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GREEN'S * FRUIT * GUIDE

—AND—

CATALOGUE

—OF—

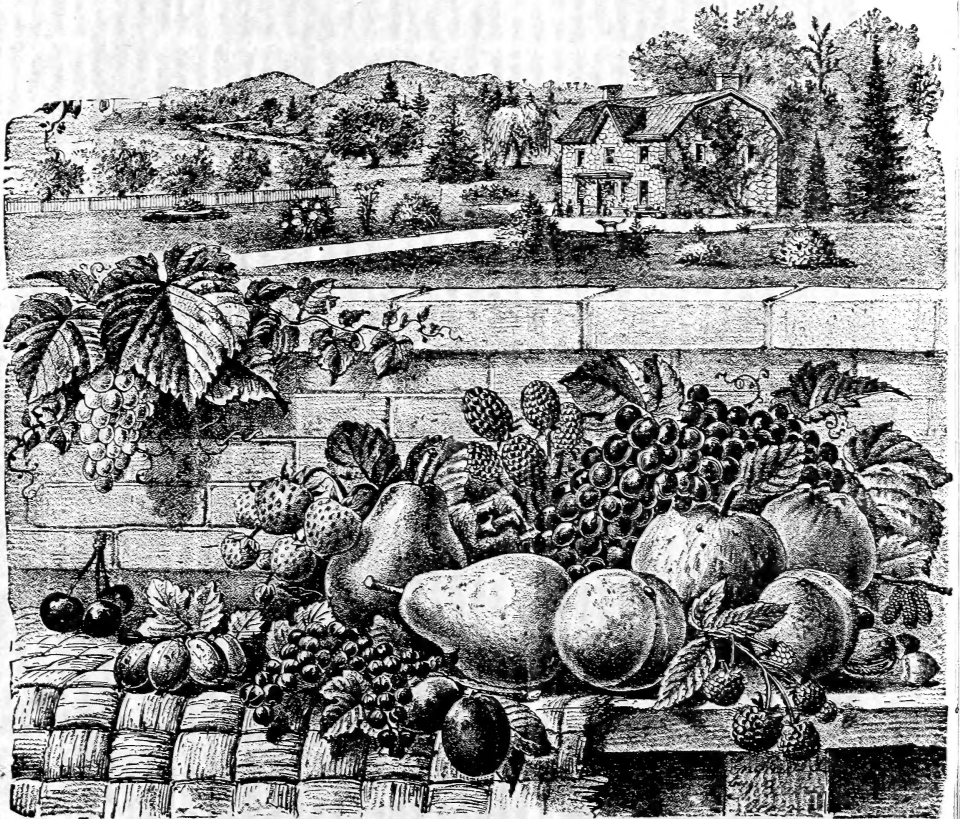
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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

With Numerous Illustrations and Reduced Price List.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Price, with 5 Colored Plates, 10c.; without Colored Plates, Free.





ABNER GREEN.

We are much pleased to see our patrons of former years continuing to favor us with their patronage, for it indicates that we have served them to their satisfaction. Our desire is to give all good value for their money. One thing you may depend on—what you buy of us will prove true to name. We do not claim to have all of the thousands of varieties that you may call for, and know that no one nursery has all such, but what we send will be correctly labeled. Our reputation is established on this point. People write us that they send their orders to Green's Nursery because they know they will get varieties true to name.

Extra Plants or Trees Free.

BERRIEN Co., MICH., Oct. 24, 1887.

Green's Nursery Co.—My grape vines came all right, in nice shape and are splendid sorts, and as nice as any I ever saw. Have got them set out in good shape, and am very much obliged for the extra shrubs you sent. I think I have always got the worth of my money when I have bought of you. Yours very truly,

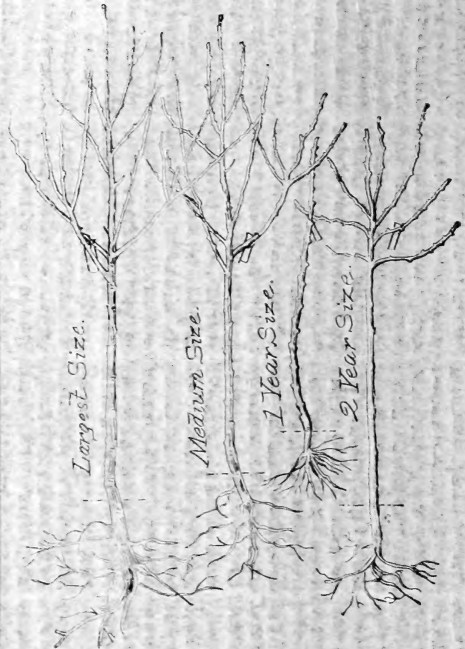
J. W. GRAHAM.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., Oct. 24, 1887.

Dear Sir:—I received Currant cuttings and Blackberry root cuttings on the 23d, and was very much pleased with them and the way they were packed, which was as good as I ever saw. Respectfully yours, W. S. CHAPIN.



Ruins of the House where Charles A. Green, the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower, was born.



Large or Small Trees.

We sell any size ordered. Our smallest trees, going to the most distant territories, often give the best satisfaction. Small trees cost much less than large, cost less for boxing and shipping, and have more roots in proportion to their size. Many write us as follows:

Dear Sir:—This lot of trees are for sale to others and I shall want fair sized trees. If I was going to set for myself I should not want anything better than the small trees you sent me two years ago. When I got them they were but little over two feet high, now they are 8 to 10 feet high.—Chas. Haward, Dover, N. H., Oct. 26, 1887.

The order I received from you last Spring was satisfactory in every respect.—James McJunkin, Jr.

October 24, 1887.

Dear Sir:—I have received your trees and is well please with them, I think they give satisfaction in every way. People that have seen them said they were very nice trees, and I am very well pleased with them. They give me satisfaction and am vented with them Yours, Walter J. Stevenson, Carbon Co., Pa.

Our Books on Fruit Culture.

We have several pamphlets on fruit culture which have proved of great value to those about to plant for home use or for market. These books answer more questions than we could answer with our pen in six months. Our patrons say they have saved \$50 by reading one of these books that cost only 10 cents. You will find in this catalogue sample pages from the Raspberry and Blackberry. Here is a list of books: Green's Plum and Cherry Culture, Green's Raspberry and Blackberry Culture, Green's Apple and Pear Culture, Green's Guide to Grape Culture, Green's Guide to Strawberry Culture, Green's "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit." Your choice, 10c. each.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I have at different times purchased three copies of "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit," but can't keep them long before some one wants them, and the longer I keep one the better I like it. I would not be without one if it cost \$5. Please send me terms for one-half dozen copies of "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit."—I. D. Hayford, Brown Co., Wis., Sept. 5, 1887.

FALL PLANTING OF FRUITS.

PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED NEXT SPRING.

Reasons for Planting in the Fall.

We have determined to advance the prices of our trees and plants, being convinced that we have been selling too low. Our patrons have been astonished at the noble trees we have sent them, expecting smaller trees for the low prices paid. Our business each spring has so enlarged that we cannot secure skilled men enough to pack the orders. But to all who buy this fall we will continue former low prices.

There are many inducements for fall planting, but the fact that we have more time to attend to you then, and that we have a more complete and full assortment, should alone urge you to order now. Ben. Perley Poore, says: "Autumn is, so far as my experience teaches me, a better season for transplanting trees and shrubs than spring. Any trees, even the most delicate, may be successfully transplanted in autumn, if a little protection is given by covering the roots during the first winter, after planting, with strawey manure.

If you appreciate the advantages of fall planting, you will buy vines and trees at no other season. Here are eleven reasons why you should plant in the fall: 1st, You can buy cheaper in the fall. 2nd, You can then get better attention from nurserymen, for it is not their busiest season. 3d, You can get a better assortment of varieties, and often better stock. 4th, On account of cool weather the stock bears shipping better. 5th, Stock can be sent by freight in the fall, whereas, the haste of urgent spring shipping would often necessitate sending by express at greater expense. 6th, People south of us should order in fall, as their spring season opens far in advance of ours. 7th, If you are not ready to plant, you can receive your stock in the fall, and heel it in the garden, having it on hand just when wanted in the spring. 8th, Plan ahead and get ready to plant in the fall, for then the trees and plants get settled in the ground and ready to begin root growth long before you could get ready to plant in the spring. Fall planted trees, etc., will form numerous new roots before the soil can be cultivated in the spring, and will often make double the growth of those planted in the spring. 9th, Fall is a season of leisure. Spring is a season of great pressure with all. 10th, if you postpone planting until spring you will probably not plant at all, being continually surprised with work crowding the spring season. 11th, The loss incurred in delaying the planting of fruits one season is often more than the cost of the trees, etc. Some people postpone planting from fall to spring, then from spring to fall, until ten years have passed, and yet they have no orchards or vineyards. Do not delay. Make your plans to plant this fall, and go ahead. Plant your orchards and other fruits on uplands, and not on wet lands in valleys.

We do not advise planting strawberries largely in the fall, but we do advise planting other things. Follow our instructions and you will not regret it. Chas. A. Green.

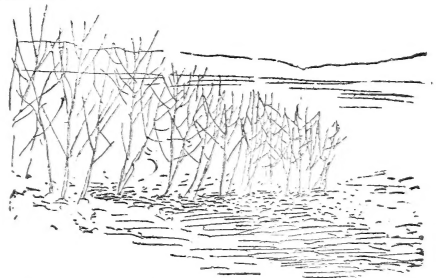
Special Rules for Fall Planting.

All small fruits and small shrubs should have the earth banked up around them at least two-thirds their height the first winter. This prevents the frost heaving them out and sheds the water. This coating should then be shaded by scattering over the earth loose, strawy manure. The trees should have the earth banked up around them one foot or eighteen inches. These protections *must all be removed in early spring*, as soon as the frost has left the ground.

How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the cooler and less fickle weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of the severity of a far northern climate, the trees, etc., may be *procured* in the fall, and thus be on hand ready for the proper moment in the spring. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner:

Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, a dry knoll is preferable, and with no grass or rubbish near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throw out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the fine soil among the roots in position. Place another layer of trees in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench. Then finish by throwing up more soil. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulations necessary to the production of new spongioles and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth. Use only finely pulverized soil.



The above cut illustrates the usual method of heeling-in trees. Where the climate is not very cold this method is successful, if the soil is well drained and on an elevation.



The next cut gives a better method. Here the trees are laid down slanting, all of the trunks of the trees being covered with earth, and the tops lying so low as to enable the owner to cover them easily with evergreen boughs. When protected in this manner there is no danger of injury, provided there is no rubbish or brush piles, etc., near by, to attract mice.

Prizes for Jessie Strawberry.

At the exhibition of the Farmers' Institute, New York City, June 21st, 1888, Green's Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., received a special prize for the Jessie Strawberry; also first premium for an exhibit of the "Jessie." It was described by the judges as having "excellent flavor, good quality, high color, fine growth."

The plants from which the above were picked, were grown in matted rows, with ordinary culture and no irrigation, and the ground was disturbed by digging most of the plants for sale. There was prevailing a protracted drouth, no rain for months, and which destroyed the crop of other kinds of strawberries. This is not the first time that the Jessie has shown its ability to withstand drouths. We do not hesitate to pronounce the Jessie the most desirable and profitable early berry we have.

NIAGARA PLUM.—"This noble variety was first brought to notice in Niagara county, N. Y., by James Mooney, and by this name it is still known in many localities. He brought it from Canada, where it originated in his garden. He propagated and sold a few hundred trees. But little notice was taken of it for years, until by its good qualities it has become a general favorite. My attention was first called to it by Mr. Tower, who had one tree from the first lot of Mr. Mooney's. Its productiveness and general appearance so impressed me that I top-grafted an orchard of 200 trees, and the yields have been astonishing. My commission men write as follows: Dear Sir—Too much cannot be said in favor of the Niagara Plum. After handling it four years we believe it has no equal. Its earliness brings it into market before the rush of peaches and other fruits. Its large size, fine appearance, good shipping qualities, must make it a profitable market plum. We sell your crop here at an average of \$2.00 per basket, or a trifle over \$1.50 net to you. Our customers can hardly believe them home grown, but call them California plums, and claim them better than the real California plum we had been furnishing, the size very large, dark red, flesh yellowish, juicy, fine flavored, exceedingly productive and hardy." Price, 50c. each; small trees 30c.

Premium Offers—Reduction in Price—Great Gifts.

Please notice that GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER is reduced to 25 cents per year, without premium, for 30 days, as a test as to what such reduction will result in. Subscribe at once if you desire to take advantage of the reduced price. Old or new subscribers alike received. All subscriptions hereafter will begin with January issue, no matter when received, back numbers being sent. Subscriptions received between now and January 1st will begin with January 1st, 1889.

OUR PREMIUMS FOR FALL.

35 cents pays for Fruit Grower one year and Green's five books on Fruit Culture under one cover, embracing Apple and Pear culture, Plum and Cherry culture, Grape culture, Strawberry culture, Raspberry and Blackberry culture. Or, in place of above books we will send Forest Leaves, 63 pages with 6 colored plates; or Fisher's Log Book, 160 pages; or Scribner's Grain Tables, 160 pages; or Health Hints, 128 pages; or Poultry for Pleasure and Profit, 48 pages; or How to Propagate and Grow Fruit, 80 pages, by C. A. Green (but few left); or The Winter Care of Horses and Cattle, by T. B. Terry; price 40 cents each. Your choice of any of the above books with Fruit Grower one year from January, 1889, for 35 cents if the offer is accepted at once.

35 cents pays for Green's Fruit Grower one year and one Wyoming Red Grape vine, by mail, post-paid. This is an extra early red grape, hardy, beautiful and productive.

35 cents pays for Green's Fruit Grower one year and one Fay's Prolific Currant, new and fine; or one Meeche's Quince, or one Plum Tree, or one Wisconsin Weeping Willow, or one Teas Japan Catalpa, or one Ailanthus Tree, or one Horse Chestnut, or one Blackwalnut, or 6 Victoria Currant Bushes, if accepted at once.

35 cents pays for Green's Fruit Grower and one Niagara White Grape vine, or 6 rare and valuable apple trees, by mail, Chas. A. Green to select variety, suitable to your locality.

35 cents pays for Green's Fruit Grower and six Jessie Strawberry plants, by mail.

35 cents pays for Green's Fruit Grower and one new Globe Peach tree by mail, or 6 Sweet Chestnut Trees.

35 cents pays for Green's Fruit Grower one year and one Clethra Alnifolia, ornamental bush, or one Rose of Sharon, or one choice Rose Bush.

35 cents pays for Green's Fruit Grower one year and one Golden Cluster Hop Root, or a Peppermint plant, or two Sage plants.

45 cents pays for Green's Fruit Grower one year and one Delaware Red winter apple tree, or one Alexander Russian Apricot, or one Ulster Prolific Grape vine. All premiums will be mailed free of postage to purchaser.

\$1.50 pays for Green's Fruit Grower one year and one Moyer new earliest red Grape vine, with Green's five books on Fruit Culture, or one Eaton new grape.

Remember that these offers are only good for 30 days only. Accept at once if you want such reduced prices. All are mailed free of cost to purchaser. Address,

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRICE LIST OF TREES, PLANTS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1888,

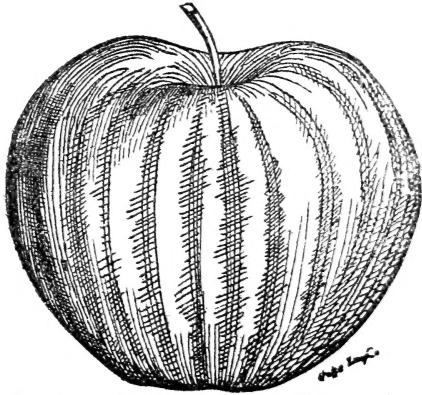
—BY—

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

REFERENCE:

Flour City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

For 100 and 1,000 rate please write for special prices submitting a list of varieties wanted.



Hudson River Crab.—While on a trip through the Hudson River district, I found several apples that were new to me. Among them was this crab, the tree being loaded down with large, beautiful and good flavored fruit. The skin is yellow, splashed and striped with light red. The tree with its load of fruit is a beautiful object, and many would grow it for its ornamental value.

CRAB APPLES—HUDSON RIVER, new, large, handsome, good quality, productive, hardy, yellow skin, striped with light red. 5 to 6 feet trees, 50c. each; one year 25c. Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney 20, Gen. Grant, Quaker Beauty etc., 5 to 6 feet, 15c.; 4 to 5 feet, 12c. Dwarf Apples, 25c. each.

APPLES.—Leading varieties **SUMMER**—Primate, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Golden Sweet, Sweet Bough, Tetofsky. **FALL**—Alexander, Chenango, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Gravenstein, Haas, Maidens Blush, Oldenburgh, Stump (a beautiful apple but little known,) Gillflower, Porter, Baily Sweet, E. Strawberry, Colvert. **WINTER**—Baldwin, Ben Davis, Domine, Spitzenburg, Golden Russet, Grimes Golden, Hubbardston, Lady Apple, Mann, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Pevaukee, Rambo, R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, Talman Sweet, King, 20 Ounce, Wagener, Seek-no-Further, Walbridge, Wealthy, Bellflower, Clermont (splendid, like Newtown Pippin), Krouser, Smokehouse, Rubicon, Rambo, Peach, Aucubifolia, Eng. Russet, Smiths Cider, Uters Red, York Imperial, Winesap, Fall-water, Blue Pearmain, Stark. Largest size, 6 to 7 feet, 18 cents each; 1st class, 5-8 calibre, 5 to 6 feet, 12 cents. Other varieties, 25 cents each. First class trees, our choice of variety, for top grafting, etc., \$8 per 100. **One-year-old Apple Trees**, 60 cents per 12, by mail, post-paid, if all of one kind; if two kinds, 70 cents, four kinds, 75 cents per 12. One year old apple trees \$3 per 100, by express,

or \$3.50 per 100 by mail, post-paid, of the following kinds only: Red Astrachan, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Primate, Saxton, Sour Bough, Walbridge, Mann, Wealthy, Wagoner, Duchess of Oldenburg, Whitney No. 20, Blue Pearmain, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Fameuse, or Snow Apple. These trees succeed nobly everywhere.

Delaware Red Winter.—First class, 75 cents; one year old, 20 cents, by mail 30 cents each.

SALOME, YELLOW TRANSPARENT, first-class, 25c.; 1 year, 12 cents. Red Beitigheimer, Blenheim Pippin (Lord Nelson), Kirkland, Cogswell, Sutton Beauty, Red Canada, Fanny, Shannon, Schiawasse Beauty, Kentish Fillbasket, Lady Henniker, Wellington, Lady Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Peck's Pleasant, Swaar, Ribston Pippin, Willow Twig, Pound Sweet, Borsdorf, Scotts Winter, first-class, 20 cents each; one year old trees, 12 cents each. Wolf River, Orange Winter, Boskoop, McMahon White, Enormous, 5 to 6 feet, 25c.; 1 year, 3 feet, 15c. each.

STANDARD PEARS.—**SUMMER**—Bartlett, Dearborn, Brockworth Park, Brandywine, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne de Ete, Madaline, Osbands' Summer, Tyson, AUTUMN—Buffum, Lucrative, Angouleme, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty (hardest pear and excellent), Onondaga, Seckel, Sheldon (noble, hardy, large and fine quality). **WINTER**—Anjou, Dana's Hovey, Lawrence, Dr. Reeder, Duchess de Bordeaux, Vicar, Goodale, President, President Drouard. Above varieties, largest size, 30 cents each. Selected trees, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cents; small trees, 10 to 15 cents each.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES—Marguerite, Souvenir du Congress, Bosc, Clairgau, Frederick Clapp, Winter Nellis, Chambers' Early Harvest, Mt. Vernon, Josephine de Malines, largest size 50 cents; selected trees, 5 to 6 feet, 40 cents each; Kieffer, Le Conte, 30 cents. Comet or Lawson; Sugar Loaf, (new from Oregon,) 50 cents; small trees, 25 cents.

LAWSON OR COMET.

"This remarkable Summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance, but also the largest early pear yet produced. The fruit is so beautiful that it sold in the markets of New York the past season, and for many years, as high as \$4.00 per half bushel crate; and as the tree is a heavy annual yielder, the profits to be derived from it are apparent. As it is a good shipper there is nothing, perhaps, that can be planted by the fruit grower (particularly at the South) that will yield such lucrative returns.

