,  
Dutton,  
Easton Cling,  
Early Toledo,  
Edgemont Beauty,  
Engles Mammoth,  
Early Davidson,  
Everbearing,  
France,  
Holderbaum,  
Heidelberg,  
Hobson's Choice,  
Heard's Choice,  
Horton's Rivers,  
Jacques R. R.,  
Jennie Worthen,  
Klondike,  
Large Early York,  
Magnum Bonum,  
Matthew's Beauty,  
Marshall,  
Nicholson's Smock,  
Newington Cling,  
Oscar,  
Picquet Late,  
Perry's Red Cling,  
Pearce's Yellow,  
Philip,  
Redding,  
Red Cheek Melocotoon,  
Red George's,  
Silver Medal,  
Smoock Cling,  
Schumaker,  
Switzerland,  
Spring's Cling,  
Scott's Nonpareil,  
Steadley,  
Williams' Favorite,  
Waddell,  
Van Meteor's Late October,  
Yellow Karipepe,  
Alexander,  
Amsden June,  
Bokara,  
Brandywine,  
Billy's Late October,

Beauty Blush,  
Barnard's Early,  
Bray's Karipepe,  
Crawford Early,  
Crawford Late,  
Champion,  
Chair's Choice,  
Carman,  
Chinese Cling,  
Crosby,  
Connecticut,  
Elberta,  
Early Michigan,  
Emma,  
Early Rivers,  
Eureka,  
Fox Seedling,  
Foster,  
Fitzgerald,  
Hord's Late White,  
Gentry's Hold On,  
Greensboro,  
Gold Drop,  
Globe,  
Hale's Early,  
Hill's Chili,  
Kalamazoo,  
Lemon Free,  
Mary's Late,  
Lorentz,  
Leonon Cling,  
Lewis,  
Mt. Rose,  
McCollister,  
Mary Choice,  
Morris White,  
More's Favorite,  
New Prolific,  
Old Mixon Cling,  
Old Mixon Free,  
Reeves Favorite,  
Stephen's R. R.,  
Susquehanna,  
Smoock,  
Salway,  
Stump the World,  
Sneed,  
Shipley's Late Red,  
Sunrise Cling,  
Triumph,  
Troth's Early,  
Wheatland,  
Wonderful,  
Wilkin's Cling,  
White Heath Cling,  
Willett,  
Waterloo,  
Walker's Variegated Free,  
Ward's Late,  
Yellow St. John.

## PLUMS.

Rooche,  
Neumen,  
Early Red,  
Mayes,  
Excelsior,  
Kroh,  
Preman,  
Georgison,  
Hammer,  
Nassau,  
Neptune,  
Mule,  
Texas Belle,  
Drouth King,  
Worce Large Red,  
American Eagle,  
Hawkeye,  
Galina,

Uchl Beni,  
Juicy,  
Clark,  
Pottowama,  
Roulette,  
Arkansas Beauty,  
Tosobe,  
Forest Rose,  
Reele,  
Davis,  
Diamond,  
Beauty of Naples,  
Arch Duke,  
Bradshaw,  
Field,  
Lombard,  
Shipper's Pride,  
Empire,

## PLUMS.

Imp. Gage,  
Duane's Purple,  
Caddo Chief,  
Marcellars  
Transparent,  
Benson,  
Robinson,  
Bergem,  
Purple Yosemite,  
Hanson,  
Macedonia,  
Emerson's Yellow,  
Sophia,  
Speer,  
Rocky Mountain Dwarf,  
Rebecca,  
Nikado,  
Comptine,  
Clifford,  
Indian Red,  
Downing,  
Meres No. 50,  
Zuaker,  
African,  
Indian Chief,  
Wood,  
Lone Star,  
London,  
Red Panhandle,  
Wooden,  
Irene,  
Herbman's Yellow,  
Golden Beauty,  
Choptank,  
Jones,  
Nagete,  
Desota,  
Whitaker,  
Chick,  
Chenay,  
Nelly,  
Sice,  
Odles,  
Kersey,  
Kalthum,  
Cook's Choice,  
Keer,  
Beauty,  
Kamakaa,  
Wasser Simons,  
Prairie Flower,  
Weaver,  
Dunlap,  
Sucker's State,  
Silas Wilson,  
Schley,  
Milton,  
Chase,  
World Beater,  
Soget Seema,  
Arkansas,  
Schoenthal,  
Sehero,  
Moseman,  
Crescent City,  
Maru,  
One Thousand and One,

Cook's Early,  
De Clarendene,  
Rockford,  
Kickapoo,  
Wolf,  
Waseco Botankeo,  
Red Cloud,  
Gold,  
Epasoo,  
Carner,  
Meyer,  
Bassett,  
Ida,  
Emerson,  
Ocechee,  
Ohio,  
Van Derman,  
Mamon,  
Ida,  
Pepper,  
Tanton,  
Bixby,  
Wilder,  
Esther,  
Champion,  
Piran,  
Smiley,  
Late Rolling,  
Marcus,  
Furnguga,  
Gibb,  
Budd,  
Harris,  
Alexis,  
Alexandef,  
Spring Cling,  
Captain,  
Holl,  
Stoddard,  
Cottrell,  
Marquette,  
Dr. Dennis,  
North Carolina,  
Van Buren,  
Yellow Transparent,  
Muncy,  
Brill,  
Cooper,  
Wick,  
Joe Hooten,  
Ganzalas,  
Reed,  
Hytankyo,  
No Name,  
Nebraska,  
Ladue,  
Iris,  
Mo. Apricot,  
Fruite Pissardi,  
Black Hawk,  
Ill. Ironclad,  
Old Gold,  
Munson,  
Cumberland,  
Sado,  
Mankato,  
Union,

## APPLES.

Grimes Golden,  
York Imperial,  
Red Astrachan,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Smith's Cider,  
Ben Davis,  
Wine Sap,  
Early Strawberry,  
Paragon,  
Summer King,  
Early Harvest,  
Limber Twig,  
Haines,  
Yellow Transcript,

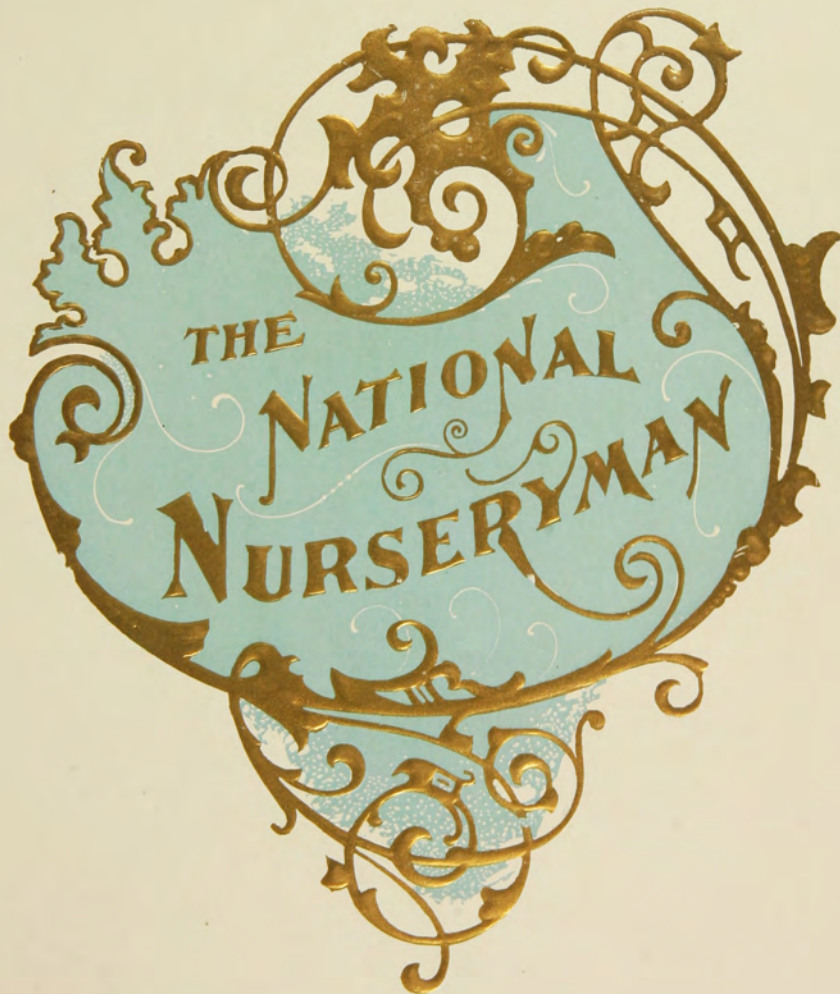
Fallawater,  
Maiden's Blush,  
Mammoth Black Twig,  
N. W. Greening,  
G. G. Pippin,  
Baldwin,  
Northern Spy,  
Winter Rambo,  
Summer Rambo,  
Yellow Belleflower,  
Stark,  
Wealthy,  
Rome Beauty,  
Rhode Island Greening.

## KEIFFER PEAR BUDS.

Buds will be packed in the best possible manner, out by experienced help, and orders will receive prompt attention.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

BERLIN, - - MD.



October, 1900.

# Painesville Nurseries.



OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

**E**XTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmar-nock Willows, Tea's Weep-ing Mulberries, Camper-down Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bun-geii top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododen-drons, field grown Ampel-opsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flow-ered Clematis in assortment

## Roses

**O**UR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

**A** SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cel-lars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us un-surpassed facilities for prompt handling and ship-ping orders.

Stock stored in frost proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.



# The Storrs & Harrison Co.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

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.

Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK,  
NEW YORK

ROSES—H. P.'s, Mosses, Trailing, Climbing, Ramblers, etc.

CLEMATIS—Leading large flowering sorts; immense stock of  
Paniculata.

VINES—Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Akebia, Bignonia, Honeysuckles,  
Wisterias, etc.

SHRUBS—Berberry, Calycanthus, Deutzias, Eleagnus Longipes,  
Elder, Exochorda, Forsythias Fringe, (purple and white),  
Upright Honeysuckles, Hydrangea Pan. Grand. Lilacs, Snow-  
balls, Spireas, etc.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Acacia, Alder, Beech, Catalpa, Elm,  
Linden, Maples, Mountain Ash, Mulberry, Oak, Poplar, Straw-  
berry Tree, Tulip Tree, Willows, etc.

CONIFERS—Arbor Vitæ, Fir, Juniper, Larch, Pine, Spruce, etc.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—A splendid assortment, including a large  
stock of Rudbeckia "Golden Glow."

SMALL FRUITS—Currants and Gooseberries. Extra fine stock and  
all the leading varieties.

FRUIT TREES—Cherry, Plum, Pear, Peach, Quince. All fine  
smooth, thrifty, young stock.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

Jackson & Perkins Co. Newark,  
New York

BREWER & STANNARD;  
OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete  
Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,  
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,  
CHERRY,  
PLUMS, Japan and European  
PEACH,  
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,  
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and  
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.  
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Nurserymen are the real moulders of public opinion along lines horticultural."—PROF. N. E. HANSEN.

VOL. VIII:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1900.

No. 9.

## GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS

**Indorse and Urge the Passage of the Federal Bill to Regulate the Transportation of Nursery Stock—Increased Appropriation for Entomological Work in Georgia Is Asked—The Fruit Exhibit—President Berckmans Honored.**

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Georgia Horticultural Society was held at Dublin, Ga., August 1-2. President P. J. Berckmans presided. In the absence of Secretary G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga., Prof. W. M. Scott recorded the proceedings. The examining committee on peaches, pears and plums, of which L. A. Berckmans was a member, reported: "Experiment station, 33 varieties of Chickasaw and American plums of which none show particular merit. This exhibit shows how worthless varieties are disseminated by nurseries for revenue only, and as novelties to catch the uninitiated."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, it is an acknowledged fact that fully one-half of the principal injurious insects now in the United States have been introduced from foreign countries, and no effort on the part of the government has ever been made to prohibit the introduction of such pests. The state of California has lately established a horticultural quarantine at the port of San Francisco. But this is the only one of our great ports which is so protected. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, do most heartily indorse a bill which is to be presented to the forthcoming congress by the National Association of Nurserymen, giving reasons for the enactment of a bill to provide rules and regulations governing the protection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts 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 herbs, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States which becomes subject to the interstate commerce of exportation. Be it also

"Resolved, That we ask the co-operation and support of all the horticultural and agricultural societies in the various states.

"Be it resolved further, That the secretary is hereby directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the representatives and senators in congress from Georgia with the request that they lend their support to the above named bill, and also that a copy be sent to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and other horticultural journals for publication."

Resolutions by L. A. Berckmans were adopted, asking an appropriation of \$5,000 instead of \$2,500 for the support of the State Department of Entomology.

The fruit exhibit included 46 varieties of peaches, plums, pears, grapes and walnuts, by P. J. Berckmans & Sons,

Augusta, Ga. As announced in our last issue, a handsome gold watch was presented to President Berckmans by the society.

## PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

A summary of awards to American exhibitors in horticultural competitions at the Paris Exposition, to September 1st, shows: First prizes 41, second prizes 31, third prizes 14, honorable mention 10, total 96. The grand prize for fruit trees and fruits was awarded to the Secretary of Agriculture. Silver medals for collections of horticultural photographs were awarded to the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co., Fort Valley, Ga.; the California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal.; and George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

The following prizes were awarded at Paris, Aug. 22, 1900:

### FIRST PRIZES.

Collections of Apples, crops of 1899 and 1900.—Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, general collection; crop of 1899, 24 varieties, representing 13 states; crop of 1900, 19 varieties, representing 2 states. New York State Commission.

Collection of Apples, crop of 1899.—Illinois State Horticultural Society. Missouri State Horticultural Society. C. B. Wood, Washington, Va.

Collection of Apples, crop of 1900.—Farmers' Produce Association of Delaware.

### SECOND PRIZES.

Collection of Apples, crop of 1899.—Joseph Husband, Leanderville Ill.

Collection of Summer Apples and Pears, crop of 1900.—Peninsula Horticultural Society.

Collection of Summer Apples and Peaches, crop of 1900.—Chas. Wright, Seaford, Delaware.

### THIRD PRIZE.

Collection of Apples, crop of 1899.—A. Nelson, Lebanon, Missouri.

## J. G. HARRISON'S DISPLAY.

The Berlin "Herald," Berlin, Md., says under date of September 21, 1900:

J. G. Harrison & Sons' display of nursery stock at Ocean City last Thursday attracted the attention of every visitor. Fine specimens of two-year Kieffer pear trees, apple, plum, apricot and peach were shown, some of the spectators declaring it to be the finest nursery stock they had ever seen. Their display of peaches and plums in their natural color also attracted much attention. The display was arranged by Mayor Orlando Harrison of this place. They have grown more peach trees than any firm in the United States. Their estimate of annual budding this season is over two million peach, and their plant last spring was over half a million apple, more than one hundred thousand pear, thirty acres in asparagus and a large acreage of strawberry plants. They employ more labor than any other one firm or corporation in this town.

## ONE NURSERYMAN'S WORK.

*Valuable Experiments in Plant Breeding Carried on During Thirty Years by Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia.—Professor Craig Cites Instances, Giving Credit Where It Is Richly Deserved—Practical Results From the Systematic Crossing of Apples and Plums.*

Professor John Craig has removed from the position of head of the horticultural department of the State college at Ames, Ia., to the horticultural department at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. One of his last contributions to the Central States press is an article in the Iowa State Register which is an appreciation of what the well-known nurseryman, Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., has done and is doing for horticulture. He says :

"The state of Iowa holds a very enviable position in the horticulture of this northern and western part of fruit growing America, in regard to the progress and advancement it has made in ameliorating the native fruits and producing varieties better adapted to our prairie conditions than those brought in by the early settlers. A glance through the volumes of the State Horticultural Society's report will show that work was commenced in this line as far back as thirty years ago. I refer now, not to hap-hazard seedling production but systematic and well directed efforts, having for their purpose the production of apples and plums with characteristics that would tend to make them valuable for this climate.

"During the past ten years the writer has been interested in visiting some of the pioneer horticultural workers in this line throughout the state. These visits have greatly impressed him, because of the vast amount of work done and the really substantial progress which has been made. Another feature worthy of note lies in the fact that thus far, very little has been given to the public with reference to the efforts of those individual workers in different parts of the state. They have thought out their lines of proposed investigation, have carried these projected ideas into effect without state appropriation, without much encouragement either at home or abroad, and often at considerable financial loss and great personal inconvenience.

"I can not refrain from drawing attention to the systematic experiments which have been carried on in this line for a period of thirty years by C. G. Patten, of Charles City, Iowa. A careful examination of his experimental grounds raised the character of this work in my estimation very considerably. Many fruit growers plant seeds in a hap-hazard way, and hope for desirable results. Mr. Patten's work has not in any sense been hap-hazard and the results which he has secured are not only valuable pomologically, but scientifically, because the facts relating to the percentage of the newly produced varieties have been carefully recorded.

"Mr. Patten's experimental grounds, where most of his plant breeding experiments are carried on, cover an area of six or seven acres. In this area are to be found a wonderful number of interesting object lessons. Here one may find the product of crosses and hybrids planted in regular series, as for instance hybrids with the Brier Sweet crab. More than a dozen of these crossed with Perry Russet are fruiting and in the product is astonishing variation. We have, beginning at the less valuable, an almost exact reproduction of the female parent Brier Sweet. Following this are others grading in size from a large Whitney to a good sized Plumb Cider. In most of these the crab characteristics are present ; that is to say, the

breaking and, crisp quality of flavor are there, and sometimes the long and slender stem, but in a few cases the seedlings seem to have entirely broken away from the crab and are apples in all characteristics of flesh and form. The valuable thing about this line of work is that these trees are apparently hardy and perfectly free of blight.

"Another interesting series are crosses between Fameuse or Snow and Duchess. These crosses show a great deal of variation. In one case a valuable apple has been secured. It is almost an exact repetition of the Fameuse, but the tree at Charles City where the climatic conditions are decidedly trying, appears to be perfectly hardy. Mr. Patten is propagating this variety, and is introducing it under the name of Brilliant. Combinations between Perry Russet and Northern Spy have been effected, which give promise of good things to come. Patten Greening and a cross between Duchess and Rhode Island Greening now introduced, is making a name for itself over northern Iowa. Probably no one in the West has grown more seedlings of the Duchess than has Mr. Patten. Some curious results have been obtained in this connection. It has generally been supposed that Duchess is one of those fixed types which would invariably impress the offspring with its own characteristics, but a study of the fruiting seedlings on Mr. Patten's grounds will show that this belief is erroneous. It is true that some of them bear Duchess characteristics in color and in quality of flesh, but it is hardly possible to perceive in the majority of the Duchess seedlings any traces of the Duchess whatever. Among the hundreds of hybrids fruited by Mr. Patten, there are a number he could not find it in his heart to throw away, and yet which had in them defects which prevented him from conscientiously offering them to the public as improvements over the old varieties. Many of these, however, are being grown profitably at Charles City, and are being marketed locally. This success raises the question as to whether it would pay fruit growers in new countries best to start their orchards in this way rather than purchasing named and grafted varieties of uncertain adaptability from the East.

"In the matter of plums the writer was able to test, in fact the amount of testing to be done far exceeded his capacity in that direction, a large number of seedling varieties. The first impression that one receives is the infinite possibilities of improving the native plum, and the second thought which comes to one is the ease with which the different types appear to interbreed. Mr. Patten is fruiting this year at least a dozen varieties which appear to equal anything in the named list of this season, that we have at the present time. Yet these will not be introduced, but the seed of the best varieties might be secured, to be saved and planted. In this way the plum of the future will be produced. The types are being rapidly broken by new combinations being effected, and marvelous results are being secured. The Rockford plum introduced by Mr. Patten some years ago appears in a very favorable light as seen growing on his grounds. It has firmness and a sugary quality of flesh that is possessed by no other American plum so far as I know. Rockford would be a good variety to breed from, and Mr. Patten is pursuing his plum experiments with this thought in mind.

"This is but a brief summary of the work Mr. Patten has in hand, and it is given for the purpose of drawing attention to painstaking and conscientious effort for the purpose of giving credit where it is richly deserved."

## Among Growers and Dealers.

George A. Sweet, of Dansville, was in Canada last month.

James Waters, Watsonville, Cal., is propagating the Loganberry.

W. E. Wellington, Toronto, was a director of the Toronto Exposition.

F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan., called upon Rochester nurserymen last month.

J. F. Le Clare, Brighton, was registered at the U. S. pavilion, Paris Exposition on Sept. 3d.

The Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company won fifty-six first prizes for fruit at the New York State Fair in August.

There are four nurseries at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., which claims to be the Rochester of Wisconsin, says the Fruitman.

The Briarcliff School of Horticulture, New York, was formally opened on Sept. 12. Nine students are enrolled.

President W. W. Pendergast of the Minnesota Horticultural Society has gone to the Pacific coast for three months.

Professor S. B. Green, of Minnesota, has returned from Europe where he has been investigating horticultural conditions.

John S. Kerr of the Sherman Commercial Nursery, Sherman, Texas, was in St. Louis early last month arranging for freight rates.

The Crete Nurseries, Crete, Neb., control the largest commercial orchard interests in the state. Skill and careful culture tells.

Professor Bailey believes that the box will succeed the barrel as a package for apples. The better the fruit the smaller the package.

John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are satisfied after careful comparison, that Columbus and Triumph gooseberry are the same.

The showing at the Iowa State Fair of over 100 varieties of fine apples by actual growers in North Iowa, was a surprise to most visitors.

W. A. Renn has sold his interest in the Gem Nursery, at Wellington, Kan., to Charles Worden, of the Worden Nursery Co., at the same place.

Theodore Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss., who sold out his business at Staunton, Ill., to his brother A. R. Bechtel, has entered the pecan business.

Dr. N. L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden, the U. S. delegate to the International Botanical Congress, in Paris, sailed for Europe Sept. 22nd.

A new climbing rose, Debutante, for which Baroness Rothschild gave the pollen and Rosa Wichuriana was the seed bearer, has been added to the rambler roses.

F. A. Weber, Nursery, P. O., St. Louis Co., Mo., writes: "We are having a fine trade this fall and from present indications there will be little surplus left by spring."

Alvin Fruit and Nursery Co., Alvin, Texas, has filed a charter of incorporation. The capital stock is \$15,000, and the incorporators are R. B. Halley, V. H. Pace, W. L. Moore and others.

Thomas Edmund Mabee, Secretary of the Des Moines, Ia., Nursery Co., and Miss Mary Frances Staver were married September 5th, at Waukegan, Ia., by Rev. C. C. Mabee, father of the groom.

Joseph M. Charlton, a member of the nursery firm, John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and president of the Charlton Nursery Co., on Sept. 12th, married Miss Della C. MacLean, in Rochester.

Charles A. Maxson, secretary and treasurer of the Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, visited Western New York nurserymen during the latter part of September. Mr. Maxson was a New Yorker.

John Fields, Stillwater, Oklahoma, writes: "The planting of shade trees in the towns and of fruit trees on the farms is continuing, and nurserymen report promise of excellent business for the coming season."

Among those who sent specimens of fruit grown this season for exhibit at the Paris Exposition were: E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y.; Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.; George T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.

James W. Tufts, Boston, and Otto Katzenstein, managers of the Pinehurst, N. C., Nurseries, have had a botanical collecting expedition traversing the high mountains of Utah and Arizona for seeds and plants during the summer.

L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, announces that the society will make an exhibit of fruits at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, continuously from May 1st until Nov. 1, 1901.

The charge of the gardens and grounds, United States Department of Agriculture, is now in the hands of Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the division of Vegetable Pathology and Plant Physiology, vice William Saunders, deceased.

There was a large and excellent display of fruit at the Toronto Exposition. L. Woolverton showed peaches, pears and apples, each fruit wrapped in tissue paper and packed in separate compartments of a crate for shipment to England.

E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., won 45 first premiums on fruit at the Nebraska State Fair, as well as best and largest collection, 137 varieties; also best and largest collection of grapes. Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb., was also a winner in the fruit display.

A. Emerich, who will visit this country this year in the interest of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., of Paris, sailed on Sept. 22d from Havre, per S. S. "L'Aquitaine" and arrived in New York on Oct. 1st. His address will be care of Aug. Rhotert, 26 Barclay St., New York.

The dutiable imports of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$37,812 in July, 1900, against \$38,075 in the same month of last year. During the seven months ending with July, 1900, these imports were valued at \$298,761, as compared with \$236,392 of importations in a corresponding term of 1899.

Willis R. Vandermark has been appointed receiver of the nursery firm of Ernest J. Bowden & Company, Brighton. Thomas P. McCarrick was named as referee. The motion was made upon the petition of Thomas C. Wilson, of Geneva, the silent partner of the firm, who demands a partition of profits.

Four carloads of cedar excelsior stacked in an angle formed by two of the largest packing houses at Brown Brothers' nursery, Brighton, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Sept. 13th. The buildings were badly scorched. The Rochester fire department aided that of Brighton, and the Brown Brothers Company sent the firemen cigars and a check for \$100.

Among the multitude of peaches that have proved their value this year there are few of the white fleshed free-stones that have equaled the Mountain Rareripe, says H. E. Van Deman. It is comparatively a new peach and ripens in mid season, just before and lapping onto Stump and Oldmixon Free, which are of the same character; hence it has close competition.

Twenty Bartlett pear trees were planted in February, 1896, on poor, gravelly soil at the Alabama Station. All were from the same nursery and have received the same treatment. Ten of the trees were on Japanese seedling roots, and ten on the usual French seedlings. From the first the trees on Japanese roots have been the most vigorous, and now they average over twice the size of those on French roots.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman speaks a good word for the Crothers peach, which he found years ago growing as a seedling on the farm of Mr. Crothers, Neosho Falls, Kansas. It meets the want of a late red and white freestone of high quality, entirely superseding Ward Late, which has long been the only peach of that character, says Prof. Van Deman. It is mentioned by Prof. T. V. Munson in his catalogue of rarely good peaches.

Prof. J. L. Budd speaks as follows of a well-known nurseryman of Iowa: "The fitting up and decorating of Horticultural Hall on the fair grounds reflects great credit on Superintendent Wragg and his able assistants. He also deserves special credit for his labors in bringing out and arranging a grand display of fruits and flowers during the year following so much orchard injury. The success attending his efforts shows the need of a practical horticulturist as manager of this important interest. We truly hope that a skilled horticulturist will continue to manage the horticultural exhibits of the state fair."

## NURSERYMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

*A Live Practical Topic for Discussion Suggested by the Query of an Orchardist who Suffered from Substitution—Reply of the Nurseryman who Filled the Order—Moral Right of a Nurseryman to Sell Purchased Stock as His Own.*

An orchardist thus states his experience with a case of substitution in the Rural New Yorker :

About five or six years ago, wishing to set out a sweet-apple tree, I looked over the catalogues, and thinking one described in——'s catalogue, called Jacobs Sweet, was what I wanted, I sent for a tree, together with a small order for other stock. I received a nice shapely tree, and wishing to get fruit as soon as possible, I cut a few scions and commenced to top-graft a bearing tree. In the next two years I changed the whole top to the kind I bought. The last of August, 1898, the tree I set out and the scions I first took from it bore their first fruit. Color a greenish white; shape much like a Porter, only more pointed, and so sour and bitter as to be unfit to eat either raw or cooked. I have lost several years on the tree I bought, which I top-grafted last Spring, and through faith in this nursery company have a good sized tree grafted to the same worthless fruit, and it will require at least four years to change it to a variety of value. Now what redress have I for this loss, which any fair-minded nurseryman would estimate at not less than \$10? Looking in the catalogue, I read: "We sell our stock and warrant it true to name, with the express understanding and agreement that should any prove not true to name, we will refund the money paid for such, or replace the stock with others that are true to name, but are not liable for damage other than herein named." Now had I sent for another tree (which might not be true to name), the express charges would be three times the price of the tree. I also bought a few peach trees, which bore in 1898. Five trees labeled Foster bore a Late long white peach, and those labeled Early and Late Crawford seemed identical, ripening together. Now I don't think the nurseryman would personally intentionally serve me thus, but there is a screw loose somewhere, and I am the one who gets left. I had great faith in the company, and though my purchases have been small, I have influenced others to buy, which I now regret.

The above letter was sent to the nurseryman who filled the order and he replied as follows :

I do not know how nurserymen can escape occasionally getting letters similar to the one you send us. The nurseryman is not living who grows all that he sells. We were short of Jacobs Sweet at the time stated by your correspondent, and bought of a large nurseryman in Ohio, whom we supposed to be reliable, but who has since turned out to be utterly unreliable in regard to varieties. There is a chance for seedling peach trees occasionally to get in among budded varieties where the bud fails, or is blown off, and a strong shoot is sent up from the seedling. Our guarantee is to replace such trees as do not prove to be as represented. It is my opinion that every existing nurseryman in this country who has done considerable business has received occasional letters like the enclosed. Mistakes will occur sometimes by packers, who may pull a tree from the front of the stake instead of from the back of the stake, thus getting the wrong variety. We take great pains to have our trees true to name. I am confident that nurserymen who do a mail order business take greater pains in this respect than nurserymen who run agents. We have had experience with the latter class, and know that they often mislabel trees knowingly and intentionally.

It pains me to learn of such dissatisfied patrons, and I do not see how it is possible for nurserymen to avoid such matters entirely. No one can make affidavit that a certain box of trees is true to name. He may swear that he has taken every precaution to make them true, and that is about all he can do. The most careful nurseryman is liable to send out some trees that are not what they are represented to be, although the man may be perfectly honest. Mistakes may occur in the cutting of scions for budding or grafting, or stakes in the nursery

or in the packing ground may be misplaced, or the packer may take a plant or tree from the wrong trench. Then all nurserymen have to buy many items, and cannot be sure that they are rightly served.