The original tree, now supposed to be over one hundred years old, sprouted in the cleft of a rock on a farm formerly belonging to John Lawson, in Ulster County, N. Y., where it still stands; and during its long life has never been affected with blight or other disease, nor injured by insects; maintaining perfect health and vigor. The fruit may be described as exceedingly large for an early pear, and cannot be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. "It seems to absorb and reflect the first rays of the morning sun, and becomes more brilliant in clear, dry weather." The flesh is crisp, juicy, and pleasant, but not of high quality. Ripens in Central New York from middle of July to first of August (and of course correspondingly earlier in locations further South), and possesses superior keeping and shipping qualities, the tree is a good grower, a prolific annual cropper and begins bearing young."

GRADES OF TREES.—Note that our largest size trees are too large to ship long distances. The first class, 5-8 calibre, trees are the best for general planting everywhere, having good roots, good bodies, and well branched.

DWARF PEARS.—Leading varieties, largest size 20 cents each; first class 5-8, 2 years old, 15 cents; small size, handsome trees, 12 cents; \$9.00 per 100. Anjou, Duchess, Louise Bonne, Clapp's Favorite, Buffum, Summer Doyenne, Seckel, Lawrence, B. Lucrative and Tyson do best on Dwarf. Other kinds do not grow well as Dwarf, and are seldom seen.

PLUMS.—Leading varieties, such as Bavay's Green Gage (Reine Claude), Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Fellemburg, German Prune, Gen. Hand, Peach Plum, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Shropshire Damson, Pond's Seedling, Quackenboss, Washington and Yellow Egg. Largest size, 5 to 7 feet, 30 cents; 1st class, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents; medium, 4 to 5 feet, 18 cents each. Hardy plums like Weaver, Wild Goose, Marianna, etc., should only be planted where the better kinds winter-kill. Price of these 30 cents each. Botan, Ogden, Kelsey's Japan (not hardy), Prunus Simoni, Shipper's Pride, Niagara. Moore's Arctic, Guai, Beauty of Naples, Prunus Pissardi, 50 cts. each. Saratoga, new, \$1.00.

CHERRIES.—Leading sweet varieties: Black Tartarian, Coes Transparent, Downers Late, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Rockport, Yellow Spanish: Leading sour or red varieties, the most hardy and productive: Belle de Choisey, Belle Magnifique, Early Richmond, Empress Eugenie, Late Duke, May Duke, Montmorency, English Morello, Olivet, Reine Hortense, Royal Duke. Largest size trees, 30 cents; 1st class, 5-8 calibre, 20 cents; handsome 4 ft trees, branched, 12 cents; 3 feet trees 10 cents each.

Windsor Cherry.—New, nearly black, large, productive, and of superior flavor. Largest size trees, 50 cents; 1st class, 5-8 calibre, 35 cents. Dyehouse, Ostheim and Wragg, 40 cents each.

PEACHES.—Leading varieties, 15 cents each for largest size; 1st class, 3 feet trees, 10 cents. There is no need for a long list of varieties of peaches, as many kinds closely resemble each other, and others are inferior and disappointing. We recommend planters to confine themselves to the following list, ripening in the order named: Alexander, Mountain Rose, Foster, Crawford's Early, Stump the World, Crawford's Late, Globe.

Globe Peach.—New, largest and best, 25c. each. Send for free colored plate of Globe Peach. By mail, 25 cents.

QUINCES.—**MEECH'S PROLIFIC**, 2 to 3 ft. for 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents. **APPLE** or **ORANGE** Quince, first class, 25c.; medium size, 18c. each. **CHAMPION**, first-class, 35c.; medium, 25c. **ANGERS**, very late, 10 to 15 cents. **Rea's Mammoth**, 50 cents each.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

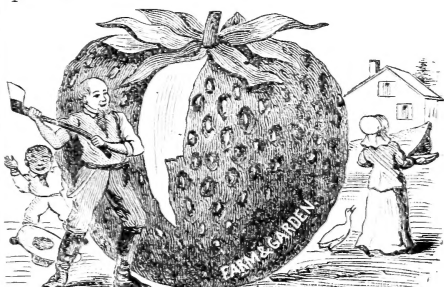
"The trees of this variety often make a growth of over 5 feet the first year. In 1881, a three-year-old tree grew seven feet and seven inches; and in 1883, bore over half a bushel of quinces, as handsome as the finest oranges, besides making a growth of about six feet. Trees of this variety are remarkable for productiveness. It is preeminently prolific. The trees often blossom the next year afterward with such abundance as to need a vigorous thinning to prevent injury from overbearing. The fruit of Meech's Prolific quince is superior in every excellence of beauty, size, fragrance and flavor. Its prevailing shape is much like a handsome pear. It is very large as well as handsome and attractive. Eighty quinces of the largest size that grow by good culture make a bushel, weighing from twelve to fifteen ounces each. In 1883 a specimen grew to eighteen ounces on a full bearing tree. But large as it grows with fair cultivation, its size is not its chief merit. Its delightful fragrance and its delicious flavor are among its most excellent qualities. A basket of this fruit will perfume a large room with its aroma."

MULBERRIES.—Downing, 50 cts. each. Russian Mulberry, 3 feet, 15c. each; 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents.

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.—Leading varieties, 25 cents each.

RUSSIAN APRICOT.—Hardy and productive, as introduced by the Menonites, 25 cents each. **ALEXANDER** and **J. L. BUDD**, improved varieties of Russian Apricots, largest size, superior flavor, large trees, 50c.; small trees, 30c.; by mail 35c. each.

STRAWBERRIES.—Bidwell, Captain Jack, Windsor, Crescent, Cumberland, Downing, James Vick, Manchester, Sharpless, Mt. Vernon, Wilson (all propagated from a plant that produced superior fruit), Cornelia, Jersey Queen, Jumbo, Kentucky, Lacon, May King, Old Iron Clad, Parry, Prince of Berries, Pipers Seedling, Primo, Woodruff and others, 35c. per dozen; 75c. per 100. For 1,000 rates for Strawberries or other stock send for special prices.



JESSIE STRAWBERRY.—New, introduced by us, large size, early, finest flavor, beautiful, vigorous grower, and healthy foliage, 35c. per 12; \$1 per 100. Special price per 1,000 to the trade. Send for free colored plate. For 10c. we will send a book on Strawberry culture.



BUBACH, next to Jessie in value, late, large, productive, vigorous. **BELMONT**, great Boston variety, **ONTARIO**, largest size, 35c. per 12; **Struck with the Jessie** \$1.00 per 100. **Surprise**, Strawberry. **Lida**, Covell's Early, **New White Strawberry**, 35c. per 12; 75c. per 100. **Haverland**, new, from Ohio, very promising, 75 c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100. **Mammoth**, new, 50c. per 12; \$2 per 100.

The Rochester, N. Y., Horticultural Art Journal says: The new secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, Mr. Green, has been for some time established in business near this city, is a live, wide-awake, pushing man, and by his energy and ability is fast building up a lucrative business—just the man for the place where his fellow members have placed him. The new officers are so modest that we forbear writing much more about them, but that they will serve the society well there is no doubt.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.—Doolittle, Gregg, Souhegan, Ohio, Tyler, 35c. per 12; 60c. per 50; \$1 per 100. **Johnson's Sweet**, \$1 per 12.

NEMAHA, new, largest, latest, and hardiest ; Hilborn, largest early, new, 35c. per 12 ; \$2 per 100. Mammoth Cluster, 35c. per 12 ; \$1.50 per 100. Springfield, new, 50c. per 12 ; \$3 per 100. Johnson's Sweet, \$1 for 12 ; \$6 per 100.

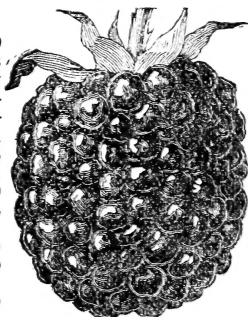
GOLDEN RASPBERRIES.—Golden Queen, new, valuable, 50c. per 12 ; \$2 per 50 ; \$3.50 per 100. Caroline, Brinckles' Orange, Bee's Golden, 60c. per 12 ; \$4 per 100. Send 2c. for Colored Plate of Golden Queen.



Red Raspberries

Cuthbert, Hansell, Marlboro, Herstine, Turner(So.Thornless) Shaffer's Colossal, Philadelphia, Rancocas, 35c. per 12 ; 75c. per 50 ; \$1 per 100.

ERIE BLACK



BLACKBERRIES.—Snyder, Kittatinny, 35 cts. per 12 ; \$1.25 per 100 TAYLOR, STONE'S HARDY, Early Harvest, Wachuset Thornless, Wilson (Wilson and Early Harvest not hardy), Lawton, 50c. per 12 ; \$1.50 per 100. Ancient Britton, Agawam, Wilson Junior, 50 cts. per 12 ; \$2.50 per 100. **ERIE,** 75 cts. per 12 ; \$5.00 per 100. **MINNE-**

WASKI, 25c. each ; \$2 per 12. Lucretia Dewberry, 60c. per 12 ; \$3 per 100. Early Cluster \$2 for 100.

JUNEBERRY.—Improved dwarf, 10 cts. each ; \$1 per 12. Success Juneberry, 25c. each

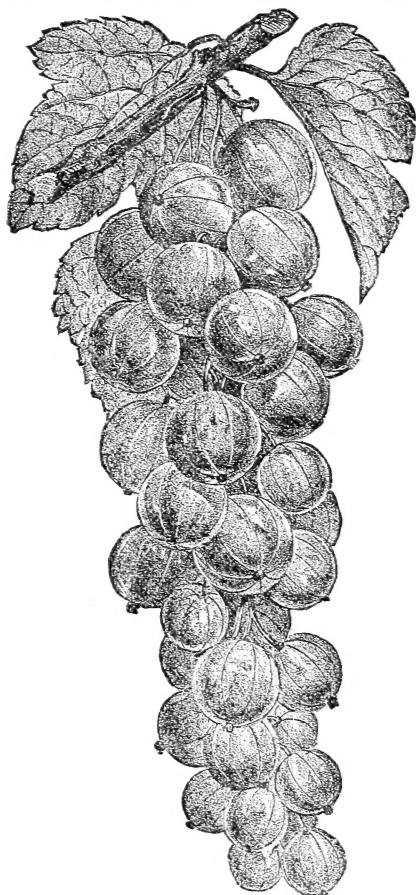
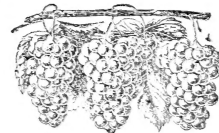
GRAPES.—Agawam, Brighton, Catawba, Champion, Clinton, Concord, Cottage, Diana, Hartford, Ives, Iona, Lindley, Martha, Perkins, Salem, Telegraph, Wilder, Worden, Noah, Oneida, Goethe, Massasoit, Reisling, Janesville, Barry, Merrimace and others, one year old, 15 cts. each ; \$1.50 per 12. Two years old, 25c. each ; \$2 per 12.

Wyoming Red.—A valuable early red grape for market, one year, 20c. each ; \$2.50 per 12. Two years, 25c. each ; \$4 per 12.

Delaware, Duchess, Jefferson, Lady, Lady Washington, Moore's Early, Pocklington, Prentiss, Vergennes and others, one year old, 20c. each ; \$2 per 12. Two years old, 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per 12. Oriental, Early Victor 35c.

Moyer, grand quality, earliest of all, red ; succeeds everywhere. See page 12. Price one year, \$1.50 ; two year, \$2.

Newer Grapes.—Empire State, Poughkeepsie, Red, Ulster Prolific, Mary, Norfolk, F. B. Hayes, Jessica, August Giant, Amber Queen, Niagara, 1 yr., 30c. ; 2 years, 50c. Moore's Diamond, new, \$1 each. Concord, 1 year old, \$1.75 per 100, if called for soon. Foreign Grapes, for greenhouses, \$1 each ; \$10 per 12. Eaton Grape, \$1.50. Woodruff Red, 1 year, 50c. 2 years, 75c. ; Moyer, valuable early Red, 1 year \$1.50 ; 2 years \$2. Mills Grape, \$2. Johnson's Sweet, \$1 per 12 ; \$6 per 100.



VICTORIA.

CURRENTS.—VICTORIA, latest, most vigorous and productive, CHERRY, Lee's Prolific, 40c. per 12 ; \$2.50 per 100, for 1 year ; 50c. per 12 ; \$3 per 100 for 2 year plants. VER-SAILLES, White Grape, 60c. per 12 ; \$3.50 for one year ; 75c. per 12 ; \$4 per 100, for 2 year. FAY'S PROLIFIC, 1 year, 15c. each ; \$1.50 per 12 ; 2 years, 20c. each ; \$2 per 12. Write for prices per 1,000 for all kinds of trees and plants.

CURRENT CUTTINGS.—Well rooted with new white fibrous roots, sure to grow if well planted and prevented from heaving. Victoria, best of all, 15c. per 12 ; 50c. per 100. Lower rates per 1,000 on application. Must be ordered now. None next Spring. Fay's Prolific 75c. per 12. \$5. per 100 ; other kinds, 25c. per 12, 75c. per 100. If mailed add 5c. per 12, 25c. per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Garden. Downing, Houghton, Smith's, one year, 50c. per 12 ; \$4 per 100. Two years, 75c. per 12 ; 68 per 100.

Industry Gooseberry, 18c. each ; \$2 per 12.

NUTS AND SUNDRIES.—American Sweet Chestnut, large trees, 25c. ; small trees, 10c. Spanish Chestnut, 75c. Almonds, 50c. English Walnuts, 50c. each. Butternuts, 25c. Black Walnuts, 20c. each. Filberts, 25c. each.

GOLDEN CLUSTER HOP ROOTS.

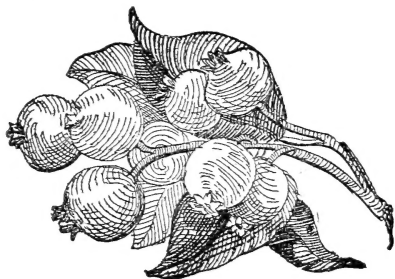
The best kind extant, suitable for an ornament to the lawn or garden, or for domestic use, 15c. each; \$1 for 12.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Conover's Colossal, 1 year, 75c. per 100; two yrs., \$1.00 per 100. Barr's new Asparagus, largest of all, earliest, and fine quality, \$2 per 100. See above cut.

RHUBARB.—Myatt's Linnæus, 10 cents each; \$1 per 12.

PEPPERMINT.—Plants by mail, 50c. per 12; \$2 per 100. Low price in large lots.

SAGE PLANTS.—50c. per 12; \$2 per 100 by express.



NEW JUNE BERRY "SUCCESS."

This variety comes from Kansas and is recommended by one high in authority, and one well known to most of our patrons. He says it is a superior variety, and that there is great difference in varieties of the Juneberry. Price 20c each, \$1.50 per 12.

WINTER QUINCE.

We offer a few large trees of the new Winter Quince. The tree is hardy, and the variety is recommended to us by Louis Chase, who says it is valuable. The fruit keeps into winter like a winter apple. Price 50 cents each.

LEADING ORNAMENTALS.

- Ailanthus—(Tree of heaven). A lofty rapid growing tree with long, elegant, feathery foliage. Large trees 25 cents each; small trees, 15 cents each.
- Arbor Vitæ—(American.) \$8 per 100; large 25 cents each.
- Austrian Pine—75 cents each.
- Purple Leaf Beech—Small trees 25c.; large trees \$1.00.
- Birch—Cut-Leaved Weeping. 75 cents.
- Catalpa—(Speciosa), small trees 15 cents large, 25.
- Catalpa—(New Japan), 3 feet up, 35 cents.
- Chestnut—Spanish and American Sweet. 25 cents each.
- Elm—Camperdown, \$1. American white Elm. Small, 15 cents; large, 50 cents.
- Horse Chestnut, 50 cents.
- Magnolia—Grandiflora and others, \$1.50 each.
- Maple—Norway, 60 cents. Red, 50 cents. Sugar, 35 cents.
- Mountain Ash—Weeping, \$1.00, upright, 35 cents.
- Maiden Hair Tree—75 cents.
- Osage Orange—10 cents.
- Poplar—Silver Leaved, Carolina and Lombardy. 50 cents.

- Prunus Pissardi.—(Purple leaved plum.) 50 cents.
- Norway Spruce—Small for hedges, \$8.00 per hundred. Large for lawn, 35 cents each.
- Thorn—(Double flowering.) 50 cents.
- Walnut—(Black.) Small, 15 cents; large, 25 cts.
- Willow—Kilmarnock Weeping, 75 cents; Wisconsin Weeping, 10 to 25 cents.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

- Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Common. 25 cents. Variegated leaved; very attractive. 50 cents.
- Berberry—(Red fruited.) A beautiful shrub holding its berries well into winter. Fruit valuable also for preserves or pies, 15 cents each. Purple leaved, 25 cents.
- Clethra Alnifolia—Our specialty. A constant bloomer; the most delightful fragrance of all large plants. 50 cents. Small by mail 50 cents.
- Calycanthus 25 cents each.
- Deutzia—Fortunei, Candidissima, Crenata, fl. Rosea Pleno. Gracilis, 30 cents each.
- Dogwood—White flowering, 25 cents.
- Forsythia—Fortunii, Viridissima. 25 cents.
- Holley—Evergreen, 25 cents.
- Honeysuckle—Sinensis, Halleana, Corail, Upright (or bush honeysuckle) 25 cents each.
- Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Finest hardy shrub in cultivation. 25 cents.
- Irish Juniper—75 cents.
- Jassemine—Officinale, 25 cents.
- Lilac—Alba Grandiflora, Princess Marie, President Massart, Prof. E. Stockardt, Mathieu de Bombasle, Mme. Broib. 50 cents each. Common red and white, 25 cents.
- Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree. 35 cents.
- Quince—Japan. 25 cents.
- Roses—Well known kinds, 25 cents each.
- Rhododendrons, \$1.50 cents each.
- Snowball, 25 cents.
- Spirea, 25 cents.
- Syringa—Philadelphus. etc. 25 cents.
- Tree Peony, 50 cents each.
- Wiegelia—Isolene, Verschaffelti, Candida, Rosea etc. 25 cents each.

CLIMBING VINES.

- Ampelopsis Vietchii, 40 cents.
- Clematis—Madam Van Houtte, John Gould Veitch, Lady Carolina Neville, Vitabella, Vitacella, Fairy Queen, Jackmanii etc. 50 cents.
- Wisteria—Stelzners, Abel Carriere, double red and white, etc. 35 cents.
- Virginia Creeper, 25 cents.
- Climbing Roses, 25 cents.
- Golden Cluster Hops—(Few more attractive.) 15 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Flowering Bulbs.

- Lilly of the Valley—50 cents per 12.
- Water Lillies—40 cents each; \$4 per 12.
- Mixed Gladioli—50c. to 75c. per 12; \$3 to \$5 per 100.
- Crocus—Common kinds, 75 cents per 12.
- Tulips— " " 75 cents to \$1 per 12.
- Hyacinths— " " \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 12.
- Narcissus— " " 75 cents to \$1 per 12.
- Dahlias—(except from select sorts) 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.
- Peonies—Herbaceous, assorted colors 25c. each; \$2 per 12.

All bulbs mailed free but Peonies,

PARTIAL LIST OF PEARS.

- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive. Dwarf and Standard. September and October. Five to six feet trees, 20 cents each.
- Onondaga (Swan's Orange)**—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; productive. Dwarf and Standard. October and November. Price 20 cents each.
- Buffum**—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. Dwarf and Standard. September and October. Price 20 cents.
- Chambers' (Early Harvest or Kentucky)**—The best and most profitable market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large; rich golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. Dwarf and Standard. Five to six feet 40 cents. August.
- Clapp's Favorite**—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. Dwarf and Standard. August. 20 cents each.
- Edmunds**—Large, bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed; good bearer. Dwarf and Standard. September and October. 20 cents each.
- Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. Dwarf and Standard. September and October. 20 cents each.
- Sheldon**—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. Standard. October. 20 cents each.
- Seckel**—Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. September and October. 20 cents each.
- Brandywine**—Above medium, yellowish green; melting; sweet; productive. Dwarf and Standard. August. 20 cents each.
- Osband's Summer**—Medium, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. Dwarf and Standard. August. 20 cents each.
- Doyenne d'Ete**—Scarcely medium size; yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich; very early, fine on quince. Dwarf and Standard. August. 20 cents each.
- Beurre d'Anjou**—Large, greenish, sprinkled with Russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. Dwarf and Standard. October to January. The greatest pear on earth. Five to six feet trees 20 cents each.
- Duchess d'Angouleme**—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor; the large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. Dwarf and Standard. 20 cents each.

PARTIAL LIST OF APPLES.

- Kirkland**—Medium, bright straw color, crisp, juicy, half-tender; sub-acid, hardy, productive; valuable for market and culinary uses. Season January to July. One of the longest keepers. It is a good grower and a great bearer. A cross between the Swaar and the Bell-Flower. We are the only ones who have this variety for sale. Price, 30 cents each.
- Smokehouse**—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine flavored. October to November. Price, 12 to 18 cents.
- Peach (Irish Peach)**—Medium size, round or little flattened; yellowish green; streaked with brownish red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree very hardy; highly prized in extreme North. September. Price 12 to 18 cents.
- Rubicon**—A new apple said to be very hardy and valuable for the North. Fruit roundish, above medium in size; yellow, mostly covered with bright rich red; flesh yellowish and firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid; very good. February and March. Price 12 to 18 cents.
- Salome**—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind-storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into Summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July and has been kept in excellent condition until October. Large trees, 25 cents. 1 year, 12 cents.
- Haas (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)**—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly. October to November. 12 to 18 cents.
- Tetofsky**—A Russian apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a Crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August. 12 to 18 cents.
- Sutton Beauty**—Fruit medium or above; roundish oblate conic; waxen yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy; sprightly sub-acid. November to February. 20 cents each.
- Walbridge**—A new hardy variety, very desirable for extreme cold sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but most hardy varieties have failed. Fruit medium size, handsome, striped with red; quality good. Productive. March to June. 12 to 18 cents.
- Bottle Greening**—Resembling Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much harder. A native of Vermont. December to March. 12 to 18 cents each.
- Mann**—New. Fruit medium to large, deep yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good. Will keep as long as Roxbury Russet. May to June. 12 to 18 cents.

Fanny—Large; deep, rich crimson; tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very productive. An apple of great promise as a market and family sort. Price, 20 cents for large trees.

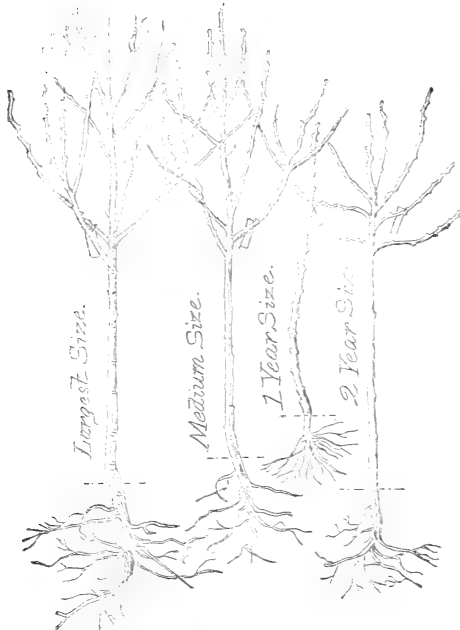
Shiawassee Beauty—Medium, whitish, splashed and striped with red; flesh firm and white; tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing sub-acid; vigorous and productive. October and January. Price 20 cents.

Pewaukee—Origin, Wisconsin. From seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed for cold climates on account of its hardness. January to May. Price, 12 to 18 cents.

Dominie (Wells of Ohio)—A large, fine striped apple, resembling the Rambo; a vigorous grower and a profuse bearer; succeeds well in all the Western States; attains great size in Illinois and Iowa. December to April. Price, 12 to 18 cents.

The last four descriptions are from Ellwanger & Barry.

Pomme Grise—Small, grayish russet; very rich and highly flavored. Tree a moderate grower, and good bearer; very valuable in the North; is frequently shipped from Canada to England. November to April; 15 cents each.



Above cut shows sizes of trees, except that dwarf trees are not so tall. The size marked medium in cut is our first class $\frac{3}{8}$ grade, which we particularly take pride in offering, and which gives the best satisfaction of any size sold. These do well everywhere, and it is seldom that one ever dies. They make the best orchards.

Postage on Plants, Reduced.

When ordering stock sent by mail, send additional money to pay postage as follows:

	Doz.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Strawberries, - - - gratis	\$.25	\$.50	
Raspberries, - - -	\$.10	.25	.60
Blackberries, - - -	.15	.40	.75
Currants and Gooseberries, .10	.40	.80	
Grapes, one year old, - - .10	.30	.60	
Grapes, two years old, - .20	.60	1.20	

In ordering by mail do not try to get too low rates postage, for it is only when well packed and heavy that plants arrive safely. All kinds of trees cannot be mailed, as some are too large. We mail apple trees at 60c. per 10; peach, 15c. each; plums, 25c; apricots, 20c. to 35c.; cherries, 35c.; quinces, 25c.; mulberry, 35c.; nectarines, 25c.

Freight and Express Rates Reduced.

A reduction of freight rates on trees in boxes has been secured this season by a new classification, by which *the rate is reduced one-third*, causing a saving to patrons of nurseries of \$50,000 per year. Our patrons get all the benefit of this. It applies to all railroads. We also get reduced rates on all express companies.

A COMPLIMENT.

THE VINEYARDIST, published at Penn Yan, N. Y., pays our manager, Charles A. Green, the following compliment:

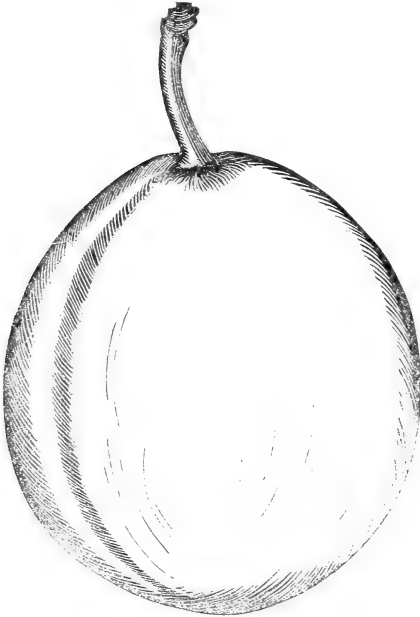
"Charles A. Green, editor and proprietor of Green's Fruit Grower, published at Rochester, N. Y. was recently elected Secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen. This Society is a national organization, and in his election to its secretaryship, Mr. Green receives a high and well deserved compliment and honor. He is a most thoroughly competent and practical fruit grower and nurseryman—every step in the great progress he has made, and the proficiency attained in his profession, being the result of careful observation, constant thoughtfulness and intelligent, scientific experiment

We regard Green's Fruit Grower, and its special issues, devoted each to an important branch of fruit and grape growing, as among the most reliable horticultural publications issued in this or any other country and we extend the hearty congratulations of the Vineyardist to their author, on the just recognition of his professional merits by his fruit growing brethren who have now extended his reputation to all sections of the United States, and throughout the fruit growing countries of the world.

Dwarf Pears.

Dwarf Pears have long been popular, especially for gardens or small grounds where larger trees would be cumbersome or unsightly. When trained low (see next page) and headed back each year, they make a beautiful appearance in blossom or when loaded with beautiful colored specimens. Dwarf Pears come into bearing after the second year planted, sometimes giving fine specimens on the young trees before leaving the nursery. They should be in cultivated soil to get the largest fruit, yet a dwarf pear tree near our kitchen door in sod, bears large crops every year, of large, fine fruit, beautiful specimens. I can imagine nothing more attractive in the garden than a few rows of well trained dwarf pears. If you desire to remove them in after years you can do so, as they are as easily transplanted as any weed. We offer a rare collection of varieties. Price for largest tree, 20c.; 1st class $\frac{3}{4}$ size, 15c.; smaller size, nice trees, 3 feet high, good roots, 12c. each, 89 per 100.

The New Plum Saratoga.



You have heard of Saratoga. It is a great resort. People go there by thousands to drink Congress water, flirt, dance, gamble and attend horse races. The Saratoga I have in mind is of greater interest to fruit growers than the place after which it is named.

The Saratoga plum originated from a seed planted in a garden near Saratoga, N. Y. I know the man well who planted the seed. The tree grew rapidly, and soon bore fruit that attracted attention from its large size, great beauty, fine quality and productiveness. Its color is a reddish purple, covered with a handsome bloom. In shape it is a cross between Lombard and Bradshaw—longer and larger than Lombard, broader

than Bradshaw. Its quality has been especially commented upon by all who have had the pleasure of eating it. Taking it all it is a plum that cannot fail to please our patrons.

Plums of all kinds are attracting much attention now, which is remarkable from the fact that ten years ago no one thought of planting them, thinking the curculio would destroy the entire crop. About that time J. S. Woodward stated before our local society that he had decided to what most people would consider a rash thing, which was to plant a plum orchard. He did so and made money. I well remember how he astonished us by his apparent rashness. Since then it has been discovered that the curculio has become less numerous, or having more fruit to work upon, does but little, if any, injury. It is a fact that where orchards are planted to plum trees the curculio simply thins out the fruit, doing thereby a good service, for plums are enormously productive, always setting more fruit than should be allowed to mature.

A fine plum is a delicious fruit. I can recall those I ate in childhood. They are good to eat out of hand, to dry, or to preserve. Immense quantities of dried prunes are imported each year, that should be grown here.

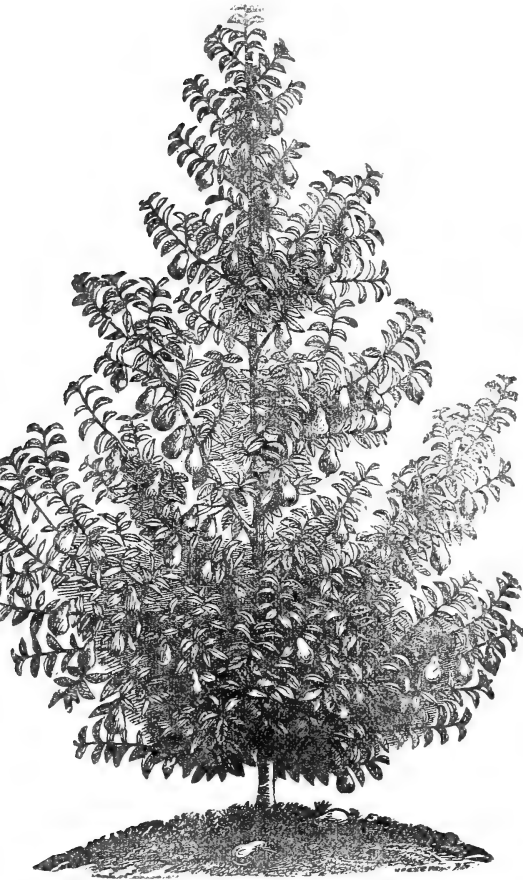
The price for the Saratoga plum is \$1 per tree. All who buy \$10 worth of trees of us this fall will get one of these noble plum trees free, or one Moyer's Early Red Grape, your choice, if you claim it at the time. All who buy \$5 worth of stock of us this fall will get one Ulster Prolific, new, early red grape free, if claimed. Remember freight rates are one-third lower, and that prices for trees will be advanced next spring.

One Year Old Apple Trees.

There is nothing that we have sold our patrons that has given more uniform satisfaction than these young trees. Patrons in Utah, Washington Territory, Idaho, British Columbia, Maine, Nova Scotia and every part of the continent have ordered them, often by mail, and thus secured good orchards at small cost. Imagine a man at Pike's Peak, thousands of miles away, buying 12 apple trees for 70 cents delivered at his door, and making every one live and produce fine fruit. Having many roots in proportion to the top they all live. We do not lose one in thousands planted, even under unfavorable circumstances. We cannot send as large trees by mail as by express or freight, but they live and grow just as well. People living near us or near rail roads can afford to buy larger trees, but for those far away these one year old trees (which means one year's growth after grafting) are a great boon. A Maine man bought some, not being able to buy larger trees. He had to wade through swamps filled knee deep with ice water to get them from the railroad. His neighbors laughed at his small trees, but all lived and grew three to four feet the first year, and then his neighbors proposed getting some of the same kind for themselves.

See pages 7-8 for list of varieties.

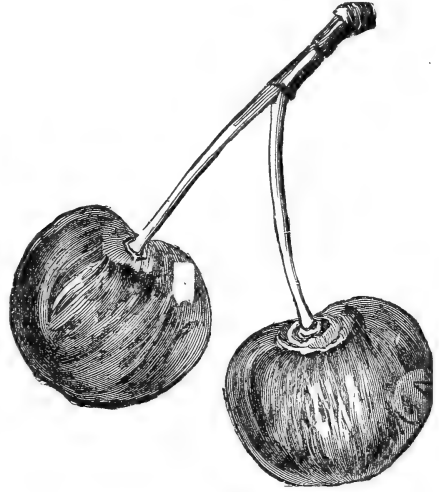
See pages 3 to 8 for descriptions and prices.



Hardy and Rot-Proof Cherries.

No fruit is so easily raised as the cherry. It succeeds well without cultivation, bears regularly, and the fruit sells at a profitable price, either fresh or for canning. The dukes and morelloes (sometimes miscalled sour cherries, though some varieties are quite sweet), are hardy, do not rot, remaining on the trees for weeks after ripe enough for cooking, and best of all, are not disturbed by birds. Early Richmond, Empress, Louis Phillip, May Duke, English Morello, Montmorency, Reine Hortense, Dye House, Late Duke, Carnation, Belle Montreouse, all belong to the dukes and morelloes. While we have planted both classes of cherries, we find the dukes and morelloes are by far the most profitable.

In a cultivated field I had quite an orchard of the Early Richmond, planted seven years ago. These trees commenced bearing the third year after planting, and they have borne every year since. This year they bore a remarkable crop. The cherries made a beautiful appearance, the red fruit being



This is a good sample of Hardy Rot-Proof Cherry.

visible a long distance, like bright ribbons strung through the field, and the fruit was fair and free from rot or worms. This is a noble variety, but the Empress, Louis Phillip, Reine Hortense, Montmorency, etc., are larger; some of these cherries become almost black when ripe, and are really delicious. They cover a wide season, some ripening early, others very late. John J. Thomas says: "The Early Richmond succeeds east and west, and is of excellent quality if allowed to ripen fully, which is rarely the case, the fruit being picked as soon as red and when two-thirds grown. There are



Hardy Cherry Tree trained as a Dwarf.



Windsor Cherry.

some other fine sorts nearly allied to this one, among which the Dyehouse is worthy of mention. The large English Morello ripens some weeks after the more common cherries, is large, hardy, productive and excellent when fully matured. A tree of this variety on my grounds thirty years old, standing near a frequented place, where the curculio does not come, bears an abundant crop every year."

Charles Downing wrote as follows: "The duke and morello varieties are much less liable to injury by the weather, and are more profitable for market, and especially valuable for all culinary uses. The following give a succession of fruit in the order named for nearly two months: Empress Eugene, May Duke, Early Richmond, Montmorency, Ordinaire, Downer's Late, Reine Hortense, Love Apple or Tomato Shape, Louis Phillip."

The *American Agriculturist* says if you plant only one cherry plant the Early Richmond. But no one should keep house with one cherry tree. Why not plant an orchard of them? If you have no better place plant them along the roadside. One hundred dollars' worth of cherries might be grown by every farmer along the highway bordering his farm. The land is his—he pays taxes on it and interest. Why not put it to some use as he has a right to do. To those who desire to plant largely we can give a special price on application.

Price of cherry trees, largest size, 30 cents; 1st class $\frac{3}{4}$ caliber, 20 cents; handsome 4 ft. trees, branched, 12 cents; splendid 3 ft. trees, 10 cents each. Boxing extra in all cases.

CLUB PRICES AND SPECIAL PRICES.

We are glad to have our patrons offer special lists of stock wanted for prices. It sometimes happens that we can offer lower prices than those printed by reason of having a surplus of what is wanted. But if we have no surplus, we will, in reply to such cases, simply return our printed list, which, in most cases, is as low as we can sell such superior stock as we handle. We do not wish to compete with those who offer poor stock at low prices. We have a reputation for selling good trees, true to name, and such cannot be sold lower than we state. If small trees are wanted, we can make lower prices on such.

NOTICE, that on club orders of \$10, or more, 10 per cent. discount will be made, also, that in every case a charge will be made for packing and boxing, to cover actual cost and no more. Boxes are worth to the purchaser all they cost.

Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants.



THE NEW AND EARLIEST RED GRAPE



MOYER.



I have recently returned from a visit to the Moyer Grape at Lockport and Fredonia, N. Y., and our J. W. Gilbert has just returned from a trip to Canada to see it. We are both satisfied that the Moyer is the earliest red grape known, that its quality is nearly equal to Delaware, that it is immensely productive, and that it does not mildew, but remains healthy and hardy under the most trying circumstances, even when left sprawling on the ground, where other varieties on trellises are mildewing on all sides.

It is a seedling of Delaware and resembles the Delaware in all respects, (both in fruit and vine). The berries of Delaware are smaller than Moyer, and the clusters are more compact, but the Moyer fruit would be called Delaware in any ordinary market. It ripens with Champion or 7 to 10 days ahead of Delaware. We shall plant it largely as an early market grape, to be sold and out of the way before other good grapes are thought of.

A beautiful colored plate of the Moyer will be sent free to all who apply.

C. A. GREEN.

The following is the description and history of this very early red grape, as given by Allen Moyer:

The "Moyer" has heretofore been better known by the name of "Jordan," on account of Jordan having been my former place of business. As I had named and introduced the "Early Canada" Peach, I was advised to call it "Early Canada"—others suggested "Moyer's Early," "Moyer's Herald Red," "Moyer" and "Jordan" but I have decided to call it "Moyer."

This grape I had thoroughly tested with a large number of other varieties at my Jordan Fruit Gardens. I found it extremely early, hardy, productive—frequently having four bunches on one cane—and free from mildew and grape rot, with which I was troubled so much in most of the other varieties; bunches medium-sized, compact, and generally shouldered; berries larger than the Delaware; resembling Catawba in color; covered with a thick bloom; leaves thicker and darker than the Delaware. I have had it on the trellis, when the thermometer went 35 degrees below zero, and it came out all right. I am satisfied with its hardiness.

This grape has two essential qualities—extreme earliness and excellent flavor—which no other grape, possessing the hardiness and other necessary qualities for a vineyard grape has reached. It is my intention to get as many grape-growers, nurserymen, and other influential men of both countries together as possible, this coming season, to see my vineyard of 880 Moyer vines in bearing, near Jordan, on the shore of Lake Ontario, Canada, this being the time for its first crop, and where many other varieties of grapes can be seen, also in bearing. Those interested in early grapes will be well repaid for coming to see and tasting the MOYER GRAPE. The "MOYER" has never been tested in any of the earliest locations in Canada but in from medium to late, and the difference in these locations is from five to eight days.—On our latest ground, and reckoning from the time when both varieties are fit for market, there are three weeks between the Moyer and Delaware.

ALLEN MOYER.

From Canadian Horticulturist, Oct., 1887.

In quality it is excellent, as sweet as the Delaware, devoid of the pulpy centre of Wyoming Red and many other early grapes, but not quite as sprightly as the former. The bunch is usually shouldered and fairly close, while the berry is of medium size. The color is a much darker red than either Delaware or Wyoming Red.

I was agreeably surprised to find the fruit so early—having the appearance of having been ripe several days—as I failed to find any not already dead ripe, while only a few rods distant scarcely any color could be noticed on Delawares and Concord, and fully as ripe as Champion on the next farm, not more than 100 yards distant, on apparently same kind of soil. Growth of vine and foliage were also little behind that of the Concord, of same age, planted alongside. The fruit I found very sweet, with no pulp; skin, thin and yet tough; wood, short-jointed and apparently as productive as Delaware. Altogether, I am fully convinced that such a grape, coming in at the time it does, will command a higher price than any grape grown out of doors at the present time.

J. TWEDDLE.

Stony Creek, Canada.

I find your new grape a decided improvement on the Delaware, on account of its earliness and flavor. With me it ripens two weeks earlier than the Delaware, is very much sweeter in flavor, of a deeper red color, a larger berry, a stronger grower, and equal to it in compactness of bunch.

S. H. RITTENHOUSE.

Jordan Station, Canada.

After fruiting Moyer two years with many other varieties, with only ordinary cultivation, I have come to the conclusion that it is the most valuable early red grape that we have tested. It is eight to ten days earlier than Delaware, larger in berry, and, though not quite as sprightly in flavor, is sweet and melting—free from toughness of pulp. It is a good bearer, hangs well on the vine and cluster, and is remarkably free from mildew, both in fruit and foliage. It will certainly pay as an early market grape.