The Rural New Yorker says editorially :

The discussion between the nurserymen and his disappointed customer will appeal to many readers of the R. N. Y. There are probably hundreds of them who have had a somewhat similar experience. It is an old story of how one buys a tree or vine and waits patiently for it to fruit, only to find some poor, worthless seedling. It is not so much the actual cost of the original tree, for that may be a matter of a few cents. It is the loss of time and the loss of confidence in human honesty that counts. Take the nurseryman's statement in this case. What he says of the liability to make mistakes is without question true. Any man who has ever watched the operations in a nursery well knows that the master cannot possibly examine every tree as it is packed. It is true, however, that some nurseries are more likely to make mistakes than others. Some are more careful than others—either having a better system, or else depending less on stock which they do not grow. We have bought stock which evidently came through several hands, the marks on the cases having been changed, without examination of the stock. Of course the man who does this cannot possibly give any guarantee. We do not think that he has any moral right to sell such purchased stock without notifying his customer that he did not grow it, and can only take the word of others that it is true to name. Of course this would not be necessary in case the stock were unpacked and identified at the nursery. There are degrees of carelessness in selecting and packing trees and plants. In some cases it is simply criminal. After a man has spent years in caring for his trees, only to find that they are rogues, it seems to us poor compensation to offer simply to replace the trees. This would appear ridiculous with any other class of goods. There are plenty of honest, conservative men in the nursery business. They ought to devise some fair method of settling such cases as the one recorded.

## CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

Nurserymen find it impossible to follow botanists in their continual change of plant-names, says Meehan's Monthly. When a plant has been extensively known under a certain designation that had been acquiesced in by botanists, to be told that botanists have heretofore blundered and the name must, therefore, be changed, means a commercial loss to them. If the nurseryman adopts the new name, he has to advertise all over again to let his customers know that the new name is no new thing. But even then there is no assurance that the corrected name will not again be corrected.

A recent illustration of this refers to the hardy orange. Linnæus first thought it a genuine member of the orange family, and described it as *Citrus trifoliata*. De Candolle thought Linnæus wrong, and removed it to another genus, *Ægle*, and describes it as *Ægle sepiaria*. Index Kewensis does not sustain this view, and it appears there under the Linnæan name with that of De Candolle as a synonym. Now comes the Gardeners' Chronicle, of April 28th, with a note by Mr. Nicholson, the curator of Kew, in which the name of *Ægle sepiaria* is again revived for our former hardy "orange." When two high authorities, both in Kew Gardens, disagree as to the legitimate name, what is the unfortunate nurseryman to do?

## THE ONLY ONE.

J. A. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT SOUTHWESTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Wynnewood, Ind. Ter., Aug. 28, 1900.—"Inclosed find money order for \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. I think it is the best journal for nurserymen that I have seen. Be sure to send me the September number."



## In Common Council.

Editor of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I notice in your issue of August, page 81, article on "Moving Large Trees" a statement that "Trees 8 inches in diameter can be taken up and moved one thousand feet at an average cost of \$50 each." This is an exorbitant price. I take up trees 8 to 10 inches in diameter and move them short distances, say one-half mile or less, for \$5, or I go out 6 or 10 miles into the country and bring them in for \$10. I lift them with from one to two tons of earth, and carry them any distances and set them down where wanted. I had three men and a team working at them several months during last fall, winter and spring.

I also notice in the same number an article from W. E. Wellington of Toronto, in favor of fall planting of fruit trees. Would like to ask how he prevented the black or dead streak on the side of the tree a little to the west of south, that often kills the tree? This often occurs, at least in this part of Michigan, when we have hard winters; more during the first winter after planting than later.

Port Huron, Mich.

L. B. RICE.

Under date of September 10th, Mr. Wellington, Toronto, writes:

"In reply to the question about 'black or dead streaks on the sides of the trees, a little to the west of south,' and a prevention of the same, I think the remedy lies, when planting the tree, to slope it toward the south-west.

"These spots on the bark of the tree are caused by the hot sun. Where there are small orchards, a sure remedy is to place a narrow board on the south-west side of the tree, to shade it.

"In sections where there are very hard winters, and trees are destroyed as above stated, they should be very low headed. As soon as the trees get two or three years of age, and well headed, there is very little danger of such trouble.

"In any case, they should be sloped well in planting, to the south-west, which will be sure to remedy the trouble very materially.

Toronto, Ont.

W. E. WELLINGTON.

### CROP REPORT.

The crop report for September is as follows:

While a decline in the condition of apples is reported from almost every important apple growing state, the condition is still above the ten-year average in 37 of the 45 states from which reports have been received and considerably above such average in the important states of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

The peach crop of 1900 has been one of the largest, if not absolutely the largest on record, the production in New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia and Tennessee, being double or nearly double the ten-year average; in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia, more than double such average; and in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, 50 per cent. more above the respective averages of those states for the last ten years.

THEODORE BECHTEL, OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., Sept. 3, 1900.—"I feel as though I were out of the profession when I do not see the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

### A GREAT PEAR TREE.

Quincy, Ills., boasts of the greatest pear tree in the West. It is located on the premises of Mrs. Schraag, 924 State street. It is 28 years old and for twenty years it has been bearing pears, the average weight of which for the twenty years has been one pound. These pears have never brought less than \$2 a bushel and the yield has varied from eight to fifteen bushels. Last year the yield was twelve bushels. The prospects are good for another big yield this year, but as the pears are only half grown it is impossible to make an estimate at this time. The tree stands thirty-five feet high and the longest branches are fifteen feet in length.—Coleman's Rural World.

### THE WILLETT PEACH.

Wallace P. Willett, writing to the Country Gentleman, notes the fact that the Willett Peach is one of the seven varieties that did well in a trial of 225 varieties at the Michigan Experiment Station. He says that the original seedling tree was grown in the yard of his city home, 110 W. 48th St., New York city, from a peach stone brought from South America. He exhibited specimens at the American Institute fair in 1874 and received a diploma. He writes:

A nurseryman who saw the peaches there, begged of me some cuttings the following year, which I sent him, and from those cuttings he propagated the Willett peach. I also sent him fruit from the original tree, which fruit he placed before the Pomological Society of the State of New York, who named it the "Willett Seedling," and pronounced it "the finest late peach grown," as he wrote me. I have never taken the trouble to look up that record, and don't know if it exists to-day.

I have never been without the Willett peach, and never failed in any year to have specimens measuring at least 9 inches in circumference and weighing at least 9 ounces each, always having received my fresh supply from said nurseryman until his death. His successors have not been as careful of the propagation, and quite shamed me with my friends, among whom I have been accustomed to distribute trees, by sending me for the Willett an entirely different and inferior peach; in fact a white clingstone, which decayed on the trees before ripening. Fortunately, I had several true Willetts on my place, and now produce my own trees, true to name. I find the Willett is entered in many catalogues South and North, and now West.

Sitting on my piazza two autumns ago, a tree agent came along soliciting orders. Looking over his catalogue, I was confronted with a fine picture of the "Willett Seedling" peach, with letter-press copy of myself as its producer, with all particulars. I took the gentleman to my peach garden, and showed him the perfected originals of his drawings.

Now, after 25 years' test, if the testimony of those who see and taste and raise the Willett peach from trees that I have distributed is worth anything, it is not too much to say, as said the Pomological Society, the first years of its introduction, "The Willett Seedling is the finest late peach grown," and I may perhaps congratulate myself on having given to the world a peach of beauty and a joy forever.

### FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

WILLIAM FELL, Hexham, England, established upwards of a century, by royal warrant nurseryman to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Aug. 18, 1900.—"We have pleasure in handing you herewith subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 12 months. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

"We consider your journal an excellent trade organ. The articles which appear therein from time to time, discussing and bearing upon trade questions, have been read by us with much pleasure and interest and we feel sure that the discussion of the many important questions that have appeared in your paper have a beneficial effect all round, bearing on scientific as well as trade subjects."

# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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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.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1900.

## THE PEAR TRADE.

It is a fact that in the nurseries of the country to-day are grown fewer dwarf pear trees than could have been had of any one of several growers a decade ago. One can count on his fingers all the varieties that are desirable as dwarfs, says George G. Atwood, and for strictly profitable ones the Angouleme is the only one to plant largely of. A high wholesale price of standard pears helped the sale of dwarfs. The latter could be maintained for two-fifths the cost. It was the price and not the real value of dwarfs that created the demand for them for commercial orchards.

Mr. Atwood calls attention to conditions of pear growing, in Western New York for instance, at the present time. Before the war of 1861 this was a profitable industry. The soil now as then is adapted to the production of the best hard-wooded healthy trees, but the question of profit has changed materially. Good pear trees are retailed at a lower price to-day than they were wholesaled at a few years ago.

Budding was unusually successful in Western New York. In other parts of the country, from 1850 to 1870, seedlings from France planted under various conditions failed. Buyers of pears, therefore, had to come to New York state and a sale of many carloads to a single purchaser resulted. Bordeaux mixture it was said helped growers in other states and finally the introduction of Japan seedlings, whose thick foliage resisted the attacks of fungus, resulted in the raising of good pear trees in all the states where the fruit can be grown. The introduction of the Kieffer pear affected Western New York growers more than anything else. Many nurserymen all over the country produced large numbers of the Kieffer. The demand for this variety led the growers of Western New York to reduce their plantings of Bartlett and plant almost entirely the Kieffer for a time.

It was not long before nurserymen found that not all the places in the country where pear stocks could be grown had been tried, and now these stocks are grown in various sections. Nurserymen still go to New York for certain kinds however.

We have referred frequently to the discussion of the Kieffer by nurserymen and horticulturists. Some of the large orchardists are continuing to plant the varieties of high quality in the belief that they will be able to sell the fruit at good prices when the Kieffer demand wanes. These growers are pinning their faith to Bartlett, Seckel, Anjou, Lawrence and Clairgeau. There is no doubt that the Kieffer will long prove popular with the proprietors of canning factories who find that the Kieffer will hold its form for two years when canned, while the Bartlett will go to pieces in a few months.

The demand for French stocks is heavy. Irrving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., has sold out closely this season and has made a heavier importation than usual. There are comparatively few Japanese stocks in use in this country now.

The Geneva, N. Y., Canning Co., which we believe is the only company canning Kieffers under the name of the Kieffer, was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition for its display of these goods.

## CANADIAN EXCLUSION.

As the fall packing season approached the Canadian authorities proposed to let down the bars excluding nursery stock from the States, so that such stock could be shipped across the border, subject to inspection and fumigation, between the dates October 10th and November 10th.

Secretary Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y., of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, wrote to the Canadian authorities asking that the date for shipping nursery stock be left open until January 1st. This will accommodate all nurserymen of the United States. Some of the western growers of apple stocks desire a date for shipment later than that for trees generally.

Upon this subject the Country Gentleman recently said:

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has promised another period of suspension for the act excluding United States nursery stock from Canada. The date for this suspension had not been fixed at latest advices, nor had full regulations been promulgated. It is probable, however, that stock will be required to enter through certain specified ports and to undergo there some kind of fumigation. It is extremely difficult to see what the Dominion is gaining from the exclusion act; and we have personal knowledge that Canadian fruit growers are far from unanimous in their support of this policy.

## AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the only trade journal for nurserymen, a bound volume of which was on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, was awarded the Grand Prize.

## OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM.

Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., last month sent us samples of the October Purple plum. The samples were over-ripe on arrival, but they indicated what has been repeatedly said, that this is one of the best Japanese varieties. The fruit is of large size, rich purple color, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor. Stephen Hoyt's Sons make a specialty of the October Purple.

## WORDEN SECKEL PEAR.

Samples of the Worden Seckel pear received last month from Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y., again attested the fact that this variety is one of the best, if not indeed the best for dessert purposes. Its fine-grained, sweet, juicy flesh, brilliant coloring and firm, regular, graceful shape combine to make it especially attractive. The samples sent were from one tree, a dwarf, six years old, raised in the company's private garden without spraying or any special care. Of the 132 pears on the tree, all but two were practically perfect.

## FRUIT GROWING IN GEORGIA.

G. H. Miller, the well-known nurseryman of Rome, Ga., president of the North Georgia Fruit Growers Association, and one of the largest orchardists in the state, says that the old red hills of Georgia, good for nothing else, have been found to contain just the soil for peaches, apples and pears, while the climate is all that can be desired. He says that the extent to which the new industry has developed is far from being appreciated, even by the people of the South; that in the territory tributary to Rome there are no less than 600,000 peach trees, 100,000 apple trees and 25,000 pear trees. His estimate as to the yield of these trees in a good year is as follows: Peaches, 1,000,000 crates; apples, 300,000 crates; pears, 25,000 crates.

## BALTIMORE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

It is planned to hold a horticultural exhibition in Baltimore from May until October, next year. These are the dates of the Pan-American Exposition, but it is believed that the recent census has shown that there are people enough in the Union to make two exhibitions a success; certainly there is fruit enough. A committee on arrangements has been appointed. Another committee will report on the advisability of organizing a permanent horticultural society or of reviving the Maryland Horticultural Society. The twenty acres and the large Casino building in Electric park will probably be the site of the exhibition.

We hope the project will be carried through successfully. It cannot fail to add to the demand for nursery stock.

## PEACH GROWING IN NEBRASKA.

The exhibits at the Nebraska State fair develop the fact that a large number of orchardists are planting the peach in commercial quantities. Most of the commercial peach orchards are located in the southeastern part of the state. John T. Swan of Nemaha county has 8000 peach trees in orchard, and will plant nearly as many more in the spring of 1901. E. M. McComus of Nemaha county raised about 5000 bushels this season. C. H. Barnard has 25 acres. O. P. Dovel of Nemaha county has 2000 trees in orchard. Isaac Williams of Nemaha county secured a crop estimated at 2000 bushels this season. One orchard located 235 miles northwest of Lincoln well up in the northwestern portion of Nebraska, has a promising peach orchard of 1500 trees that is reported in good condition out of which good results are expected, indicating that the peach can be much more widely grown in the state than has been thought possible. This orchard is in charge of T. C. Jackson, a mile from the Cherry county line, located on the North Loup table, where needed moisture is retained entirely by cultivation.

Large exhibits of plums were made by F. R. Martin of Omaha, J. A. Yeager of Fremont, E. E. Smith of Lincoln.

## RECOGNITION OF THE ORIGINATOR.

Again and again have efforts been made to secure protection for the originator of varieties, either of fruit or ornamental stock, through legislation. It seems to be generally conceded that it is impossible to secure anything in the way of a patent on varieties.

It is now proposed that in the absence of protection, there may at least be substantial recognition; that a cash award should accompany success in the production of a variety having positive merit.

Along this line are the prizes offered at annual meetings of horticultural societies and, of more recent origin, the offering of cash prizes of considerable amounts for the origination of an ideal. The offer of the Minnesota Society of \$1,000 for a hardy apple as good as the Wealthy leads in this line. A. K. Bush, Dover, Minn., in a plea for a generous premium in cash or legal protection for any and all worthy seedlings, says:

If we, as Minnesotans, take this matter in hand and do the right thing by a fruit so worthily as the Wealthy, other states, by our example, will be more ready and willing to render proper recognition unto their valuable seedlings and the men who originate them. In a country like ours, where property rights are so jealously guarded by national and state legislation, I believe the originator of any seedling tree or plant should be able legally to control his production as much as the man who patents an invention. I am not able to say just how this can be accomplished and not interfere with a rapid introduction and dissemination of those which are really valuable. The proper place to settle those questions is not in the courts but before just such gatherings as this, where all are interested, practical and intelligent judges of what is right and just, also in the best interest of a progressive horticulture, such as this society represents, with its membership which we confidently expect will include 1,000 representative Minnesotans during the year 1900. The state should be much more interested in seedling fruits than we and should pay for them generously. If one citizen can afford to give \$100 for a collection of seedling apples, the state of Minnesota, to maintain its dignity in this matter, should give, at its state fairs, at least \$1,000 for seedling fruits adapted to our climate, soil and other Minnesota conditions.

## THE NORTHWEST TRADE.

**Agents Say It Is Becoming More and More Difficult to Sell  
Nursery Stock in the Northwest—The Reason—Professor  
Hansen Discusses Conditions and Gives Advice—  
Great Demand for Trees and Fruit—  
Hardy Stock Necessary.**

The following is the conclusion of the paper by Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D., read at the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen:

A fact that has been fully established in recent years is that a species extending over a wide geographical range varies in hardiness. The Box Elder of the South winter-kills at the North; the Red cedar of the South is short-lived and tender at the North; the same is true of the ash, elm and other trees. That prince of tree planters, the late Robert Douglas, proved this fact with various trees, and also that the evergreens from the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains were not as hardy as the same species from the east side of the mountains. The proposition has not been fully demonstrated for all species, but there are certainly instances enough to show that it is a general law. In Russia the government observes very carefully this rule in all its extended work of tree-planting, as they have found the Scotch pine, Norway spruce, and other trees from the moist climate of Western Europe short-lived and tender on the dry steppes of Russia, while the same species as found in Northern and Siberia proved perfectly hardy.

### HEDGE PLANTS AND ORNAMENTALS.

The Russian wild olive, *Eleagnus angustifolia*, should be grown much more extensively than at present, both for a stock-proof hedge or windbreak, and for the lawn. This tree was brought over by the Russian Mennonites. The Nebraska State Horticultural Society last winter put this tree after fifteen years trial at the head of the list of deciduous trees for Western Nebraska. It is a success in South Dakota. The Russian government plants this tree on dry plains where few plants survive. At Brookings we are watching with interest a closely related species from Turkestan with edible fruit.

The native Buffaloberry of the Northwest deserves attention as a combined hedge and fruit plant. The plant is dioecious, but the male and female plants are readily distinguished by the buds when quite small. A nearly related shrub is *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, as found at Irkutsk and in other parts of Siberia, where the fruit is much used for sauce, preserves and cordials. At Brookings the plants came through the winter of 1898-1899 in perfect condition. Both will probably work on Russian olive, at least I intend to try this, as well as growing them from cuttings and sprouts. It would make easy the propagation of choice individual male or female plants. There is room for much good work in the Buffaloberry family.

Another plant that deserves more attention is the Buckthorn *Rhamnus catharticus*. In Dakota it is perfectly hardy and a drought-resister.

The Siberian pea tree *Caragana arborescens* should be propagated largely and sold at reasonable rates for hedges as well as singly for specimens on the lawn. It is the favorite ornamental hedge plant of European Russia, and in America it has proven hardy in Manitoba, Assinaboia and the Dakotas. In Russia the seed is very cheap, and the expense of importation is not excessive; the seed grows very readily, and the plants

seed at an early age. At Brookings we have a collection of fifteen or more species of *Caragana*, all from Siberia or North China. Some of these will be heard from later. *Caragana frutescens* is smaller than the *C. arborescens*, the foliage appears very early, and the yellow flowers are decidedly ornamental.

For ornamental screens on the lawn, special mention should be made of the many choice varieties of the Tartarian bush honeysuckle, all hardy and beautiful, as observed in our imported collection at Brookings. *Spiræa Van Houttei* is one of the very best shrubs in cultivation; it is of half Siberian ancestry. *Spiræa laevigata* is a Siberian bush that is noteworthy for its extremely early leafing out in spring. This list could be extended, as shown by our collection of shrubs at Brookings. In general, the Siberian species prove as hardy and satisfactory with us as the natives.

We greatly need a hardier class of roses than we have at present in the Northwest. The old Harrison's Yellow on own roots is perfectly hardy, but the Hybrid Perpetuals demand careful winter protection. The *Rosa rugosa* is hardy and beautiful; the form imported by Prof. Budd from Siberia is more beautiful and hardy than the one from Japan. Our future roses will probably come from the numerous *Rosa rugosa* hybrids now being originated in Europe and America. Of those now obtainable in a commercial way, the Madame Charles Frederic Worth is of special promise. I imported it direct from Germany and find it hardy at Brookings; its blossoms are of a beautiful crimson, and it has the sturdy foliage of the *R. rugosa*. The hybrids originated in 1892 at the Iowa Agricultural College, by Prof. Budd, assisted by the writer, have the hardiness and beautiful foliage of the *R. rugosa* combined with the beautiful double blossoms of the Gen. Jacqueminot and other choice double roses.

### IN CONCLUSION.

Northern trees are and probably will continue to be largely grown in the South, but tender stocks must not be used or failure and disappointment will surely result. Old nursery agents tell me that it is getting more and more difficult each year to sell nursery stock in the Northwest, not because people do not want to plant, but because they have spent money freely without results. In the South almost any tree will live and bear, but not so in the Northwest. It is a vast region of abundant fertility and great wealth of natural resources, but it has a horticulture peculiar to itself. There is nothing in the soil and climate of the Northwest to prevent planters from raising an abundance of fruit of certain kinds. People want fruit, trees, and flowers, and have plenty of money to pay for them if they feel assured they will get something for their money besides experience. It will pay those who wish to supply this demand to study well the conditions essential to the planters' success, and if they make success possible for the ordinary cultivator, they will increase their business a hundred fold. People want trees and want them very much, but for the demand to increase largely success must be more general than it is at present.

Strawberries and evergreens should not be sold for fall delivery nor rose trees for any delivery. The latter may be permissible if the purchaser feels sure that he will get his money's worth out of the flowers obtained the first year. He certainly will not have any to gather the next year.

It is probably true that in commercial nursery work substi-



tution is at times unavoidable, but little objection will be raised by the average planter, if the plants he receives prove hardy and valuable. He is better pleased if he has something alive when the agent calls again, than when only the dead stumps are left to show his misplaced confidence. It is just as easy to send something that will live as it is to send something that will not endure the first winter.

But all the burdens must not be laid on the nurseryman. To offer to replace stock that fails to live is ruinous to the nurseryman, as it is demoralizing to the planter. It puts a premium on carelessness, and our seasons are at times too dry. The nurseryman's responsibility should end when he delivers the stock in first-class condition.

The progressive Northwestern nurseryman cannot afford from a financial standpoint, let alone from other and greater considerations, to continue to propagate tender trees and shrubs. Such chickens will come home to roost in such increasing numbers as to crowd out all the more desirable poultry. Nurserymen should be, and are, the real moulders of public opinion along lines horticultural. The nurseryman must do the thinking for the great mass of planters who never saw a nursery or attended a horticultural convention, but who plant and plant and plant, and get no results. Remember the fable about the "golden egg," although planters are by no means to be compared to that species of bird.

To maintain their high position as the leaders of horticulture, nurserymen must neither be too progressive nor too conservative.

#### VARIATIONS IN JAPANESE PLUMS.

Professor Bailey has found that trees of Burbank and Abundance plums, which usually ripen their fruit two weeks apart, have, in some seasons, ripened it simultaneously. The Chase, which was formerly supposed to be same as Chabot, ripened with Abundance last year, and it is now considered identical with it. He thinks the wide difference of opinion respecting the merits of individual varieties of Japanese plums and the wide discrepancies in the description of them can largely be accounted for in the variable behavior in these plums from year to year.

### Recent Publications.

Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co.'s catalogue of Holland bulbs, roses and specialties for fall planting has been issued for the retail trade.

C. C. Andrews, chief fire warden of Minnesota, has issued his fifth annual report on forestry in that state where forestry is a feature of state government.

State Entomologist E. P. Felt, of New York, has issued as a New York State Museum Bulletin the fifteenth report of the State entomologist on injurious and other insects in the Empire State.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on soil surveys which in the opinion of Secretary Wilson is the most important work of the kind ever undertaken. It describes field operations of great value to all who grow crops. A series of specially prepared maps is shown in a separate volume. The Department has also issued No. 11 of Vol. XI. and Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. XII. of the Experiment Station Record.

#### EVERY NUMBER OF INTEREST.

ALABAMA NURSERY CO., H. B. Chase, Secretary, Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 10, 1900: "We enclose \$1, to renew our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN—every number of which we find of interest. May your subscription list increase ever."

## Long and Short.

The Paxton Nursery, Paxton, Ill., has a surplus list in another column.

Black Locust and apple seedlings may be had of the German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.

George Gould & Co., of Villa Ridge, Ill., are making a specialty of Kieffer pears and Peach pits.

Rhododendrons, Japanese maples and evergreens are specialties with Parsons & Co., Flushing, N. Y.

Apple seedlings and Snyder blackberry plants are specialties with H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Genuine mountain natural peach pits, this year's crop, may be obtained of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

Mazzard and Mahaleb cherry seed, fruit stocks and seeds, maple, ash, catalpa and other seedlings are offered by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., offer Kieffer pear, peach, apple trees, asparagus, grape vines, Silver maples and strawberry plants. Their new wholesale list is now ready.

Barbier & Co., Orleans, France, offer fruit stocks of all sizes; also three new Wichuriana hybrids of their own raising. They are represented in this country by Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, New York City.

#### THE LARGEST TREE.

The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Mascall, near the foot of Mount Etna, and is called "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses." Its name rose from the report that Queen Jane of Aragon, with her principal nobility, took refuge from a violent storm under its branches. The trunk is 200 feet in circumference.—American Gardening.

#### PREMIUM FOR AGENCY WORK.

The weekly publication Brains, the Retailer and Advertiser, devoted to the interests of advertisers, says:

E. P. Blackford & Co. Nurserymen, Toronto, Can., have for some time past been trying to devise a plan by which they could influence agents, out in the farming districts, to hand in their reports weekly. They have finally adopted a plan by which agents may receive a bicycle free, if they will only hand in their reports of sales regularly each week. A circular is sent out to each agent explaining the plan. It is this: Messrs. Blackford & Company will allow the use of a new wheel to an agent when he has sold \$375 worth of stock and they will give the wheel outright to the agent when he has sold another \$250 worth of goods. Certificates are issued to the agents which show the date and amount of the order sent in. To every agent who can produce 15 of these certificates showing weekly sales amounting to not less than \$25 for each week, or a total of \$375 within fifteen weeks, in good orders for assorted stock, they will send one of the bicycles. On receiving notice that the wheel is ready for shipment, the agent is to send in a signed blank by which he agrees to take good orders for stock to the value of \$250 within the next ten weeks and to allow Messrs. Blackford & Co. to retain \$10 in commission as evidence of good faith. Should the agent fail to reach a specified amount within ten weeks, he agrees to return the wheel and to forfeit the \$10 deposited. The \$10 pays for the rental of the wheel in case it must be returned.

#### APPRECIATES ITS GOOD QUALITIES.

L. B. Rice, Port Huron, Mich., August 27, 1900: "I am glad to offer my tribute to the good qualities of your journal. It seems to have found an unoccupied place and to fill it well. I am only a nurseryman in a small way, but I can appreciate its good qualities."

## WORK OF THE APPLE KING.

*Wonderful Success, of the Wellhouse Orchards in Kansas—Net Income of \$104,000 in Fifteen Years—\$39,000 in a Single Year—The Varieties Preferred and the Manner of Planting—1220 Acres in Young Trees.*

One man's requirements often happily combining with another's ability, work great advantage to both, say's Colman's Rural World. Such a circumstance effected the beginning of the success of Fred Wellhouse, of Kansas, the most extensive commercial orchardist in the United States. He is widely known as the "apple king" of Kansas, and the story of his eminently successful career in orcharding should be an inspiration to all who read it. Something of it is related here by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

The year 1875 found Mr. Wellhouse without money, but with a definite knowledge of tree-growing and orcharding in Kansas, acquired by years of close observation, combined with practical experience, and full of faith in the possibilities of the state for fruit growing. L. B. Wheat, a lawyer, of Leavenworth, owned three tracts of 437 acres of land which were not profitable. Mr. Wellhouse closed a contract with Wheat to plant this, 160 acres near Fairmount and 117 acres near Glenwood, Miami county, and 160 acres in Miami county, near Gardner, with apple trees. These lands had cost Mr. Wheat, with improvements, about \$10,000, and could be rented for perhaps \$1 per acre. He furnished the land, fenced it (breaking that part of it not previously in cultivation), erected buildings for tenants, dug wells, etc.

Wellhouse & Son (the firm name) furnished the trees, planted, cultivated and took care of them until they came into bearing, getting all grain grown on unoccupied land between the trees, and paid taxes for the first five years. After that Mr. Wheat paid taxes and each party was to pay one-half the expenses, and each receive one-half the income until Wellhouse & Son should receive 15 bushels per tree, or so long as the trees might bear. The Glenwood orchard was planted in the spring of 1876; the Miami county tract in 1878, and the Fairmount orchard in 1878, with varieties as follows:

Glenwood tract (117 acres): Ben Davis, 60 acres; Winesap, 16 acres; Missouri Pippin, 41 acres.

Miami county tract (160 acres): Ben Davis, 60 acres; Missouri Pippin, 42 acres; Maiden's Blush, 8 acres; Cooper's Early, 8 acres; Winesap, 22 acres.

Fairmount tract (160 acres): Ben Davis, 80 acres; Jonathan, 40 acres; Cooper's Early, 8 acres; Maiden's Blush, 8 acres; Winesap, 24 acres.

The years of usefulness from these orchards was from 1880 to 1895, during which time they produced a total of 410,417 bushels, giving a net income of \$104,000, or \$52,000 as a result of the venture to each party during the fifteen years' active life of the orchards. The account practically closed in 1895.

Wellhouse & Son now own 1,220 acres of younger orchards, located in Leavenworth and Osage counties. About one-third of these are now laden with fruit and the product of this season is estimated at 20,000 bushels, approximately valued at \$5,000.

Their largest crop was 80,000 bushels in 1890; the year's expenses amounted to \$13,000 and the gross receipts for apples \$52,000. The next year's crop was 63,698 bushels.

From their long experience in commercial orcharding the Messrs. Wellhouse are making their later plantings in about the following ratio as to varieties, viz.: Ben Davis, 100; Missouri Pippin, 50; Jonathan, 40; Gano, 15; York Imperial, 15. Their trees are set, when two years old, in trenches instead of holes, 16 feet apart in rows north and south, and the rows 32 feet apart. There are three main reasons for adopting this plan: (1) With the trees so close together they form their own wind-break, making hedges or belts of timber unnecessary. (2) The dense shade makes the evaporation of moisture from the soil less rapid, and the danger from sunscald of the trunks and branches less imminent. (3) It is easier to secure a good permanent stand by close planting, and the excess of trees, if there is any, can be removed as may be desirable.

### NELSON BOGUE'S LOSS.

Early on the morning of September 26th, fire at Nelson Bogue's Nursery near Batavia, N. Y., destroyed a large carriage and horse barn and a series of two-story buildings, including the label-room, tool, blacksmith, grafting, workshop and packing rooms. Valuable business records were lost. The total loss was estimated at \$4,000, partially covered by insurance.