A. M. SMITH.

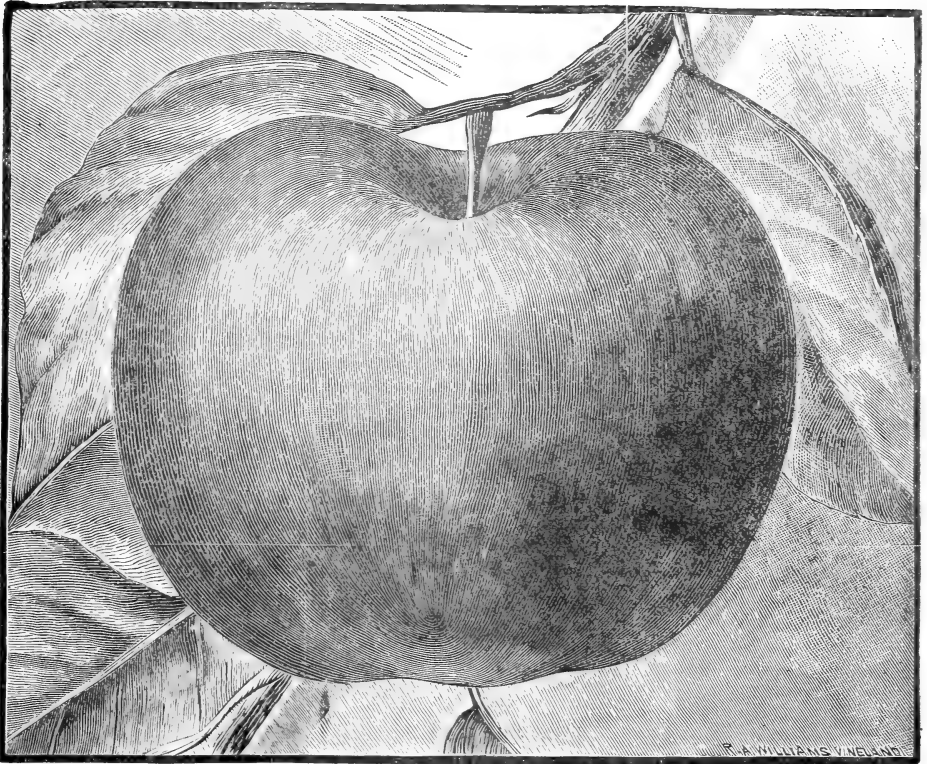
St. Catharines, Canada.

I have watched the ripening of the "Moyer," which ripened about 400 yards from my champions, on the same kind of soil, and I was surprised to find it so early. I consider the Moyer fully as early as the Champion; and I think, considering that the Moyer is sweet as soon as it shows any color [so different to the Champion in this respect you dare justly call the Moyer earlier than the Champion. It has a nice, compact bunch, and is very sweet.

J. H. MOYER.

Jordan, Canada.

This Grape is just introduced we can recommend it with confidence. Price, 1 year old \$1.50; 2 years old, \$2; by mail post paid. GREENS NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



DELAWARE WINTER APPLE.—Price, Large Trees, 75c.; One Year Old Trees by Mail, 30c. by Express, 20c.

William Parry writes under date of 23rd July: "We find the Delaware Winter Apple in good condition, beautiful red color, large size and fine quality; rich, pleasant flavor, having kept perfectly since last fall until now—past the middle of July. It will make a valuable market variety; very solid, firm, and good shipper."

Messrs. Rakestraw & Pyle write, under date of July 25th: "The fruit of Delaware Winter Apple came to hand to-day in perfect condition. From all appearances we think it would keep at least another month. We found the quality good—a mild, agreeable sub-acid and juicy apple. One would naturally suppose that an apple of 1886 would be withered and have lost all of its former natural flavor after being kept in an ordinary cellar more than nine months. For that part of the United States south of the 41st parallel the Delaware winter ought to become as popular as the Baldwin or Greening for our northern districts. What more could be desired? Fine size, beautiful color, good quality, an early and abundant bearer; fruit raised on the 39th parallel and keeping in fine condition until this season of the year."

Mr. J. E. Hendrickson, one of the largest dealers in fruit in Philadelphia, writes, under date of 23d July: "I have to-day seen and eaten specimens of the Delaware Winter Apple grown by Mr. Wm. P. Corsa in 1889; in rich, juicy, quality, and crispness of flesh,

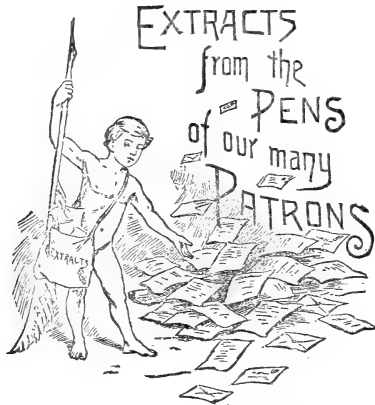
I find it more rich and quite as toothsome as the best of even fresh apples. I am satisfied that its superior as a high-colored, rich, long-keeping apple has never been in this market. On the commercial side of this apple I foresee a promising future as a market fruit."

Terms, Payments in Advance.

This is the ordinary rule of nurserymen, and is a reasonable one. We have been years in building up a business, and are known to the public. Moreover, our success depends on fair and careful dealing. We believe that it depends still more on liberal dealing, and our old patrons will testify that we have consulted their interests as truly as our own. It is our wish and intention that no one shall suffer loss in their transaction with us. We prefer taking a liberal course with low prices, to doing a credit business, assured that it is the better course for both parties.

Most planters order too many varieties of fruits. They select long lists because they do not know what to order. If you leave the selection to our Charles A. Green he will give you the benefit of his experience. Says a recent letter: "I buy our trees of you because I know they will be true to name."

Notice that we have in mailing sizes, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, nectarines and quinces, but no pear trees small enough to mail. Grape vines and berry plants can be mailed anywhere.



BEREA, OHIO, April 28, 1888.

Box of trees arrived on 21st. Nine days on the railroad is not *very* fast freight, but thanks to good packing they were in excellent shape. Am well pleased with the trees, and hope to call on you again. Thanks for *free gifts*.

W. F. FITCH.

CARBONDALE, PA., May 3, 1888.

The trees and plants came on the 23d, and I am exceedingly pleased with them. It seems to me that you exceeded my order and sent me more than the money entitles me to. Your trees of apples and pears are the best got from any other nursery in fifteen years. I have had stock of Jas. E. Whitney and of Chase & Co., of Le Clare, of Lion and Fish and from all those nurseries, and have not seen as good stock. You can count me as one of your patrons for the future.

JAS. P. QUINN.

COLUMBIANA, O., April 26, 1888.

The 233 apple and 315 pear trees shipped by you on the 12th, arrived on the 25th in apparent good condition. The apples are *very nice, thrifty* for medium trees, and some ten over the number. Pears are *very nice* too, and I think all are more than satisfactory.

By mail I received six Jessie and one Minnewaski plants, all damp and nice and strong. Thanks!!!

A. S. SNYDER.

MANSFIELD, O., April 23, 1888.

Currant cuttings arrived safely to-day and in good order. Accept thanks for care in packing, etc.

GEO. L. BROOKS.

CALHOUN, ILL., April 26, 1888.

The plants you shipped me on the 21st inst., received to-day in *prime* condition. I have bought this spring over 5,000 plants, and those I have from you are far nicer and better than any I have received from any other nursery company. The different varieties I ordered of you came nicely bunched and labeled.

Respectfully,
M. J. HARRIS.

INGERSOLL, Canada, May 18, 1888.

I write to apologize for sending you such a scolding a few days ago. Since I wrote I have

received the strawberry plants and crab apple trees all right, and I am well satisfied. The plants are splendid.

R. WILLS.

RICHARDSVILLE, Pa., May 5, 1888.

I received the trees, etc., Tuesday. It all came in good shape. I am much obliged for the complimentary trees and will do all for you I can. My gardener is well pleased with the goods.

SAM. M. HUMPHREY.

WEST VIEW, Pa., May 10, 1888.

My order received from you has given me good satisfaction, and many of my neighbors passing by and seeing them desired to order some like them. Your name and nursery is totally unknown in this country. I would like to become your representative in this end of the state.

S. C. LE BANDA.

LEWIS CENTER, O., May 3, 1888.

I finished delivering the trees to-day. They gave the best of satisfaction. One customer said: "By *George* that is half price and such nice trees, too." Another, "Well, I did not expect any such trees as those at that price." Another one said, "I have been paying twice the money for that amount of trees, and did not get as good trees either," and so on. I have sold those extra trees you sent me all out here at home without any trouble whatever. I believe that I can sell a great many between this and fall. One man said, "Those fellows ought to make you a present of ten dollars for this advertisement." I am well pleased with my treatment by you.

A. J. HAVENS.

GEORGETOWN, N. Y., May 12, 1888.

I received my plants and trees yesterday. They came right excepting there were two Northern Spy trees that did not come, but there were extras enough to make those right twice over.

E. V. BROWN.

MESA GRANDE, Cal., May 6, 1888.

I have received the Victoria Currants, also one Woodruff grape, for which you have my sincere thanks. You have been too liberal. I will distribute the extra copies of the FRUIT GROWER, and the special issue books which you have sent me, and will do what I can to get you subscribers and customers.

JOHN ANGEL.

COLUMBUS, Platte Co., Neb., May 1, 1888.

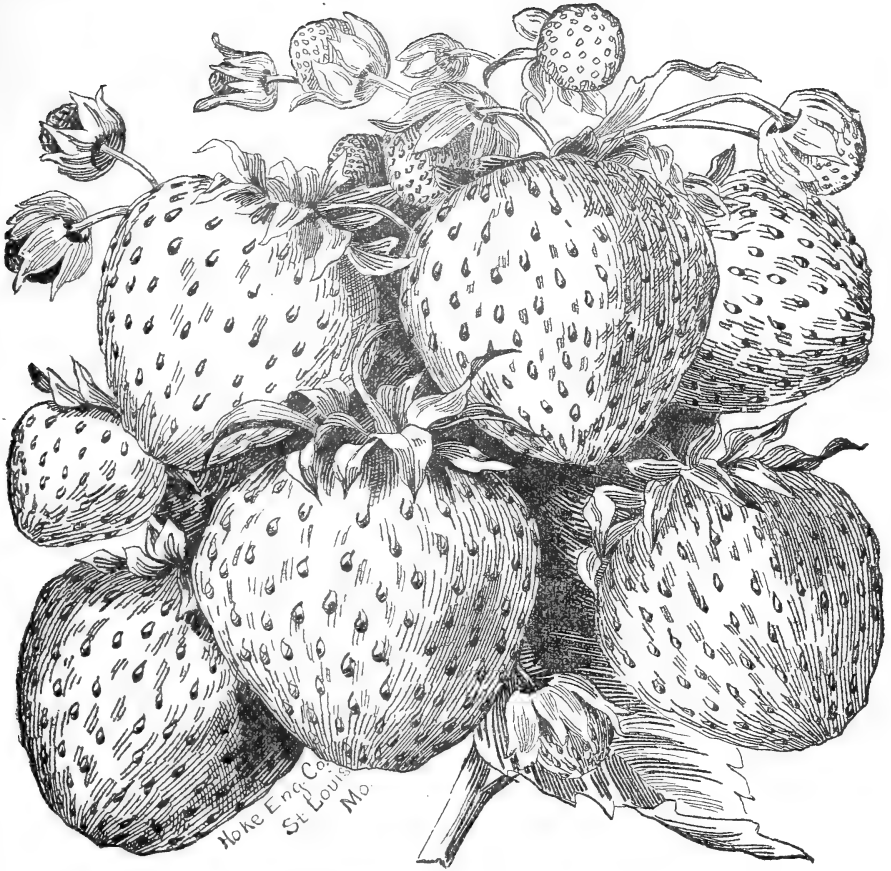
I write to inform you that my trees came to hand on the 27th of April, having been on the way about three weeks; I found them in good condition, and am well pleased with the quality. Accept my thanks for the extras enclosed; I would also say that the freight charges were less than I expected. The box weighed 160 lbs., freight charges only \$2.30, making them the cheapest trees I have ever bought. My strawberry plants arrived on the 14th; they have all started, and are now quite green. I shall always speak a good word for Green's Nursery Company.

GEORGE W. GALLEY.

AGENCY, Mo., March 31, 1888.

A copy of your excellent paper fell into my hands, I do not know how. We always cut out and put into scrap books such items as we think valuable. Well, when I was through with your paper, it was cut to pieces. My wife said I had better have left it as it was and put it all away. Send me your paper one year.

S. H. MURRAY.



THE JESSIE STRAWBERRY.

Pronounced by the press and the people the most remarkable Strawberry of the age.

35c. per 12; \$1.00 per 100; October 1st, \$8.00 per 1000.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., are the Sole Introducers.

A beautiful Colored Plate mailed free on application.

The \$25 Jessie Prize—41½ pounds from 12 Plants—9½ inches in size.

C. A. GREEN, ESQ.—Dear Sir:—In compliance with notice sent you last year that I intended to compete for the prizes offered by your firm for the largest Jessie Strawberry and the most pounds of the same, grown this season from 12 plants bought of you, I submit the following statement:

The largest berry I have grown this season, of this variety measured 2½ inches in diameter and 9½ inches in circumference from the stem to the point, and 3¼ inches in diameter and 9½ inches in circumference, measured at right angles with the first measurement, or across the berry, and weighed 4¼ ounces.

The total weight of berries picked this

season, from 12 plants bought of you, was **forty-one and three-fourths lbs.**

The first berry was picked June 9th and the last to-day, covering a period of 31 days.

I enclose prints of the exact dimensions and shape of the largest berry, No. 1, and also others, made by cutting them on the diameters as above, and taking an impression of a section each way. Please return when done with them, obliging yours truly,

E. C. DAVIS.

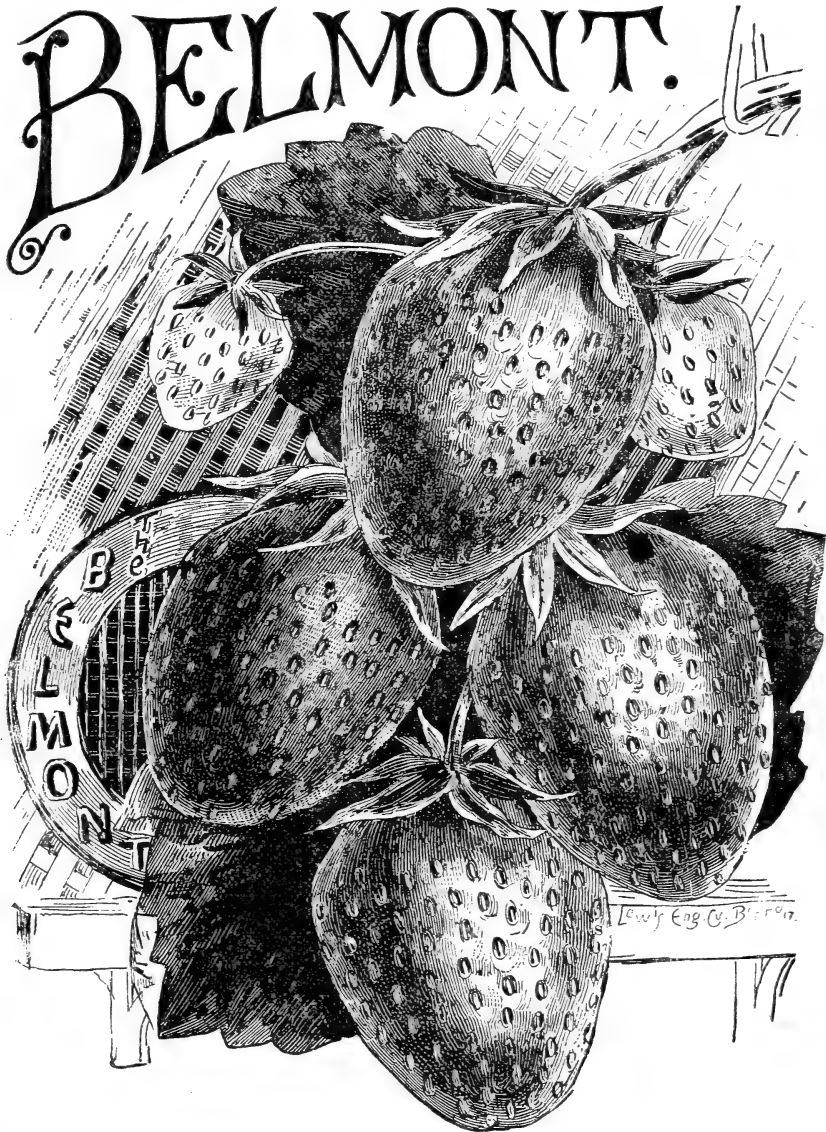
Northampton, Mass., July 9, 1888.

As it now stands Mr. E. C. Davis would seem to have won the prize, and therefore we have sent him the \$25 offered. We have learned that he is a man in good standing, and his statements have been vouched for by other people in his town.

CHAS. A. GREEN.

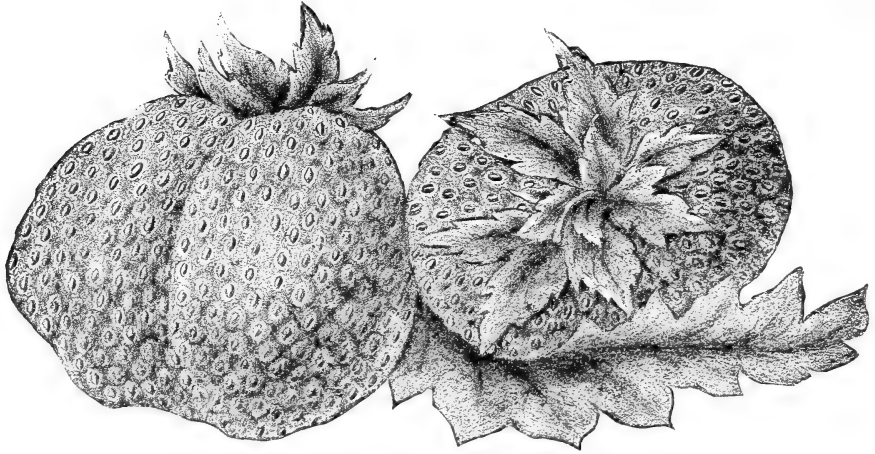
LIST OF OUR NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES.

See Price List on Last Pages. Important Notice Page 17.



Belmont—While this strawberry has not come up to our expectations, so far as tested here, we will say that we have not tested it as fully as it deserves. About Boston it has created a great stir, and took the first prize at the Boston berry show. The plant does well here. A prominent grower speaks of it as follows: "It is an oblong berry, very distinct in form, handsome appearance, dark crimson color, exceedingly firm, and of high quality. Plant of very strong growth and said to be extraordinarily productive. I have fruited it

only on Spring-set plants, but the indications, from what I have seen, are that it will fully sustain all the high claims made for it. I believe it to be a berry of very great value. Its firmness, high quality, good size and strong growth are all properties that I know the variety possesses. I have good reason to believe that the other claims made for it will prove correct as well. Its firmness and keeping qualities are simply wonderful. Season late." Price 35c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

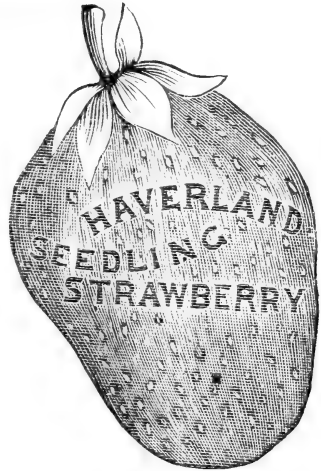


The Bubach Strawberry.

Bubach—Next to the Jessie in value we place the Bubach, a fitting companion, as Bubach ripens late and the Jessie early. I have seen Bubach in fruit, not only on our own grounds but in Ohio and elsewhere, and it appears to do equally as well at all points heard from. Matthew Crawford said to me: "I am tempted to say that we now need only two varieties, Jessie and Bubach, for they promise to supplant many others."