### MYROBALAN PLUM FOR HEDGES.

John W. Duncan, Greenwich, Conn., writes to Meehan's Monthly:

Regarding your notes, in the June issue of the Monthly, on the Myrobalan plum as a hedge plant, I would say that such a hedge fence has been tried here. It was planted in 1893, and has for the last four years been a beautiful hedge, pruned to a height of 5 feet. It makes a splendid hedge fence, as no one—or even stock—will attempt to go through it. It responds well to pruning, and, so far as the writer has seen, has never been troubled with the plum borer; but alas, the San Jose scale has proved a worse enemy to contend with here, and where there is any danger of the hedge being infested with this pest, I have no hesitation in saying that the Myrobalan plum will prove a grand failure.

## Obituary.

A. E. Phinney, who twelve years ago established the Sunnyside Nursery at San Diego, Cal., died there recently. Mr. Phinney and his son had been nurserymen in Nebraska. He was born in Granville, N. Y.

William Saunders, horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture since its organization in 1862, and a well-known landscape gardener, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Sept. 11th, aged 77. He was born in Scotland and studied for the ministry, but ran away before completing his course at the divinity college. He was connected with the Kew Gardens in London and came to America forty years ago. Some of the best landscape work was done in Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, the grounds of the Agricultural Department and the Gettysburg National Park. As president of the Parking Commission of Washington he contributed greatly to the work of beautifying the city. One of his most notable achievements was the introduction of the seedless orange. The original tree is still in the greenhouse at the department. Mr. Saunders was one of the organizers of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The English apple crop, like that of America is unusually large and only the best American apples should be sent to England. Germany has an abundance of cooking sorts but there is a demand for Baldwins, Ben Davis, King, and other colored varieties.

# John Palmer & Son, Ltd.

ANNAN, SCOTLAND,

Offer for Fall and Spring shipment

Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries!  
3 years selected No. 1. 2 years selected No. 1. 1 year selected No. 1.

Norway Maples! Norway Maples! Norway Maples!  
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 4 1-2 to 6 feet.  
All straight, clean, well-rooted trees.

Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms!  
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash!  
1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet.

Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce!  
9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24 inches.

American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae!  
9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 18 to 24 inches.

Californian Privet! Californian Privet! Californian Privet!  
1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet.

RHODODENDRONS, Named Varieties, Hardest Scotch Grown  
Plants. 2 years grafted, 3 years grafted and 4 years grafted.

RHODODENDRON PONTIUM. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches.  
1 1-2 to 2 feet.

PURPLE LEAVED BEECH. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN RED TWIGGED. 1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

MATRONIA AQUIFOLIA. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24  
inches.

H. P. ROSES and TREE ROSES. Finest varieties.

Everything offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order. Terms, net,  
cash by draft on London. Very low through rates to all points in  
United States and Canada. Lowest cash prices and Trade List  
on application.

John Palmer & Son, Ltd., Annan Scotland.

## OCTOBER PURPLE PLUMS.

## FOREST TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

We have a large surplus in Forest Trees, 1 inch to 3 inches in  
diameter.

Shrubbery—1½ to 4 feet in height.

October Purple Plum Trees—1 and 2 years old on both Plum and  
Peach stocks.

Also a few thousand Fay's and Cherry Currants and Green Mt. Grape  
Vines. This stock is well grown and cannot fail to please.

Address—

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

## THE VILLAGE NURSERIES.

Offer for Fall of 1900 and Spring of 1901, a fine stock of

### APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM.

An unusually fine lot of York Imperial Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years.  
No finer stock grown in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices  
right and prompt shipment. Also a lot of North Carolina and Lombardy  
Poplar, 2½ inches in diameter, 14 to 18 feet high, grown expressly for street  
and park planting. Correspondence solicited from dealers and nurserymen.

Address—

**THE VILLAGE NURSERIES, GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager,**  
Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

## PHOENIX NURSERY CO.

Growers of a general line of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, SMALL FRUITS,  
APPLE SEEDLINGS, HEDGE PLANTS, HERBACEOUS  
AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

P. O. Box 625,

Send list of wants for prices.

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.**

600 Acres.

13 Greenhouses.

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# Ornamental Trees!

Extra Size, 10 to 20 feet; 4 to 6 inches:

Elm, Maple, Linden, Horse Chestnut,  
Cut-Leaf Birch, White Ash,  
Catalpa and Oak.

## A fine lot of Ornamental Shrubs.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Plums,  
also  
Currants and Gooseberries.

If you want Large Trees and Fine Stock,  
here they are.

**NELSON BOGUE,**

BATAVIA, N. Y.

## Columbian Raspberries

250,000 strong sets, grown from  
one-year plants.

**F. H. TEATS, Williamson, N. Y.**

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offer a general line of stock with specialties of

**APPLE** Fine 3 year buds.  
Choice 2 year grafts.

**PEAR** General Assortment, St. and Dwf.  
Fine 1 year Kieffer—Cheap.

**CHERRY** 2 year in all grades.  
Choice 1 year—full list.

**PLUM** European, Native and Japan,  
on Plum and on Peach.

**PEACH** Choice trees—extended list.  
Admiral Dewey, Gold Mine,  
Etc.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS.**

**McNary & Gaines, XENIA, OHIO.**

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## A General Line of Nursery Stock and Peach Trees.

We have 200,000 best sorts. Good inducements on early orders.

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We will yet contract to bud 200,000 or more.

### PEACH PITTS.

N. C. and Tennessee Naturals, in large or small lots. Cured by parties having best judgment and absolutely reliable. Samples and prices on application.

## WANTED!

Tree Digger, Fruit Tree Stocks, and some varieties of Cherry, Pear, Quince, Plums and Ornamentals.

**JOHN PETERS & CO., - URIAH, PA.**

## Rhododendrons, Japanese Maples, Evergreens

And that most beautiful of all evergreen hedge plants

## ILEX CRENATA, or JAPANESE HOLLY

**PARSONS AND SONS CO.**

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ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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Keiffer Pear.	Apples—2 and 3 years.
Norway Maples—9 to 10 ft.	Norway Spruce—7 to 9 ft.
Norway Maples—5 to 6 ft.	Norway Spruce—5 to 6 ft.
Lombardy Poplars—9 to 11 ft.	California Privet—Good, 1 year.
Carolina Poplars—2 to 18 feet.	Osage Orange—1 and 2 year's, fine.
Am. Arbor Vitae, bushy—6 to 7 ft.	White Pine—4 to 5 ft.
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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.

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### FOR SALE

## Northern Grown Apple Stocks

Three Million. French or Native Seed. No. 1 cheap.

Write quick for low prices.

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**W. T. HOOD, Proprietor.**

Offers for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901, a large and complete assortment of

## Well Grown Nursery Stock

**Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apple and Japan Pear Seedlings.**

Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples. Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of **NATURAL PEACH PITTS.** No smock, or canning house peach seeds handled.

**PRICES UPON APPLICATION.**

## Barbier & Co. (Successors to TRANSON BROS. ORLEANS, FRANCE

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 Conifers, 1 to 3 feet high.  
450 varieties of perennials.  
800 varieties of old and new roses.  
3 new varieties of **WICHURAIANA** 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**

## GRAPE VINES

— AND —

## CURRENT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

**WHELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.**

## WOODEN LABELS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

## Printed and Wired Tree Labels a Specialty.

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

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# THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. STANDARD PEARS.

We would call the attention of the trade particularly to our **STANDARD PEARS** which we have in large quantity and of superior quality; also to our

**Budded Apples, Plums, Cherries, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Etc.**

We issue no trade price list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us. Send your want list.

**SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## GRAPE

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

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
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## 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.

## 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** Elizabeth, N. J.  
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**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush **Cranberry**, **Juneberry** and **Huckleberry** included. Ask for prices and terms.

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PROPRIETORS OF THE

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A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited. The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

**ALLEN L. WOOD,**  
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**EXTRA FINE  
PLANTS** At . . . Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of  
**CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-  
BERRIES, Etc.**  
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my 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.  
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# KNOX NURSERIES

(Established in 1851.)

We offer for Fall, 1900, 2 Yr. Apple, 1 Yr. and 2 Yr. Cherry, 1 Yr. and 2 Yr. Plum, and 1 Yr. Peach.

Also a fine lot of Snyder Blackberry root-cutting plants.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

3.16 and up. Kansas Grown.

Let us have a list of your wants. We guarantee satisfaction

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS**  
VINCENNES, IND.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.  
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.

**Ornamental** . . . . .  
LARGE TREES  
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

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**NURSERYMEN** Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**

Write me for easy terms and prices.

**TOMAH, WIS.**

## SEE HERE!

WE HAVE

1½ Million Neb. Grown Apple Seedlings



If you write us we can offer you a bargain. Our Grade Guaranteed.

**APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.**

Gano, Ben Davis, M. B. Twig Wine Sap and Mo. Pippin.

Scions in large quantities at a very low figure.

Also large stock of Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

WANTED—CHERRY AND PEACH.

**TITUS NURSERY,** Nemaha, Neb.

200,000 Peach Trees,	100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants,	500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and	Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and	TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN . .	GREENSBORO and EMMA,
<b>Raspberries.</b>	and a full assortment of
Wickson, Red June and Giant	<b>Peaches</b>
<b>PLUMS.</b>	AND OTHER FRUIT.
It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.	
Our Catalogue will save you money.	
<b>MYER &amp; SON,</b>	
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.	

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# Stock offered to the trade at **Willis Nurseries**

at Ottawa, Kas. for the Fall of 1900.

50,000 Concord Grape Vines, 1 Yr. No. 1.

10,000 Worden Grape Vines, 1 Yr. No. 1.

3,000 Climbing Roses, Queen of Prairie, Pink Rambler, Crimson Rambler, Yellow Rambler, Baltimore Belle.

5,000 Shrubs, Snowballs, Altheas in Assortment, Calycanthus, Hydrangeas, and other sorts.

5,000 European and Japan Plums, Bradshaw, Beauty of Naples, German Prune, Guili, Imp. Gage, Lincoln, Lombard, Moores' Arctic, Reine Claude, Shippers' Pride, Shrop Damson, Gen. Hand, Pond's Seedling, Washington, Spaulding, Fellenburg, Ogon, Red June, Wickson, Willard, Hales.

250,000 Apple Stocks, a fine lot in grades, 8-16 and up and 2-16 to 3-16, both straight and branched.

5,000 Dwarf Pears, Anjou, Bartlett, Clapps' Duchesse, Howell, L. B. de Jersey, Vermont Beauty, Wilder.

A few of the Dwarf Pears in the above trees are 3 Yr. trees, all the balance are 2 Yr. stock, and all of the stock is in every respect choice and in good order and low prices will be made.

Entomologist's certificate will go with all shipments

## A. WILLIS

OTTAWA, KAS.

Tulips

Crocus

Lilies

Hyacinths

Japan Iris

House Plants for Winter Blooming.  
Hardy Bulbs, Plants and Shrubs for  
outside planting. \* \* \* \* \*

We make a specialty of packing Nurserymen's  
orders. We will also quote lowest prices on

### Japan Fern Balls

which we import direct. Write for our 1900  
Wholesale and Retail Bulb Catalogues — free.

## JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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# GEO. PETERS & CO.

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,

as given below :

## APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.

PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,

AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,

CAROLINA POPLARS AND PYRAMIDAL

ARBOR VITÆ,

AND A

## GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING

IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

## COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

## 60,000 Apple Trees

$\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 2 Yr. Buds.

30,000 York Imperial,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

5,000 Stayman's Winesap,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

5,000 Baldwin,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

5,000 Stark,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

5,000 Kieffer Pear,  $\frac{5}{8}$  ft., 2 Yr. Buds.

10,000 Japan Plum,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft., 1 Yr. Buds.

5,000 Richmond, Montmorency and Eng Morella Cherry,  
branched,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft., 1 Yr. Buds.

2,000 Pargon Chestnut,  $\frac{1}{10}$  ft.

## ALL STOCK CLEAN AND HANDSOME.

## J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,

STEWARTSTOWN NURSERIES.

STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

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NOW READY FOR DELIVERY  
**MAZZARD AND MAHALEB CHERRY SEED**

Fresh Crop. Best Quality.  
Send for samples and prices.

Get our prices on  
**FRUIT STOCKS, PEACH, APPLE, PEAR  
AND KIEFFER SEEDS**

Large stock of  
**MAPLE, ASH, CATALPA, ELM, OAK AND OTHER  
SEEDLINGS.**

It will pay you to get our prices.

**Thomas Meehan & Sons**  
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

If you want **Kieffer** Pears, Apples  
and Peaches

Get our prices before buying. We also have a  
full stock of

**Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.**

We make a specialty of  
**PURE NATURAL PEACH PITS**

Get our prices before buying.

**GEO. GOULD & CO.**  
Villa Ridge, Ill.

**F. & F. NURSERIES,**  
Springfield, New Jersey.  
**SEASON SPECIALTIES:**  
Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California  
Privet, Shrubbery, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalea Mollis, Clematis.  
WRITE FOR PRICES.

**NOTICE SURPLUS**

1,000 N. Spruce 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 ft., fine, good color and shapey.  
3,000 S. Maple, Box Elder and Blue Ash, 4 yr., 8 to 12 ft., well rooted.  
5,000 2 and 3 yr. Currants. 1,000 whole root graft, Standard Apple,  
3 yr., 1 inch stems, 6 to 8 ft. Smooth bodies, nice roots. Sell at a  
bargain or exchange for other trees I can use, or fruit tree stocks.  
25,000 B. Raspberry Tips.

**PAXTON NURSERY, Paxton, Ill.**

**Asparagus,** Burr's Mammoth.  
Columbia Mammoth.  
Donald's Elmira.

**Peach Trees,** All leading sorts in  
the different sizes.  
**Cherry Trees,** Nice stock mostly Early  
Richmond and Mt. Morency.

**WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.**  
BRIDGETON, N. J.

**Colorado Tourists.**

**THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO MANITOU AND  
COLORADO SPRINGS**

**GREAT  
ROCK ISLAND  
ROUTE**

**ALSO BEST LINE TO DENVER.**

Acknowledged by all to have the Best Dining Car Service.  
Buffet Library Smoking Cars.

**Special Rates from Chicago, Aug. 1-7-21, 1900.**

**ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00** For Round Trip to Denver,  
Colorado Springs, Pueblo,  
Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Ogden.

ASK AGENT FOR FULL INFORMATION.

For handsome book, "Colorado the Magnificent," address

**JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., - CHICAGO, ILL.**

**H. P. and Climbing Roses**  
**C. L. YATES,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.**

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple.  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

**JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.**

**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, etc. 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.,**  
F. O. Box 920, NEW YORK.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. <b>Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,</b> BALTIMORE, MD. <b>FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.</b> 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. <b>LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</b></p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffa, General Supplies, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</p>
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We offer at  
very low  
prices.....

**600,000 Black Locust Seedlings**  
**300,000 Apple Seedlings**

Also **ASH, CATALPAS and BLACKWALNUT**

**German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.**

**HONEY LOCUST**, For Fall and Spring Trade.

**BLACK LOCUST**, Good sellers for Hedge Fencing.

**OSAGE ORANGE**, Wind Breaks and Timber Growth.

**A. E. WINDSOR,**

**HAVANA, ILLS.**

**MADAM PLANTIER ROSES**

We have a surplus of this desirable and popular rose, all field grown on own roots.

Very low prices made on hundred, thousand, or ten thousand lots.

Samples sent on application We also offer a good stock of **Everbearing Peach**, New and Old Varieties; **Japan Plums**, **Amor River** and **California Privet**, **Citrus Trifoliata**, **Camphors**, **Potted Orange**, **Lemon**, **Pomelos**, and **Kumquats**, bearing size.

**THE GRIFFING BROS. CO.,**  
**JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

NEBRASKA GROWN, HEAVY, WELL GRADED STOCK

40,000 APPLE TREES, 2-yr. 20,000 CHERRY TREES, 1-yr.

CAROLINA POPLAR, 6 to 8 ft.

MULBERRY, MAPLE, BOX ELDER, ASH, 4 to 6 ft.

**Forest Tree Seedlings.**

ELM, MAPLE, 2-yr.

BOX ELDER, 1-yr.

Can supply for fall planting **Ash** and **Box Elder** Seed of fine quality, cheap. Write for prices on any of the above, stating quantity wanted.

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Nebr.**

**VINCENNES NURSERIES**

We offer for fall 1900 the following:

**APPLE, 2 AND 3 YEAR, LEADING SORTS.**

**PEACH, 1 YEAR, GOOD ASSORTMENT.**

**PEAR, 2 AND 3 YEAR.**

**GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, ETC.**

Large Stock of **Carolina Poplar**, **Volga Poplar** and **Soft Maple**.

Personal inspection invited.

**W. C. REED, Vincennes, Ind.**

**W. A. WATSON, NORMAL, ILL.**

**Has 500,000 No. 1 Fine Grade Apple Seedlings**

**FOR SALE.**

He will sell all or part. Get his prices for early orders.

**Willowdale Nurseries.**

We have a large stock of **Norway**, **Sugar**, **Sycamore** and **Silver Maples** in large and small sizes. **Magnolias**, **Lindens**, **Catalpas**, **Buttonwoods**, **Salisburias**, **Poplars**, and other shade trees.

A good assortment of very fine **Evergreens**, **Nut Trees**, **Hedge Plants**, **Peaches**, **Apricots**, **Apples**, **Cherries**, and other fruit trees.

Send for Price List.

Stock was never better.

**RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Willowdale, Chester Co. Pa.**

**OBSERVE**

The very complete list of **Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubs** in our **NEW TRADE LIST**, just issued. Stock never was finer nor in larger blocks than we now offer our patrons. Note our **Rose List**, both in pots and open ground, especially the climbers, also **Natural Peach Pits** crop of 1900 from the **Mountains of Western North Carolina**, where they have no **Yellows**.

**HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,**

**MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES,**

**West Chester, Pa.**

**GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURAL  
PEACH PITS**

We still have left about 3,000 bushels of this year's crop. We make a specialty of collecting **natural peach pits**, and get them from the **rural mountain districts** where "**Yellows**" is unknown. They are carefully gathered, dried, and handled. We have been using pits from this particular section for over 20 years and have never had a bad stand, and have customers for as many years who will testify to their remarkable success with our pits.

Rather than carry over so large a lot, we will make price to justify you laying in a supply for two seasons. Put it down in your reference book, that we are always headquarters for **Peach Pits**, and always have them, if any-one does.

Write us for sample and delivered price.

**J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.**

**POMONA, N. C.**

**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 GORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.**

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

**BENJAMIN CHASE,**

**DERRY, N. H.**

Labels of all kinds for Nurserymen and Florists.



## 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.**

Offer for Fall:

**P. O. WESLEY, MD.**

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.  
50,000 Apple—2 " " "  
100,000 Apple—1 " " "  
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.  
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.  
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.

Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

**BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.**

**FOR SPRING 1900.**

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

**European Plums.**

**Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches**—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

**1st Class Medium No. 2** and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Kieffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

**Carolina Poplar**—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

**Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.**

**Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.**

**Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.**

**Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.**

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. **TRADE LIST** issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## We Offer FOR FALL.

**50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.**

**5,000 Everbearing Peach**—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

**200,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

**100,000 Citrus Trifoliata.** (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses,** budded and own roots.

**10,000 Marechal Niel,** budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

**Biota Aurea Nana**—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

**Cannas**—By the thousand. Best sorts.

**150,000 Palms,** Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

**25,000 Caladiums,** fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

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

**Camphors, Guavas,** and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,**

**AUGUSTA, GA.**

**FRUITLAND NURSERIES.**

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Kieffer Pear Stocks.



**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**

**TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

## 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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# 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, Pompon.

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.

**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.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

## ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing  
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1890 and Spring 1900, large  
quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest  
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS,  
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,  
given on application.

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.*

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.**

## Specialties for this Fall:

A very fine and large stock of

**PEACH TREES,  
NORWAY, SUGAR AND SILVER  
MAPLES,  
CAROLINA POPLARS,  
AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆS,  
IRISH JUNIPERS,  
OSAGE ORANGE, 1-year.**

Besides above specialties I offer a general line of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, vines, etc., all of which have grown particularly well this year.

**GEO. ACHELIS,**

**WEST CHESTER, PA.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA.**

A Large and Complete Line of General Nursery Stock.

## A SURPLUS OF

Apple Seedlings, Strong Grades.

Apple Grafts, Made to Order.

Marianna Stocks.

Roses on Own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen, and Crimson Rambler.

Plums—Large Stock of Native, European and Japanese.

Russian Apricots.

Downing Gooseberries.

Forest Tree Seedlings, all kinds.

Osage Orange.

Ornamental Trees—Am. Elm, Silver Maple, White Ash, Catalpa, Carolina Poplar, Black Walnut, Am. Linden, Mt. Ash, Box Elder, etc.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Vines,

Evergreens, etc.

FALL PRICE LIST NOW READY. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**E. S. WELCH, PROPRIETOR,**

Mount Arbor Nurseries,

Shenandoah, Iowa.

## The Shenandoah Nurseries.

**D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,**

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA,**

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,

Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

## APPLE GRAFTS

We please our customers in this line by grafting each order separate and making any style desired.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in the West.

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from Shenandoah Headquarters.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Kieffer Pear, Apple Trees and Asparagus Roots we can ship on one days' notice as the stock is now ready for shipment. Peach Trees will not be ripe before the last of October.

# KIEFFER PEAR TREES

One Year and Two years.

CLEAN STOCK, THRIFTY AND WELL GRADED

2 years—7 to 8 feet—1 to 1¼ inches.  
2 years—6 to 7 feet—¾ to 1 inch.  
2 years—5 to 6 feet—⅝ to ¾ inch.  
2 years—4 to 5 feet—½ to ⅝ inch.

1 year—3 to 4 feet.  
1 year—2 to 3 feet.  
1 year—1 to 2 feet.

## PEACH TREES

CLEAN, HEALTHY AND TRUE

1 year—6 to 7 feet—¾ inch up.  
1 year—5 to 6 feet—⅝ to ¾ inch.  
1 year—4 to 6 feet—⅞ to ⅝ inch.

1 year—4 to 5 feet—½ to ⅞ inch.  
1 year—3 to 4 feet—⅜ to ½ inch.  
1 year—2½ to 3 feet.

## Apple Trees

NO FINER GROWN. BUDS AND GRAFTS

2 years—6 to 7 feet—¾ to 1 inch.  
2 years—5 to 7 feet—⅝ to ¾ inch.  
2 years—5 to 6 feet—⅞ to ⅝ inch.

2 years—4 to 6 feet—½ to ⅞ inch.  
2 years—3 to 5 feet.  
2 years—2 to 3 feet.

## Asparagus

One Year and Two Years. Thirty Acres of the Best Five Varieties:

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE  
BAN'S MAMMOTH

PALMETTO DONALD'S ELMIRA  
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

## Grape Vines

One Year.—PRINCIPALLY CONCORD

## Silver Maples

8 to 10 feet and 10 to 12 feet.

## Strawberry Plants

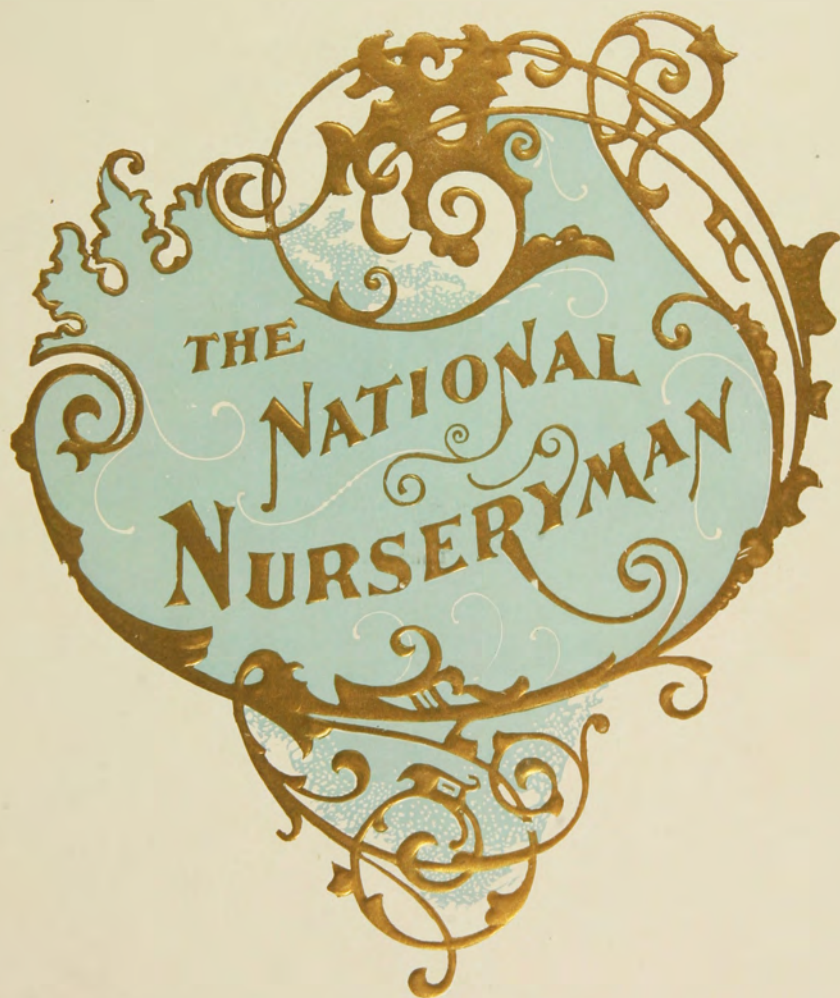
For those who want them.—We prefer Spring planting

Send for our new Wholesale List now ready and note change in price of some stock.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MD.





November, 1900.

# Painesville Nurseries.



OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC. . . . .

**E**XTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmarnock Willows, Tea's Weeping Mulberries, Camperdown Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bungei top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododendrons, field grown Ampelopsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flowered Clematis in assortment

## Roses

**O**UR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

**A** SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cellars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us unsurpassed facilities for prompt handling and shipping orders.

Stock stored in frost proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC. . . . .

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.



## The Storrs & Harrison Co.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE  
**MOUNT  
.. HOPE ..  
NURSERIES,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.**

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of **FRUIT TREES**, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of **ORNAMENTAL TREES** and **SHRUBS**, both deciduous and evergreen. **HARDY ROSES**, **HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS**, **HERBACEOUS PÆONIES**. **HARDY PHLOXES**.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

**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.

**Jackson & Perkins Co.,** NEWARK,  
NEW YORK

**ROSES**—H. P.'s, Mosses, Trailing, Climbing, Ramblers, etc.

**CLEMATIS**—Leading large flowering sorts; immense stock of *Paniculata*.

**VINES**—*Ampelopsis*, *Aristolochia*, *Akebia*, *Bignonia*, *Honeysuckles*, *Wisterias*, etc.

**SHRUBS**—*Berberry*, *Calycanthus*, *Deutzias*, *Eleagnus Longipes*, *Elder*, *Forsythias Fringe*, (purple and white), *Hydrangea* *Pan. Grand*, *Lilacs*, *Spiraeas*, etc.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**—*Acacia*, *Alder*, *Beech*, *Cut Leaved Birch*, 12 to 15 ft., *Catalpa*, *Elm*, *Linden*, *Maples*, *Mountain Ash*, *Mulberry*, *Oak*, *Poplar*, *Strawberry Tree*, *Tulip Tree*, *Willows*, etc.

**CONIFERS**—*Arbor Vitæ*, *Fir*, *Juniper*, *Larch*, *Pine*, *Spruce*, etc.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS**—A splendid assortment, including a large stock of *Rudbeckia "Golden Glow"*.

**SMALL FRUITS**—*Currants* and *Gooseberries*. Extra fine stock and all the leading varieties.

**FRUIT TREES**—*Cherry*, *Plum*, *Pear*, *Peach*, *Quince*. All fine smooth, thrifty, young stock.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

**Jackson & Perkins Co.** Newark,  
New York

**BREWER & STANNARD,**  
OTTAWA, KANS.,

*Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete  
Assortment of*

**NURSERY STOCK**

**APPLE,**  
**PEAR,** *Std. and Dwarf,*  
**CHERRY,**  
**PLUMS,** *Japan and European*  
**PEACH,**  
**APRICOT,**

*Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,  
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and  
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.  
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.*

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The crossing of plants should be looked upon as a means or starting point, not as an end."—BAILEY.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1900.

NO. 10.

## PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.

**Fall Trade One-Third Heavier Than Last Year at Bridgeville, Del.**  
—Jackson & Perkins Co. Note with Satisfaction Tendency  
to Postpone Planting of Orchards Until Spring—W. T.  
Hood Will Have Large Stock for Next Season.

NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y., October 15.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "We think that our shipments this fall are running somewhat behind last year, though our general sales for the year have been fully up or a trifle ahead of last year. There seems to be a tendency to use less stock for fall delivery than for spring, and we think it very commendable, for we have always thought it decidedly injurious to dig up and ship stock so early in the fall, as is required by most of the retail nurserymen for their fall digging.

"Our total sales for the year, as we said, have run a trifle ahead of last year, which was an exceedingly good season, but the proportion that we have shipped out for this fall is a little less than usual."

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL., October 17.—Myer & Son: "We are much pleased with our fall trade. It is one-third heavier than at the same time last season, and prices are ruling about the same. There has been an increase in the line of peaches and apples, but the low price of Keiffer pears, we think, will have a tendency to lessen the demand for Keiffer stock. In fact, we feel it already, as many of our customers who intended planting largely, have declined to plant at all.

"There is a scarcity of strawberry plants, owing to the dry weather in many sections of the country, and prices are likely to be stiffer on this line than for many years next spring."

RICHMOND, VA., October 10.—W. T. Hood & Co.: "As we had a bad season last season, and our losses in planting were very heavy, we did not make the effort to make as large sale as last season, but our sales will not fall short more than \$5000 of last shipment of agents' sales.

"As it has been a very dry summer and fall, we have been late with finishing up our budding, and we will be later in starting to fill orders. We will have a large stock for next season, and expect to try to push sales.

"We are building a brick office at the nursery—22 x 36 feet—three stories high, including cellar basement, and hope to get moved soon after our fall season.