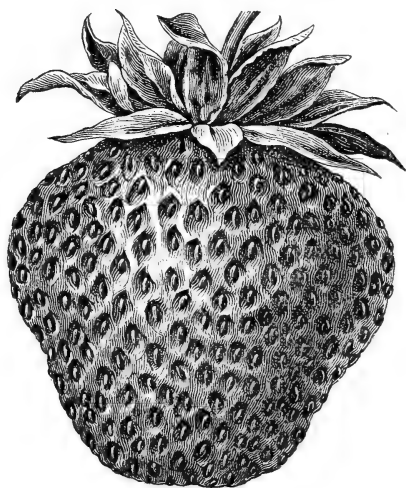
It originated in 1882 in a lot of about 500 kinds, many of them good. Bubach, however, surpassed all others. It combines large and uniform size, fine color and form, with unsurpassed productiveness and good quality of fruit (though not so good quality as the Jessie), great vigor, stockiness and hardness of plant. The leaves are large, dark green, enduring the hottest sun. Blossoms pistillate. Unlike the Bidwell, it seems to carry every blossom to a perfect berry, and unlike the Sharpless, colors and ripens all over at once. Its early bearing is quite remarkable, plants set in the spring producing extremely large berries quite abundantly the first season. These plants with their burden of large and beautiful berries were an object of great attraction to all who saw them. It created a sensation when exhibited at the Nurserymen's Convention at Chicago, on account of large size and important features. 35c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Haverland Strawberry—This pistillate variety is offered now for the first time. We planted it quite largely last spring and it has done well so far as we can judge from one season's experience. The plant is a wonderful grower. It originated in Ohio, and here is what Ohio men say of it. "The strawberry plants received from you this last spring were the finest we ever saw and when they came into bearing they were loaded with fine, large berries. The ground was literally covered with berries. We planted them beside of May King, in a row with Jewell, Bubach, Monmouth, Belmont, and several other kinds of highly-priced plants, but these were no comparison. Haverland is a wonderful berry. While we have seen many different kinds of strawberries and are growing twenty-six acres this year, Haverland beats them all, and so say every one who saw it. As we have said



before, we will give \$100 for 100 plants of any strawberry, of old or new kinds, that will beat these berries in bearing, size and color, side by side on our grounds. We don't like to praise, but we cannot help it in this case. You certainly have the finest and most productive strawberry growing to-day."

Another grower says: "This strawberry was brought to my attention by the originator, Mr. Henry Haverland, of Hamilton Co., a successful strawberry grower, in the spring of 1882. Out of many hundreds of seedling he selected this one and fruited it with others that were promising. When called to witness the growth and productiveness of this his great favorite I was truly taken by surprise, growing alongside of the Manchester, Mount Vernon, Crescent, Sharpless, and a number of his own seedlings, surpassed them all in strength of plant, productiveness, size and color. Some three or four trusses to many of the plants and these though strong and tall, prostrated by the mass of fruit upon them. Mr. Haverland has for the past two seasons continued to market berries from this plant, refusing to sell, though offered a large price



Surprise Strawberry.

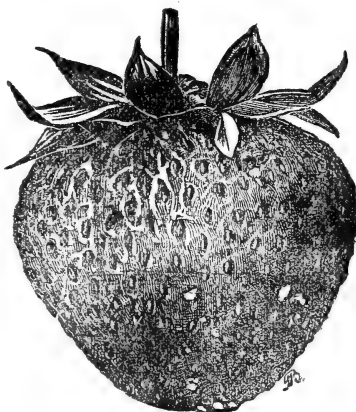
for a single plant purposing to dispose of some nurseryman or company who could better handle and distribute the same. I have been a grower of strawberries for fifty years, and for strength and productiveness of plant, I have not seen the 'Haverland' surpassed. The fruit is a great favorite among his numerous customers. The plant is a cross of the Sharpless and Crescent."

Price for Haverland, \$1 per 12; \$5

Surprise—Sent out after three years testing at our farm. Fruit large, conical, regular in form, dark, bright crimson; flesh firm, juicy, a delightful mingling of sweetness and acidity. Plant remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive. Season medium early. We have compared notes with reliable growers in different parts of the country who have been testing the Surprise strawberry, and the opinion is universal that it is of high quality, large, remarkably productive, and that the plant is a model of vigor and health. We have been looking for a berry of fine quality that was of large size and productive, and here it is. Quality in the strawberry, like virtue in man or woman, cannot be overrated. As President Wilder says: "So long as fruits are grown to eat quality should be the first consideration. Those who love a good strawberry will not be disappointed with the Surprise. Price 50c. per 12; \$1 per dozen.

Mammoth—Originated by Wm. Davis, of New Jersey, and claimed to be "the largest berry ever put upon the market." At the strawberry show of the Moorestown Agricultural Society, it took first premium as the largest berry not yet introduced, and also a special first premium over all other varieties, of which there were over one hundred or more exhibited. Some of the berries weighed as much as one and one-quarter ounces each. Price \$1 per 12; \$6 per 100.

Parry—Of recent introduction, but a variety of great merit. Uniformly large in size, beautiful, of good quality and productive. A seedling of Jersey Queen, which it much resembles, but has the advantage over its parent in possessing a perfect blossom. Season early to medium. This is one of the best, large,



Manchester.

showy and productive varieties. Price 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100.

Manchester—This is a very productive and profitable berry. With us it has always given good satisfaction, though it does not endure on the same bed so long as some others. It is of large size, uniform shape, good quality, handsome. Very profitable for market in many sections. Its chief fault is with its foliage, which rusts badly, especially in heavy soils. It originated on a soil of sea sand, hence will succeed on the lightest of land; and in fact it does well on all soils except stiff clay and everywhere except at the South. Late to very late. Price 25c. per 12; 50c. per 100.

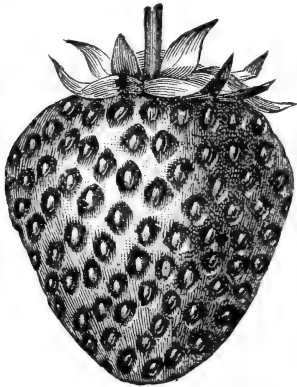
Ontario—The Ontario resembles the Sharpless with us yet is distinct. No greater compliment could be given it than to say it resembles so grand a variety as the Sharpless, yet it has some points of superiority over the Sharpless, for it is more productive and more vigorous. A prominent grower speaks of Ontario as follows: "Its success has been wonderful here this year. I never saw so much or such fine fruit on any other variety." The *American Rural Home* says of its appearance upon the grounds of the originator: "The plants were very vigorous, heavily loaded with fruit, which was just beginning to ripen. The berry is very large, resembling Sharpless, but much better shape. Although the ripe berries were as large as the largest Sharpless, they were quite regular, wedge-shaped, but not cockscombed. In flavor also it is quite similar to Sharpless, but in productiveness it is far ahead of it. We have rarely seen so large a berry bearing so much fruit." Season early to medium. 35c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Bidwell (H.)—This variety has many good qualities. The plant is a strong grower, hardy and exceedingly productive—in fact the number of berries a well grown stool will grow and mature is almost incredible. The fruit is large, regular and handsome in shape; color very bright and showy, flesh very firm, and quality of the best. Succeeds well on all soils. While not so profitable as some for market, it is particularly adapted to garden culture. Price 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100.

May King—A seedling of the Crescent, which it strongly resembles both in fruit and

plant; of same rampant growth and enduring foliage and extraordinary productiveness. Berry of the form and size of its parent, of the same clear, bright scarlet, with added firmness and apparent earliness. It differs in having a perfect blossom, and I regard it as one of the best of the standard early sorts. Price 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100.

Cumberland Triumph, (Jumbo)—This has always been a favorite strawberry with us. It is of the largest size, perfect in form, beautiful in color, good in quality, plant vigorous and healthy. What more could be said of a strawberry. One of the very best for the home garden and profitable for market, especially South, where it assumes a deeper color, greater firmness and yields bountifully. Season early to late, and maintains its size and shape throughout better than others. Price 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100.



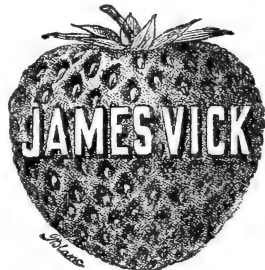
Covill's Early.

Covill's Early—This is a new variety and the earliest strawberry that we have grown. The plant is healthy and vigorous. Fruit about the size of Wilson well grown, and resembles Wilson somewhat, but is entirely distinct. Productive; inclined to acidity. Price 50c. per 12.

Mt. Vernon—This is a noble variety in all respects, especially for the home garden. No one will regret planting it. When I cannot eat Mt. Vernon I know that the fault is mine and not that of this luscious variety. Very large, one of the latest; vigorous, productive and of fine quality. Rather soft for distant shipments. Late to very late. Price 35c. per 12; 75c. per 100.

Piper's Seedling—This is an Illinois seedling that I have fruited for three seasons past. The plant is a vigorous grower and comes out bright and fresh in the Spring. The plants set and ripen a large crop of berries, which average larger than Wilson, quite regular and good shape; color darkest crimson, glossy. The flesh is the darkest, and as solid as any variety I know of. I regard this as a variety of great value. O. B. Galusha, one of the oldest and best posted small fruit growers of the West, wrote recently that he was so well pleased with Piper's Seedling, after having fruited it a few years, that he had planted it more largely for market than all other varieties combined. No higher endorsement could be given. Lovett says of it:

"A berry whose merits have been singularly overlooked. For a long time fruit growers have been in need of a large and productive strawberry that ripens early and is firm. In the Piper we have such a berry, and is the one to my knowledge that unites these four desirable qualities." Price 35c. per 12; 75c. per 100.



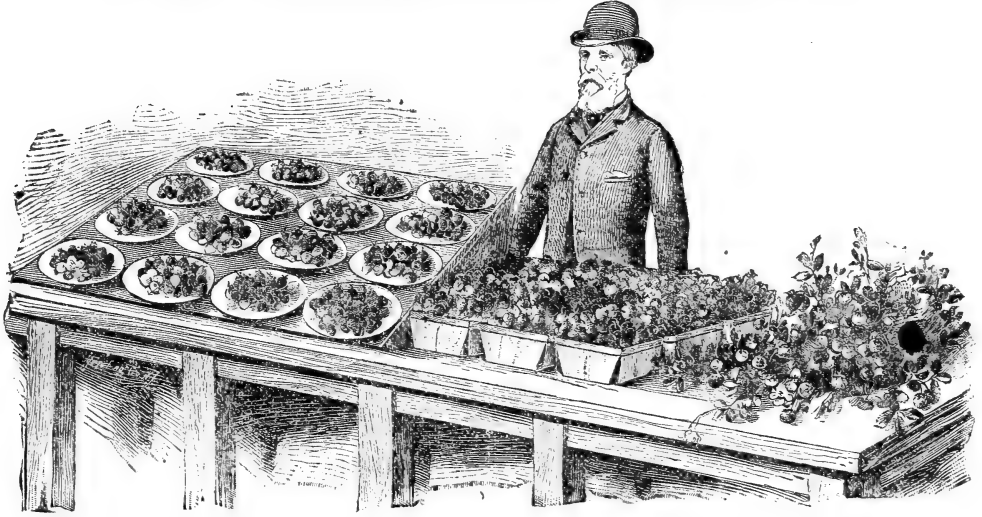
James Vick—This Strawberry was introduced by us some years ago. It has been severely criticized, yet has taken its place as one of the standard kinds, and is frequently called for by planters. Matthew Crawford says it is the most prolific variety ever introduced, and many others have testified to its value. The fact must be understood—the Vick must not be crowded in thick matted rows for best results. It makes plants freely, covering the ground like a sod, and then tries to mature an enormous crop but cannot succeed. No, like a mother pig with 20 little ones, it must be well fed and have plenty of room. Keep it in narrow rows or in hills, and it will astonish you. It is of fine quality, very firm, bright dark red, good fair size, a long keeper, remains long in bearing, early to late, perfect blossom, plant vigorous, unexcelled for canning, endures long on the same plantation. We have gathered good crops the fourth year, when the field was so full of grass it looked like a meadow. When introduced it was claimed by some planters that the Vick was the same as Capt. Jack. For this reason, unscrupulous men sent out Capt. Jack and other trash for Vick, so that it is probable that many who supposed they had the Vick, have not that variety. Price 25c. for 12, 75c. for 100.

NOTICE—We have given up all efforts to compete with cheap growers of strawberry plants. Our plants are double the size of those ordinarily sent out, are home grown and dug and packed with great care. We cannot sell such plants as ours for the same price as poorer plants. We offer at a reasonable price and as low as we can afford. In thousand lots we can sell lower, and desire correspondence with those planting larger.

To show the size of our plants, we will say that 25c. for 100 is what it costs to mail common plants, while ours are so large it costs 50c. for 100 or more for postage. Any stock ordered by mail should contain enough extra to prepay the postage as printed prices are for plants only.

SEE HERE.—Green's Fruit Grower, one year and six Jessie Strawberries for 50 cents; or Fruit Grower, American Garden and one Moore's Diamond Grape (price \$3.50) all by mail for \$3.50.

THE JESSIE STRAWBERRY.



"JESSIE" STRAWBERRY AT THE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, JUNE, 1887.

How the Jessie Strawberry Has Done at Rochester, N. Y.

We had no soil specially fitted for Strawberry planting last spring. One plant had been planted to corn the previous season, and coarse strawe manure was spread over it last fall, but not plowed under until this spring—just before planting Jessie thereon. The land was weedy and rough, and the coarse manure burned out many plants as we expected, but it was high and dry, and the best we could do for early planting. We have recently filled out the missing plants from rooted layers of those adjoining. The plants here now are the most vigorous of any strawberries on our place, and we have Bubach and all the strong growers. The other field was old strawberry ground, ploughed under last fall, but not manured. Simply good corn land. We fitted this better than that first planted, and planted later. On the start the Jessie did not grow so rapidly as Bubach and other kinds, but when the plants did take hold of the soil, they surpassed everything in vigor of growth and in making new plants. Mr. Loudon advised us to plant the Jessie four feet apart each way, saying it would cover the ground completely with new plants at that distance if our soil was good for anything. It looks now [September 1st] as though there would not be a spot as large as my hat uncovered in the entire lot. August 13th, we spread yard manure on these Jessies, also a light dressing of phosphate mixed with nitrate of soda and ashes, feeling that the soil needed such a dressing. This fertilizer has as yet had no effect, no heavy rains have occurred, but it will help later, though I do not approve of such late manuring as a rule, nor mixed with ashes unless to be applied immediately. I took a photograph of this plat eight weeks after planting, and will take another soon to show my friends at the American Pomological Society at Boston.

At one time I thought the grubs would destroy the entire plantation but by going over the plants daily and killing all where a plant was wilting, we destroyed a thousand or more grubs, and now see no more of their destructive work.

The ordinary observer would be impressed with the foliage of the Jessie. It has a refined and improved appearance and looks as though good berries might be expected. The color of the foliage is a light green, something like Sharpless of which it is a seedling; long leaf stalks and runners long jointed. We attempted to keep the blossoms picked off, but enough were overlooked to give specimen berries all through the season, even to September 1st. Yesterday I picked a large cluster of fruit. The fruit has grown here on spring-set plants, is uniformly large, roundish, conical, good form, bright color, pink to the core, firm and of delicious quality.

Three of our neighbors planted the Jessie on ordinary soil, and it has done nobly, except in one instance where the white grubs were left undisturbed to work destruction. The man knew nothing about grubs and offered no protest to their greedy conduct.

CHARLES A. GREEN.

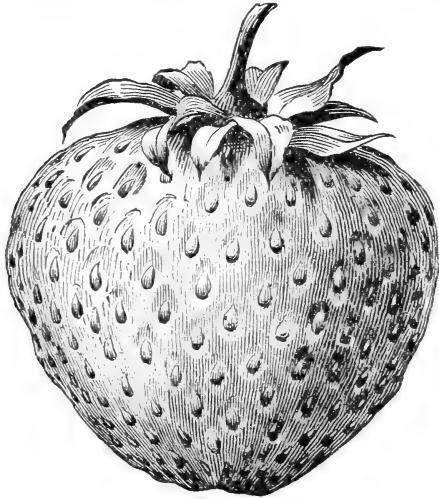
THE JESSIE IN 1887.

Reports From Various Societies.

FRIEND GREEN—I stopped over at Janesville in June and gave Mr. Loudon a shors visit. He is a friendly, genial man. His wife is a very lady-like woman, genial and hospitable. I was desirous of seeing the Jessie fruiting. It was the grandest strawberry sight I ever saw, and I have seen some very good ones before; but I am doubtful if I shall ever see another better.

There the fruit laid in piles, sometimes on one another, and this was the third picking. Any one could have picked bushels. 20 berries

of which would have filled a quart basket. The drought there was at the worst. From what I could observe the Jessie had no extra care. If the Jessie does only half as well all over the country the originator and the disseminator ought to have the lasting gratitude



THE JESSIE STRAWBERRY.

of the strawberry-loving public. Mr. Loudon has seventy other seedlings alongside of the Jessie, some of them having larger berries than the Jessie and very productive.

From what I saw of the Jessie at Mr. Loudon's I am sure I have never seen any to excel it for market. Its size and attractive appearance will give it a ready sale in any market. As a home berry the most fastidious will be pleased with its quality.

JOHN LITTLE, Ontario, Canada.

I had some Jessie plants from Mr. Morrill. They did well until the drought came. For weeks after planting I had to water them. They are looking well now. They were fine plants and in good order when I received them. We have a terrible drought here.

T. C. HAGAMAN.

In answer to your card of the 10th, would say that the Jessie plants I bought of you last spring are making a splendid growth. They and the Bubach No. 5 are growing side by side, and for growth of plant, healthiness of foliage, I never saw two better strawberry plants. I cannot say which is taking the lead—as I have had but two or three berries off of each I cannot say anything about the fruit.

R. D. MCGEEHON, Iowa.

I set out Jessie this spring. It bore some fine fruit this, the season planted. The plants are strong growers, says E. C. B., of Middletown, Pa., in Rural New Yorker.

The Jessie strawberry has done well with us considering the severe drought.

HENRY AVERY, Iowa.

I received 50 plants of Jessie strawberry. They are doing finely. A. A. GREEN, Vermont.

JESSIE.—This variety fruited with me this year for the third time, and after watching it carefully, I am still of the opinion that it is, all things considered, the best ever introduced. While it is not perfect in every respect it combines all the desirable qualities in a higher degree than any other yet offered. It has no defects worth naming, and those who have a stock of it may congratulate themselves on their good fortune. The fruit sold at 15c per quart here, while Crescent and others brought 7c.

I know better what to say about the Jessie than when I received your letter. At that time they were dying rapidly from effects of drouth. Recently we have had rains and the 400 plants we had left out of 1000 are spreading themselves in good shape. I never saw plants take hold of the soil at the start with greater reluctance or use it to better advantage after they were thoroughly rooted. When first set they looked as if they had been poisoned; leaves wrinkley and yellow around the edges. As they now stand they have a large, clean, healthy foliage, with a Jucunda shine upon it, and they are making plants as fast as any variety upon the grounds except the Crescent. My soil is a clay loam, very rich barn-yard manure. The drouth in this portion of the state destroyed four-fifths of the small fruit crop. Nothing like it has been known in Wisconsin since the state was settled.

Yours, etc.,
J. & C. ADAMS.



HARD WORK TO SELL
small strawberries when the large and beautifully colored Jessies are offered in market.

*Sour berries made them sick,
JESSIE'S SWEET will cure them quick.*

JESSIE STRAWBERRY.

INTRODUCED BY
Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



Notwithstanding the dry weather, the Jessie strawberry plants have made a fine growth. We are favorably impressed with the vigorous appearance of the plants.

Resp'y, S. KINSEY & CO., Ohio.

We are much pleased with the growth the Jessie strawberry has made, and were well pleased with the fruit it ripened.

SLAYMAKER & SON, Delaware.

The 500 plants of Jessie were received in good order; the plants were as large and fine as I ever saw. Out of the 500 plants, there are about 300 living now. The intensely dry spring season of this country was the worst I ever experienced for all kinds of plant growth. We now have a severe drouth and the Jessies are standing it as well as any of the sixty varieties on my grounds. Shall want more of the Jessie next spring. If we have any more dry springs I will become a strong advocate of fall planting for strawberries.

B. F. SMITH, Kansas.

As this is the home of the Jessie, perhaps you would like to hear from it during the drouth of 1887. After the snow went off, perhaps in the three showers we had an inch of rain up to the 1st of July. We had no general rain and showers were streaky. The Jessie was all dug up for plants except a patch about 4 rods by 8, and this was planted in the midst of the drouth of 1886 in June, grown in matted rows, badly dug for plants; 25,000 out of this patch, and yet it was as heavily loaded as any bed in 1886; and notwithstanding the ground was low and bordering on the black prairie soil, the berries were magnificent and

a heavy yield considering the extreme drouth. The only question now is, will it be as successful on all soils and locations. If so, then it is queen of all strawberries on the market.