"Our office and packing ground are one and one-half miles from city limits, on electric line. While we have not had much stock to buy for our shorts, we find that some things are very scarce, especially early apples, cherry, and dwarf pears."

ELIZABETH, N. J., October 23.—Hiram T. Jones: "Sales this fall have not been as large as I anticipated, due largely to the fact that we had no frost until the evening of the 17th,

as well as the depression which invariably accompanies our presidential elections.

"The local sales, however, have only just commenced to come in, and indications are that, before the ground freezes, we shall have a satisfactory season."

BERLIN, MD., October 23.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "The prospect for fall trade is very encouraging, still it is early here yet to say definitely what it will be. We have quite a good stock of Keiffer pear, apple, and peach, and the demand for this stock is all that we should expect at such an early date. We are just starting our tree digger to-day, and will be filling orders from now until December 20th.

"Our stock this season is larger than usual, and has made better growth than we have had for many years previous, taking as a whole, having had an excellent growing season.

"Our block of peach ready for sale, which is the product from about one million buds of last season, and June buds this year of about a half million; about one hundred thousand Keiffer pear trees, and more than that quantity of apple (two-year), and half million apple planted in the spring, and two million of peach seedlings, thirty acres in asparagus roots, and sixty acres in strawberry plants, have kept us quite busy in cultivation, and we expect all stock to be cleaned up at a good paying price."

## IN CANADA.

TORONTO, October 24.—Stone & Wellington: "Our fall delivery is up to previous seasons—in fact, a little better. Certainly prices have improved, and, while we do not think there will be the demand for stock there was last season, on account of low prices for apples, still there is every reason to expect a fair business.

"We are now in the midst of our fall delivery. Collections seem to be good, and everything is running very smoothly indeed.

## BRITISH FRUIT EXHIBIT.

Regarding the year's results in England the Gardener's Magazine under date of September 29th says:

The exhibition of British grown fruit that is being held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, is in every way a brilliant success, and affords one more proof of the capabilities of Great Britain as a fruit growing country. The immense area of the north nave is wholly occupied, and the fruit staged in competition and otherwise is remarkable for its high quality. Collections of desert fruits far surpass in number and merit those exhibited for some years past. Stone fruits are considerably above the average, both in quantity and quality. Grapes evince a marked advance upon those staged at the corresponding exhibitions of the past few years, and the products of market gardens are decidedly superior, although somewhat short of what they should be. Of apples and pears there are immense quantities, and the quality is exceptionally good,



## THE CHERRY SHORTAGE

*Began Some Time Ago, It has Continued—Western Nurserymen Drawing Heavily on Their One-Year Blocks, Therefore Two-Year Cherry Will Be Scarce Another Year—Apple Seedling Trade Good—Retail Trade Doubled.*

GENEVA, NEB., October 17.—Youngers & Co.: "Our fall business to date has been somewhat better than last year, and the orders we have booked for immediate shipment will make the fall of 1900 the biggest fall's business we have ever done. The outlook for business next spring is very flattering, if nothing occurs to check it.

"Already some lines of goods are getting scarce, particularly cherries and No. 1 apples. There is an abundance of peaches in the West, also of the light grades of apples; but the better grades will all be sold out long before shipment commences next spring. The western nurserymen are drawing heavily on their one-year cherry blocks. This, of course, will make two-year cherry trees scarcer another year."

TOPEKA, KAN., October 10.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "Fall sales have been good, although hardly as heavy as last season. Apple and cherry in good demand, with but few No. 1 trees left unsold for spring trade. The apple seedling trade is the best it has been for several years, and the prospect is that prices will take a sharp advance before shipping time is over.

"The growing season has been very favorable for the nursery interests of the West, and all one and two-year stock has made a fine growth."

NEMAHA, NEB., October 20.—The Titus Nursery: "This is our first season in the wholesale trade, and we can make no comparisons with previous seasons, although we have entirely sold out on all of our surplus with the exception of strawberry plants and apple scions.

"In our retail trade we have booked up to this time fifty per cent more orders than we have ever booked in previous seasons. We can not complain with our business or the prospect for spring trade. The farmers in the eastern part of the state are all making money."

OTTAWA, KAS., October 20.—Brewer & Stannard: "Our trade for fall has been about the same as that of the last two seasons, and the outlook now is that we will have fully as much or more for spring. We begin our retail packing on Monday, the 22nd, and the prospects are that we will have a very successful packing and delivery.

### IN THE SOUTH.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 23.—C. M. Griffing, secretary and treasurer of The Griffing Brothers Co.: "It is too early for us to determine what our fall business will be here in the South.

"Up to the present time, the demand for nursery stock has been very good, with a slight increase in the price on some lines.

"Although we have nearly double the stock in all lines this season, yet we have no fear that we will not be well sold out before the close of our packing season."

NEVINS BROTHERS, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS., Oct. 16, 1900:—"Find enclosed money order for \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. We can't get along without it."

## THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Nurseries have been established at the eastern end of the Pan-American Exposition grounds, in Buffalo. Ornamental nursery stock has been received this fall in large quantities. Several carloads were sent last month by Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester. A carload of giant palms, from Alameda County, California, arrived at the nurseries October 20th. They are mostly semi-tropical plants, some twice the height of the tallest man. They will be kept in the hot houses all winter, and in the spring, when the gates of the Exposition open, they will be set out upon the grounds to beautify the walks and drives. The carload that arrived last month is valued at about \$1000, and three more carloads are on the way, consigned to the Exposition nurseries. Fifty thousand crocuses will be planted south of the Court of Fountains.

William Scott, under whose direction the outside floral exhibits at the Exposition will be made, returned yesterday from a trip through New York, the District of Columbia, Maryland, and New Jersey, during which he saw and received pledges of exhibits from some of the best-known flower growers in the country, says the Buffalo "Express" of October 21st. Mr. Scott says that all the big nurserymen and florists are enthusiastic over the coming Exposition, and recognize in it an unusual opportunity to display their most attractive products. Henry A. Dreer, whom Mr. Scott saw while in the Quaker City, will exhibit about 100 beds of flowering plants, exclusive of the collection of water lilies, already on the Exposition grounds.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, of Germantown, Pa., will exhibit about 75 varieties of conifers, or trees of the pine family. They will be distinct varieties, and will be displayed in groups. The Meehans will also have an exhibit of hardy trees and shrubs.

W. A. Manda, of South Orange, N. J., will make a handsome show of hardy shrubs, conifers, and climbing plants, besides an extraordinary collection of hybrid roses in the outside beds. Under glass Mr. Manda will exhibit varieties of palms, ferns, and dracenas.

C. W. Ward, of Queens, L. I., has pledged a display of upward of 5000 cannas and 2000 geraniums for the outside beds, and an extensive exhibit of pelargoniums and begonias under glass. Bobbink & Atkins, of Rutherford, N. J., will display 100 varieties of choice hardy native shrubs, also several immense beds of cannas.

Frank Pierson, of Tarrytown, will probably make one of the largest individual displays at the Exposition. He will send over 25,000 tulip and hyacinth bulbs, which will be planted in the large beds which encircle the figure of the buffalo to be placed at the Elmwood Avenue entrance. Mr. Pierson will also have on exhibition a large collection of conifers. A large bed of the wonderful Crimson Rambler rose now planted on the Exposition grounds is part of Mr. Pierson's exhibit. In addition, Mr. Pierson will exhibit 5000 cannas, all the new varieties of standard roses and geraniums and many yuccas, as well as a fine collection of ornamental grasses.

Peter Henderson, of New York, is to plant a number of the large beds opposite the West Midway with hyacinth and tulip buds. It is thought that about 15,000 bulbs will be required for that purpose.

Subscribe now for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1900.

## PROPAGATION OF PLUMS.

*Preliminary Report on Experiments Made Under the Direction of Professor F. A. Waugh, Burlington, Vt.—The Problem Presented—Grafts Made by J. W. Kerr and Set in His Nursery at Denton, Md.—The Differences Were Striking.*

Herewith is presented an extract from the forthcoming report of the horticulturist of the Experiment Station at Burlington, Vt. It is of special interest to nurserymen. The horticulturist at that station is Professor F. A. Waugh. One of his specialties is the propagation of plums. He has conducted a series of experiments in the use of stocks. In the following extract from his report the problem before him is presented; the results will be shown in our next issue:

The named varieties of plums are always propagated either by grafting or budding. There are great numbers of these budded varieties, very different from one another in external characters and cultural requirements, so that a method of propagation or a stock suited to one may be totally unsuited to another. A large number of very diverse kinds of stocks have been used, also; some of them adapted to one kind of plum and some to another. The extent of these diversities will appear better from the following consideration.

The cultivated varieties of plums show certain general differences sufficiently marked to enable the pomologist to divide them in several groups. Each one of these types is so well marked that at some time it has been called a species by some botanist. The different distinct groups of this sort of which named varieties are propagated in North America are as follows: Domestica, Damson, Myrobalan, Japanese, Simon or Apricot plum, Americana, Nigra, Miner, Wayland, Wildgoose, Chicasaw, Sand plum, Beach plum, Pacific plum and the Western Sand cherry\*—fifteen in number, besides many hybrids.

The different sorts of stocks which have been used for plums in America are, so far as the writer's knowledge goes, the following: Horse plum, (Domestica), St. Julien, (also Domestica) Myrobalan, Marianna, Japanese, Americana, Nigra, Wayland, Chicasaw, Sand plum, Western Sand cherry, Choke cherry, Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Peach and Apricot,—fifteen in all.

If each one of these fifteen different groups of plums were to be tested on each of these fifteen sorts of stocks, as they might reasonably be,—there would be 225 different combinations. The propagation of plums indeed has complications.

Yet these complications have not yet been fully presented. Consider that each one of these 225 combinations may be made either by budding or by grafting, and you have 450 different cases to examine. Consider that one stock is suited to one soil and another stock to another, with each one of these soil adaptations to be determined; consider that certain stocks thrive in certain climates and fail in others; consider that the multitudinous varieties in the several groups named have not always the same preferences; consider that sundry practical exigencies in the nursery are often important factors in the selection of stocks; and you begin to get a view of the difficulties involved in determining what are the best methods of propagating plums.

Experiments in the propagation of plums were begun by this station in the spring of 1899. Five varieties were propagated in four lots, each on four different stocks. The five varieties represented five distinct classes of plums—the most important groups in cultivation—and were as follows:

- I. Stoddard, of the Americana group.
  - II. Green Gage, of the Domestica group.
  - III. Chabot, of the Japanese group.
  - IV. Milton, of the Wildgoose group.
  - V. Newman, of the Chicasaw group.
- The four different stocks used were as follows:
- a. Americana. Seedlings grown in Iowa.
  - b. Wayland type. Seedlings grown in Maryland.
  - c. Marianna. Cuttings grown in Maryland.
  - d. Peach. Seedlings grown in Maryland.

As each variety was propagated on each stock, this made twenty lots in the experiment. The grafts were made by Mr. J. W. Kerr of Denton, Md., one of the most expert propagators of plums in America. The work was done by the whip-graft method commonly employed with apples. The scions were made about five inches long. The stocks were piece roots, of the usual length, that is, about four to five inches.

The grafts were made in winter, and packed in saw-dust. They were set in spring in nursery rows, in Mr. Kerr's nursery, at Denton. The soil there is very sandy and loose, though well enriched with manure. An excellent growth was secured from the grafts in this experiment, as from other stock in adjacent rows. The season was fairly favorable. Conditions, on the whole, were entirely normal, so that there was nothing to interfere with the progress of the experiment.

From the outset there were striking differences among the different lots. These were, of course, very interesting, especially from the nurseryman's point of view. At the end of the season these differences were still very marked, so much so that it thought worth while to make a report of observations. In general, the fruit grower is interested only in getting a good, sound, healthy, comely tree from the nursery, and he cares very little by what methods it is grown. He seldom inquires, even, as to what sort of stock the top has been propagated on. Doubtless the tree planter might properly be more careful as to the stocks which he buys with his tree-tops. Doubtless, also, the differing influences of different stocks will continue to have some influence after the trees are planted in the orchard, and, perhaps, even after they come into bearing. With this in view, we have planted the best trees of each lot in a permanent orchard on the station grounds at Burlington, for future observation; but the experiment in its present state of progress is useful principally to the propagator.

The trees were dug in the spring of 1900. They were graded and measured, and full notes and photographs were made of each lot.

\* The Western Sand cherry *Prunus pumila besseyi*, may be called either a plum or a cherry. It is usually handled with the plums by plum growers, hybridized with plums by hybridizers, and propagated on or under plums; so that it is almost necessary to deal with it in this article.

### CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.

We received last month from George S. Josselyn, the introducer of the Campbell's early grape, a basket of that fruit in prime condition. The berries are large and firm, the flavor rich. The seeds are small. It is in all respects an excellent grape and merits the high praise it has received. The Campbell's Early ripens with Moore's Early, but the fruit improves greatly two or three weeks later when left on the vines. Mr. Josselyn says:

We have left them on the vines ten weeks after ripening without any cracking or shelling and at that time frost had no more effect on them than on Clinton.

This grape is inclined to overbear. If it does so, it will weaken the root so it won't do as well the following year; but it is easier to cut off some of the blossoms than it is to put some on to Moore's Early which is a shy bearer. The samples of Campbell's Early which we sent out two years ago were sent at the time Moore's Early were first being shipped and our grape was not ripe or nearly at its best.

### NEW WHITE GRAPE.

Regarding the new white grape introduced by John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., Rural New Yorker says:

The berries and bunches are large and perfectly developed, the skin very thin, and filled with a most sweet and refreshing juice. The pulp is so nearly absent that the few seeds separate at once, and can be rejected without developing any astringency. The color is a pale transparent green, with a heavy white bloom. When Niagara was first sent out it was claimed to be equal in quality to foreign grapes, a claim it has been far from sustaining as generally marketed. To the taste of the Rural people Charlton's new grape is superior to any of the Vinifera varieties in all that stands for delicacy and sprightliness.

**IN THE CENTRAL STATES.**

**Conservative Estimate by Storrs & Harrison Co.—Late Season  
Hampers Work of Moving Stock—Shortage in Apple and  
Cherry Due to Failure of Full Crop Rather Than  
to Excessive Demand—At Xenia, O.,  
and Bridgeport, Ind.**

PAINESVILLE, O., October 22.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "It has been a very dry fall in this vicinity, and to a considerable extent, in that portion of the country from which the bulk of our business is drawn, and we think perhaps the soil, being so extremely dry for planting, may have discouraged some from planting. From this, or some other cause, the demand has not been as great as we had anticipated. Still we have been busy, have had no frost to date to loosen the leaves, making the stripping slow and expensive. This, with the dry, hard ground, has made it slow getting out nursery stock; and, notwithstanding, we have had the aid of Mr. Adams' patent steam digger, we have found it difficult to keep up with our orders with over two hundred hands employed. We find the switch from the L. S. & M. S. Ry. to our packing house greatly facilitates shipping, and is especially advantageous in loading bulk cars.

"As to the prospect of the nursery business, we think it might be brighter than it is, for, if these prosperous times do not create a demand for nursery products, equal to the production, what will be the result when the times change and demand falls off. At present there appears to be an abundance, if not an excess, of most things in the fruit line, except apple and cherry, and the shortage in these two items is not so much due to an excessive demand as to failure of a full crop of trees from various causes. Ornamental trees are doing about the same as fruit trees, there being an apparent shortage in a few things, and a surplus in the many."

XENIA, O., October 17.—McNary & Gaines: "This being our first business at this point, we cannot make comparisons with former years. Our trade, however, is good. The extremely warm weather in the early part of the season caused it to open up rather sluggishly, but this soon changed to a steady active demand for almost all lines of stock. Business has the right tone, and indications are favorable for an active spring trade, when the anticipated shortages in some lines will be fully realized."

BRIDGEPORT, IND., October 18.—Albertson & Hobbs: "It is too early yet to say very much about fall sales. The season is very late with us, and it is only this week that we have had frost enough to cut the leaves and ripen up stock that grows late. Much of it yet green for handling.

"We think a great mistake is made in attempting to handle stock before it is properly matured. Our orders up to the present time are fully equal to our expectations, and ahead of those of any for the past five years. Inquiries and orders continue to come in, and it looks like there was going to be a pretty good general clean-up, and that for spring many kinds of stock would be scarce. With prices as they are now rolling, the nurseryman will certainly have very little chance to complain of this year's business. Certainly, many who put off supplying their wants until late will find it very hard to do so, if special varieties can be had at any price.

"We have had a very good growing season, and stock is in nice shape, excepting late ripening. With the present conditions, the collections should certainly be good, and when the fall balance is made up it should show up very nicely.

"Apple, cherry, and Keiffer pears will certainly be very scarce, and other kinds of stock will be used up well. We also look for a shortage in apple seedlings before the season is over."

VINCENNES, IND., October 23.—H. M. Simpson & Sons: "While it is a little early to tell definitely how the present fall's business will compare with last fall's, we believe it will be fully double. We are having a very busy trade on one-year cherry at good prices, and we cannot complain of any single kind, unless it is peach, which are going a little slow. The season has been remarkable for warm, fine weather, and just enough rain to make the ground dig well. We have had but three good frosts thus far, which makes stripping a little more expensive.

"Prospects for spring are flattering, and we will have good stock of apple, peach, plum, and two-year cherry to offer. Help is scarce and orders are many."

SHENANDOAH, IA., October 22.—E. S. Welch: "Our fall trade has been excellent. Prices are better on the average than any season that I can recall. We are still busy packing and shipping for the regular fall deliveries, and will not get through before the first of November. There is a brisk demand for all lines of stock, and we notice considerable improvement in the trade for ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc., over other years.

"The demand for apple, cherry, and Americana plum is very active, and I think these lines will be cleaned up very close by the time spring trade is over. Collections are good."

**NURSERY INSPECTION IN NEW YORK.**

Under date of October 2, C. A. Wieting, Commissioner of Agriculture of New York State wrote:

"The Department of Agriculture has issued certificates of inspection up to the first of October 1900 to 338 nurserymen, 348 duplicates have been issued for filing in other states. The inspectors examined 110 orchards having an acreage of 2,724.

"In 1898, 6,749 acres of nurseries and 469 acres of vineyards were inspected.

"In 1899, 6,015 acres of nurseries and 817 acres of vineyards, 499 certificates were issued to nurserymen and 64 certificates were issued to vineyardists."

**OPENING FOR FRUIT GROWING.**

Colman's Rural World says in a recent issue:

There is a region within 50 or 60 miles of St. Louis in which land is yet very cheap and which is as well suited to pear growing as is the famous Huntsville, Ala., district; and not only for pears, but all fruits. This opinion is fully concurred in by such authorities in fruit growing as R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; M. Butterfield, Lee's Summit, Mo., and N. F. Murray, Oregon, Mo. An additional point of advantage that this Southeast Missouri country has for fruit growing is that there is a large population in that district engaged in the mining industry and which affords a splendid local market for fruit and other farm products. It is a matter of surprise that this region has not long since been more fully developed agriculturally than it has at this time.

**IN THE GENESEE VALLEY.**

**Stock of All Kinds Used Up Closely—Shortage on Kieffer, Bartlett, and Other Standard Pears—Demand for Ornamental Stock Heavy in Geneva—Fear That Business Will Be Overdone as the Result of Heavy Planting.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 17.—Irving Rouse: "Fall trade has been very satisfactory indeed with us. Prices are better than for a number of years past, and stock of all kinds used up very closely.

"There is a decided shortage in two-year Kieffer, Bartlett, and other sorts of standard pears, apples, and cherries. The season generally has been favorable, and two-year blocks will be cleaned up closer than usual.

"The stock coming on for another year is good, but much less than this year, with a possible exception of apple. Altogether, the immediate future of the trade looks well."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 20.—Allen L. Wood: "My sales for this fall's delivery are the largest I have ever packed in the fall, and it does not look as though we would burn much stock next spring."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 20.—Brown Brothers Co.: "Conditions in all departments of the nursery business are still improving. There is a good stiff wholesale demand and a rather short supply of many leading items, with consequent higher prices. As a result, retailers have been obliged to increase their prices, and are getting these prices with very little difficulty, as the country is prospering greatly. We are looking forward to a splendid fall and winter trade if McKinley is elected, as we are confident will be the case.

"For fall, our sales are about the same as last year, but with a better margin of profit. Our wholesale trade is considerably heavier."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 18.—Glen Brothers: "This has been an exceptionally good season thus far, with every indication, at the present time, of its continuing. Our sales are running about 20 per cent ahead of last year, and we cannot discover that the presidential campaign has made any difference whatever."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., October 23.—James M. Kennedy: "Sales for this fall are some larger than they were one year ago, and we expect to receive a good many orders yet. I can see a marked improvement in this fall's business over that of the autumn of 1899, in prices and quality of stock. The wholesale and retail trade are about the same as last fall, but the catalogue trade exceeds that of a year ago by 50 per cent.

"Seedlings planted this spring are in fine condition, and the budding never was better. While stock will be pretty well cleaned up this fall, there will be a fair amount left for spring trade. There will be planted here next spring the usual amount of stock. There is no question that the nursery business is now on the paying basis which was long looked for."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., October 26.—Morey & Son: "The sales in Dansville have been large. Prices have been extremely good, and the nurserymen generally feel confident that business will continue good for some years to come. There is a general list of stock still for sale, consisting largely

of plum, pear, cherry, and apple. A large quantity of one-year stock of all kinds has been dug so far this season, which will reduce somewhat the stock for another year. If this is general throughout the country, we believe it will have a tendency to advance stock higher than it is this year. We are having plenty of rain which makes an ideal time for handling trees."

**IN GENEVA, N. Y.**

GENEVA, N. Y., October 16.—W. & T. Smith Co.: "The demand for stock is better than it has been for many years. The supply is so short, our stock being considerably less than in former years, that we will not have as much nursery stock to move this fall as usual. Digging here has been very hard and dry, so that we have been badly rushed to get our orders filled in time. We have had good rains lately, however, which have relieved the situation.

"We believe that stock is going to be picked up very closely here in Geneva. In fact, we think most everything is already contracted for. The demand for roses and other ornamental stock is particularly heavy."

GENEVA, N. Y., October 22.—Sears, Henry & Co.: "We are very glad to report that our fall trade has been highly satisfactory, our only cause for complaint being that we were short on such lines of stock as two-year-old standard pears, dwarf pears, cherries, apples, and quinces. The outlook for spring business is good."

GENEVA, N. Y., October 17.—E. Smith & Sons: "Fall sales in most lines of nursery stock have been a little above last fall, with a prospect of large sales for the spring of 1901. Some lines of nursery stock are scarce, such as apples and cherries.

"In regard to the future for nursery business, it will not be long before it will be overdone again, owing to the large amount of stock that has been planted in the last season, and the stock that will be planted the year of 1901."

**THE CLIMAX PLUM.**

The California Fruit Grower is enthusiastic over Luther Burbank's new plum, the Climax. It says:

Three samples of the new Climax, or "Ten Thousand Dollar Plum" were received in good condition. This plum, we understand, netted its creator \$10,000, hence its secondary but unofficial name. Its wood was sold the first year at \$10 a foot and was bought by several enterprising Vacaville orchardists at that price. The first box of Climax plums ever sent out of California was on June 1, this year, from Vacaville and was soon followed by a few other boxes from the same neighborhood, which sold in the East at around \$4 per box as compared with from 75 cents to \$1.35 for other varieties.

In appearance the climax is very attractive, deep red or purple, smooth, large size. The flesh is a deep golden, pit small and free. In flavor it is exquisite, almost vinous in suggestion. A room with a single Climax plum in it is as fragrant as a Southern Cherokee rose bush in full blossom. Added to these high qualities it has demonstrated its ability to stand up under long transportation. It is a magnificent acquisition. As it becomes more generally known, as it is bound to do, it will make many of the older and hitherto considered fancy varieties look like 30 cents.

The statement by George G. Atwood, regarding the pear trade, in our last issue, was taken from an article by Mr. Atwood, in the Country Gentleman.



# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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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 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1900.

## STUB-PRUNED ROOTS.

In our opinion nothing but praise should be accorded H. M. Stringfellow, of Lampasas, Texas, for his earnest and persistent efforts to demonstrate the success of his stub-root theory. If, as he claims, trees can be brought to the bearing period quicker, planting of orchards can be accomplished easier and the handling of many roots on trees by nurserymen may be avoided, certainly a great advance in methods of tree culture will have been made; and the credit assuredly will be Mr. Stringfellow's.

In the April issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN Mr. Stringfellow described his planting of 3000 apple, pear, plum and peach trees in 1½ inch holes driven in virgin prairie sod, 12 inches deep, with a steel rod and a sledge hammer. "The world wants fine fruit and wants it cheap," said Mr. Stringfellow, as he left his newly planted trees practically to take care of themselves. "By my plan it can be grown at a nominal

cost and give the grower a profit at prices that will bring its consumption within reach of all. Look out for prosperous times for the nurseryman in the near future."

That was six months ago. In a photograph reproduced in the Rural New Yorker, Mr. Stringfellow shows pear, apple, plum and peach trees taken from this embryo orchard, all with a well-developed root system. Writing to that journal he says:

After planting, a circle was chopped just deep enough to kill the grass for about 18 inches every way from the trees, and a shovelful of manure scattered around each one. About a month later I applied 1000 pounds of cottonseed meal to the 3000 trees, giving every one a large handful, sprinkled thinly over the chopped circle. To make the test more severe the circles were not hoed again until the trees were dug, nor was the orchard mowed but once, on July 10. I started a man to hoeing the circles for the second time August 23.

This is a dry country, far less favorable to tree growth than the North or East, with an elevation of 1200 feet above sea level; and 250 from the Gulf of Mexico. The ground is so hard, and in places rocky, that a posthole can nowhere be dug, with anything but a sharpened crowbar. Water where these trees were grown is fully 50 feet below the surface. The season was good from time of planting to digging, except a seven weeks' drought from the last week in May to July 14, when rain fell.

With this evidence before them, ought not intelligent men to lay aside their prejudices in favor of long roots, deeply dug soil and large holes, all entailing great expense in planting orchards and recognize the great truth so fully demonstrated herein, that a close root-pruned tree is practically a seedling, and like all other seedlings in the vast domain of nature, finds the most congenial conditions in firm ground with as little disturbance of the subsoil as possible? I omitted to say that the apple trees were small seedlings, one-quarter to one inch in diameter, and the peach little June-budded trees.

## CANADA'S OPEN DOOR.

Secretary William Pitkin, of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, on October 3d received the following notice from N. B. Colcock, custom house broker at Niagara Falls, Ont., dated October 2d:

"I am officially advised by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, that the fumigating station at Niagara Falls, Ont., will be open from 15th October until 15th December."

The original plan was to open the station from October 15th until November 15th. The extension is the result of a request by Secretary Pitkin in behalf of the Eastern Association and nurserymen of the states generally.

## SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN FRUIT.

The horticultural exhibit was one of the principal features of the World's Fair at Chicago; it has been one of the main features of the Paris Exposition; it will be very prominent at the Pan-American Exposition, beginning next May. The list of awards for American fruit at the Paris Exposition is an eloquent testimonial to the progress of horticulture in this country. Never before in the history of this nation has there been such a widespread interest in the subject. The prompt, general and merited recognition of the value of American exhibits in Paris has encouraged fruit growers to make a special effort to have a complete display at Buffalo next year. Already plans have been made by state associations and by individuals to send choice fruit to the great railroad center at the western boundary of the Empire State.

This subject will be discussed at the coming horticultural society meetings, and when the fruit growers and the nurserymen meet next summer at the Pan-American there will be a display worth going far to see. There will be more laurels to be won.

#### FAITH IN NURSERYMEN.

A Hudson, N. Y., correspondent of the Rural New Yorker expressing his faith in nurserymen says that last spring he sought some sweet cherry trees of a certain variety. There was a scarcity of that variety and prices advanced considerably. He wrote in all directions; in several instances his remittances were returned with the explanation that the firms were sold out of the kind wanted or could only partly fill the order.

"They could have shipped other stock similar in appearance but they did not," says this correspondent, "and I am now convinced that as to honesty the nurserymen are on the average well up to any other business men, preachers not excepted."

This is a deserved tribute to the honesty of the majority of the nurserymen. The standard of honesty in the nursery business is on a par with that of any business and it is far above that of some lines of trade.

#### FIG GROWING IN AMERICA.

We received last month a box of genuine Smyrna figs from the Fancher Creek Nursery, Fresno, Cal., which proved conclusively that this delicious fruit can be grown in this country. Not only this, but George C. Roeding, the proprietor of the nursery, has produced fruit which has been shown by analysis to be sweeter by 1.42 per cent. than the imported Smyrna fig. The samples sent were certainly the finest we have ever seen.

Mr. Roeding states that these are the first produced on a commercial scale in the United States. The trees were grown from cuttings taken from the famous Aidin district, in the interior of Asia Minor, distant about seventy-five miles from Smyrna. W. C. West was sent to Smyrna in 1885 by F. Roeding for the purpose of making a personal examination into this subject and bringing over cuttings of the very best Smyrna figs. The expense of the trip and the securing of the cuttings amounted to \$3,000.

These figs represent experiments extending over a period of fourteen years, and the care and cultivation of sixty acres, or 4,200 trees from 10 to 14 years old. They have never been sulphured or processed in any way—the color is natural. They are sweeter than any figs ever produced in the United States.

They contain fertile seeds, giving them an exquisite nutty flavor found in no other fig grown in the United States. Each seed represents a single flower.

To produce a fig which, when dried, would equal in flavor and sweetness the fig of commerce so universally esteemed, has been the desideratum of every horticulturist interested in fig culture.

To all outward appearances, the fig tree, unlike other trees and plants, develops fruits without first producing flowers. But these appearances are misleading, for on cutting the fruit open it will be found that it contains a large quantity of inconspicuous flowers closely grouped around the rind, which is really the receptacle for them.

Furthermore, there are four distinct kinds of flowers found in the figs, namely: male, female, gall and mule flowers. Male, female and gall flowers are found in Capri or wild fig, the number varying in greater or less degree in the various crops.

The essential point of difference between the Smyrna class of figs and the Adriatic class, lies in the fact that the Smyrna contains nothing but female flowers, and that unless they are pollinated, either artificially or through the agency of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga psenes*, the fruit never reaches maturity, but shrivels and drops from the tree when one-third grown. The Adriatic, of which there are 100 varieties growing in California, contains mule flowers which cannot be pollinated, but which, nevertheless, develop and mature edible fruits, although the seeds are sterile.

In other words, the Smyrna fig is valueless unless the flowers have been caprifled, while the Adriatic, and that embraces all varieties of figs which have matured their fruits in the past without the aid of the insect, cannot be improved upon nor benefited in any way, for their flowers cannot be fertilized.

The first Smyrna figs grown in the United States were produced on the Fancher Creek Nursery in a very limited number, in the year 1890, by transferring the pollen from the Capri figs and introducing it into the Smyrna fig by means of a tooth pick. All figs treated in this manner developed into large fine fruits with perfect seeds, while untreated figs shriveled up when about the size of a marble and dropped to the ground, thus proving conclusively that caprification was an essential factor in the production of this fig.

The Capri fig stands in the relation of male to the Smyrna or edible fig. It occasionally produces an edible fruit but without flavor, its principal value being that it is the habitat of the *Blastophaga*, for without it the insect cannot exist.

#### FOREIGN REGULATIONS.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has published a circular giving in brief the requirements in foreign countries regarding the admission of nursery stock, in view of fear that San Jose scale may be introduced on such plants:

Austria-Hungary—Prohibits the importation of American plants or fruits or their wrappings, which show presence of the scale. There are three ports of admission.

Belgium—Permits the importation of American plants and fruits through Antwerp, Ghent and Ostende if the shipments bear certificates from competent authorities; otherwise the shipments are held for inspection and destroyed if found infected by scale.

British Columbia—Requires inspection at wharf or station by her own officials. Infected shipments are ordered disinfected or destroyed.

Canada—Prohibits importation of nursery stock from the United States, Australia, Japan and Hawaii, requiring the destruction of stock arriving. Green-house plants, herbaceous plants, conifers, bulbs and tubers are exempt. During certain periods prohibited stock may be imported through designated ports after fumigation.

Cape of Good Hope—Prohibits the importation of all plants and fruits from the United States.

France—Prohibits the importation of living plants from the United States and admits fruits only after inspection.

Germany—Prohibits the importation of plants, also fruits when inspection shows presence of scale. Dried or evaporated fruits are admitted at certain ports without inspection.

Netherlands—Prohibit the importation of American plants unless accompanied by certificate of inspection at port of shipment.

New Zealand—Admits live plants only at Dunedin, Christ Church, Wellington and Auckland, when accompanied by certificate or after fumigation.

Switzerland—Prohibits the importation of plants.

Turkey—Prohibits importation of trees, plants and fruit from the United States.

#### "WHAT MORE CAN WE WISH?"

P. OUWERKERK, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 18th, 1900.—"Please find enclosed one dollar. With pleasure I renew my subscription for your paper which is no doubt the best in the trade. I read with pleasure your articles which are plain and impartial; the print is nice and the paper fine; what can we wish more?"

## HALF A CENTURY OLD.

***Business of Thomas Meehan & Sons Covers Almost That Period—  
No Agents Are Employed—Thomas Meehan a Writer, Editor,  
Author, and Lecturer on Horticultural Topics—A Kew  
Graduate—These Nurseries Foremost in the Ad-  
vancement of Ornamental Horticulture.***

In an anniversary number, the Germantown Telegraph, Philadelphia, has the following account of the old and well-known nurseries of Thomas Meehan & Sons:

"To glance at the modest little office, or stroll along the Chew Street front of the nurseries, no one would imagine the hum of activity going on within, nor the extent of the business which has been a part of this town for almost fifty years. No civilized country—and some which will hardly bear that term—but is reached by the products of these nurseries. Governments, as well as their most prominent people, are included with the annual thousands of patrons.

"One hundred and fifty acres of land are totally covered with hardy trees and plants of every character, but mostly intended for ornamental purposes. This acreage would not be particularly large were large quantities of fruit trees grown; but for the class of stock, there is perhaps no larger establishment in the United States. A very rough estimate of the number of plants growing there at the present time is 982,000 the size of the plants ranging from the tiny one-year-old seedling evergreen, of an inch or two in height, to the large, transplanted specimen deciduous trees—twelve, fifteen, or eighteen feet. For the cultivation and business operation of all this a force of from seventy-five to one hundred men is employed, the number varying according to the time of year. Cultivation means a great deal to this firm, as they recognize its need, more than most nurserymen, to encourage good, thrifty growth. Likewise, it is not forgotten that plants need food, and a great quantity of manure is annually spread over the ground.

"Thomas Meehan & Sons are not florists, as some would term them, but are nurserymen, the distinction between these professions being great. Greenhouses, usually devoted to raising flowers, are here used almost entirely for propagating thousands of vines and other hardy flowering plants. A few flowers, mostly sweet peas, are grown for wholesale marketing; but this is a very small issue in comparison with the main.

"The business is operated under three chief departments—retail, wholesale, and landscape gardening—each being in volume a complete business of itself. Thomas Meehan is still the active head of the business; Thomas B. Meehan manages the wholesale department; J. Franklin Meehan, the landscape gardening; and S. Mendelssohn Meehan, the retail. Through these departments grounds of every description are taken in hand and improved. Plans are made, grading done, and roads laid and trees planted. Besides private estates, small and large public parks, and even cemeteries, are planned. Other nurserymen everywhere depend more or less on the wholesale department for seeds or small stock for growing on in their own nurseries; and also dealers who grow nothing are supplied with goods for immediate retailing. No agents are employed, all business being transacted either by direct repre-

sentation from the office, or by correspondence. Undoubtedly, the number of sales is less without the aid of agents, but as these are as a class poorly informed regarding plants in general, they are more or less unreliable, and in adopting its course the firm gave its preference for that which would establish confidence in its ability to furnish its patrons with true information, first-class goods and just as represented.

"Great pains have been taken to prepare catalogues that will be a help to patrons in selecting from the thousands of kinds, and in this and other features they are unique and at the head of nursery catalogues. The merits of everything are clearly stated and unexaggerated, either in description or illustration. Thirty-four editions of the retail catalogue have been issued, the current one using nearly 100 pages. It gives prices for stock in quantities, as well as in small lots, and denotes the sizes or grades of stock—a system originating with this firm.

"Thomas Meehan, the senior partner, commenced the business in 1852, his first office being located on Germantown Road, opposite the old Carpenter estate—now Pelham. His grounds first occupied three acres. It was not many years before the growth of the business demanded early removal to more spacious quarters, and the office was moved to its present location, on Chew Street, opposite what is now East Philadelphia Street. The office and grounds have been added to continually, but with the growing business the facilities must needs be increased, and even now a large two-story addition to the office is being erected.

"Mr. Meehan's horticultural experience has been one of the widest—from an English gardener's apprentice, in his boyhood, to his present position. He is a graduate of the famous Royal Garden, Kew, and an early explorer of the Western States, and through it all a writer, editor, author, and lecturer on horticultural topics. With a life of practical work among plants, he has combined scientific research, and now ranks with the leading botanists of the world. His wide knowledge of plants is illustrated and well acknowledged by the many letters daily received seeking information on all topics. For thirty years he edited the Gardener's Monthly, the foremost American horticultural publication of that time. Later he was the author of "Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States," a work in four volumes, and illustrated by 102 colored plates. In 1891, Meehan's Monthly commenced publication under his editorial management, and published by the firm. It continues the colored illustrations begun in the previous work, combining all the features of a first-class horticultural journal. It is still being issued.

"Meehan's nurseries have taken the initiative in many things pertaining to the advancement of horticulture. They were the first to urge the extensive use of plants more largely ornamental and especially of our grand native oaks. The beautiful Japanese maples have been widely distributed by them, and one of the first specimens brought from Japan at the time of the Centennial still stands on the lawn at the nurseries. For the general cultivation of the beautiful red-flowered Dogwood and Japanese Snowball, the public is also indebted to Messrs. Meehan. Pages, and even books might be written in continuation of the facts already written here, which is only limited by lack of space."

The official trade journal for nurserymen \$1 per year.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

R. H. Macklin, Stevens Point, Wis., has entered the nursery business at Marshfield, Wis.

It is stated that J. E. Smith, Ridley Park, Pa., is about to retire from the nursery business.

J. A. Titus and G. N. Titus conduct the Titus Nursery, one mile northwest of Nemaha, Neb.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y., were prize winners at the fruit exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Peters and Skinner, North Topeka, Kan., have added to their nursery by the purchase of 87 acres of land.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., are building two new green-houses for the growth of hardy roses.

E. S. Mayo is associated with J. G. Glen in the management of the Glenwood Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

James McHutchinson, representing August Rhotert, New York City, sailed for Europe September 29th.

Many seeds of the red and white spruce trees are being collected at North Creek, Colo., for eastern nurserymen.

George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y., has been elected a trustee for three years of the local cemetery association.

F. G. Laeverenz, of the Acme Nursery, Galveston, Tex., lost nursery stock to the amount of \$750 in the great storm.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$111,124 in August, 1900, against \$111,546 in August, 1899.

It is reported that London capitalists propose to grow fruit in the Soudan, Africa; that fruit trees have been shipped there.

From December 15th until March 1st, correspondence to Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del., Nurseries, should be addressed to Bartow, Fla.

S. D. Willard has accepted the position of manager of the horticultural exhibit of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, next year.

Hawkins Brothers, nurserymen, Minneapolis, Minn., have dissolved partnership. A. A. Hawkins has established a nurseries at Chowen, Minn.

S. B. Davis, Jackson, Mich., referring to the Willet peach, says a seedling late peach in that city bears excellent fruit, ripening October 5th to 10th.

Stark Brothers, Louisiana, Mo., are of the opinion that the Lincoln Coreless and the Pound Pear are identical. M. J. Graham, Adel, Ia., coincides in this view.

H. C. Rolison is vice-president of the Texas Nursery and Floral Co., Sherman, Tex., of which E. W. Kirkpatrick is the president. C. C. Mayhew is secretary and treasurer.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., made an extensive display of fruit, under the direction of William C. Barry, at the American Institute, in New York City, last month.

F. W. Taylor, of the Pan-American Exposition, Department of Horticulture, sailed for Paris, France, on October 11th, to secure the most desirable novelties shown at the Paris Exposition.

Thaddeus N. Yates, Philadelphia, has purchased the entire nursery business of his brother, the late David G. Yates, and will continue it. The Mount Airy Nurseries were established in 1869.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company last spring planted 530,000 trees along its right of way in North Dakota, and is planning to plant 300,000 in 1901. Oscar H. Will, of Bismarck, is directing the work.

State horticultural societies have announced annual meetings as follows: Maine, at Norway, November 13-14; Missouri, at Farmington, December 4-6; Kansas, at Topeka, December 27-29; Michigan, at Grand Rapids, December 4-6; Indiana, Indianapolis, Dec. 18-20.

The Hermoso Orange Company has been incorporated to grow, buy, sell, and deal in oranges; principal place of business, Riverside, Cal. Directors: E. A. Chase, F. F. Chase, H. B. Chase, M. A. Chase, F. M. Heath, B. B. Bush, H. T. Hays, all of Riverside. Capital stock, \$100,000.

At the Michigan State Fair several nurserymen made large exhibits of fruit and ornamental trees, and showed a number of their promising specialties. Among them were Greening Bros., I. E. Ilgenfritz's Sons, West Michigan Nurseries, and Ilsted & Son.

Contracts for trees and plants for the Pittsburg parks, to the amount of \$11,000, were awarded to A. E. Crouch, Rochester, Pa.; Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; and the Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

During 1899 imports of nursery stock into the U. S. were as follows: From Belgium, \$130,864; France, \$122,789; Germany, \$63,229; Italy, \$11,421; Netherlands, \$286,797; United Kingdom, \$49,523; Bermuda, \$38,424; Canada, \$1,678; Hong Kong, \$3,212; Japan, \$41,748.

The Smyrna fig wasp has been at last established in George C. Roeding's orchard at Fresno, Cal., and there is no longer a question concerning the success of the Smyrna fig. Mr. Roeding reports that a great number of the insects have got down to business on his fig trees and the outcome is most satisfactory.

Charles P. Lounsbury, chief entomologist of the department of agriculture of the Colony of Cape Town, South Africa, is making the rounds of Southern California in the interest of his people, studying insect pests and parasites. He brought with him a colony of the *Scutellista cyanea*, a parasite for the black scale.

The nursery firm of H. J. Weber & Sons Co. formed a combination with some neighboring vegetable and grain growers, under the style of Boles, Reeder & Weber, and nearly made a clean sweep of the premiums in the fruit, grain and vegetable departments, taking over 80 premiums. For display of fruits, they took the sweepstake, amounting to \$75, being also second in the vegetable sweepstakes, and others.—Florist's Exchange.

The government of Tasmania, according to the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the introduction of all fruit trees, cuttings, scions, buds, and grafts of fruit trees and the barberry, linden, euonymus, grape-vine, maple, acacias, rose, strawberry, raspberry, hawthorne, ash, gooseberry, currant, honeysuckle, lilac, privet, begonia, elm, oak, birch, alder, chestnut, willow and poplar, or cuttings, scions, buds, and grafts of any of the same.

### ELLWANGER & BARRY'S PRIZE.

Special mention is made of the exhibit of 118 varieties of pears by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., at the Paris Exposition. This firm won first prize—a gold medal diploma. Following is the report of the award:

United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, United States Section, Palace of Horticulture.

PARIS, Sept. 27, 1900.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of informing you that the jury of awards, class 45, group VIII, horticulture, have just awarded you a first prize, a gold medal diploma, for your very fine exhibit of 118 varieties of pears. They gave the exhibit twenty points, the highest number given for first prize. Your fruit arrived in excellent condition, having been carefully packed—not more than five specimens spoiled in the lot. They are shown on a table especially constructed for them, and are the center of attraction of our fruit exhibit that is now much finer than at any time since the opening. The jury, to some of whom you are well known, were much pleased with the grand show your pears are making. Mr. Ballet spoke of you in high praise.

With hearty congratulations for your success, and many thanks for the interest you have taken in this matter, I am

Yours truly,

G. B. BRACKETT,

Expert in Horticulture for the United States Commission.

### SURELY A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE TITUS NURSERY, NEMAHA, NEB., October 20, 1900.—"Please change our ad. per enclosed. We have entirely sold out on apple seedlings and could have sold out as many more. We are still receiving many inquiries for seedlings. THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is surely a good advertising medium."



## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the March issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN were given the values of the exports of nursery stock during the years 1894-1898. The countries listed as receiving such stock, in the order of the amounts exported, were: Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Mexico, British West Indies, Cuba, British Africa, Netherlands, France, Colombia and Belgium.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin, compiled by Frank Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets, showing the imports of nursery stock to the United States from the countries named during the years 1895-1899:

## IMPORTS.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Belgium.....	\$94,099	\$143,031	\$124,646	\$116,878	\$130,864
France.....	119,025	178,565	202,187	100,375	122,739
Germany.....	60,465	77,683	76,680	59,368	63,229
Italy.....	2,535	3,477	4,980	4,845	11,421
Netherlands..	206,171	307,362	350,882	299,149	286,797
Great Britain..	81,274	67,279	53,436	76,663	49,523
Bermuda.....	7,720	104,852	78,528	50,988	38,424
Canada.....	28,841	24,486	22,615	7,402	1,678
China (Hong Kong).....	687	955	941	2,849	3,212
Japan.....	14,296	22,904	25,972	24,516	41,748

For purposes of comparison, the table of exports of nursery stock from the United States during the five years, 1894 to 1898 inclusive, showing to which countries the stock was sent, is reproduced:

## EXPORTS.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Canada.....	\$115,590	\$85,126	\$85,582	\$72,718	\$36,862
Great Britain..	4,605	9,765	12,712	29,070	19,712
Germany.....	4,859	22,251	10,463	8,219	10,071
Mexico.....	6,489	5,207	7,686	5,866	5,419
Brit. W. Indies.	2,834	426	1,148	5,063	5,419
Cuba.....	1,717	2,073	450	250	701
British Africa.	1,950	381	407	272	396
Belgium.....	220	817	211	252	1,250
France.....	20	133	220	328	1,168
Netherlands..	60	83	566	1,069	3,150
Colombia.....	68	26	107	28	2,340

These figures show some interesting facts. It is generally known that there has been a heavy export nursery trade with Canada. Just how extensive this trade has been is here shown. While the five year period of exports is from 1894 to 1898 and the five year period of imports is from 1895 to 1899, they correspond sufficiently for purposes of comparison. In the periods mentioned, the exports of nursery stock from the United States to Canada amounted to \$395,878 and the imports of nursery stock from Canada amounted to \$85,022, a difference of \$310,856 in favor of the United States. The average of exports to Canada was \$79,175 per year; the average of imports \$17,004.

The heaviest imports are the nursery stocks from France and the Holland bulbs and ornamental plants from the Netherlands. Belgium, Bermuda and Japan also figure to a considerable degree as the result of the ornamental stock trade. Aside from Canada, the exports to any considerable amount have been to Great Britain and Germany.

News for nurserymen found nowhere else is in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Read what others say.

## PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

The following are the awards to American exhibitors in temporary competition in horticulture, September 26, 1900 at the Paris Exposition:

## FIRST PRIZES:

Apples, Crops of 1899-1900—Division of Pomology, United States Department of Agriculture, general collection; Illinois and Missouri State Horticultural Societies.

Apples, Crop of 1900—Kansas State Horticultural Society; E. F. Babcock, Waitsburg, Washington.

Apples, Pears and Plums, Crop of 1900—New York State Commission. Pears, Crop of 1900; 118 varieties—Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Apples, Crop of 1900; 65 varieties—New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

Plums, Crop of 1900; 55 varieties—New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

## SECOND PRIZES:

Oranges—Arlington Heights Fruit Company, Riverside, Cal.

Apples, Crop of 1900—Farmer's Produce Association of Delaware; Fred Shaw, Summer Hill, Illinois; Delos Tenny, Hilton, New York.

Apples, Pears and Plums, Crop of 1900—Peninsula Horticultural Society.

Peaches and Pears, Crop of 1900—Charles Wright, Seaford, Delaware

Acting Pomologist William A. Taylor of the U. S. Commission to the Paris Exposition writes:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Division of Pomology, Washington, D. C. } October 10, 1900.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

You will find enclosed herewith, a list of the awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competition in Group VIII—Horticulture, at Paris Exposition, held September 26, 1900.

The fruit of the crops of 1900 exhibited at that time was shipped from New York on the American Line Steamer St. Louis, Wednesday, September 12, and reached Paris via Southampton and Havre, Saturday, September 22. The exhibits of apples from E. F. Babcock, Waitsburg, Washington, apples and plums from the New York Agricultural Station, Geneva, N. Y., are reported to have been specially fine.

The total number of awards of the several grades, to American exhibitors in the temporary competition in this group to October 1, 1900, is as follows: First prizes, 58; second prizes, 44; third prizes, 14; honorable mention, 10; total, 126.

Two temporary competitions are yet to be held, October 10, and 24 respectively. Exhibits for these went forward from New York September 26.

WM. A. TAYLOR, Acting Pomologist.

## THE REIGN OF THE KEIFFER.

Writing to the Gardener's Chronicle, London, England, Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Vermont, says:

The plantings of Keiffer, Garber, and Le Conte—especially of the first—have been excessive in the last three years. Areas beyond belief have been set with trees at almost any price. In fact, the nurserymen have been charging two or three times as much for trees of Keiffer as for Barlett, though the former is much easier to propagate. There is no doubt in the minds of most pomologists that this planting of the hybrid pears has been greatly overdone, and that there soon must come a serious reaction.

## CHASE NURSERY CO. LOSS.

The Los Angeles Times has the following under date of October 1st.

The pumping plant of the Hermosa Orange Company, of Riverside, located a few miles northeast of Highgrove, was destroyed by fire about noon yesterday. The plant was installed about a year ago by the Chase Nursery Company, at a cost of \$2500, to pump water on the Hermosa rancho. It is not known what caused the fire. The machinery was not in operation, and no one connected with it was on the premises when the fire started. The plant was totally destroyed. There was no insurance. The Chases, with characteristic energy, have already ordered a new plant, and within a short time fifty or more inches of water will again be flowing on the Hermosa lands.

## Recent Publications.

"An Autumn Reminder" is the title of a monograph issued by Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J., in which is set forth entertainingly the desirability of planting evergreens, the maples, dogwoods, etc., in the fall.

During the last twelve years the U. S. Department of Agriculture has received from farmers and other landowners a very large number of letters asking how to procure tree seeds and how to raise seedlings. For the purpose of supplying the desired information to farmers and all others interested in tree planting, the Department has prepared, and has now in press, Bulletin No. 29, Division of Forestry, entitled "The Forest Nursery: Collection of Tree Seeds and Propagation of Seedlings." The bulletin was prepared by Geo. B. Sudworth, Dendrologist of the Division of Forestry.

Of the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture" edited by Professor L. H. Bailey and published by the Macmillan Co., New York City, two of the four volumes having been published, American Agriculturist says: "The only work with which it can be at all compared is Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening, but for American conditions and American horticulturists, Professor Bailey's work is far more reliable, useful and complete. . . . The work as it is forms a most fitting chapter to the marvelous horticultural development of the closing century. . . . It is an honor to its author and his assistant, its publishers, and American horticulturists as well."

In the forthcoming report of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, Professor Fred W. Card, horticulturist, has an article on "Horticulture from an Educational Standpoint", in which he summarizes arguments for the study of horticulture as follows: "It affords a means of a livelihood, among congenial and ennobling surroundings, with a liberal share of the best things of life. It affords recreation and companionship, particularly to those whose brains grow weary in other lines of work. It trains the faculty of observation, an important educational function. A wider knowledge of it would help in the solution of some of the sociological problems of the day. It gives power to man in the development of new forms of plant life. It contributes to culture and breadth of mental vision, the highest result of educational training."

It is generally conceded that the Youth's Companion is the leading periodical for boys and girls. Its national reputation as a standard of excellence in this line, has made it a household word throughout the country. It is so well known that it would seem that every one has been supplied; but it is to be remembered that children are growing from infancy to the age when wholesome stories are demanded, and thus there is a call for the Youth's Companion in homes where it has not been before. The publishers, at Boston, Mass., issue a prospectus for the coming year, which may be had for the asking. The weekly paper may be had for \$1.75 per year. The bound volumes are a storehouse of entertainment for evenings and rainy days. The long list of contributors includes practically all the leading story writers of the day.

The catalogue of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., for the fall of 1900 and the spring of 1901 is a model nursery catalogue. This noted establishment is rounding out a half century of existence. The catalogue represents the highest type of a nursery catalogue. The time and money spent in the effort to make it the finest of the kind would be hard to calculate. The firm has spared no pains to make it complete, accurate and useful and it has succeeded well. It is really more than a catalogue; it is a work of reference, a handy guide. Ornamentals are a specialty of this firm and in the 87 pages in the catalogue devoted to this class of stock may be found mention of all that could be desired in the decoration of lawn, street or park. The illustrations are in half-tone engravings of original subjects and admirably show the effects produced either by the use of single or grouped plants, or trees.

A. E. Crouch, Rochester, Pa., who secured the contract for most of the nursery stock in the big order for the Pittsburg parks, was in Rochester last month packing the stock for shipment. Mr. Crouch furnished all the trees and shrubs ordered for Highland park and half of those ordered for Schenley park, Pittsburg.

## PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

Acting Pomologist Taylor has sent the following communication:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.  
Rochester, New York.

Dear Sir: I enclose herewith list of awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competition in Group VIII—Horticulture, at the Paris Exposition, held Oct. 10, 1900. The fruit of the Crop of 1900, exhibited in that competition, left New York by the American Line Steamer St. Paul, Wednesday September 28th, via Southampton and Havre, and was delivered in Paris, Friday October 5th. The actual time from the wharf in New York to the Exposition building was 8 days 18 hours. The display is reported to have been the finest yet made in the American section, which continues to attract much attention.

The summary awards to American exhibitors in the temporary competitions in Group VIII, to Oct. 15th, shows the following totals: First Prizes, 66; second prizes, 55; third prizes, 14; honorable mention, 10; total 145. One temporary competition is yet to be held and reported on.

Very truly,  
WM. A. TAYLOR,  
Acting Pomologist.

The list of awards referred to shows that first prizes were secured by the horticultural societies of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas the New York state commission, the U. S. Division of Pomology for apples, pears and plums from 21 states, and the Michigan and Arkansas experiment stations. Second prizes were secured by individuals and by the horticultural societies of Idaho, Ohio and Virginia and the North Carolina department of agriculture.

## OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM.

We referred in our last issue to the October purple plum sent out by Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn. That firm says of it:

This plum is one of the many varieties of the Japan strain hybridized and propagated by Luther Burbank, of California, and was named by him October Purple. The tree is a very hardy, strong, upright grower, and may be easily trained into a full, round and well-formed head. It is a profuse bearer, and does not require other varieties to fertilize its blossoms. The fruit is large, many specimens measuring 1½ to two inches in diameter. Color a purplish maroon, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Ripens from September 10 to 15. Mr Burbank says of it: "It is best of them all."

## MINNESOTA NURSERIES.

Secretary A. W. Latham of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, editor of the Minnesota Horticulturist says:

There is in the hands of the secretary, a list of fifty so-called nurseries purporting to be growing and selling nursery stock in this state, and this list is thought not to contain the name of any one who is a dealer only, though it may. It was hoped that this list might be verified so as to warrant its publication, but the evident unwillingness of many on it to send in the facts necessary to substantiate a right to a place there is still making it inadvisable to send it out. Undoubtedly most of the members are doing a "straight" nursery business, but an uncertainty as to some and desire to do no one an injustice is still withholding the list from the public, and likely to continue to do so. Any member can have access to the list in this office, however.

Oren & Blackburn, Marceline, Mo., have discontinued the nursery business there.

The stock of Charles B. Horner & Son, at Mt. Holly, N. J., has been disposed of at public auction.

The John B. Harris nursery, 20 acres, at Champaign, Ill., has been sold to be cut into building lots.

W. R. Harris, Lincoln, Neb., will retire from business. He has sold the Tecumseh Nursery to A. Russell, of Hastings, Neb.

## OVER-PLANTING.

**Caution Urged by One Who Foresees Demoralization in Prices—  
Result of Tree Farming Instead of Nursery Business—  
Better a Shortage than Large Surplus—Apple,  
Peach and Plum at Low Prices this Fall.**

A note of warning is sounded in the following timely statement by John Charlton & Sons, Rochester N. Y.:

"We are well satisfied at the amount of business we have done this season, as it much exceeds that of last and previous years' sales. The season has been a remarkable one for the fine, even-weather we have been favored with, causing no loss of time of any moment.

We think the promise for next spring is most excellent, and much stock will then be wanted and a depletion in many lines will take place. We do not, however, think that, barring a few scarce articles, the nursery business is in much better condition than it has been of late.

We hear of purchases from the West f. o. b. here Rochester, N. Y., spring of 1900 of apples, at a little more than one-half of what they fetched here this fall. Peaches also very low, and plums also. This is not cheering to contemplate and when the large crops of trees now underway comes into market, we think that another demoralization worse than we have experienced of late will take place, and all will suffer through it.

"Nurserymen had better not have quite enough stock for their sales, than to have large surplus to be thrown upon the market when ready.

"Tree farming is responsible for this and not the legitimate nursery business. As long as trees are graded into  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and bargain lots of 2 feet etc. trees just so long will this incubus on a fair business last, and perhaps most all in the business are each little or much responsible for it."

## AMERICAN APPLIES IN ENGLAND.

An English commission firm commenting on the American export trade says:

If we depend on the home-grown apple, the poor man would never see one. It is true the English growers have improved early or "fall" apples, as we call them, but once the American gets on the market, the home apple ceases to sell. The Americans are just beginning to come in now. They pay more attention to fruit culture than we do. They grow more of one sort instead of dividing their energies, and pack them so that the buyer can confidently send them any distance. They combine for better rates of transit, and get concessions from the railroads and steamship companies that no individual can. Why, a barrel of apples could be sent from America four hundred miles over rail or river, three thousand miles by sea, and be put down in London or Liverpool for 4s. The individual sending from London to Glasgow, a distance of four hundred miles, has to pay from 2s. 6d. to 3s. Americans do not send us inferior apples either, and inferior English apples will never sell

at all this year. There are heavy crops in New England, New York, New Jersey, moderate yields in the central, western, southern and south-western States, and the heaviest crops on record in Canada and Nova Scotia. In 1896, the year of our great yield at home, America still sent us 2,000,000 barrels, so you can guess what will happen now.

## ROOT KILLING IN THE NURSERY.

In the course of a paper on "Protection Against Root-Killing," read before the Southern Minnesota Horticultural Society, C. Wedge, Albert Lea, Minn., said:

In the nursery a cover crop is the only practical protection that can be given, and buckwheat and oats are the two crops most commonly used. Neither is perfectly satisfactory; buckwheat is not sufficiently leafy, and oats take too much moisture from the soil. We are thinking of trying a combination of the two, and have seriously in mind the trial of rape, sowed the latter part of July. This latter crop, if we had sufficient moisture to start the seed, would surely give a very warm leafy covering, but with plenty of snow it might live through the winter and be troublesome to get rid of in the spring.

## NURSERY STOCK FOR CANADA.

A circular has been issued to collectors of customs in Canada notifying them that nursery stock from countries to which the San Jose Scale act applies may be imported and entered at the custom house at St. Johns, N. B., St. John's, P. Q., Niagara Falls, Windsor, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, between October, 15, 1900, and December, 15, 1900, upon a certificate of an authorized government official at one of the said ports that the nursery stock has been thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas, under his supervision.

## THE HUDSON PEACH.

Wiley & Co., Cayuga, N. Y., sent us on October 6th samples of the fruit of the Hudson peach. The fruit is large but not highly colored. The flesh is yellow, juicy and of good flavor for so late a peach. It should be a valuable variety coming as it does after other peaches are out of the market.

Peach pits may be had of John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa.

The Stuart pecan nursery, Ocean Springs, Miss., is for sale.

Northern-grown apple seedlings are a specialty with W. H. Kauffman, Hawkeye Nurseries, Stratford, Ia.