Yours, GEO. J. K., Wisconsin.

C. A. GREEN—Dear Sir: Your favor of 9th to hand with report of Jessie, for which accept thanks. The 2,000 Jessie I purchased of you last spring have made a strong growth, a few plants fruiting, and for young plants the fruit exceeded my expectations. They are certainly a valuable acquisition.

C. H. PERKINS.

In passing by the home of the Jessie, at Janesville, Wisconsin on my way home from the north-west, I could not resist the desire to see the Jessie, so I laid over till the next train and I do not regret it, although I had to walk out about a mile. A very genial and kindly man is Mr. Loudon, and after a kind reception from his wife and himself, when breakfast was over he took me to the Jessie field, where he has 70 other new seedlings, some of them larger than the Jessie. You and others ought for yourselves to see the sight I saw. After three pickings they still lay in heaps around the plants. I could have had my eyes covered and went on any row and picked bushels of berries, of which twenty would fill a quart.

[JOHN LITTLE, Granton, in Canadian Horticulturist.]

Of the fifteen Jessie strawberries that I got of you this spring seven are living. They were the best looking plants I ever saw, but too much fertilizer and cut worms destroyed them. They are looking just as thrifty as my



THE CONTENTED MAN

is the man who has seen the Jessie and has fitted ground on which to plant it as soon as spring opens.

Sharper and better than my Belmonts or Jewels, and I think they are going to be the leading berry. I picked off all the blossoms, so did not see the fruit, but to stand what they have been through, think them a hardy plant.
Yours resp'y, JAS. K. PARKER.

The planting season for Jessie strawberries was very unfavorable on account of a severe drouth, but we are now having frequent rains and the plants are growing nicely. We are potting them as fast as ready, for summer and fall trade, also for our own setting. We still have the utmost confidence in it, and shall propagate as fast as possible. The prospect is good for a heavy demand for plenty of Jessie.
Yours truly, C. & C., Iowa.

We allowed a few plants of the Jessie strawberry to fruit the season planted, and we are very much impressed with its fine appearance of both fruit and foliage, and the most excellent quality of the fruit, especially. We have faith in it, and shall extend our beds as fast as possible. The grape vine and strawberry plants arrived in a dry, hot time, and were at

the office several days before I knew of their arrival, but with the careful packing they all survived except one Jewel, and are doing famously. I never saw such roots in this country.
Resp'y, J. W. CARTER.

What Pomologists Say Who Have Seen or Grown the Jessie.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIM'T STATION, }
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 16, 1886. }

Chas. A. Green:

DEAR SIR—Plants of the Jessie have been in fruit one season on the station grounds, which is not a sufficiently long period to enable me to judge fairly as to the merits of a variety. I am, however, impressed that the Jessie has great merits. The plants are healthy and vigorous, while the fruit is large and handsome, being regular, uniform, and of good color. I think that the variety will take a high rank for market purposes, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to fruit growers for trial. Respectfully,
W. J. GREEN.

DEAR SIR—I have fruited the Jessie twice, in my home garden, and can find no weak place in it. This is more than I can say for any other strawberry that was sent me for trial. The plant is perfection itself, being strong, stocky, vigorous, *free from rust*, and wonderfully productive. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is very large, of regular form, with rare exceptions, and it is among the very best in quality. I seldom advise any one about varieties, but make an exception in this case, for those who fail to plant it will regret their course, as no other yet in the market has so many good qualities. As soon as it becomes well known, it will take the place of a large number of varieties now considered among the very best. You are fortunate in having the introduction of it.
Yours truly, MATTHEW CRAWFORD.

MT. HOPE NURSERIES, }
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11. }

DEAR SIRS—Enter our order for 100 Jessie strawberry plants, for testing on our grounds.
ELLWANGER & BARRY



INTRODUCER OF THE JESSIE STRAWBERRY.



President John M. Smith.

When the Jessie began to be talked about he went to Mr. Loudon's place to see it and here is what he said: "Regarding the Jessie, Mr. Loudon's seedling, the Wisconsin State Society visited it on the originator's grounds last season and were very enthusiastic in its praise. The berries lay upon the ground in heaps. They were fair in shape, of good color, averaging very large; one measured nine inches; quarts would measure from six to seven; flavor very fine. If it does well after dissemination, it will be a great acquisition."

☞ The Jessie at first did not come up to my expectations in growth and vigor. I felt disappointed. However, now it is making up for its tardy growth. I am now greatly pleased with it. No blight or rust. It looks well and healthy. We had 70 growing plants, planted April 25th, and have now as the increase about 1500 good potted plants, which we will plant in the field next week. Its growth is like Ontario and many other sharpless seedlings, but the fruit is quite distinct and is a decided improvement on all others of its class.

Truly yours, F. C. MILLER, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT STATE GRANGE, }
November 22, 1886.

DEAR FRIEND GREEN:—As I saw the Jessie in the grounds of the originator two years ago, it impressed me as a perfectly healthy plant, twice as productive as Sharpless, fruit larger and of far better quality, more perfect in form and color, and as it has a perfect blossom, I could see no reason why it should not become one of our most popular varieties, especially now that there is such a demand for extra large berries that are productive.

Truly yours, J. H. HALE.

[Mr. Hale is a prominent nurseryman, and Master of the Connecticut State Grange.]

Report of a Well Known Authority.

One of the grand features of the meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society was the visit to F. W. Loudon's strawberry plantation in the city limits. Mr. Loudon has

made strawberry seedlings a life-long study, buying every high-priced new variety and selecting the choicest kinds. He has been crossing by fertilization for: First—health and vigor of plant; second—productiveness; third—size and form; and, fourth—quality; and after thirty years of trial he has produced fifty very promising seedlings, and to show what the convention thought of them I will add a copy of the resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the show of the "Jessie" upon F. W. Loudon's grounds exceeds anything we have ever seen in size, productiveness and quality, and we believe it possesses more valuable qualities than any variety now disseminated.

Resolved, That in addition to the "Jessie" we are surprised at the wonderful success attained by F. W. Loudon in producing so many very promising and valuable varieties of strawberry seedlings, many of them exceeding in size and productiveness our best varieties now generally cultivated.

The committee appointed to make additional report, after several visits, made the following report June 28th:

The plant is a stout, luxuriant grower, foliage light green, large and clean, with never a trace of rust. The berry is very large, continuing large to the last picking, with no small berries. It is of beautiful color, fine quality, good form; colors even, with no white tips; quite firm, having been shipped 600 miles in good condition. If picked green, as the Wilson usually is, it will carry 1,000 miles.

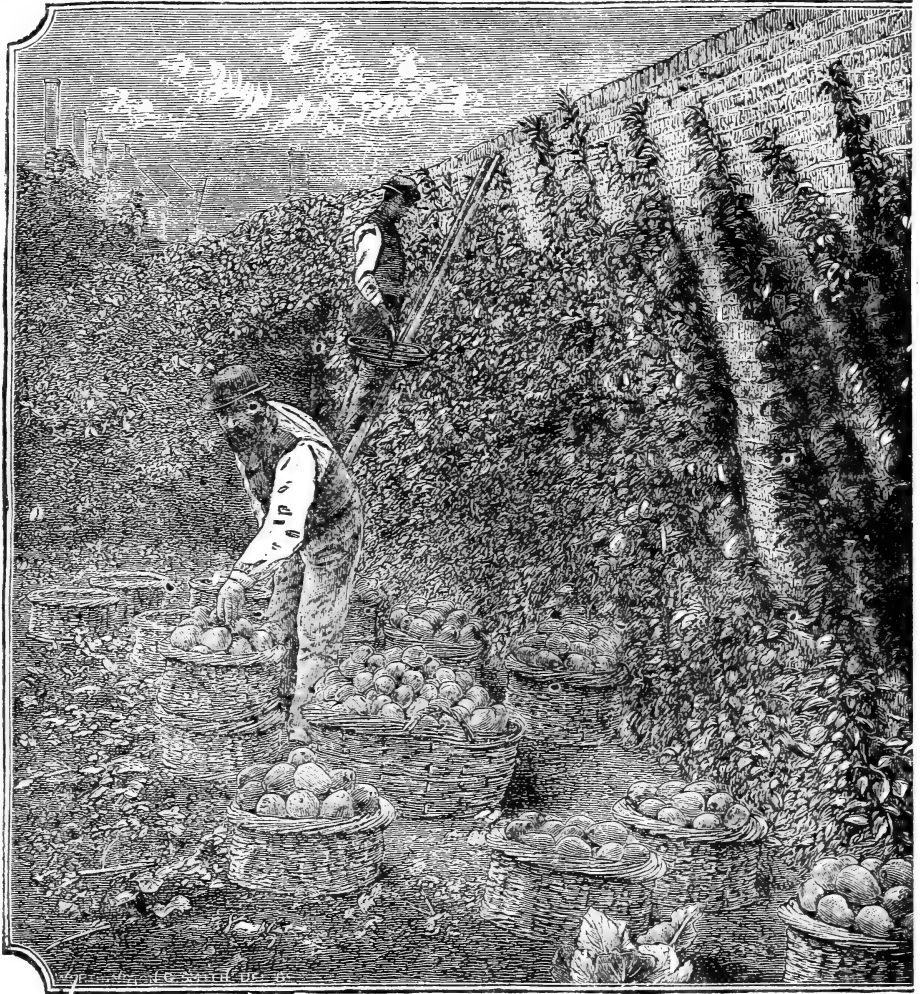


F. W. LOUDON,
Originator of the Jessie.

Price of Jessie Strawberry plants for the Spring of 1888; \$1 per 12; \$5 per 100.

Six plants of Jessie are sent by mail post paid to all who send us 50 cents for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year without other premium. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.



Dwarf Pears as Grown on Garden Walls.

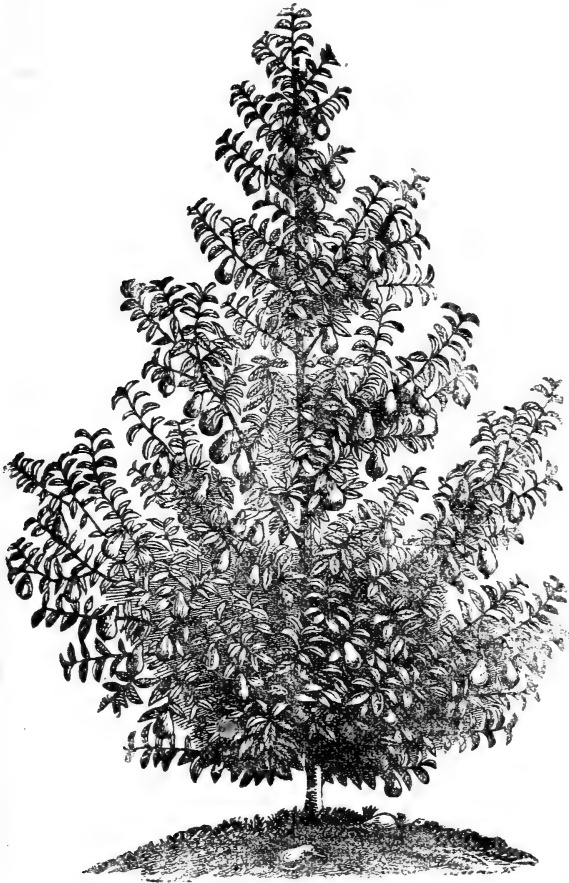
Dwarf Pears.

Dwarf Pears have long been popular, especially for gardens or small grounds where larger trees would be cumbersome or unsightly. When trained low as above, and kept headed back each year, they make a beautiful appearance in blossom or when loaded with beautiful colored specimens. Dwarf Pears come into bearing after the second year planted, sometimes giving fine specimens on the young trees before leaving the nursery. They should be in cultivated soil to get the largest fruit, yet a dwarf pear tree near our kitchen door in sod, bears large crops every year, of large, fine fruit, beautiful specimens. I can imagine nothing more attractive in the garden than a few rows of well trained dwarf pears. If you desire to remove them in after years you can do so, as they are as easily transplanted as any weed. We offer a rare collection of varieties. Price for largest tree, 25c.:

medium size, 15c.; one year old, nice trees, 3 feet high, good roots, 10c. each.

◆◆◆
Edmond's Pear—Medium to large, ob-ovate; surface irregular; stalk long, stout and fleshy towards the base, set in a moderate knobby cavity, basin ribbed or uneven; flesh yellowish white, very fine grained, melting, with a sweet, peculiar, excellent flavor. September. Shoots very stout, greenish brown; leaves thick, folded, recurved. Introduced by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. New Standard trees only, at 50 cents each.

◆◆◆
 Most planters order too many varieties of fruits. They select long lists because they do not know what to order. If you leave the selection to our Charles A. Green, he will give you the benefit of his experience. Says a recent letter: "I buy our trees of you because I know they will be true to name."

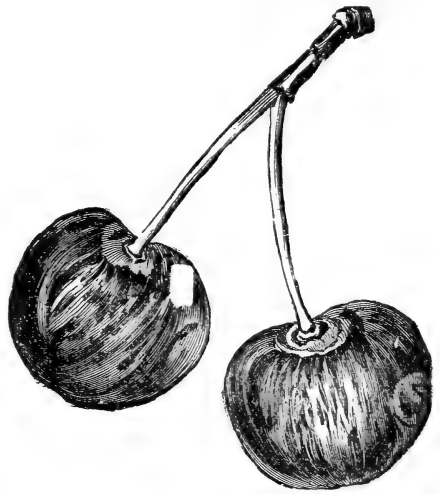


Dwarf Pear Trees properly Pruned.

Hardy and Rot-Proof Cherries.

No fruit is so easily raised as the cherry. It succeeds well without cultivation, bears regularly and the fruit sells at a profitable price, either fresh or for canning. Many have been discouraged by planting the hearts and bigareaus (sweet cherries) which are often injured by severe winters, thus are short lived, and which often rot after warm summer showers. But the dukes and morelloes (sometimes mis-called sour cherries, though some varieties are quite sweet), are hardy, do not rot, remaining on the trees for weeks after ripe enough for cooking, and best of all, are not disturbed by birds. Early Richmond, Empress, Louis Phillip, May Duke, English Morello, Montmorency, Reine Hortense, Dye House, Late Duke, Carnation, Belle Montreouse, all belong to the dukes and morelloes. While we have planted both classes of cherries, we find the dukes and morelloes are by far the most profitable.

In a cultivated field I had quite an orchard of the Early Richmond, planted seven years ago. These trees commenced bearing the third year after planting, and they have borne every year since. This year they bore a remarkable

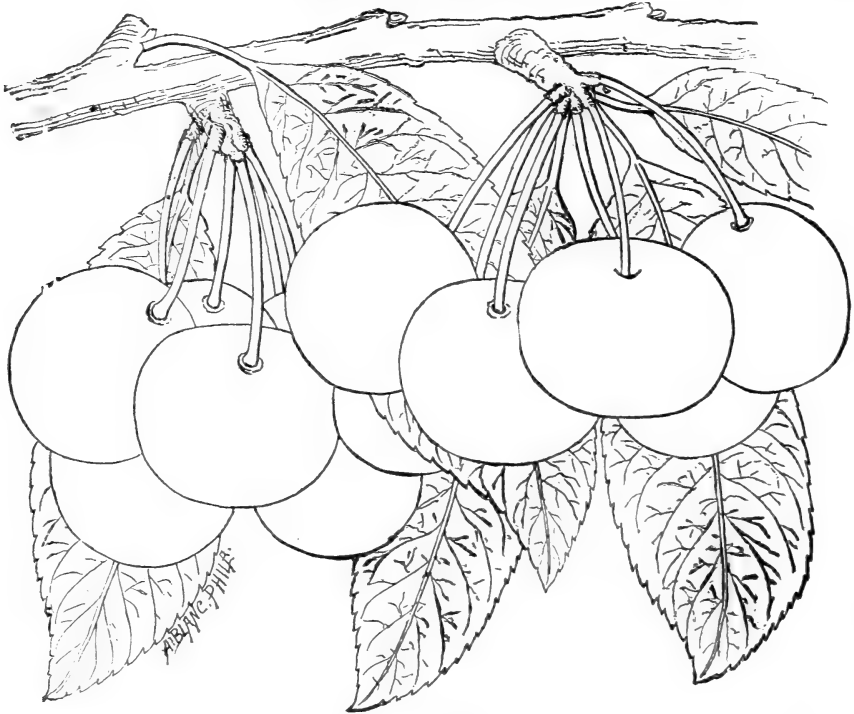


This is a good sample of Hardy Rot-Proof Cherry.

crop. The cherries made a beautiful appearance, the red fruit being visible a long distance, like bright ribbons strung through the field, and the fruit was fair and free from rot or worms. This is a noble variety, but the Empress, Louis Phillip, Reine Hortense, Montmorency, etc., are larger; some of these cherries become almost black when ripe, and are really delicious. They cover a wide season, some ripening early, others very late. John J. Thomas says: "The Early Richmond succeeds east and west, and is of excellent quality if allowed to ripen fully, which is rarely the case, the fruit being picked as soon as red and when two-thirds grown. There



Hardy Cherry Tree trained as a Dwarf.



Windsor Cherry.

are some other fine sorts nearly allied to this one, among which the Dyehouse Morello is worthy of mention. The large English Morello ripens some weeks after the more common cherries, is large, hardy, productive and excellent when fully mature. A tree of this variety on my grounds thirty years old, standing near a frequented place, where the curculio does not come, bears an abundant crop every year."

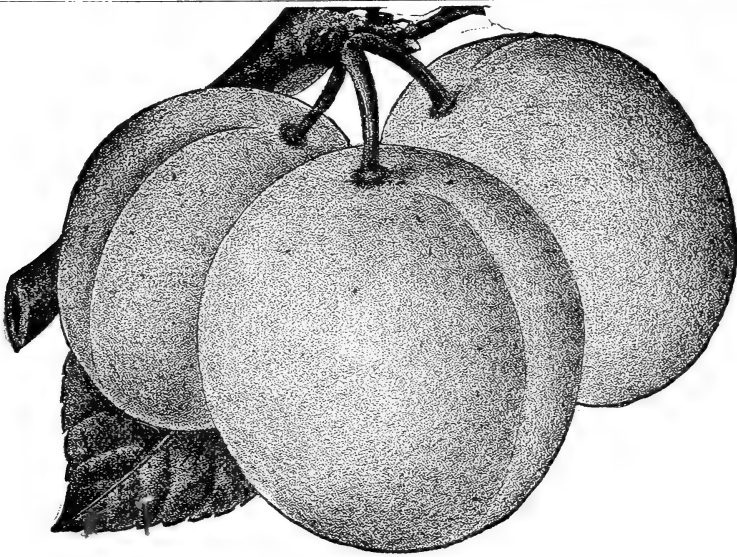
Charles Downing wrote as follows: "The duke and morello varieties are much less liable to injury by the weather, and are more profitable for market, and especially valuable for all culinary uses. The following give a succession of fruit in the order named for nearly two months: Empress Eugenie, May Duke, Early Richmond, Montmorency, Ordinaire, Downer's Late, Reine Hortense, Love Apple or Tomato Shape, Louis Philip."

The *American Agriculturist* says if you plant only one cherry plant the Early Richmond. But no one should keep house with one cherry tree. Why not plant an orchard of them. If you have no better place plant them along the road side. One hundred dollars worth of cherries might be grown by every farmer along the highway bordering his farm. The land is his—he pays taxes on it and interest. Why not put it to some use as he has a right to do. To those who desire to plant largely we can give a special price on application.

Price of hardy cherry trees, largest size, 25c.; medium size, 18c. Small trees for sending long distances, 3 feet and over, 10c. each. In dwarf form, low branches, see illustration, 20c.



New Hardy Cherry Dyehouse.



The Russian Apricot.

Windsor Cherry—John J. Thomas speaks as follows of this new cherry in the Country Gentleman: "A package was received containing fine specimens of Windsor Cherry. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and an early and good bearer. It is a variety of high promise. The specimens measured seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, some of them very nearly an inch; they are obtuse, heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black, the flesh quite firm, fine in texture, and rich in flavor. The Windsor ripens late, or a few days after Elkhorn or Tradescant; and is firmer and better in quality." Price, large trees, 75 cts; medium sized trees, 35 cents.