Strawberries, all the old and new varieties are offered by Myer & Sons, Bridgeville, Del.; also raspberries and blackberries.

James M. Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y., has a general line of nursery stock. He makes special prices on plum, pear and cherry.

Contracts for growing all varieties of ornamental and flowering shrubs will be taken at low rates by the proprietors of the Titus Nursery, Nemaha, Neb.

Regarding our announcement that Keiffer pears are being canned under their own name at Geneva, N. Y., the Country Gentleman says: "We hear that the Geneva Canning Co., Geneva, N. Y., is canning Kieffer pears under the name of Kieffer. This is refreshing news. Kieffers are almost always labelled Bartletts. But the Kieffer is a superior fruit when canned, as we have pointed out before, and is fit to be sold under its own name."

# 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 thought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

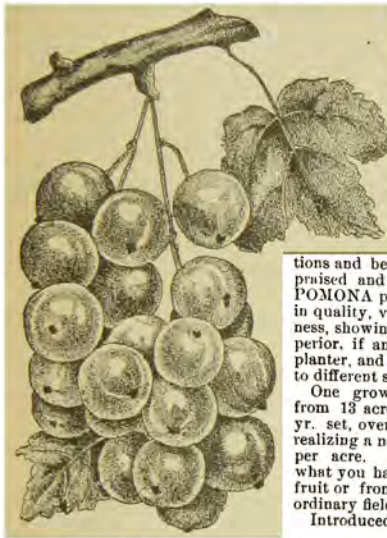
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Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 ORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.



# The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

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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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# 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.

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PAONIAS—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.

**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,**  
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Bloomington, Ills.

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

ESTABLISHED 1780.

## ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Desire to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

# MAZZARD AND MAHALEB CHERRY SEED

Fresh Crop. Best Quality.  
Send for samples and prices.

Get our prices on

**FRUIT STOCKS, PEACH, APPLE, PEAR  
AND KIEFFER SEEDS**

Large stock of  
**MAPLE, ASH, CATALPA, ELM, OAK AND OTHER  
SEEDLINGS.**

It will pay you to get our prices.

**Thomas Meehan & Sons**

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

If you want **Kieffer** Pears, Apples  
and Peaches

Get our prices before buying. We also have a  
full stock of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.

We make a specialty of

**PURE NATURAL PEACH PITS**

Get our prices before buying.

**GEO. GOULD & CO.**

Villa Ridge, Ill.

**F. & F. NURSERIES,**  
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SEASON SPECIALTIES:

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California  
Privet, Shrubbery, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalea, Lillies, Clematis.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**NO BETTER STOCK GROWN.**

GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK.

I will make special prices on the following stock:

PLUM ON PLUM, 2 yrs., native and Japan varieties.  
STANDARD PEAR, 3 years, good varieties.  
PLUM ON PLUM, 1 year,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up, 5 to 7 feet, well branched.  
PLUM ON PLUM, 1 year,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 to 6 feet, well branched.  
CHERRY ON MAZZARD STOCKS, 1 yr., 3 to 5 feet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and up, branched.

It will pay you to get my prices before placing your order elsewhere.

**JAMES M. KENNEDY,** DANVILLE, N. Y.

**Asparagus,** Burr's Mammoth.  
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**Peach Trees,** All leading sorts in  
the different sizes.  
**Gherry Trees,** Nice stock mostly Early  
Richmond and Mt. Morency.

**WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.**  
BRIDGETON, N. J.

# Colorado Tourists.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO MANITOU AND  
COLORADO SPRINGS

**GREAT  
ROCK ISLAND  
ROUTE**

ALSO BEST LINE TO DENVER.

Acknowledged by all to have the Best Dining Car Service.  
Buffet Library Smoking Cars.

Special Rates from Chicago, Aug. 1-7-21, 1900.

**ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00** For Round Trip to Denver,  
Colorado Springs, Pueblo,  
Greenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Ogden.

ASK AGENT FOR FULL INFORMATION.

For handsome book, "Colorado the Magnificent," address

**JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., - CHICAGO, ILL.**

**NORTHERN GROWN APPLE SEEDLINGS.**

I still have a large lot to offer; all grades; French  
or native seed.

ROOT GRAFTS, any style, and PUT UP TO GROW.

**W. H. KAUFFMAN,**  
**HAWKEYE NURSERIES, STRATFORD, IOWA.**

**High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.**

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple.  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

**JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.**

**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, etc. 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.

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.

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.

## A General Line of NURSERY STOCK & PEACH TREES

We have 200,000 best sorts. Good inducements on early orders.

**PEACH PITS.**—N. B. and Tennessee Naturals, in large or small lots, cured by parties having best judgment and absolutely reliable. Samples and prices on application.

**JOHN PETERS & CO.,** Uriah, Pa.

We offer at very low prices..... **600,000 Black Locust Seedlings**  
**300,000 Apple Seedlings**

Also ASH, CATALPAS and BLACKWALNUT

**German Nurseries,** Beatrice, Neb.

## GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURAL PEACH PITS

We still have left about 3,000 bushels, this year's crop. We make a specialty of collecting natural peach pits, and get them from the rural mountain districts where "Yellows" is unknown. They are carefully gathered, dried, and handled. We have been using pits from this particular section for over 20 years and have never had a bad stand, and have customers for as many years who will testify to their remarkable success with our pits.

Rather than carry over so large a lot, we will make price to justify you laying in a supply for two seasons. Put it down in your reference book, that we are always headquarters for Peach Pits, and always have them, if any-one does.

Write us for sample and delivered price.

**J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.**

POMONA, N. C.

**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.

**HONEY LOCUST,** For Fall and Spring Trade.

**BLACK LOCUST,** Good sellers for Hedge Fencing.

**OSAGE ORANGE,** Wind Breaks and Timber Growth.

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

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**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.

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**OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,** RICHMOND, VA.

**W. T. HOOD, Proprietor.**

Offers for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901, a large and complete assortment of

## Well Grown Nursery Stock

**Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apple and Japan Pear Seedlings.**

Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar- and Silver Maples. Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of **NATURAL PEACH PITS.** No smock, or canning house peach seeds huddled.

PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

**Barbier & Co.** (Successors to TRANSON BROS) ORLEANS, FRANCE

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 Conifers, 1 to 3 feet high.

450 varieties of perennials.

800 varieties of old and new roses.

3 new varieties of **WICHURIANA** 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

## GRAPE VINES AND CURRANT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

**WHELOCK & CLARK,** FREDONIA, N. Y.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

NEBRASKA GROWN, HEAVY, WELL GRADED STOCK

40,000 APPLE TREES, 2-yr. 20,000 CHERRY TREES, 1-yr.  
CAROLINA POPLAR, 6 to 8 ft.

MULBERRY, MAPLE, BOX ELDER, ASH, 4 to 6 ft.

### Forest Tree Seedlings.

ELM, MAPLE, 2-yr.

BOX ELDER, 1-yr.

Can supply for fall planting Ash and Box Elder Seed of fine quality, cheap. Write for prices on any of the above, stating quantity wanted.

**J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Nebr.**

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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.

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## Snow Hill Nurseries.

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Offer for Fall:

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600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.  
50,000 Apple—2 " " "  
100,000 Apple—1 " " "  
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.  
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.  
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.  
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.  
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.  
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.  
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

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## ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

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FOR SPRING 1900,

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry, Kieffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

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# We Offer

## FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata, (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

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

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,**

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FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

# APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Kieffer Pear Stocks.



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# John Palmer & Son, Ltd.,

ANNAN, SCOTLAND,

Offer for Fall and Spring shipment

Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries!  
3 years selected No. 1. 2 years selected No. 1. 1 year selected No. 1.

Norway Maples! Norway Maples! Norway Maples!  
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 4 1-2 to 6 feet.

All straight, clean, well-rooted trees.

Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms!  
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash!  
1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet.

Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce!  
9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24 inches.

American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae!  
9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 18 to 24 inches.

Californian Privet! Californian Privet! Californian Privet!  
1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet.

RHODODENDRONS, Named Varieties, Hardest Scotch Grown  
Plants. 2 years grafted, 3 years grafted and 4 years grafted.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches.  
1 1-2 to 2 feet.

PURPLE LEAVED BEECH. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN RED TWIGGED. 1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet.  
MATSONIA AQUIFOLIA. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24 inches.

H. P. ROSES and TREE ROSES. Finest varieties.

Everything offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order. Terms, net, cash by draft on London. Very low through rates to all points in United States and Canada. Lowest cash prices and Trade List on application.

John Palmer & Son, Ltd., Annan, Scotland.

## OCTOBER PURPLE PLUMS.

## FOREST TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

We have a large surplus in Forest Trees, 1 inch to 3 inches in diameter.

Shrubbery—1½ to 4 feet in height.

October Purple Plum Trees—1 and 2 years old on both Plum and Peach stocks.

Also a few thousand Fay's and Cherry Currants and Green Mt. Grape Vines. This stock is well grown and cannot fail to please.

Address—

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

## THE VILLAGE NURSERIES.

Offer for Fall of 1900 and Spring of 1901, a fine stock of

## APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM.

An unusually fine lot of York Imperial Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years. No finer stock grown in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right and prompt shipment. A fine lot of North Carolina and Lombardy Poplar, 2½ inches in diameter, 14 to 16 feet high, grown expressly for street and park planting. Correspondence solicited from dealers and nurserymen.

Address—

**THE VILLAGE NURSERIES,** GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager,  
Harradville, Somerset Co. Pa.

## FOR SALE.

## STUART PECAN NURSERY,

At Ocean Springs, Miss. One mile from Gulf of Mexico. Beautiful, healthful country, good society, churches and graded school.

Fine stock of Grafted Pecan Trees ready for winter trade. 70,000 seedlings 800 Pear Trees. 400 Peach. Located on Louisville and Nashville R. R. Will sell at low figures. We want to hire a man who understands nursery business. Address.

**STUART PECAN CO.,** L. Box 69, Ocean Springs, Miss.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# Ornamental Trees!

Extra Size, 10 to 20 feet; 4 to 6 inches:

Elm, Maple, Linden, Horse Chestnut,  
Cut-Leaf Birch, White Ash,  
Catalpa and Oak.

## A fine lot of Ornamental Shrubs.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Plums,  
also  
Currants and Gooseberries.

If you want Large Trees and Fine Stock,  
here they are.

## NELSON BOGUE,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

## We Have Sold Out

## All Our Apple Seedlings

But we have one of the best soils in the U. S. A. for growing Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, and we are prepared to take contracts for growing all varieties at a very low rate.

We still have an unlimited quantity of Gano, Wine Sap and M. B. Twig scions, all cut from young orchards, much better than nursery scions. Half million Strawberry Plants, leading varieties.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

WANTED---CHERRY AND PEACH.

**TITUS NURSERY,** - - Nemaha, Neb.

## Xenia Star Nurseries

offer a general line of stock with specialties of

**APPLE** Fine 3 year buds.  
Choice 2 year grafts.

**PEAR** General Assortment, St. and Dwf.  
Fine 1 year Kieffer---Cheap.

**CHERRY** 2 year in all grades.  
Choice 1 year---full list.

**PLUM** European, Native and Japan,  
on Plum and on Peach.

**PEACH** Choice trees---extended list.  
Admiral Dewey, Gold Mine,  
Etc.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

**McNary & Gaines,** XENIA, OHIO.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. STANDARD PEARS.

We would call the attention of the trade particularly to our **STANDARD PEARS** which we have in large quantity and of superior quality; also to our

**Budded Apples, Plums, Cherries,  
Roses, Ornamental Trees, Etc.**

We issue no trade price list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us. Send your want list.

**SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## GRAPE

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.

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.

## VINES

## 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 Elizabeth, N. J.**  
NURSERIES.

**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

**Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.**

**R. H. BLAIR & CO.,**  
Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
PROPRIETORS OF THE

**LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.**  
A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.  
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

**ALLEN L. WOOD,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

## EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . . .  
Wholesale.

● The Largest Stock of  
● CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
● RASPBERRIES, BLACK-  
● BERRIES, Etc.  
● In the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my 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. When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# KNOX NURSERIES

(Established in 1851.)

We offer for Fall, 1900, 2 Yr. Apple, 1 Yr. and 2 Yr. Cherry, 1 Yr. and 2 Yr. Plum, and 1 Yr. Peach.

Also a fine lot of Snyder Blackberry root-cutting plants.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

3.16 and up. Kansas Grown.

Let us have a list of your wants. We guarantee satisfaction

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS**  
VINCENNES, IND.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.  
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

**Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.**

Write for Prices.

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**Ornamental** . . . . .  
LARGE  
SMALL **TREES**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

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TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,  
as given below :

**APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,**  
IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of **KIEFFER PEAR.**

**PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,  
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,  
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITÆ,**

AND A

**GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.**

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING  
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

**COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR**

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

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.*

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.**

# Mount Arbor Nurseries

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

A Large and Complete Line of General Nursery Stock.

## A SURPLUS OF

Apple Seedlings, Strong Grades.

Apple Grafts, Made to Order.

Marianna Stocks.

Roses on Own Roots—Seven Sis-

ters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie

Queen, and Crimson Rambler.

Plums Large Stock of Native,

European and Japanese.

Russian Apricots.

Downing Gooseberries.

Forest Tree Seedlings, all kinds.

Osage Orange.

Ornamental Trees—Am. Elm, Sil-

ver Maple, White Ash, Catalpa,

Carolina Poplar, Black Walnut,

Am. Linden, Mt. Ash, Box Elder,

etc.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Vines,

Evergreens, etc.

FALL PRICE LIST NOW READY. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**E. S. WELCH, PROPRIETOR,**

Mount Arbor Nurseries,

Shenandoah, Iowa.



**Smith Premier Typewriter**

An International Jury of twenty-five members at the Paris Exposition awarded a Diploma of Honor.

**The Grand Prix**

TO THE  
**Smith Premier Typewriter.**

No higher award was possible and, in the language of the Jury's Report, it was given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

# The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

SHENANDOAH, IOWA,

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,

Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

## APPLE GRAFTS

We please our customers in this line by grafting each order separate and making any style desired.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in the West.

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from Shenandoah Headquarters.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Kieffer Pear, Apple Trees and Asparagus Roots we can ship on one days' notice as the stock is now ready for shipment. Peach Trees will not be ripe before the last of October.

# KIEFFER PEAR TREES

One Year and Two years.

CLEAN STOCK, THRIFTY AND WELL GRADED

2 years—7 to 8 feet—1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.  
2 years—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch.  
2 years—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.  
2 years—4 to 5 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

1 year—3 to 4 feet.  
1 year—2 to 3 feet.  
1 year—1 to 2 feet.

## PEACH TREES

CLEAN, HEALTHY AND TRUE

1 year—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$  inch up.  
1 year—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.  
1 year—4 to 6 feet— $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

1 year—4 to 5 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch.  
1 year—3 to 4 feet— $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.  
1 year—2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet.

## Apple Trees

NO FINER GROWN. BUDS AND GRAFTS

2 years—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch.  
2 years—5 to 7 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.  
2 years—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

2 years—4 to 6 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch.  
2 years—3 to 5 feet.  
2 years—2 to 3 feet.

## Asparagus

One Year and Two Years. Thirty Acres of the Best Five Varieties:

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE  
BAN'S MAMMOTH

PALMETTO

DONALD'S ELMIRA  
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

## Grape Vines

One Year.—PRINCIPALLY CONCORD

## Silver Maples

8 to 10 feet and 10 to 12 feet.

## Strawberry Plants

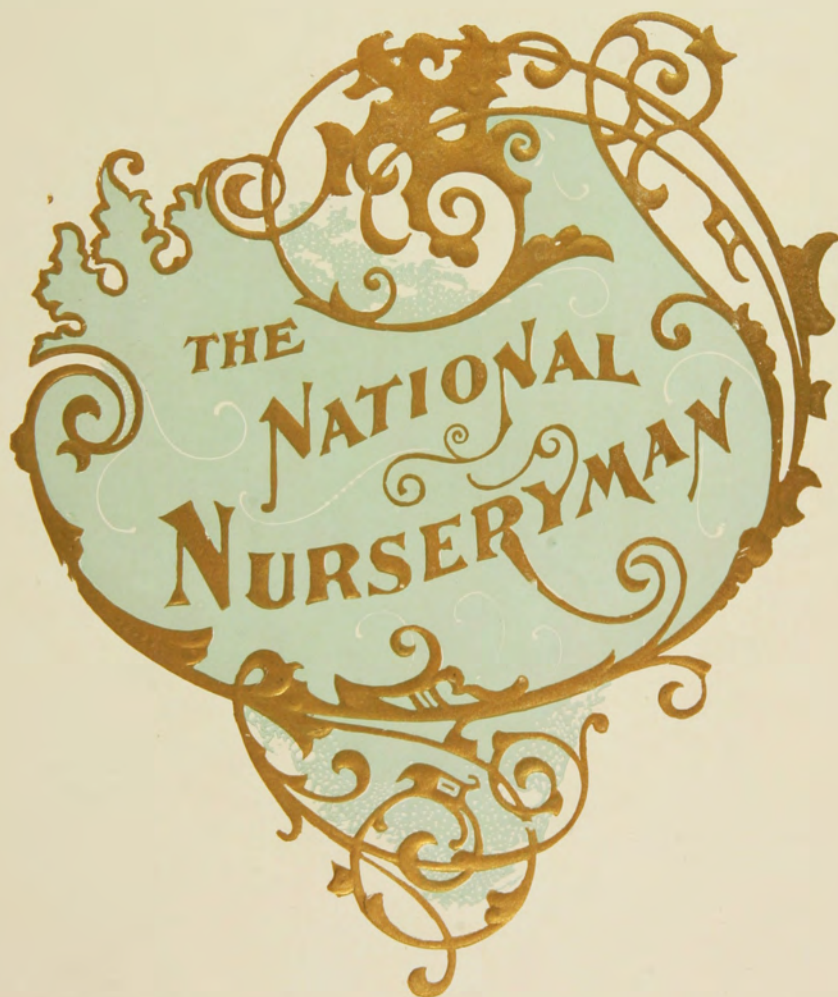
For those who want them.—We prefer Spring planting

Send for our new Wholesale List now ready and note change in price of some stock.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MD.





December, 1900.



# Trees In Frost Proof Cellars.

**O**UR immense storage cellars covering over an acre of ground facilitate prompt shipment in early spring, and if you order trees shipped by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, they will be loaded at the cellar doors on our track from that road avoiding all exposure in hauling to the depots of the other roads.

Are fairly well stocked in the leading varieties of fruit trees, but must admit a shortage in some things especially in apple and cherry, and in consequence the early orders will be more likely to be filled the most satisfactory.

## Fine Stock of Grape Vines and full supply of other Small Fruits.

### Weeping Trees

**Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and other Willows** by the car lot.

**Teas' Weeping Mulberry**—a large lot of this grand tree. None finer in the market.

**Cherry Japan Rose Flowered** (*Rosea Pendula*)—a limited supply of this elegant tree.

**Camperdown Elm** and most other weeping trees in usual supply.

A limited stock of fine shrubbery.

**Clematis Paniculata** and the Large Flowering sorts in quantity with other Climbing and Trailing Vines.

**Roses**—two year field grown, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbers, Wichuriana and Hybrids, and Multiflora Japonica.

**Rhododendrons and Hardy Azaleas** in elegant assortment. In fact, everything in the nursery line including a full stock of Evergreens.

**Greenhouse Plants**—forty-four houses filled with Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Azaleas, Araucarias, Geraniums, etc., etc.

**Cannas** by the hundred thousand in fifty choice varieties at prices, quality considered, that defy competition.

### Ornamentals

**CAROLINA and other Poplars**, 6 to 8-8 to 10-10 to 12 and 12 to 15 feet. Over a hundred varieties of other Ornamental Trees in good supply. Desire to call attention to our fine lot of Double Flowering Japan Cherries.

---

We cordially invite personal inspection, and would be pleased to estimate on your wants. Catalogues and Price Lists Free.

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**The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.**

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

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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Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK.  
NEW YORK

ROSES—H. P.'s, Mosses, Trailing, Climbing, Ramblers, etc.

CLEMATIS—Leading large flowering sorts; immense stock of Paniculata.

VINES—Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Akebia, Bignonia, Honeysuckles, Wisterias, etc.

SHRUBS—Berberry, Calycanthus, Deutzias, Eleagnus Longipes, Elder, Forsythias Fringe, (purple and white), Hydrangea Pan. Grand, Lilacs, Spireas, etc.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Acacia, Alder, Beech, Cut Leaved Birch, 12 to 15 ft., Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Maples, Mountain Ash, Mulberry, Oak, Poplar, Strawberry Tree, Tulip Tree, Willows, etc.

CONIFERS—Arbor Vitæ, Fir, Juniper, Larch, Pine, Spruce, etc.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—A splendid assortment, including a large stock of Rudbeckia "Golden Glow."

SMALL FRUITS—Currants and Gooseberries. Extra fine stock and all the leading varieties.

FRUIT TREES—Cherry, Plum, Pear, Peach, Quince. All fine smooth, thrifty, young stock.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

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BREWER & STANNARD,  
OTTAWA, KANS.,

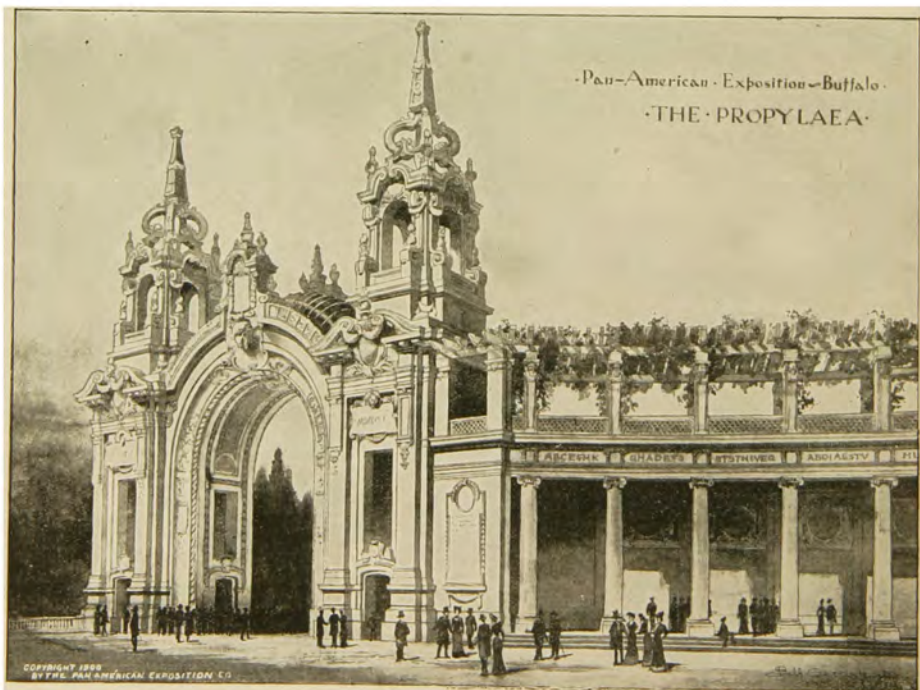
Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete  
Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,  
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,  
CHERRY,  
PLUMS, Japan and European  
PEACH,  
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,  
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and  
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.  
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

# The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Of all men, I am the nurseryman's best friend."—H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1900.

No. 11-12.

## PROPAGATION OF PLUMS.

**Results of Experiments Made Under the Direction of Professor F. A. Waugh, Burlington, Vt.—Fullest Success Is Reached by Grafting a Scion Upon a Stock Especially Adapted to It—Averages Teach That Americana Stocks Are Worthy of More Careful Trial by Nurserymen.**

In the November issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, page 115, was presented an extract from the preliminary report by Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Vermont Experiment Station, regarding experiments in the propagation of plums, of special interest to nurserymen. As stated, five varieties of plums were propagated in four lots, each on four different stocks. Prof. Waugh summarizes results as follows:

AS TO VARIETIES PROPAGATED: AVERAGES.

Description.	Total trees in each lot.	Extreme height in feet.	Average height in feet.	Number merchantable.	Per cent. merchantable.
Stoddard.....	17 00	4.46	2.72	7.75	47
Green Gage.....	7.50	3.44	1.62	1.50	20
Chabot.....	13.25	5.29	4.04	11.25	85
Milton.....	13.50	4.13	3.03	8.50	58
Newman.....	15.00	4.62	3.76	13.50	89

AS TO STOCKS USED: AVERAGES.

Americana.....	19.8	4.90	2.97	12.8	59
Wayland.....	12.0	4.63	3.43	8.2	67
Marianna.....	8.6	3.97	3.26	5.6	67
Peach.....	14.6	4.05	2.49	7 6	42

The term "merchantable trees" applies to all trees above three feet in height, which were clean and straight enough to pass with an ordinary buyer. It was not found feasible to separate the lots into "firsts" and "seconds." But those trees classed as "merchantable" were very much such stock as is sold by the better nurserymen on orders for one year old plum trees.

Doubtless we ought to apologize for drawing any conclusions from a single experiment and in a preliminary report. Nevertheless, we shall take the liberty of mentioning some of the most obvious facts brought out by the data presented above. The following statements are true and accurate, of course, for the experiment in hand. As to how far they would hold good in other years, in other soils and other climates, remains to be seen. Probably many of these data would be verified in other experiments.

**Comparison of Varieties**—It will be seen that Stoddard gave the largest average number of trees in each lot; Chabot gave the greatest average height, considering either extremes or averages; while Newman gave the largest average number and percentage of merchantable trees. Green Gage gave the lowest average in every column. These figures indicate that Green Gage is comparatively very difficult to propagate; whereas Newman and Chabot are comparatively easy. The figures emphasize these conclusions less than an examination of the trees would.

**Comparison of Stocks**—It will be seen that the Americana stocks gave the largest average total of trees in each lot, the tallest trees (extreme height considered), and considerably the largest number of merchantable trees. This is somewhat remarkable. Americana stocks

have come into use only in the Northwest and only because they are understood to be extremely hardy. It is altogether unexpected that they should outrank peach and Marianna stocks in the production of good, clean merchantable trees in a Southern nursery and in a sandy soil. This is perhaps the most striking fact brought out by the experiment. On the other hand the Marianna—still considered the best stock in many Southern nurseries—gave much the smallest number of trees, considering either the total or the merchantable product.

**General Results**—If we go behind the averages, however, we find that they cover a number of inequalities. These inequalities, moreover, are quite as significant in some cases as the averages. Thus we find that Stoddard—an Americana—did better on Americana roots than on any other, though the Wayland stocks gave equal results as regards number of merchantable trees and a greater average size. Green Gage seems to have done best on Wayland stocks, and to have been a failure on Marianna—a stock on which it is often propagated commercially. Chabot gave by far the best results on Americana roots, though it has generally been supposed that Marianna and peach stocks were specially congenial to the Japanese plums. Milton made the best showing on Wayland stocks, while it was practically a failure on peach. This last point was very striking, and came much in the nature of a surprise. Peach stocks have been supposed to be suitable for all the plums of the Wildgoose type. Newman did best on peach, which is according to current opinion; but it gave second best results on Americana, which is not in agreement with the nursery notions commonly held. It was the poorest of all on Marianna roots, though Marianna has often been specially recommended for propagating all the Chicasaws.

We, therefore, arrive at this important notion: that a given variety does not do equally well on all stocks, and, vice versa, that a given stock is not equally adapted to all varieties. In other words, the fullest success is reached by grafting a scion upon a stock which is specially adapted to it. This is a refinement of nursery practice which the ordinary nurseryman is probably not prepared to adopt. It might, nevertheless, be worth his while to do so in certain cases. It seems fair to believe, in view of the figures here given, that a nurseryman might have three or four sorts of stocks on hand; and that he might with advantage work each variety which he propagates upon the stock which is best for it. A difference of 10 to 20 per cent. of the merchantable product is the difference between a losing business and money in the bank.

The man who is seeking an all-purpose stock will naturally confine his examination of these figures to the averages. The principal lesson which they teach is, that Americana stocks are worthy of more careful trial by many nurserymen and private propagators.

Delay in the publication of this report enables us to add our observations of the behavior of these trees during the summer of 1900. As has been related, three of the best trees from each lot were selected and planted in permanent orchard arrangement on the station grounds in Burlington.

The average growth of these several lots is shown in the following table:

AVERAGE GROWTH IN ORCHARD—MEASUREMENTS IN INCHES.

	On Americana.	On Wayland.	On Marianna.	On Peach.
Stoddard.....	24	17½	15	10
Green Gage.....	11	16	13	18
Chabot.....	34	34	37½	18
Milton.....	28	37	38	0
Newman.....	33	37	26	24



Stoddard (Americana) made the strongest growth and did best in every particular on Americana roots. It was second best on Wayland roots and decidedly unsatisfactory on peach.

Green Gage (Domestica) is a poor grower at best. The best trees seemed to be those on Wayland, with Americana second best.

Chabot (Japanese) is a rank grower. It did best on Marianna and Wayland, whereas it was decidedly poor on peach, one tree out of three having died besides.

Milton (Wildgoose group) made a splendid growth on all stocks but peach. Every tree on peach died. Out of the thirty propagated, not one remains at the end of the second year. This result is remarkable. Wayland and Marianna gave about equal results.

Newman (Chicasaw) is a vigorous grower, though not comely. It did best on Wayland roots, second best on Americana roots. The peach stocks which gave best results last year in Mr. Kerr's sandy Maryland nursery, gave distinctly poorest results during this first year in the Vermont orchard.

All the trees did fairly well, excepting Green Gage, and making due allowance for the unfavorable growing season, they did uncommonly well. A further exception, however, should be made for those on peach roots. The peach stocks have made a very poor showing in the orchard. Every lot on peach is inferior to the same variety on any other stock whatever.

### THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Hearing that Western nurserymen contemplated an advance of 50 or 75 per cent. in the prices of nursery stock, the Rural New Yorker obtained the following expressions:

Storrs & Harrison Co.—There is no question but what there will be an advance in prices of nursery stock for coming fall and spring delivery, but we do not anticipate that it will be anything like 50 or 75 per cent. There are one or two articles like cherry, and perhaps apple, that are exceedingly scarce on the market, and the advance in wholesale rates may be in the neighborhood of 50 per cent., but that would not mean an advance of 50 per cent. on retail prices. We do not think that this increase in prices is due so much to the increased demand for stock, although that is a factor, especially on ornamental stocks in the East, as to the scarcity of stock. Previous to last year, for several years nursery stock has been in large surplus, and in very many instances, selling below the cost of production. Plantings were curtailed, a good many of the smaller planters pulling out entirely. This, in connection with the hard winter of a year ago, which killed thousands of trees in the nursery, accounts for the advance in prices. We doubt whether prices will advance to retail buyers, on the average, more than 15 to 25 per cent.

Iowa State Nursery Co.—There has been an advance in the price of nursery stock, both wholesale and retail. The advance in cherries has been nearly 50 per cent., but I think 25 per cent. would cover the advance for this year in other stock. The winter of 1898-9 destroyed a large number of apple trees and grapevines, consequently there is a good demand for stock in these. The advance in cherry trees seems to be a kind of reaction from the extremely low prices of a few years ago; owing to this low price and also to the great advance in the price of budding stock, the propagation of the cherry has been greatly restricted the last two or three years. Finally, the great prosperity of the Western farmer makes it easy to sell at good prices.

E. A. Riehl—Prices of nursery stock were higher last spring than in late years, and no doubt they will remain up at a fair figure, but I do not believe that an advance of 50 to 75 per cent. is contemplated by the trade. I am constantly receiving letters, circulars and price lists offering stock at fair prices. Profits of fruit growers are not such that they would buy stock at any large advance over prices in the past.

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co.—The nurserymen generally throughout the country appreciate that good stock of apples and cherry also Keffler pear, etc., is scarce, and the price will be a little higher. Most other things will range in price about the same as last year. We have heard of no such talk as advancing prices 50 to 75 per cent., and we think you may safely say that there is no truth in such a statement. It is a question of supply and demand.

### AMERICAN PLUMS FOR AMERICA.

The Americana plum is hardy, both in tree and flower-bud throughout the U. S. and far northward into Canada, says Prof. E. S. Goff of Wisconsin. The past winter its flower-buds endured 52 degrees below zero in Manitoba, where the Oldenburgh (Duchess) apple in the same locality had its last year's growth frozen back three-fourths. Other species of the native plums succeeded in the far south and south-west. It may be safely said that no other tree fruit of equal value has so wide a climatic in North America as the native plums, and throughout the northern Mississippi valley, no other tree fruit can be depended upon to yield more dollars per acre, in 10-year periods than the native plums.

The native plums, especially of the Americana species, are exceedingly variable, but I make the unqualified statement that the richest and most delicious quality that I have ever tasted in plums have been found in native specimens. It is true that the average Americana has a thick and often acerb (sour, bitter, astringent) skin, which is objectionable, but there are exceptions to this rule. A few of the choicer varieties when fully ripe have a skin nearly or quite as thin as that of the average European or Japanese plum. We sometimes find varieties that are perfect freestones. I would not prejudice any against the European or Japanese plums. Let all grow them who can. But I would remove the prejudice that exists in the minds of some, that the best natives are unworthy of culture where the foreign plums can be grown.

### BURBANK'S LATEST.

That Luther Burbank has been busy at his California headquarters is indicated by his statement in Rural New Yorker from which the following is extracted:

"July 4" is without any exception admitted to be the most perfect plum in existence for quality. It stands with Seckel pear and the Garden Royal apple as the very standard of excellence. There is no difference of opinion in that respect. It is a second-generation seedling from a French-prune, Japan-plum, American-plum cross. The combination of flavors, like one of my White nectarine Wager peach crosses, is something never to be forgotten when once tasted.

My "Plumcots" produced by combination of the apricot and various plums, are the latest wonder among pomologists and fruit-growers. These have the form of an apricot, the same general outside appearance, but more highly colored than either plum or apricot with a skin unique—soft, slightly silky, downy with a shadow bloom, the flesh generally yellow, often deep crimson; either freestone or clingstone; seed more generally like a plum-stone, but often vice versa. The rich flavors of these fruits are a revelation of new fruit possibilities, and are not duplicated in any other earthly fruit.

The "stoneless" prunes and plums are gradually improving in size and quality and promise unexpected usefulness. The hardy Minnesota combinations with large Japanese and Domestica plums are now fruiting; about 8,000 of these ripening this month for the first time; and the wonderful combination of size, form, color, growth, foliage, etc., make them an absorbing study. The size and quality have in almost every case been improved from one to 500 or 600 per cent., and often the growth of tree also. The hardy little beach plum (*Prunus maritima*) has also been induced to form a combination with some of the giant ones, and from their never-failing productiveness, small seed and other superior qualities will make themselves felt later on in pomological enterprises and investments all around the world.

E. F. STEPHENS, Crete, Neb., November 17, 1900.—"We always read the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN with pleasure. We enclose herewith \$1 to renew subscription."

**THE NATURAL METHOD.**

**Thousands of Acres in Missouri and Arkansas Planted with Stub-root Trees—Persistence of Mr. Stringfellow in the Face of Indifference—He Applies the Piece-root Graft Principle to Two-year Trees, or Older—Observations by Luther Burbank and Professors Green and Waugh.**

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Thanks for the friendly notice in your last issue, all the more appreciated because such recognitions of the plain truth have been few and far between, in the otherwise progressive Eastern States. Missouri and Arkansas are planting thousands of acres after the natural method, many of their wide awake growers having demonstrated fully that a stub-pruned tree is practically a seed; and a large majority of these orchards will be put to grass and mowed, keeping the ground clean a few years immediately around the trees.

That even long-rooted trees, handicapped with large holes, will succeed in grass in your section also, is proved by the following testimony of Prof. Green of Ohio, who thus talks in your neighbor, Charles Green's, Fruit Grower:

"Last summer (a year ago) his attention was called to an orchard planted in an old pasture. Instead of plowing the ground, large holes were dug. Sheep continually kept the grass clipped short. The fruit in that orchard endured the drouth better than in any cultivated one". Substitute "small" hole for "large", and mowing machine for sheep and you have the New Horticulture demonstrated. The large holes cut no figure, for nobody is fool enough to suppose the trees confined their roots to them, and if they could penetrate the walls of a 2 or 3-foot hole, why not just as easily those of a 2 or 3-inch one?

In this connection I will say that it was with much pleasure I read Prof. Waugh's report on plum growing, also in your last issue, in which he testifies to the value of close-root pruning. He says:

"The scions were made about five inches long. The stocks were piece-roots of the usual length, about four to five inches. An excellent growth was secured from the grafts in this experiment." Of course there is no reason to doubt that, if a clean piece of root could form a union and make a good tree in one season, the same tree taken up in fall and cut back to five inches top and four to five inches straight root as before, would do equally as well. As a matter of fact, that is precisely what I advise for one-year tap-rooted trees, and just the kind of tree that did so well in my driven orchard alluded to by you.

To call this the "Stringfellow" method is absurd. I have simply applied the piece-root principle to two-year or older trees, which can be cut back to a straight three, four or five-inch clean root if the tree has a strong one. If not, then cut all lateral roots back to one inch or less. That this will be equally successful is proved by Mr. Luther Burbank, of California. A few years ago he wrote me as follows:

Santa Rosa, Jan. 8, 1896.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW—

Dear Sir—From my own past experience, I believe you are right. I have used for years a one-inch root and five-inch scion for root grafting, and strange to say, in an experiment ten years ago, to test the matter, I used one-inch roots with five-inch scions, and from the same lot of roots and scions some three-inch roots and three-inch scions. In the long runs

thus under test, I could see no difference (apple and pear) in the stand, but in the case of the pears, the shorter roots produced the largest and best trees. Apples were nearly alike.

Your truly,

LUTHER BURBANK.

Now with the testimony of such eminent men as Professors Burbank and Waugh to the value of stub or close-root pruning and Professor Green to the value of non-cultivation, for the life of me, I can't see how your Eastern growers can remain so indifferent to methods which would save them such a vast amount of labor and expense, from the setting of the tree to the gathering of the fruit.

And yet in answer to an article I sent Mr. Charles Green of the Rochester Fruit Grower, on these subjects, some time ago, he wrote me that the people up there were not interested in these matters, and returned the article without publishing. I regretted this very much for I have taken his paper many years, and consider it as an all around fruit journal, the very best in the United States. It strikes me that Mr. Green owes it to his readers to try and awaken an interest among them to these important subjects and might start his missionary work by publishing this article, endorsed as it is by the leading authorities. Other progressive journals should do the same.

Lampasas, Tex., Nov., 1900.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**

Annual meetings of horticultural societies will be held as follows: Missouri, Farmington, December 4-6; California, San Francisco, December 4-7; Minnesota, Minneapolis, December 4-7; Vermont, Brandon, December 5-6; Ohio, Troy, December 5-7; Iowa, Des Moines, 11-13; Illinois, Champaign, December 11-13; Indiana, Indianapolis, December 18-20; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, December 18; Maryland, Baltimore, December 20-21; Kansas, Topeka, December 27-29; New Jersey, Trenton, January 3-4; Peninsula, Middletown, Del., January 9-11; Wisconsin, Oshkosh, January 14-17; Rhode Island, Providence, January 16; South Dakota, Sioux Falls, January 22; Western New York, Rochester, January, 23-24; West Virginia, Charleston, January 29; Northwest Fruit Growers, Portland, Ore., February 5; Massachusetts Fruit Growers, Worcester, March 13-14; Oregon Board of Horticulture, Portland, April 8.

**STATE NURSERIES IN HUNGARY.**

In an article on horticulture in Hungary, the Gardeners' Chronicle, London, says:

In 1897, the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, M. I. Darányi, created a special department for the direction of affairs relative to horticulture generally, and to fruit culture in particular. This department includes two inspectors, and two traveling instructors. The establishment of state nurseries was another exceedingly wise and helpful movement, the object being to decide which were the most suitable fruits for particular districts; the varieties selected were cultivated in these state nurseries, and propagated in large numbers. There are twenty-two establishments of this description in various parts of the country, occupying an area of 219 hectares. One of the largest of these nurseries is at Torda, where the annual output of grafted trees is placed at 400,000. The prices are fixed by the Minister himself, and range from about sixpence to eightpence each for half-standards and standards, as the case may be. Last year nearly a quarter of a million grafted fruit trees were gratuitously distributed, chiefly to the peasantry.

## OREGON NURSERIES.

**Twenty-five Carloads Valued at \$60,000 Shipped from Salem This Fall—Trees May Be Dug and Shipped Six Months of the Year—Experience at the Marcus Daly Stock Ranch—Praise for Western Trees.**

A despatch to the Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore., from Salem, Ore., under date of October 23d, says:

Nursery stock to the amount of 25 carloads, and of the value of \$60,000, will be shipped from Salem this season. Nearly all the trees will find a market in Idaho, Montana, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and California. The Oregon Nursery Company of this city has 75 men employed preparing fruit trees, ornamental trees, bushes, etc., for shipment, and keeps a force of men at work both night and day in order to hasten the stock to its destination. Packing fruit trees by electric light is something that probably can be seen only in Salem.

Several years ago, when the fruit industry was booming in this state, the nursery business was very profitable, and great quantities of pear and prune trees were produced. These trees were sold to Oregon growers until the unusual local demand had been supplied and then, for a time, the bottom dropped out of the business. But within the last three or four years there has been built up an ever-increasing export business, which has given new life to Oregon nurseries and makes this a paying industry.

Oregon nurseries not only supply a steady local demand, but also ship goods to every part of the Pacific coast, thus bringing considerable money to this state to be paid principally for hire of labor. The Oregon Nursery Company alone keeps 25 agents in the field, seeking new markets for Oregon fruit trees.

That the Willamette Valley is especially adapted for the raising of nursery stock has been demonstrated within the last few years, or since the nurserymen have begun to seek markets in other states. One great advantage is that trees may be dug and shipped six months in the year, from October to April. Trees must reach their destination at the proper time for planting, and being centrally located on the Pacific coast, the Willamette Valley may ship goods successfully to the cold regions of Idaho and Montana, the milder climates of Nevada and Utah, and the warm states of Arizona and California.

Oregon being free from extremes of temperature, produces fruit trees that will do well in either Northern or Southern States. On the great Marcus Daly stock ranch at Hamilton, Mont., there was an orchard containing trees imported from various sections of the United States. After a severe freeze which destroyed great numbers of the trees, an examination disclosed that those imported from Salem, Ore., had best stood the freeze. New trees to replace those destroyed were ordered from here.

In Southern States, where irrigation is necessary, trees are affected by a disease which attacks the roots. Nursery stock grown in Oregon is not troubled in that respect, but has perfect roots, with more and finer fibers than the trees grown in irrigated land. Trees produced east of the mountains do not make so good a growth as those grown in Oregon, and a 2-year-old Oregon fruit tree makes a far better appearance than a 3- or 4-year-old tree grown in the East.

In order to avoid infractions of the law, nurserymen must spray their trees thoroughly while growing and fumigate them before shipping.

### SAN JOSE SCALE CAN BE CONTROLLED.

In a recent bulletin, C. L. Marlatt, first assistant entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

While one is undoubtedly justified in asserting that the San Jose scale is to be a permanency, it by no means follows that the profitable growth of deciduous fruit is seriously menaced on this account. The experience in California, covering many years, has abundantly demonstrated that this scale insect can be controlled, and the more recent experience in the East points indubitably to the same conclusion. In

other words, by proper repressive and remedial treatment, the value of which has been demonstrated by much practical experience, an orchard can be protected from serious injury and kept in good paying condition so far as influenced by the San Jose scale.

One of the main objects of this circular, therefore, is to emphasize the importance and value of honest efforts to control this insect for the great majority of districts where it has established itself, rather than efforts at extermination, which will prove successful rarely, at best, and will always be accompanied with great immediate loss.

Prof. Marlatt discusses the soap treatment, the kerosene treatment, the crude petroleum treatment and the oil-water treatment. He advocates the fumigation of nursery stock where there is the least suspicion of contamination, and recommends the hydrocyanic-acid-gas fumigation. The lime, sulphur and salt wash is suited to the Pacific coast region.

### HOME-GROWN APPLE SEEDLINGS.

F. W. Kimball, Austin, Minn., says in Minnesota Horticulturist:

Could and would all our nurserymen propagate their trees on home grown roots from home grown seed, I am confident that the trees would start out on a root system far more hardy than now obtained from seed raised anywhere but at home. The result in a few years would be to put orcharding in this section a decade ahead, at least. And as like begets like, can there be any question as to this proposition? I think that most, if not all, our nurserymen believe this. Then let us ask them to put it into execution; even if their apples are worth a dollar a bushel, they can better afford to make cider and vine gar and save their seeds to plant than to take foreign seeds as a gift.

### PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
DIVISION OF POMOLOGY,  
WASHINGTON, November 23, 1900.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

My Dear Sir—You will find enclosed herewith a list of the awards to American exhibitors in the last Temporary Competition in Horticulture at the Paris Exposition, held October 24, 1900. The fruit exhibited at that time consisted of the balance of the shipment which left New York September 26, part of which was exhibited in the competition of October 10, and has been previously reported on.

The display was the largest made during the season and with very few exceptions the fruit was of high quality.

The exhibit of fresh fruit in the American Section has been maintained without a break from May 9, to the close of the Exposition, thus demonstrating the ability of the fruit growers of the United States to furnish European consumers an unbroken supply of choice fruits throughout the year. During the closing weeks of the Exposition the American Section has been crowded with interested visitors all hours of the day and many inquiries for addresses of dealers in apples, oranges and pecans have been received.

The summary of awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competition in Group VIII, so far as reported, shows the following totals:

First Prizes.....	80
Second Prizes.....	63
Third Prizes.....	17
Honorable Mention.....	10

Total.....170

The awards of grand prizes in this group, which will be based on the awards in Temporary Competitions, have not yet been announced by the jury.

Very truly,

WM. A. TAYLOR, Acting Pomologist.

First prizes were awarded for general collection, Division of Pomology, United States Department of Agriculture—Apples, crops of 1899-1900; pears, crop of 1900; collections of apples, crops of 1899 and 1900.—Illinois and Missouri Horticultural Societies, New York State Commission, collections of apples, crop of 1900.—Idaho, Iowa and Kansas State Horticultural Societies, Michigan Experiment Station; E. F. Babcock, Waitsburg, Wash.; L. M. Blakely, Lyons, N. Y.; H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill.; L. A. Godman, Kansas City, Mo.; I. B. Perrine, Blue Lakes, Idaho; W. G. Vincenbeller, Fayetteville, Ark.

## Among Growers and Dealers.

V. A. Vanicek, Newport, R. I., reports a large fall trade.

The Eastern Nurserymen's Association will meet in Rochester, N. Y., on January 16th.

The Cumberland Nurseries, capital stock \$100,000, have been incorporated at Jersey City, N. J.

The great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo opens May 1, 1901, and will continue for six months.

Prof. L. H. Bailey will lecture on horticulture at the next summer session of the University of California.

Any fruit grower may join the winter reading course at Cornell University, under the direction of Prof. John Craig.

W. L. Taylor, Litchfield, Minn., has purchased the old Cutt's Nursery at Howard Lake. He will conduct a branch office at Litchfield.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$318,118 in September, 1900, against \$276,852 in the same month of last year.

A. M. Augustine, Normal, Ill., will discuss "Modern Methods of Peach Growing" at the convention of the Illinois Horticultural Society this month.

Over 40,000,000 people live within 500 miles of the Pan-American Exposition grounds, at Buffalo, and can get there in from fifteen minutes to fifteen hours.

H. M. Stringfellow, Lampasas, Tex., declares that of all men he is the nurseryman's best friend, and that his principles are going like a house afire in the West.

It is reported that the Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., during the fall shipping season sent out an average of one carload of trees daily, valued at \$3,000.

The annual Shaw banquet for nurserymen, florists and gardeners was held at the Mercantile Club rooms in St. Louis on November 3d. There were 110 in attendance.

It is expected that Assistant U. S. Pomologist W. A. Taylor and Prof. H. E. Van Deman will attend the annual convention of the Missouri Horticultural Society this month.

Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York City, and Joseph Meehan, of Germantown, Pa., are of the opinion that Scotch heather can be grown in the northern and middle sections of this country.

Colonel E. F. Babcock, proprietor of the Columbian nursery Waitsburg, Washington, received a gold medal and diploma for his exhibit of 55 varieties of apples at the Paris Exposition.

In Baltimore it has been the custom to charge 25 cents for the privilege of planting a tree before one's own home. Now the city authorities will grow trees in a park nursery and will furnish them free to property owners.

H. S. Taylor & Co., Rochester, N. Y., have brought suit against Robert S. Ruger, of Ulster county to recover \$100, the value of nursery stock shipped to Ruger who refused to pay the bill on the ground that the stock was impaired.

G. T. Tippin, Nichols, Mo., will discuss the growth of choice nursery trees, at the Missouri Horticultural Society at Farmington, Mo., December 4-6. R. G. Bagby, New Haven, Mo., will speak of cold storage for nursery stock.

"Try larger orchards and less corn and wheat" is the advice of E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., to western farmers. "Single trees in our orchard yield 16 bushels of apples, selling for \$12. Have grown \$400 worth of fruit on single acres."

At the 45th annual convention of the Illinois Horticultural Society, at Champaign, Ill., December 11-13, Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist, will report on nursery inspection and will read a paper on "Crown Gall as a Nursery Pest."

The Cumberland Nurseries have been incorporated at Jersey City, N. J., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: J. I. Newson, A. W. Newson, W. F. Davis, all of Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Avery, of New York; H. G. C. Thornton, of Cranford.

Veltch & Sons, Exeter, England, recently introduced the Mahdi, a new raspberry blackberry hybrid. The Gardener's Chronicle thinks that in the Mahdi at least one good thing has been secured out of the frequently repeated attempts to cross the raspberry and blackberry.

The Wichita Nursery Association, Wichita, Kan., having outgrown its quarters, has moved into a new building 40 x 120 feet, which includes offices, tool room, grafting, packing and shipping rooms and a cellar where 40,000 trees may be stored. W. F. Schell is the manager.

The grape union, or the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Company, the leading growers' organization at Westfield, N. Y., shipped 2,027 cars this year against 1,950 in 1899. Notwithstanding the remarkably good weather this fall, there were many acres unpicked when the snow storm came.

The greatest care has been exercised by Frederick W. Taylor, the Pan-American Exposition's director of concessions, to secure only the best and most novel and attractive entertainments from the hundreds submitted for his approval. He even made a special trip to the Paris Exposition to see what it had to offer in that line.

Augustine & Co., Normal, Ill., control the stock of the Sudduth pear. At their invitation a number of prominent horticulturists recently visited the parent tree near Williamsville, Sangamon county, Ill. The tree is 60 feet in height and 10 feet in circumference and is said to be 80 years old. It has borne heavily for more than 40 years.

Among those who successfully combine fruit growing with the nursery business is Samuel De Cou, of Burlington Co., N. J., says the American Agriculturist. He has a commercial orchard of twenty acres set with Keiffer pears, also several acres of various kinds of apples. The strawberry field, used largely for production of plants for setting, is one of the largest in this section.

"The Department of Entomology burned 30,000 trees from a Nashville nursery yesterday, which, it is alleged, were infected with San Jose scale," said the New York Times of November 10th. "State Entomologist Scott left this morning for Woodbury to destroy 20,000 more trees which he had collected there. The trees, it is said, have been shipped into the state without the proper certificate."

At the recent meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society last week, says the Rural New Yorker, the writer found the finest exhibition of apples he has ever seen in New England. Possibly the Western New York Horticultural Society makes a finer display, but it is doubtful. We had no idea that such beautiful and high-flavored fruit could be produced in this cold northeastern part of our country.

Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kan., write: "The sales for this fall delivery are less than last season; but the sales for late fall or early spring shipment are considerably above those of last year. The prospect for spring trade is good. The demand for apple trees is brisk, the stock in the West is not large and we think the supply will soon be exhausted. The demand for apple seedlings is good and the growers are rapidly closing out their stock."

Four divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been affiliated under the name of Office of Plant Industry, with B. T. Galloway, Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds; Albert F. Woods, Chief of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology; F. Lamson Scribner, Chief of Agrostology; and G. B. Brackett, Chief of Pomology. H. E. Van Deman will visit the state horticultural societies this winter in the interests of the fruit exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

Business in the line of hardy ornamentals seems to be booming. By a recent purchase the nursery and landscape engineering firm of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, acquired two very large properties near their Dreshertown nurseries. These will be immediately planted with the better class of hardy ornamentals. Evidently Messrs. Meehan believe in the expansion policy. They report an excellent fall business. Though the Dreshertown nursery is an entirely distinct firm, it is really an auxiliary of the Germantown one, which of itself consists of seventy-five acres. The additional land now acquired by the sons practically gives the firm of Thomas Meehan & Sons the control of 260 acres for nursery purposes.

### SAVED HIM SEVERAL DOLLARS.

F. B. Orton, proprietor of the Orton Nursery, Kiowa, Kan., writes under date of November 23, 1900:

"The sample copy of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN you sent me has saved me several dollars already. I enclose you postoffice order for \$1 for one year's subscription. I got the October number, so send me November number. I do not want to miss a copy."



# The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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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 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1900.

## EXTENDING FRUIT GROWING.

The opening of the twentieth century finds the fruit-growing industry in a wonderful stage of advancement, as compared with that at the beginning of the present century. And it has been during the latter half of this century that the strides have been rapid. The nurseryman has to do with commercial horticulture and there was little of this at the opening of the nineteenth century. "Established 1840" is the legend on the title page of the catalogue of the Ellwanger & Barry Nurseries, among the oldest in the country. The remarkable progress of the art of horticulture during the last fifty years is too well known by the many veteran nurserymen and horticulturists, and the well-informed younger generation, to need detailed reference at this time. The planting of trees and shrubs has been extended to every corner in the eastern and central states and has entered prominently into the calculations of the workers of large estates in the great West. On what was

formerly the frontier, from which were sent back to the East small orders for nursery stock, are now located some of the largest and most progressive nurseries of the country. Experiments by individuals and by organized station forces are producing plans for meeting conditions on mountain and plain in the West whose cold and arid lands have long repulsed efforts to make commercial horticulture there a success. Colorado horticulturists are vying with those of California in certain lines, and Prof. Fayette L. Cook, this year, before the South Dakota Horticultural Society said: "Fruit culture is still in its infancy in the Black Hills, but enough has been done to prove that nearly all varieties of hardy northern fruits do exceptionally well here. Apple trees make a smoother, healthier growth than in any part of Minnesota or even perhaps Northern Iowa. Thousands of apple trees have been set during the last three years."

"Some New Lines of Work for Prairie Nurserymen" was the subject of an interesting paper by Prof. N. E. Hansen before the American Association at its last meeting. Upon all sides there is discussion of plans for extending the art of horticulture into new fields.

"The possibilities of horticulture seem almost infinite" wrote Daniel Denison Slade in 1895, at the conclusion of a review of the evolution of horticulture in New England. "The misty atmosphere that now envelops many of these is destined to be cleared by means of botanical research and and patient investigation."

In his interesting and instructive article upon "Horticulture" in the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, Prof. L. H. Bailey calls attention to the fact that horticulture in its commercial aspects was nothing more than an incidental feature of farm management at the opening of the century; that it is only in the present generation that the field cultivation of horticultural crops has come to assume any general importance in the rural economy of the nation. "And even now," says Prof. Bailey, "horticultural operations which are projected as a fundamental conception of land occupation are confined to few parts of the country. It is still the original or first conception of the farmer's boy, when he proposes to occupy land of his own, that he raise grain and hay and stock, and add the fruits and other horticultural crops by piece-meal. It is only in particular parts of the country that the farmer starts out with horticulture as a base and with grain and stock as accessories. A hundred years ago the apple was the only general horticultural commodity. There was little thought of marketing pears, peaches, cherries and quinces."

Prof. Bailey remarks the strong commercial trend of horticulture at the close of the nineteenth century; its living literature, more than 600 books on horticulture having been published; the thoroughly American ideals, methods, varieties and implements of American horticulture; its youth and the vigor with which it is enlarging.

## FOREST AND STREAM.

A convention significant of great possibilities for nurserymen was held in Chicago last month. It was the ninth annual irrigation congress. Plans for reclaiming the great arid tracts of land in the West were discussed. A telegram was sent to President McKinley urging him to call attention, in his message to congress, to the national importance of the preserva-

tion of the forests and the storing of the flood-waters that now go to waste.

Thomas F. Walsh, the millionaire mine-owner, of Colorado, who was elected president of the association, in an address said that the public lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the outlying possessions, comprise 600,000,000 acres of vacant land, of which 100,000,000 acres can be reclaimed by irrigation if the flood-waters are stored. All who have climbed the great continental divide have noted the torrents of water dashing down the mountain sides and for the most part going to waste. In Colorado much of the arid land has been reclaimed by the use of water from the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies. It is proposed to utilize the streams flowing through or near tracts of arid land. The secretary of the interior estimates that 50,000,000 people can well be accommodated on the public lands within the arid regions.

"There is no question as to the enormous resources remaining," said Mr. Walsh, "but these cannot be utilized by the individual, nor even by the corporate wealth, without some radical departure. Let no eastern nor middle states farmer burden himself with idle fear that this opening of a vast new area of production will disturb his own market or interfere with his customary profits. Increased population and, proportionately, consumption per capita are sure to follow expanded territory and enhanced production of the soil."

The nurseryman should be among the first to reap the benefit of this work. With the reclaiming of lands will come a demand for trees. All who are interested in the plans as outlined should procure bulletins recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, on "Progress of Irrigation Work In the West," and "Irrigation for the East."

#### DUE APPRECIATION.

We have called attention to the advisability of keeping posted regarding the movements in the trade—of attending to the business portion of current news matter, at the expense, if need be, of that which is simply entertaining for the moment. Such results are attained by reading thoroughly and keeping on file, for ready reference, the trade journal appertaining to the particular trade.

That this opinion is shared by one of the oldest and best-known nurserymen in the country, is attested by the following voluntary statement, under date of November 17, 1900, by T. C. Thurlow, proprietor of the Cherry Hill Nursery, West Newbury, Mass.:

"Certainly, I can not do without the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN—had rather drop half a dozen others than this. Health to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

#### IMMUNITY FROM PEST AND DISEASE.

Dr. Fernow's list of trees in order of immunity from insect pests, numbered by Dr. Halsted in order of freedom from disease, is:

Tree of heaven, 3; Ginkgo, 1; tulip tree, 6; sweet gum, 2; American linden, 7; European linden, 8; small-leaved linden, 9; horse chestnut, 18; Oriental plane, 19; American plane, 20; box elder, 10; all oaks, 11; all maples, 12; all willows, 13; American elm, 17; slippery elm, 16; Scotch elm, 15; European elm, 14; black locust, 5; honey locust, 4.

#### SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has issued his annual report. He calls attention to the great growth in forestry work. The total requests for working plans at the close of the year exceeded 50,000,000 acres, of which 2,500,000 were private land. Personal examinations were made of 48 tracts in fourteen states, covering nearly 900,000 acres, plans were actually prepared for 200,000 and 50,000 acres were put under management. Tree-planting plans were made for 59 applicants. The secretary recommends the establishment of experiment stations in Porto Rico and Hawaii.

#### GINSENG CULTURE.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, has issued a circular on the growing of ginseng. This subject has recently attracted much attention among farmers, and nurserymen are becoming interested. Mr. Kelsey states that he has had many years' experience in growing this root for which, he says, there will probably always be a good sale at high prices. He cautions all, however, not to rely upon the wonderful tales of Monte Cristo fortunes to be made by the growing of ginseng.

"Certain dealers," says Mr. Kelsey, "have sent out figures informing the public that \$5 invested in their seeds and plants will show a value of \$44,340 in the fifteenth year. A million dollar bed in twelve years from a \$1,000 investment is advertised. There would not be money enough in the world to buy a single year's crop, if the ratio of increase that is extravagantly claimed were maintained."

#### Long and Short.

A general lot of thrifty, well grown stock is offered by H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Straight and branch-rooted apple seedlings in large lots are offered by W. H. Kauffman, Stratford, Ia.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb., can supply all grades of apple seedlings; also, box elder, soft maple and elm seedlings.