Dyehouse—Origin unknown. It was introduced by H. T. Harris, of Stamford, Ky., and was found growing in an old Morello orchard, on the farm of Mr. Dyehouse over thirty years since; it is still growing there from suckers; and is claimed to be hardy, vigorous, somewhat spreading, of the Morello type, but partakes both of the Morello and Duke in growth, wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, is about the same size, of better quality, and quite as productive. Fruit medium, oblate or roundish oblate, slightly depressed, without suture; apex slightly depressed; skin bright red, dark red in the sun; stalk of medium length, slender; cavity rather large, smooth; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly subacid, rich; pit very small, sometimes the stalk adheres to the pit. Price, large trees, 50c.; small trees, 30c.

Belle de Montreuil Cherry—New, imported from France; thus described by the Tronsan Nurseries: "Fruit very large, round, marbled with red, flesh firm, deep red, sugary, perfumed; ripens in July. This sort is in likeness with Reine Hortense, and has the great advantage of being of greater production than this last variety." As Reine Hortense is one of the best varieties of its class, the Montreuil, being more productive, promises to be a great acquisition. It is a very hardy variety.

Russian Apricot—John J. Thomas mentions twenty varieties of the Apricot, and adds: "It is remarkable that a fruit of such excellence ripening from one to two months, before the best early peaches, should be so little known. It is more like the plum than the peach, yet resembles both, partaking of the peach's flavor and excellence. It is liable to attacks of curculio, and should be defended like the plum." Professor Budd considers the Russian Apricot the hardiest of all, in which we concur, it having withstood 30° below zero without injury, while ordinary kinds were frozen to the earth. It is remarkably free from insects and disease. In Kansas and Nebraska where planted by emigrants from Russia, scarcely an unhealthy tree can be found. Fruit medium in size and of good quality. Trees sold under this name are usually seedlings or buds from trees from seed brought here by the Menonites. Such usually produce good fruit of variable size. Price 25 cents each.

Alexander Apricot—Tree hardy. An immense bearer. Fruit large size; color yellow, flecked with red, both skin and flesh; a beauty; flavor sweet, delicious; shape oblong; season, July 1st. One of the very best of the improved Russian Apricots. Price 50c. each.

J. L. Budd Apricot—Tree a hardy, strong grower, and profuse bearer. Fruit large size; color white, with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the almond, and used for the same purpose. The best late variety, and a decided acquisition. Season August 1st. This is also an improved Russian Apricot. Price 50c. each.

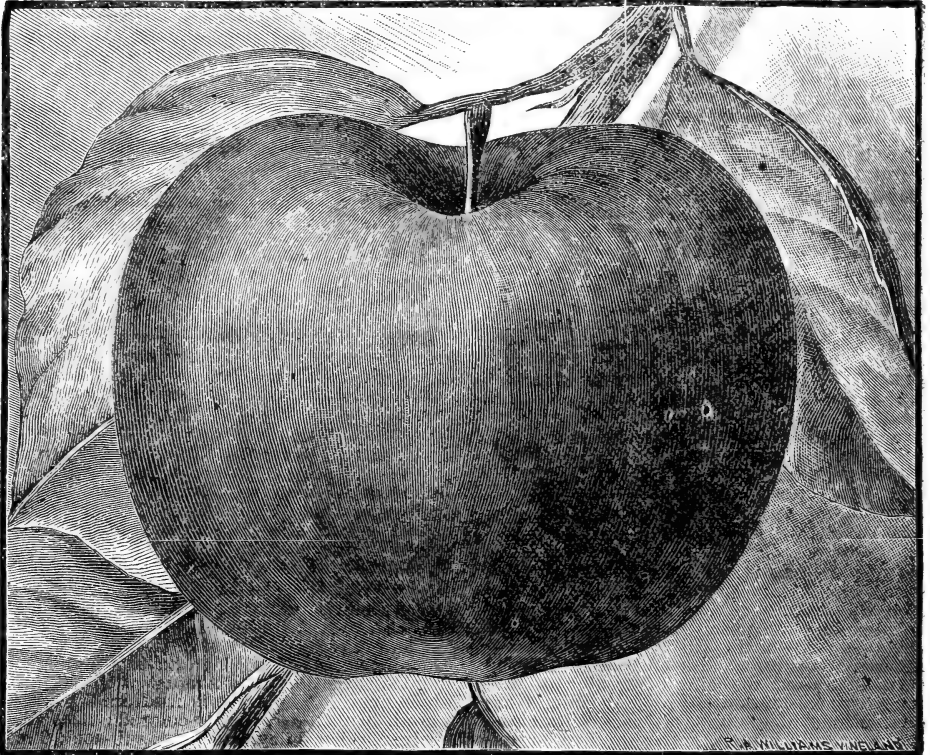
Delaware Winter Apple—Originated in Delaware, and an important addition to the list of apples for the South. Remarkable for its long keeping qualities, having been kept in good condition until August with only ordinary care. The fruit is medium to large, round, bright red, highly-colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, excellent, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower and an abundant and early bearer. Mr. James Hogg, a pomologist of

wide experience, says: "I consider it a great acquisition to pomology. It is of good size, bright colored, clear skinned, a very long keeper; very taking to the eye, and therefore a good market fruit. It does not come up to the high standard of flavor of the Esopus Spitzenburg or the Newtown Pippin, but it is nevertheless a well-flavored apple. Its special quality of long keeping renders it of great value to the orchardist. Exhibited specimens of it, thoroughly sound and good, at the Grange Picnic, on the 28th and 29th of July. I have shown it to several pomologists, and they all agree with me that it is a very desirable addition to our list of winter fruits." Mr. A. Pullen, who is a nurseryman of much experience and knowledge of fruits, says of it: "I have noticed it for two seasons minutely, and I must confess that its superior points of excellence are well worthy of mention. First, observe it is very fruitful, and begins to bear at an early age. Secondly, its large size and strikingly handsome color, with perfection in form, make it very desirable as a competitor with other good varieties. I would state, however, that which impressed me even greater was the very evident long-keeping qualities, exceeding in this respect, considering all the desirable points embraced, by far that of any other variety coming under my notice. I have eaten of this fruit in June of the following year after fruiting, finding it capable of being carried much further along in the season. It unites the admirable quali-

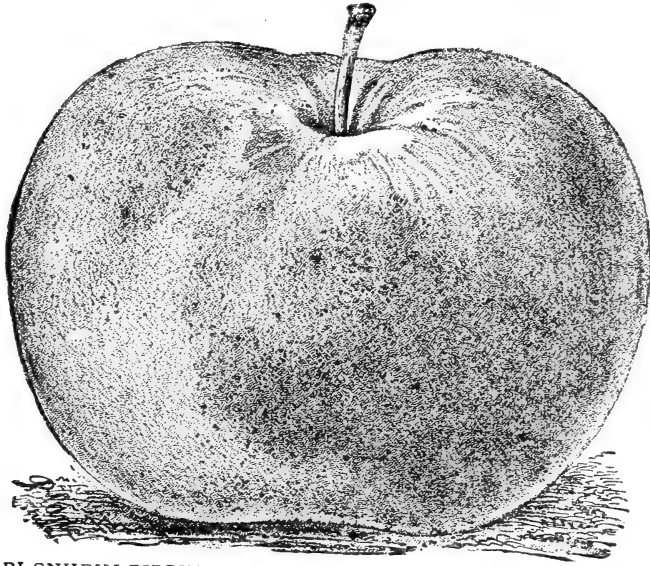
ties of being juicy, rich and high flavored. I consider it very valuable for fruit growers, amateurs and orchardists." Price in dormant bud, 25c.; large trees, \$1 each.

Globe Peach—An accidental seedling from Pennsylvania, which may very properly be called an improvement upon Crawford's Late. Its size, beauty and flavor have caused it to be in popular demand, and, although a comparatively new variety, its claims are so just and so well sustained by the opinions of good and experienced horticulturists, that it cannot fail to make a satisfactory record in the minds of all who fairly test it. The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, maintaining its size uniformly. Of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh very firm, coarse-grained, but juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge towards the pit. Free from the stone, of good quality, pleasant, luscious, rich and vinous. At its home it begins to ripen in the second week of September, and lasts until the first of October. Its good qualities have been such that it has never failed to take first premium when exhibited in competition with other varieties. It is also of good keeping qualities, the flesh remaining hard and firm after long exposure. Price 20c. each.

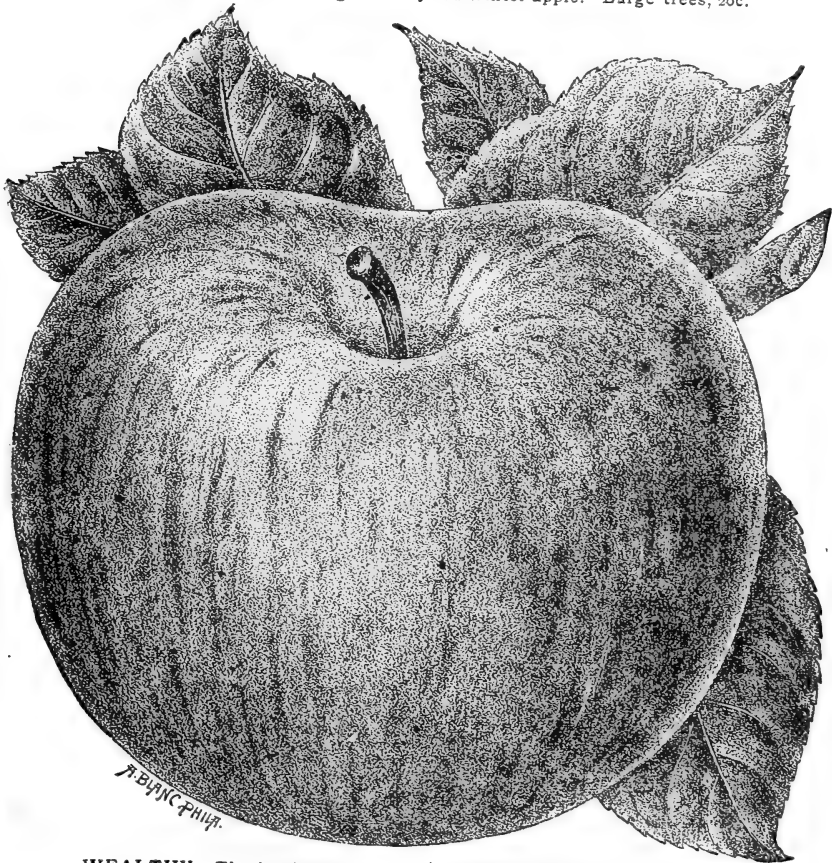
Duchess of Oldenburg.—One of the hardiest and most valuable of all apples. 18 cents each.



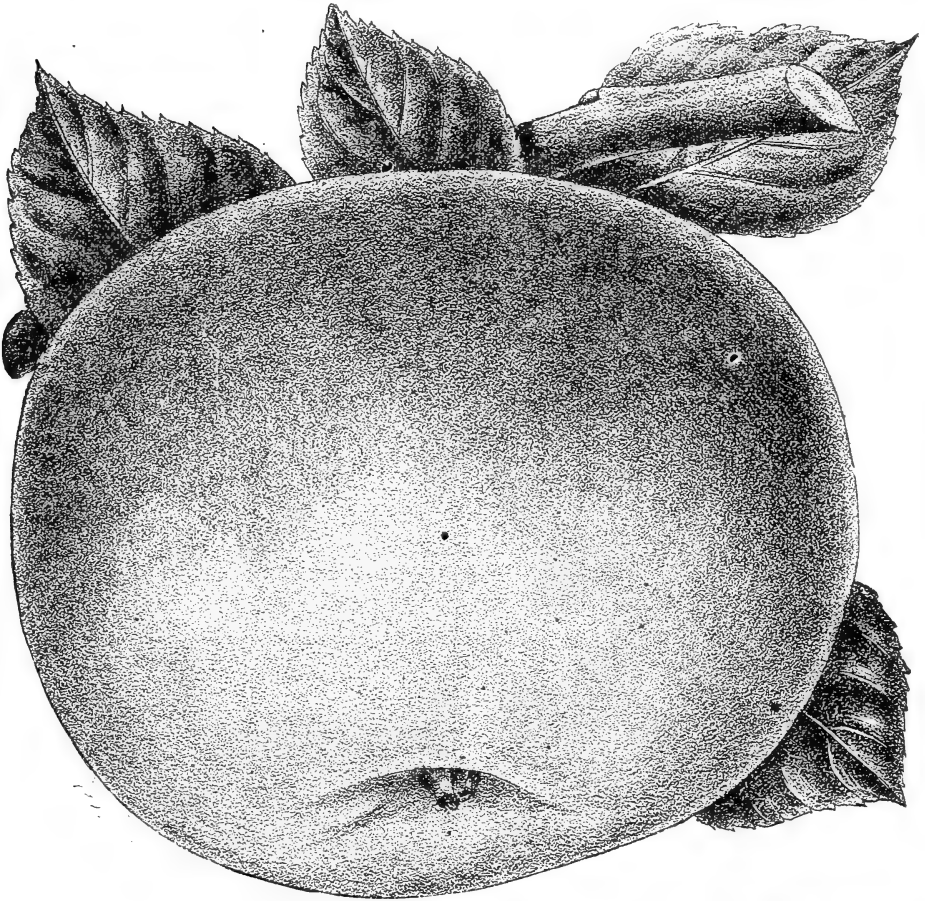
DELAWARE WINTER APPLE.—Price, Trees in Bud, 25c.; Large Trees, \$1.00 each.



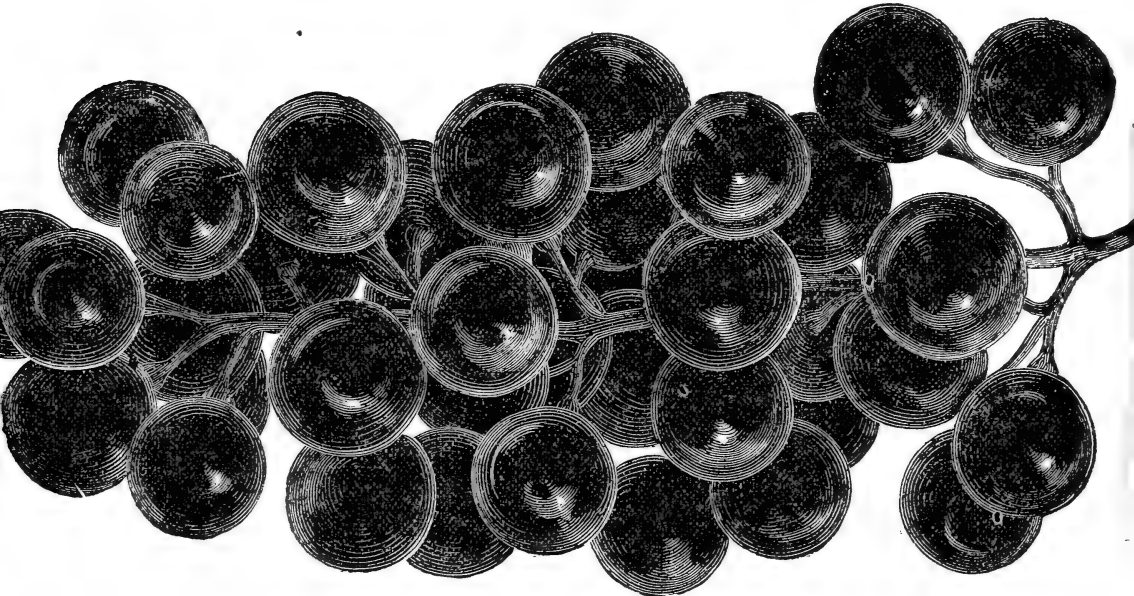
BLENHHEIM PIPPIN.—A good early red winter apple. Large trees, 20c.



WEALTHY —The hardiest and most beautiful winter apple. 18c. each.



RED BIETIGHEIMER.—A Hardy and valuable fall apple. 20c. each.



AGAWAM.—One of the best of Rogers' Red Grapes- 15c. each,

Russian Mulberry—15c. to 25c



Woodruff Red Grape—I first saw this handsome grape at Ann Arbor where it originated. It is one of the most vigorous growers, with healthy foliage, and appeared to be one of those varieties that will succeed anywhere without nursing. The vine has much to commend the variety. I did not then have a fair sample to test, but last fall a friend sent me a large basket of the Woodruff Red. As I drew the large clusters from the package, I was struck with the beautiful display, large, compact clusters, berries of mammoth size, and an attractive red color. This grape can not rank high as regards quality. It has a pleasant flavor, but there is too much pulp to please the fastidious. But it improves after picking, the pulp appearing partially to dissolve and become more tender. It will prove a good keeper and will endure long shipment. I think it will sell well in the markets. Our patrons should give this grape a trial. It has many strong points that will commend it to all. People at Ann Arbor think it the grandest grape ever produced. It is early, and a seedling of Concord. Price for one year vines, 35 cents; two year vines, 75 cents.

How We Do Business.

Our catalogue often goes to people who receive frequent calls from nursery agents. Our

prices are found to be so much lower than the agent's prices (often one-half what the agent gets) that we are often asked for an explanation. Here it is: 1. We grow our own trees and plants as a rule, thus saving one profit, and we can be more certain that our stock is correctly named. Stock sold by agents is generally purchased of various parties. We often sell to men employing agents. 2. We do not pay agents' salaries, their hotel bills and traveling expenses, nor are we at the expense of hiring men to travel to deliver stock. All of this is expensive, yet many people know of no other way to buy, or have not the enterprise to purchase direct of the nurserymen who grow the trees, though he would thus save one-half of his bill. 3. We employ no agents. Our orders all come by mail, without personal solicitation, the money sent with the order in bank draft or postal order. 4. You are dealing directly with us, the same as though you were at our office. You get fresh dug plants and trees true to name, saving the immense expense incurred by agents. Each mail brings us a big pile of drafts, postal orders, greenbacks, silver and stamps, coming often from the most remote territories, yet often from people in adjoining towns. While agents drum the country for customers, our customers come without urging. Why? Because we have established a reputation for fair dealing and sell at reasonable prices. We get large amounts of money in letters without registry. While we do not advise this we do not remember ever losing such a letter in the mails, so thorough is our mail service. Should any mistake occur in your order you know where to find us, and we are always ready to make amends should such occur (though it is hardly possible) if you announce the same *at once*. But when buying of agents you seldom know whom to apply to if anything is amiss. Indeed many agents (so called) represent nobody and are utterly irresponsible, having no reputation to maintain. We deem these explanations necessary for the reason that our patrons write that agents misrepresent us and our methods, stating that we cannot sell good stock at the prices we offer.

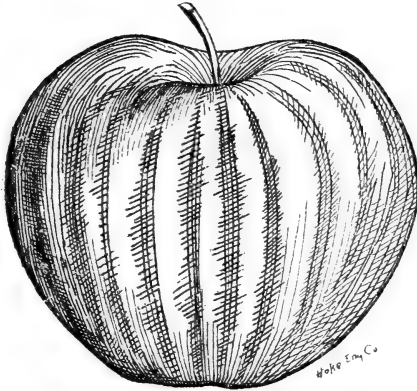
By our method you pay the express charges, but we always put in extra plants of rare sorts to help out in this respect. If you will order early we can send safely by freight in most cases, unless the order is very small, as in cool weather they can go safely. But when warmer weather comes small fruits should go by express only. When sent by freight don't expect them so soon, as they go much more slowly. We have special low rates with all express lines enabling us to deliver often without change of companies, thus securing the lowest possible prices. Mr. J. S. Wyckoff, Simcoe, Ont., says: "I could not buy the same trees and plants from agents here for less than \$20.00 that cost me but \$6.60. You can rest assured that when I want more you shall have my order."

We get hundreds of letters like the following: "Three years ago I sent you my first order [\$100] for small fruits and I can heartily say they have more than met my expectations both in quality of plants and fruit. Last Spring I sent you my second order, and also these plants were first-class. Therefore I shall feel safe in recommending Green's Nursery Co. to all who wish to purchase first-class stock. P. R. Whitbeck, Albany Co., N. Y."

MOORE'S

DIAMOND





Hudson River Crab Apple.

While on a trip through the Hudson River district, I found several apples that were new to me. Among them was this crab, the tree being loaded down with large, beautiful and good flavored fruit. The skin is yellow, splashed and striped with light red. The tree with its load of fruit was a beautiful object, and many would grow it for its ornamental value. But in cold climates, where our best varieties of apples cannot be grown, the fruit of this apple would be highly prized for its quality, and its value for cooking. I have seen many crab apples in fruit, but none that equaled this. We offer it solely on its merits, knowing nothing of its history or origin. Price of trees in bud, 25 cents; or trees 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

Moore's Diamond Grape.