Natural peach pits, gathered from rural mountain districts, may be had of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

An importation of Japan pear seed, crop of 1900, is expected this month by Suzuki & Iida, 11 Barclay street, New York City.

Apple seedlings, apple grafts, shade and ornamental trees, forest tree seedlings, and Osage orange are offered by E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

Trees in frost-proof cellars, a full variety in fruit and ornamental are ready at the nurseries of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. They invite personal inspection and an estimate of wants.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., are making specialties this season to the wholesale trade on peach, Kieffer pear, York Imperial apple, asparagus roots and strawberry plants. Stock is going fast and orders should be placed now to secure them for spring trade.

Answering a nurseryman of Des Moines, Ia., Prof. J. I. Budd, of Ames, Ia., says:

The berries and leaves enclosed are of the Russian privet, imported by the writer in 1882. The botanical name is *Ligustrum vulgare*, which is also the name of the tender varieties of West Europe. It is grown in a small way by Wragg & Sons of Waukegan, Iowa, and possibly by others. We know of no propagator who could furnish it by the thousand, but the tender California privet can be obtained by the car load. Yet it is true that the hardy Russian privet is far more beautiful in flower, leaf and berry than any of the tender varieties so extensively propagated.

## PLUM STOCKS.

**Summary of Present Knowledge, Regarding Them and Their Combinations with Different Kinds of Scions—Use of Myrobalan Stock Decreasing—Japanese Stocks for Japanese Plums—Americana Stocks in the Northwest—The Hardy Sand Cherry—Peach Stocks are cheap.**

In view of the accounts in this journal of experiments by Prof. Waugh of the Vermont Station in the propagation of plums upon various stocks, it is of interest to note the following summary by Prof. Waugh of the knowledge regarding plum stocks at the time his experiments were begun:

Horse plum, or *Domestica* stock.—The Horse plum is a variety of the *Domestica* group, inferior in fruit, but sturdy, and uniform in growth. It has been much used as a stock for *Domesticas* and *Damsons*, and is at the present time regarded by many good nurserymen as the best practicable stock for plums of these groups.

Besides the Horse plum, the miscellaneous seedlings of all sorts of *Domesticas* have been used for propagation; but their excessive variations in strength and habit of growth are against them.

St. Julien.—This is another form of the *Domestica* plum, dwarfish, hardy and uniform of growth. It has been extensively tested for *Domesticas* and *Damsons*; but is too slow growing for American nursery purposes.

Myrobalan.—The Myrobalan plum is still extensively used for propagating in this country, great numbers of stocks and considerable quantities of the seed being imported from Europe every year. It has been most used for *Domesticas*, *Damsons*, Japanese and the many native American varieties. It seems suited to all, or nearly all, of these. It is, however, not perfectly hardy in the northern states and Canada, and this fact has put a limit to its usefulness. It is easily worked and a large percentage of grafts or buds set on Myrobalan stocks "take." It has some tendency to dwarf the varieties worked on it, especially those of strong habit. This means that strong-growing varieties usually overgrow; and overgrowing is often a defect. On the whole, the use of the Myrobalan stock in this country is probably on the decrease.

Marianna.—This is an offshoot of the Myrobalan plum, but commercially distinct, largely from the circumstance that it propagates very readily from cuttings. It has been very extensively used in this country for propagating all sorts of plums, but more especially in the South for Japanese, *Hortulanas*, *Chicasaws* and *Wayland* sorts. It has most of the advantages of the Myrobalan, being suited to nearly all classes of plums. It has, however, the same defects as the Myrobalan, except perhaps that it is not quite so readily overgrown, and effort is being made by some nurserymen to find a substitute for both Marianna and Myrobalan.

Japanese.—Many horticulturists have felt that Japanese plums would be the best stocks for Japanese plums. Very small opportunity has offered, however, for making the test. The writer has heard of several small experiments, without decisive results. If Japanese plum stocks of any sort could be readily grown from cuttings, like the Marianna, it would be a long step toward their adoption in general nursery propagation. In a few instances this has been done, but never on a commercial scale. There is every reason to believe that Japanese stocks will prove useful for Japanese plums, once there is found a way to grow the stocks cheaply; but it is fairly doubtful whether or not they will ever be useful for other classes of plums.

Americana.—The use of the native *Americana* plums as stocks has grown up in the northwestern states, and has been based on the demand for something hardier than the stocks in common use. *Americana* seedlings are now grown in considerable quantities, and are used largely in a commercial way. They have proved well adapted to varieties of the *Americana*, *Nigra*, and *Miner* groups; and have been freely used with apparently good results for other groups. *Domesticas*, however, seem to unite poorly with this stock.

*Nigra*.—In general the seedlings of *Nigra* varieties are grown indiscriminately with *Americanas*, so that separate observations are not available. For the most part the two kinds may be expected to behave

alike. *Domesticas* and the eastern Sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*) have been tried on this stock at the Central experimental farm of Canada, with unfavorable results. A fairly good union resulted between the *Domestica* scion and the *Nigra* stock, but the scion overgrew strongly and finally died. The Sand cherry made a poor union.

Wayland.—J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., who hardly needs to be described as an experienced and experimenting propagator of plums, has for several years practiced top-grafting all sorts of native plums on Golden Beauty (Wayland group) branches. He has had the best results. He has also grown seedlings of such varieties as Golden Beauties, Wayland and Moreman, and has root grafted on them. The results have been encouraging.

Chicasaw.—In some of the southern states the Chicasaw plums have occasionally been used as stocks, particularly for varieties of the Chicasaw and *Hortulana* groups. This stock has sometimes been recommended as being adapted to low, wet grounds in the southern states, but it is doubtful if this point is of much consequence. The one serious defect of the stock is its inveterate habit of sprouting, so that where one plants a plum on a Chicasaw stock he presently has a thicket of Chicasaws.

Sand plum.—This dwarf western plum (*Prunus angustifolia watsoni*) has often been suggested as a stock for dwarfing other plums. A few experiments have been made with it, but no conclusions have been reached.

Sand cherry.—The western Sand cherry (*Prunus pumila besseyi*) has been tested to a considerable extent in the northwestern states. It is very hardy; and this seems to be its chief claim to notice. It distinctly dwarfs the varieties worked on it. It is said by Craig and others to make a satisfactory union. The fact that the reciprocal graft with Marianna makes a good union, may be indicative of its affinity for some of the common plums. This is one of the most interesting of the experimental stocks.\*

Choke cherry.—This species has also been tried in a few cases as a stock for plums, but has never proved satisfactory.

Black cherry.—The common black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) has also been tried; and Mr. Kerr now has a few trees of Chicasaw varieties growing on this stock. The union, however, is unpromising.

Peach.—Peach pits are always available at the canneries at a low price. The seeds usually germinate freely and the seedlings grow strongly. For this reason the stocks are almost always cheap. Many nurserymen have used them on that account. But they have certain real merits beyond their cheapness. They unite well with many of the different classes of plums, especially with the freer growing sorts, and more particularly with the Japanese varieties. The trees seem to be thrifty, healthy and long-lived. In the case of plums propagated on peach roots, grafting is much better than budding, which is an empiricism of some interest.

Apricot.—Apricots are extensively canned in some sections, especially on the Pacific coast; and wherever they are canned the pits are of course available for growing for stocks. They have been used for plums to some extent; but so far as the writer can learn, are somewhat inferior.

Besides the stocks mentioned here, several others have been tested in a very small way. The wild Bird cherry, *Prunus pennsylvanica*, has been tested somewhat, and gives some promise. In California the Pacific coast plum, *Prunus subcordata*, has been tried, but dwarfed the scions too much and proved unsatisfactory.

\*While the experiments under way in Iowa, South Dakota and other places have not continued long enough to determine fully its value, the present indications are (1) The roots are perfectly hardy in our worst winters. (2) The tree of *Americana* varieties will be dwarfed to perhaps two-thirds full size, but will bear very early. (3) For amateur culture in small gardens there is an excellent field for *Americana* plums on Sand cherry stocks, providing the trees will not need too much care in heading back to prevent getting top-heavy."—N. E. Hansen, in *Am. Assn. Nurserymen Rpt.* 1900, p. 56.

WOULD STOP ALL OTHERS FIRST.

J. A. FOSSUM, FLATHEAD NURSERIES, NOV. 20, 1900.—"Inclosed find \$1 to renew the subscription of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, now expired. It is the last paper or magazine I would stop the subscription of."

The Rhode Island Horticultural Society is formulating a law to govern the San Jose scale in Rhode Island. The scale has appeared in Providence.

## Recent Publications.

"Agricultural Botany," by John Percival, Professor of Botany at the Agricultural College, Wye, England, has been published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, announce new editions of Balzac's works, popular, library and de luxe; Mrs. Browning's complete poetical works; Chancer's complete works; Burns' complete works; the Copley series of popular books by the best authors, in limp leather.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have just published "A Life of Francis Parkman;" "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," three translations; "Shadowings," by Lafcadio Hearn; "James Martineau;" "Twelve Great Artists," by William Howe Downes, art critic of the Boston Transcript; "The World's Discoverers."

"L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand, as played by Miss Maud Adams; C. D. Gibson's new book, "Americus," containing 90 sketches and cartoons; and "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy," by F. P. Dunne, frontispiece in color, illustrations by Kemble and Oppen, are new publications announced by R. H. Russell, New York City.

Hamlin Garland's "Eagle's Heart" is in the new list of D. Appleton & Co.'s publications; also "The Art of Writing English," a manual for students, by J. M. D. Meiklejohn, M. A.; "The Boers in War," by Howard E. Hillegas; "Clearing Houses: Their History, Methods and Administration," by President James G. Cannon, of the Fourth National Bank, New York City.

The Temple Edition of Dickens, make in 40 volumes, by J. M. Dent & Co., London, is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City. Each volume has a colored frontispiece, a silk book-marker, and a book-plate. Each set is numbered. The binding is the flexible lambskin in dark-green, with gold stampings, made only by Mr. Dent. There are but 400 sets of the limited edition available.

"The Strenuous Life," by Theodore Roosevelt, with portrait, has been published by the Century Co., New York; also new editions of Governor Roosevelt's well-known works; "My Winter Garden," by Maurice Thompson; the Century Classics, a new series of the World's best books, edited by men of letters; "The Gospel of Wealth," by Andrew Carnegie; "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.

J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, announce "Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century," by Virginia T. Peacock; "Great Battles of the World," by Stephen Crane; "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad," by Dr. Theodore L. Wolfe; "Stories of Famous Songs," by L. J. Fitzgerald; "Rambles in Colonial Byways," by Rufus Rockwell Wilson; "Boy: A Sketch," by Marie Corelli; "Ray's Daughter," a story of Manila, by Capt. Charles King.

"The World's Work" is the title of a new illustrated monthly magazine, the first number of which has just been issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City. The design is to cover everything of contemporaneous interest and achievement, with no waste of words. The illustrations are of generous size; the type and pages are large; it is sewed like a book, not wired. A section tells the busy man what are the tendencies in the chief businesses and professions, and without statistics or dry facts. 25 cents per number; \$3.00 per year.

"The Practice of Typography," a treatise on the processes of type-making, the point system, the names, sizes, styles, and prices of plain printing types, is the title of a volume by Theodore Low De Vinne, just issued by the Century Co., New York. This is a clear exposition of the principles of the art of making type, by one who is recognized everywhere as a high authority. From ancient to modern times the history of the art is traced and clearly explained by illustration and by sample. It covers a great field in a remarkably complete manner considering the size of the volume, and is a valuable reference book by reason of its excellent index. The typography is the faultless work of the famous De Vinne Press. Pp. 408. Cloth \$2. New York: THE CENTURY CO.

"A Book for All Readers" is the very appropriate title of a work by Ainsworth Rand Spofford, for thirty-two years the Librarian of Congress, and now the Chief Assistant Librarian. Recognized as a seer among librarians, Mr. Spofford has here given, clearly and concisely

stated, some of the results of his rich experience in the field of book-collecting and handling. He has had charge of the 840,000 volumes in the Library of Congress, in Washington. "When we survey the really illimitable field of human knowledge," he says, "the vast accumulation of works already printed and the ever-increasing flood of new books poured out by the modern press, the first feeling which is apt to arise in the mind is one of dismay, if not of despair. But the reflection comes to our mind that, after all, the really important books bear but a small portion to the mass." Mr. Spofford treats authoritatively and most entertainingly of the choice of books, book buying, the art of book binding, the enemies of books, pamphlet and periodical literature, the art of reading, the history of libraries, classification, rare books, bibliography, etc. To any one who loves books and wishes to know much about them, Mr. Spofford's work cannot fail to be of absorbing interest. 8-vol; parchment back. Pp. 500. \$2.00. New York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

In his annual fall and spring catalogue, J. W. Kerr, Denton, Md., has this to say on the subject of "Propagation": "In growing nursery stock, the methods of propagation, as well as the stocks used, and culture thereof, are matters that receive the most careful consideration. Vagaries at variance with common sense and the teachings of Nature, as to uselessness of anything but piece of a tap root to trees for orchards, or the worthlessness of trees propagated on any but 'whole-roots,' are not resorted to for notoriety sake, or to catch the trade of the uninformed. Orchard demonstration or test, is safer than razor-edged, hair-splitting theories. 'The proof of the pudding is the eating of it'—a somewhat trite aphorism—applies with force to this propagation question. It is pig-headed to maintain that a certain line of procedure is the only one rational way, when no other has been tried. 'Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good.' The large test orchards and experimental grounds attached to my nursery, afford ample opportunity for *proving*, and from year to year the *good* is gleaned and preserved. Many shop-worn theories—the surviving relatives of which too frequently find place in the columns of horticultural and agricultural papers,—are by this *proving* plan, quietly entombed, ('*requiescat in pace*'). The imagination of the manager of these nurseries has not attained to that standard of impressionable receptiveness as to be influenced or moved by the gauzy logic of the poetical philosophers of fruit-growing who maintain, viz.: 'That to have best results, it is imperative to select scions for propagating a variety, from the tree that bears the finest specimens—and only the very strongest and robust scions from such trees &c., &c.' If a variety is genuine, and the trees healthy, scions from such, used for propagating its kind, will produce uniform results; as is proven by the standing of such apples as Ben Davis, such pears as Bartlett, &c., that were propagated by common sense methods somewhat previous to the birth or discovery perhaps of this profound philosophy. The propagation of some peach trees—five years ago—under the inspiration of this double-distilled theory, stand in my orchard as silent witnesses of its moon-shiny corporeality. Measured by the old fashioned yard stick of practical test, the above is not the only false doctrine emanating from 'too much theory and too little practice' "

## Obituary.

Thomas C. Austin, Suffield, Conn., who had been in the nursery and florist business for fifty years, died in October.

Harrison A. Lyon died in Rochester, N. Y., October 17th, aged 85 years. He was engaged in the nursery business with A. J. Fisk and later with L. W. Hall.

Lucius D. Davis, a prominent citizen of Newport, R. I., died October 30th, aged 75 years. He was deeply interested in horticulture. His handsome book "Ornamental Shrubs" was published last year.

Edward Pynaert died October 28, in Ghent, Belgium, where he was born in 1835. He was a professor in the Government School of Horticulture while he was engaged in Louis Van Houtte's establishment. He was vice-president of the Syndicate of Belgian Nurserymen, a judge in the Tribunal of Commerce and a town counselor. He managed a large nursery establishment, now conducted by his son, Charles Pynaert, and achieved reputation as a landscape gardener.



## GRAFTING GRAPE CUTTINGS.

Results of experiments in bench-grafting resistant vines have recently been reported from the California Experiment Station, and are reproduced in a bulletin by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The experiments included tests of the relative value of English and Champin grafts, leaving two eyes on the scions and leaving only one, preliminary callusing in sand, planting out in the nursery immediately after grafting, and callusing in straw covered with sand. The cuttings used varied from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter, and were from six to nine inches long. The lower cut was made through the knot of the bud and the last internode of the upper end was left as long as possible. All the buds on the stock were carefully removed, a deep cut being made in order to remove the adventitious buds at the base of the main bud. When these buds are left to themselves, they frequently grow out and form suckers at the expense of the graft. "The cuttings thus prepared were sorted into three sizes, according to their thickness, put into bundles, and placed vertically in a tub of water so that the lower end was covered with water; the cuttings thus remained fresh and sappy, which greatly facilitated the making of cuts. The cuttings remained in water until they were needed for grafting" — from six to eighteen hours.

Scions were prepared in a similar way, except that the buds were left. The scions having only one eye were cut through

the second knot in order to leave the eye protected by a closed internode. With the scions having two eyes the upper cut was made about an inch above the second bud eye. Care was taken to prevent the drying out of the cuttings and afterwards of the grafts. Two methods of grafting were generally practiced—Champin and English cleft or whip grafting. Raffia was used as tying material. "End-to-end" grafting, as originated in France, was practiced in some instances. The number of successful grafts obtained by this method was low, but those that did unite made excellent unions. In grafting by this method the ends of stock and scion are cut at an angle of about 70 degrees and held in place by a piece of galvanized wire which is pushed into the pith of each piece. The method is believed to be especially promising for machine grafting. All the grafts are tied in bundles of ten before being subjected to the different methods of callusing.

## Results of different Methods of Grafting Vines.

Nature of Experiment.	First class Unions.	Second-class Unions.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Champin grafts.....	44	11
English-cleft grafts.....	37	6
Scions with two eyes.....	46	13
Scions with one eye.....	88	7
Grafts callused in sand.....	61	7
Grafts callused in straw.....	46	12
Grafts not callused.....	26	13

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Gathered from our rural mountain districts where no trace of "yellows" and other tree diseases is known. Our buyers are supplied with posters and circulars which are distributed to the people, and the circulars give directions how to cure and dry the seed. We do not buy "pick up" and job lots. Our seed are gathered expressly for us from a section famous for its hostility towards "improved" or budded trees. We can consequently offer nothing but genuine naturals as we buy nothing else. We have used this class of seed for over 20 years, and have NEVER had a bad stand, neither have those who we have been furnishing for 20 years.

Let us send you sample and name delivered price to your station. Give number of bushels wanted. Can ship to ANY sta'e.

**J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.,**

Pomona, N. C.

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

GROWER AND EXPORTER,

**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.

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

**HONEY LOCUST, For Fall and Spring Trade.**

**BLACK LOCUST, Good sellers for Hedge Fencing.**

**OSAGE ORANGE, Wind Breaks and Timber Growth.**

**A. E. WINDSOR, HAVANA, ILLS.**



**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.**

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**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.**

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**W. T. HOOD, Proprietor.**

Offers for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901, a large and complete assortment of

## Well Grown Nursery Stock

**Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apple and Japan Pear Seedlings.**

Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples. Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of **NATURAL PEACH PITS.** No smock, or canning house peach seeds handled.

**PRICES UPON APPLICATION.**

**Barbier & Co. (Successors to TRANSON BROS) ORLEANS, FRANCE**

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 Conifers, 1 to 3 feet high.

450 varieties of perennials.

800 varieties of old and new roses.

3 new varieties of **WICHURIANA** 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**

## GRAPE VINES

— AND —

## CURRANT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

**LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.**

Correspondence Solicited.

**WHEELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.**

## Apple Seedlings.

We can supply all grades. Have an extra fine lot of heavy  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. and up branched root seedlings at very favorable prices. Samples sent on any grades wanted. Our stocks, as usual, are PERFECTLY free from aphid, and will be well graded and well packed so they will reach you in prime condition.

**WRITE FOR PRICES.**

Also for **Box Elder, Soft Maple and Elm Seedlings.**

1 year Cherry and 2 year Apple in  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 feet grade.

2 year Apple in 3 to 4 feet grade.

2 year Apple Whips, 2 to 3 feet.

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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.

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## Snow Hill Nurseries.

**W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.**

Offer for Fall:

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600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.

50,000 Apple—2 " " "

100,000 Apple—1 " " "

130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.

1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.

9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.

40 acres in Strawberry Plants.

Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud-Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.

Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

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**FOR SPRING 1900.**

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

**European Plums.**

**Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches**—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

**1st Class Medium No. 2** and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Kieffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

**LARGE CELLARS** stored full for early shipment.

**Carolina Poplar**—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

**Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.**

**Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.**

**Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.**

**Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.**

Order early and secure assortments wanted: It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. **TRADE.**  
LIST issued about February 1st. . . . .

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**50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.**

**5,000 Everbearing Peach**—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

**200,000 Amoor River Privet.** The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

**100,000 Citrus Trifoliata, (Hardy Japan Lemon).** The best defensive hedge.

**Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots.**

**10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.**

**Biota Aurea Nana**—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

**Cannas**—By the thousand. Best sorts.

**150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.**

**25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter.** Fifty 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 use.

**Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.**

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,**

**AUGUSTA, GA.**

**FRUITLAND NURSERIES.**

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Kieffer Pear Stocks.



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## We Have Sold Out All Our Apple Seedlings

But we have one of the best soils in the U. S. A. for growing **Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs**, and we are prepared to take contracts for growing all varieties at a very low rate.

We still have an unlimited quantity of Gano, Wine Sap and M. B. Twig scions, all cut from young orchards, much better than nursery scions. Half million Strawberry Plants, leading varieties.

**APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.**

**WANTED---CHERRY AND PEACH.**

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

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
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**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.*

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# 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.**

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**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both baries and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Junberry and Huckleberry **L. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.** included. Ask for prices and terms.

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PROPRIETORS OF THE

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A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.  
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

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**ALLEN L. WOOD,**  
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## EXTRA FINE PANTS

At . . .  
Wholesale.

**The Largest Stock of**  
**CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES,**  
**RASPBERRIES, BLACK-**  
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*In the United States. . . .*

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**  
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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.  
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## KNOX NURSERIES 49TH YEAR.

We offer for Spring 1901, the following stock, which is smooth, thrifty and well grown:.

<p>Apple, 2 yr., ¾ and up and lighter grades. Ben Davis, Y-Imperial, Jonathan, Akin, M. B. Turg and Salome and a few others.</p> <p>Cherry, 2 yr., ¾ and up, principally Eng. Morello.</p> <p>Cherry, 1 yr., ¾ and up, ¾-5 ft. Eng. Morello only.</p> <p>Peach, 1 yr., all grades, but an especially nice lot of 3 to 4 ft. trees.</p>	<p>Plum, 2 yr., ¾ and up. S. Damson, Niagara, Hale and Burbank.</p> <p>Plum, 1 yr., ¾-5 ft. S. Damson and C. Damson.</p> <p>Apple Seedlings—Kansas grown.</p> <p>Apple Scions—Leading sorts.</p> <p>Am. Arbor Vitae, 2 to ¾ ft., Hydrangea P. G., Deutzia and Spirea Reevesii.</p> <p>Snyder Blackberry—Sucker plants.</p>
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Send us your want lists. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, INDIANA.**

A few thousand of **Campbell's Early Grape Vines.**  
A large stock of **Clematis**, leading varieties.  
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

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**Ornamental . . . . .**  
**LARGE TREES**  
**SMALL**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.**

**NURSEYRMEN** Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**  
Write me for easy terms and prices. **TOMAH, WIS.**

**GEO. PETERS & CO.**  
TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,  
as given below :

**APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,**  
IN CAR LOTS,  
including a good supply of **KIEFFER PEAR.**  
**PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRENTS,**  
**AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,**  
**CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL**  
**ARBOR VITÆ,**

AND A  
**GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.**

**APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING**  
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

**COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR**

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

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## Japan Pear Seed..

Crop 1900 in excellent quality, expected here in December.  
Prices on Application.

Suzuki & Iida, - 11 Barclay St., New York.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS.

500,000 No. 1, Straight Roots. | 500,000 No. 1, Branched Roots  
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Good stocks, well graded, northern grown. Write for low prices  
on above stocks.

**W. H. KAUFFMAN, STRATFORD, IOWA.**  
**HAWKEYE NURSERIES.**

If you want **Kieffer** Pears, Apples  
and Peaches

Get our prices before buying. We also have a  
full stock of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.

We make a specialty of

**PURE NATURAL PEACH PITS**

Get our prices before buying.

**GEO. GOULD & CO.**

Villa Ridge, Ill.

**F. & F. NURSERIES,**  
Springfield, New Jersey.

SEASON SPECIALTIES:

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California  
Privet, Shrubby, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalea, Hollis, Clematis.  
WRITE FOR PRICES.

## THE VILLAGE NURSERIES.

Offer for Fall of 1900 and Spring of 1901, a fine stock of

**APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM.**

An unusually fine lot of York Imperial Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years.  
No finer stock grown in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices  
right and prompt shipment. A fine lot of North Carolina and Lombardy  
Poplar, 2 1/2 inches in diameter, 14 to 16 feet high, grown expressly for street  
and park planting. Correspondence solicited from dealers and nurserymen.  
Address—

**THE VILLAGE NURSERIES, GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager,**  
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**Asparagus,**  
Burr's Mammoth.  
Columbia Mammoth.  
Donald's Elmira.

**Peach Trees,** All leading sorts in  
the different sizes.

**Gerry Trees,** Nice stock mostly Early  
Richmond and Mt. Morency.

**WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.**  
BRIDGETON, N. J.

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First-Class Sleepers  
Daily between . . .

**CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO**

without change, are carried on the limited trains of the

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**Route**

D. & R. G.—R. G. W.—Sou. Pac.

Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada  
**By Daylight in Both Directions.** Best Dining Car service.  
Buffet Library Cars. Send for "Chicago to California,"  
describing the journey through.

**Low Rate Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions**

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Boston Mondays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Wednesdays  
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Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains. Write for itinerary and "Tourist  
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JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

## NORTHERN GROWN APPLE SEEDLINGS.

I still have a large lot to offer; all grades; French  
or native seed.

**ROOT GRAFTS,** any style, and PUT UP TO GROW.

**W. H. KAUFFMAN,**  
**HAWKEYE NURSERIES, STRATFORD, IOWA.**

**High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.**

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple.  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

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**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, etc. The largest stock in the country.  
Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your  
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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.

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

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

# The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections

and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proved its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albirtson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

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OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
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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  
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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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# 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—Ponicum, 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.

**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.

ESTABLISHED 1780

# ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Bag to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing  
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large  
quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest  
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS,  
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

**ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,**  
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,  
given on application.

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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.

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**Smith Premier Typewriter**

An International Jury of twenty-five members at the Paris Exposition awarded a Diploma of Honor.

**The Grand Prix**

TO THE  
**Smith Premier Typewriter.**

No higher award was possible and, in the language of the Jury's Report, it was given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

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**SHENANDOAH, IOWA.**

A  
Large  
and  
Complete  
Line  
of  
General  
Nursery  
Stock.

**Apple Seedlings**

Large stock, all grades, superior quality.

**Apple Grafts**

Any style made to order.

**Shade & Ornamental**

Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Etc., in surplus.

**Forest Tree Seedlings**

All kinds.

**Osage Orange**

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

## The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

**SHENANDOAH, IOWA,**

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

## APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

## PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

## APPLE GRAFTS

We please our customers in this line by grafting each order separate and making any style desired.

**The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in the West.**

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from Shenandoah Headquarters.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



# 30,000 Peach= $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch=Surplus

**Asparagus  
Roots.**  
2 year fine.

Better Order

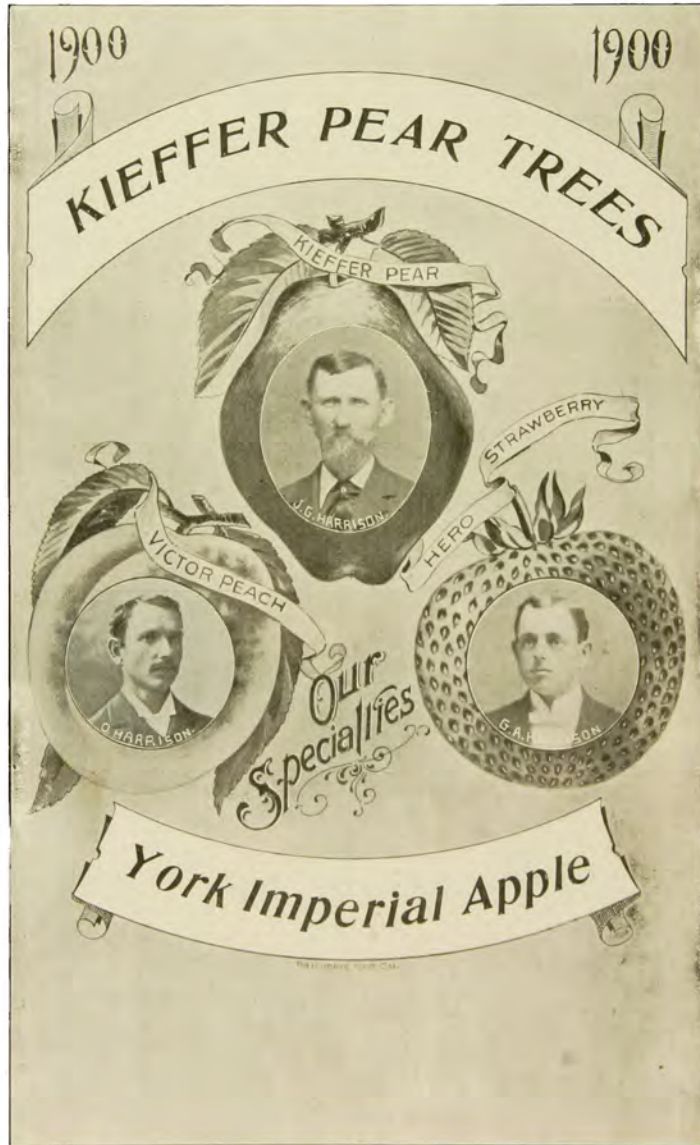
**Kieffer  
Pears..**

quick, 2 year, fine.

$\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{25}{32}$ ,  $\frac{25}{32}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$ ,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

Also 1 year Trees.

**PLUMS..**  
on  
**PLUM**  
and on  
**PEACH.**



**Strawberry  
Plants**  
by the  
thousand  
or million.

**Peach  
Trees**  
one year and June  
Buds.

**APPLE..**  
2 year, principally  
**York  
Imperial**  
as fine as can be  
grown, buds and  
grafts.

**J. G. Harrison & Sons,** *Berlin, Md.*

New Wholesale Price List ready to-day.