"This choice new white Grape is from a lot of 2500 seedlings raised by Jacob Moore Esq., of Brighton, N. Y. (the originator of the well-known "Brighton" Grape), who considers this the finest and best of the collection. It is a pure native, being a cross between the Concord and Iona. Vine a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage, which is entirely free from mildew. The parent vine has been in fruiting the past ten years, standing in the open ground near Rochester, N. Y., without the least protection, ripening its wood and coming out sound and bright to the very tip every spring, even during severe winters, when other varieties considered hardy have killed badly. Twenty-five other vines propagated from it (which have been fruiting the best four years) have proved equally hardy and healthy with only ordinary cultivation in the open field.

It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held up to the light. Berry about the size of the Concord, and adheres firmly to the stem. It ripens three or four weeks earlier than Concord.

Price—One year, each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00. Two years, each, \$2.00; doz., \$20.00.

Eaton Grape.

A seedling of Concord from N. H., but said to be of more vigorous growth and fully as productive, whilst the fruit is much larger, more attractive, earlier and of better quality. It is described thus: "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white like the Concord. The general appearance of the bunch and berry strongly resembles that of Moore's Early. The skin is quite as thick as that of the Concord. Very juicy, with some, though tender, pulp. Not as sweet as the Concord, but has less of the native odor." It has been favorably noticed by the Amer. Pom. Society, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the former Society in its transactions, says of it: "The bunch is very large and handsome; it has been grown to weigh one pound, six and one-half ounces. The largest berry measured an inch diameter." At the Massachusetts Horticultural Society exhibition in 1886 a number of bunches were shown, the two largest of which weighed 29 and 30 ounces respectively.

Vines are now offered for sale this fall for the first time. One year, each, \$1.00. Two years, each, \$1.50.

Improved Dwarf Juneberry.

The fruit is borne in clusters like the currant; round; reddish-purple at first and becomes a bluish-black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the huckleberry; a mild, very rich, sub-acid flavor. Most people like its quality and pronounce it delicious. The bush is about the height and form of the currant. It produces fruit in enormous quantities and bears every year. It is also perfectly hardy, not being injured by wet, cold or dry weather, and needs no special treatment. 10c. each; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

\$25 GIFT

TO GROWERS OF THE

JESSIE STRAWBERRY.

This money will be paid as follows:

\$10 IN GOLD

To the person growing the largest specimen of Jessie Strawberry during the season of 1888, and

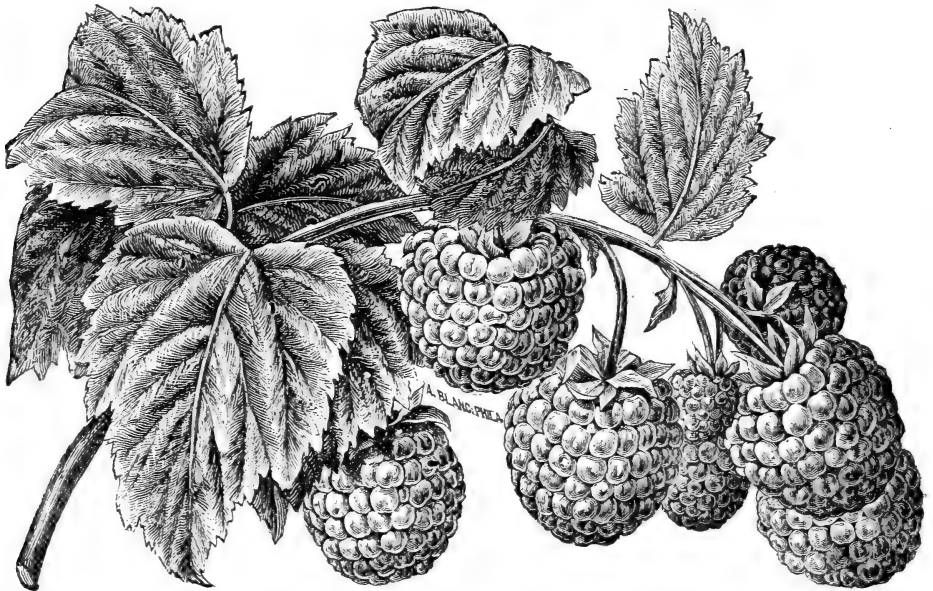
\$15 IN GOLD

To the person growing the most pounds of Jessie Strawberries from 12 plants in 1888. Plants must be bought of us. A report of awards will be published in GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, and a marked copy sent to each competitor. Our Chas. A. Green pledges himself to see justice done to all. Jessie promises to be the largest and most productive strawberry known.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

Raspberries and Blackberries.



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

EDITORIAL.

Experience is a good teacher but a dear school. All desire one less wearisome and expensive, therefore, in starting out in any enterprise we seek for the experience of others. When I began fruit growing I was not in search of amusement. I was desperately in earnest, and sought far and wide, high and low for instruction. I spent many days in libraries to gather a morsel, and part of that morsel was speculative and theoretical. I spent considerable money in buying all the books I could hear of. Some of these were so fanciful as to be altogether misleading. The great books of Thomas, Downing and Barry, while of the greatest use to me now, were for more advanced workers, and not such as I then most needed. If I desired information on Raspberry, Grape, Apple, Pear, Plum or Cherry culture, I found in Downing two pages or less on each subject, and in Barry and Thomas but little more, and that largely pertaining to historical or botanical facts of which I then cared but little, desiring more to learn how to profitably cultivate, what varieties to plant, and which was the best location, etc. These valuable books were written for reference more especially.

Teachers often shoot their ideas far over the heads of their readers. They cannot condescend to get down to the bread and butter side of the question. Indeed, it is hard work

for one who has overcome the rudiments, and whose desire is to mount higher and higher in the realms of the unknown and unknowable, to get down on his hands and knees, with trowel in hand to teach the novice how to plant. How much more agreeable to teach how the roots force their way through the dark soil in search of food; how the leaves breathe, and theories about the feelings of the tree when a careless man peels of its bark with a whiffle-tree. But the beginner does not care a fig how the leaves and roots act so long as he succeeds in making his plants and trees thrifty and profitable. He cares but little about poetic or scientific treatment. He desires to be told what the writer did when he was in circumstances similar to his own. If the writer has not had such experience he is not capable of teaching.

These considerations have led me to write and edit a series of treatises as follows: No. 1. How to Propagate and Grow Fruit. No. 2. The Strawberry. No. 3. The Grape. No. 4. The Apple and Pear. No. 5. The Plum and Cherry, and this, No. 6. The Blackberry and Raspberry; price ten cents each, certainly within the reach of all. These will be kept in print, and can be obtained any time called for.

I have heard of a farmer, who, when the day's work of his men was done would give them a rest by setting them shoveling dirt out of a cellar that he was excavating. Like him, after I had finished more pressing work, when the time had come for a rest, I would work on



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.

Shaffer's Colossal.

This variety, introduced by the writer, has become exceedingly popular over a large extent of country. On introducing it I pointed out my fears that while it was reasonably hardy in New York, it might need protection farther North; but to my surprise it endures the winter of Iowa and other exceedingly cold localities. It is more vigorous and yields more fruit than any other red variety. It does best on sandy soil, and I have seen it doing its best where the land was so

poor that corn would not get high enough to shade the soil. Fruit very large, roundish, purplish red, turning to brownish red when over ripe; firm when first colored, becoming soft when over ripe; juicy, rich, brisk acid, growing sweeter the longer it ripens; good to very good. Canes strongly erect, often nine to ten feet high, often bearing fruit on new canes the season planted, and can be made ever-bearing by cutting out the bearing canes, or part of them, in the spring. Origin, Western New York. Season medium; holds on very late.



OHIO: For evaporation this has been the most popular of all, it being held that it gives more evaporated fruit per quart and acre. It has been planted by the hundred acres by individuals, and by the thousand acres in some towns in Western New York. It was introduced quietly, without flourish of trumpets. That it has held its place as a favorite is a recommendation. Fruit firm, endures shipping, medium in size, black with slight bloom, quality medium. Canes whitish over the purple; exceedingly productive; season medium.

TYLER AND SOUHEGAN: These were introduced as distinct, but proved to be so near alike as to be indistinguishable by the ordinary observer, if, indeed, by the most expert. I have spent much time studying them and could see no difference. Fruit large, black, good quality. Canes somewhat sprawling, but mostly upright; vigorous and productive. Season early. Hardy. Origin of Tyler, New York; Souhegan, New Hampshire. Both are seedlings of Doolittle.

HILBORN: This is a new candidate for Canada. It has fruited here and proves nearly as large as Gregg, and very early. I consider it a valuable variety. It is thus spoken of by Canadian authorities:

"About seven years ago I transplanted a

number of seedlings that came up in an old plantation, when they came to fruit, this was found to have decided merit. I have been fruiting it every year since, and now consider it more profitable than Mammoth Cluster, Gregg, Souhegan, Tyler, or any other I have ever grown. It will average larger than any other black cap, with, perhaps, the single exception of the Gregg."

"T. C. Robinson says: "I have now fruited the Hilborn, and in spite of poor treatment, I find it a fine grower, and quite productive, while the fruit is very black, large, firm and delicious. It certainly merits favorable consideration."

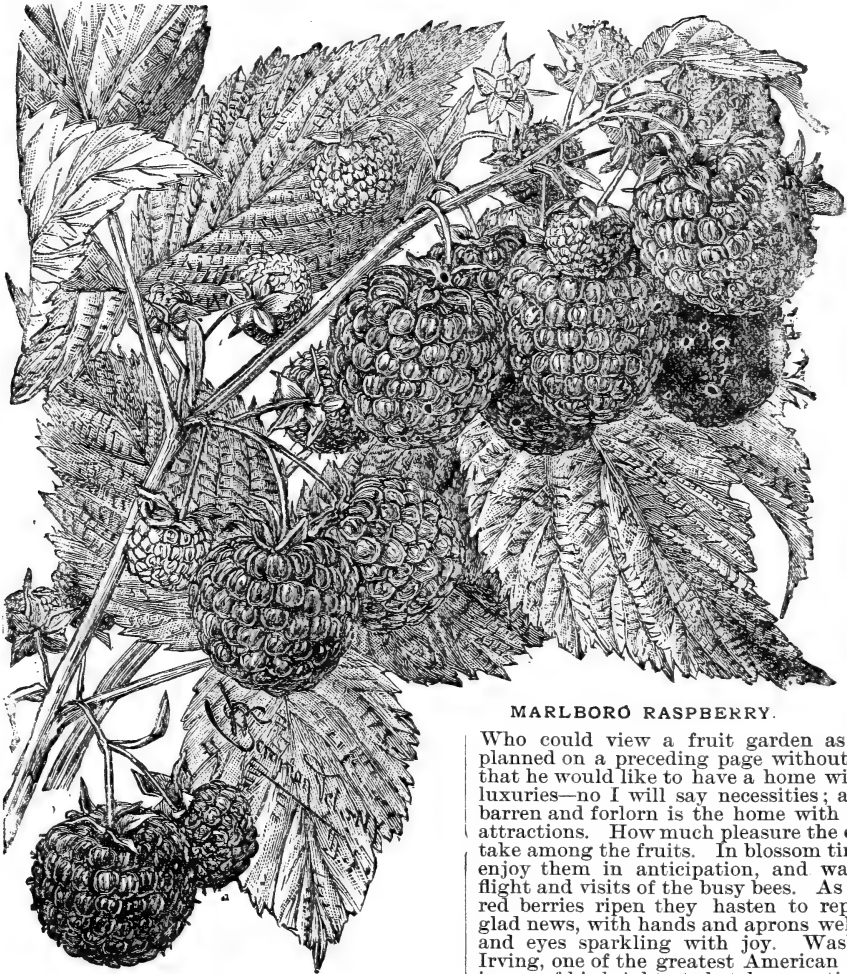
John Little says: "The Raspberry plants you sent me are all that can be desired. Fruit large, and plenty of it. Berry larger than either Tyler or Hopkins, ripening here a few days after Hopkins, and giving fruit when the others are all done."

Fruit very large, black, good quality; early. Canes upright, vigorous productive, hardy. Origin Canada.

GREGG: This variety created a great sensation, and was creditable to Mr. Ohmer, the originator. Nothing so large had been before offered. There was an immense demand for plants. It was found to have one serious defect: It was not as hardy as others. It ripened its wood very late, and in low or cold clayey soil did not ripen completely, therefore, it was often injured by the winter. Nemaha possesses all of its good qualities and is far more hardy. Professor Budd, on first seeing Nemaha declared that it was Gregg, but on further examination was convinced it was a distinct variety, and very valuable. Fruit of Gregg very large, partly covered with bloom, quality medium. Canes very vigorous and productive. Season very late. Origin Indiana. See cut page 2.

Autumn, or Spring Planting?

The experience of the last few summers has made much change in the popular idea of the best time for planting trees and shrubs. The teaching of this paper has always been that the chances of success are about equal at either season. If a favorable winter follows the fall, or a favorable summer follows the spring, either season is pronounced the best; when an unfavorable season follows, people say they will never plant at that time again. It is the cold drying winds of winter, or the hot drying winds of summer, and not the season of planting which decides. The last two summers have been dreadfully trying to spring planted trees, while the very best success has been with those of the fall planting. It is remarkable that all the old theories of the best time for pruning were at length reserved into "Prune when you are ready," and it will have to be that the best time for planting is when you are ready to plant. Get trees with good roots, those which have been several times transplanted, if you can; get thrifty and not half starved trees from poor soil; do not let the roots dry before planting; prune the tops of the trees a little, and hammer the earth well in when planting, and we can afford to let the "best season for planting" rest with the village debating societies.—*Gardener's Monthly*.



RED RASPBERRIES.

I have mentioned the black raspberries first, not because I have a greater fancy for them, but for the reason that in a commercial sense they are attracting more attention on account of their value for evaporation. Red raspberries have not thus far been profitably evaporated, though they are desirable for the family when thus prepared. Their defect is in weight. The product is so light that it takes much fruit to make a pound. This fact simply proves that the red raspberry is more largely composed of juice and pulp, which places it nearer the strawberry in an aesthetic sense, and makes it more attractive for the table. In color it is far more attractive than its brunette brothers. I know of no more attractive feature in the garden than rows of the red raspberry neatly trimmed in the form of a hedge row, in blossom, in full leaf, or with sprays of bright crimson now partially hidden, now fully exposed, on every side. Indeed all the fruits lend much beauty to their surroundings, and give ground a home-like appearance.

MARLBORO RASPBERRY.

Who could view a fruit garden as I have planned on a preceding page without feeling that he would like to have a home with such luxuries—no I will say necessities; and how barren and forlorn is the home with no such attractions. How much pleasure the children take among the fruits. In blossom time they enjoy them in anticipation, and watch the flight and visits of the busy bees. As the first red berries ripen they hasten to report the glad news, with hands and aprons well filled, and eyes sparkling with joy. Washington Irving, one of the greatest American writers, in one of his brightest sketches mentions having been invited to tea by a newly wedded couple. As the rural hour for supper arrived the bride went into the garden and with her own hands gathered raspberries of as bright a red as her own sweet lips, and prepared the repast with her own hands. While himself a confirmed bachelor he dwells upon the delights of such simple rural wedded life, of the pleasures of partaking of that which one has planted and watched over and gathered. What a contrast between the berries the bride gathered in her own garden, planted by her own husband, and those that the prosaic city man buys at the corner grocery, picked the previous day by dirty hands, carted over dusty roads, melting for hours on hot grocery benches.

The red raspberry is as easily grown as the black, and we now have varieties quite as hardy. Some object to the suckers that are apt to spring up along the rows, but if the cultivator is kept going frequently the first year, and all suckers kept cut they do not sprout so freely thereafter. They are as easily cut with the hoe when they first spring up as weeds, and should be treated as such. The Shaffer

sends out no suckers propagating the same as black caps, from tips, while the ordinary red varieties are propagated from pieces of roots, or from suckers springing up from buds on the roots. There is not the slightest trouble in subduing an old red raspberry patch, by simply mowing the canes, burning them, and plowing deep. We once treated a large field this way and grew a fine crop of wheat on the soil immediately after. The wheat stubble was plowed at once after the harvest and no traces of raspberry plants could be seen, but an occasional dead root or stalk. I would not advise planting near a fence in the garden, as the roots might run thither and spring up where the plow could not disturb them.

A Ramble Through the Past.

How often we see the word sort used in the place of variety—a new sort of raspberry—how awkwardly it sounds, yet Bryant, Roe and other good writers use the word sort in this connection. "What sort of strawberry is this?" "Is it the Sharpless sort?" Imagine an article headed "Sorts of Fruits"—horrible. Variety is a better word, referring to variation in the specie.

The speed with which a new red, yellow or black raspberry will be disseminated over the country and then be discarded is marvelous and unaccountable. The Hudson River Antwerp was the first to enter the field and possess it. Great was the enthusiasm it excited. Single boats on the Hudson often carried 2,000 bushels at one trip. The fruit sold all the way from 20 cents to \$1 per quart. The Franconia, another foreign variety, was exceedingly popular at an early day. Both of these required winter protection. They are seldom seen in the gardens of to-day. The Philadelphia was a wonder in its day, enormously productive, hardy, and planted far and wide, yet a plant of it to-day is quite a curiosity, so seldom is it seen. Then came the Clark, bright, handsome, large, productive, half hardy. Many made money by growing it, and its admirers were numerous everywhere. Who has the Clark now? I have not seen a plant for years. Next the Brandywine skips upon the stage to receive its brief hour of applause. It was a handsome pale red, hardy, and the firmest of all, but a slow grower, and of poor quality. But it shipped and sold well, was grown with profit, and was exceedingly popular, plants at first commanding fabulous prices. Next came the Cuthbert like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. Its appearance was as mysterious as sudden, no explanation being given by its disseminators of its history. Subsequently it was learned that the Cuthbert originated in Thomas Cuthbert's garden at Riverdale, N. Y. That Mr. Cuthbert turned it over to Mr. Thompson, a nurseryman, to be introduced, that Mr. Thompson died, after which the Cuthbert was transferred to H. J. Carson and I. J. Simonson, yet none of us planters received plants of the above men, nor did we hear of them until years after, hence I cannot think that they were active in its dissemination. The Cuthbert soon became the most popular berry the country over, ever introduced. It possesses vigor, productiveness, hardness, large size, beauty, and good quality. It endured the hot sunshine of the south where before none succeeded, yet to-day there are few calls at the nurseries for this noble variety, and the rising generation will probably know little of it, for there appears to be no inclination to turn back and revive interest in good

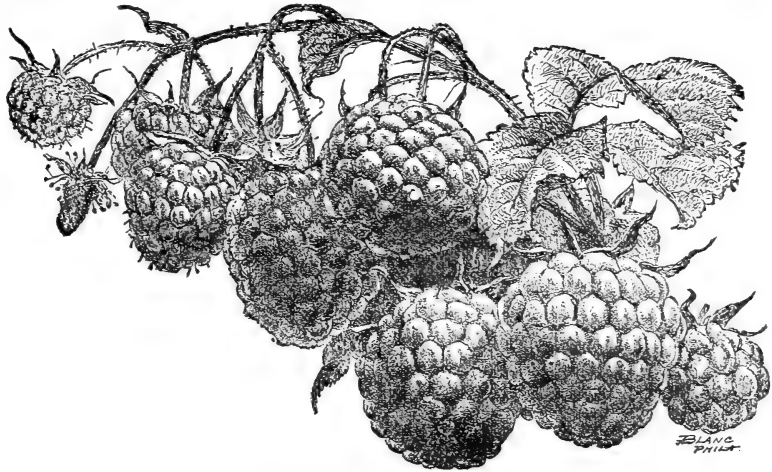
old kinds. Indeed it might be difficult to do so. Charles Downing often wrote me of his fears that valuable varieties of plums, apples and pears, etc., would become extinct for the reason that they were slow growers, and unpopular with those desiring quick, straight growth though the fruit was highly desirable.

New Introductions.

The race is ever towards something new, and the introducer of a valuable new variety is a public benefactor. He must be a man of enthusiasm and good judgment, a man willing to act and spend money on his own opinion. His is an advance thought, about to be forced upon the public. He cannot get the views of the public before introduction. He must decide whether the new variety is worthy, and act quickly. An obscure man finds a supposed new variety in his garden. This man's judgment may amount to but little. He does not even feel sure that it is a new variety. No one can feel certain of this without careful and thorough investigation. He calls the attention of a practical nurseryman or fruit grower to the variety, its value is at once appreciated, it is propagated, and introduced with advertising, illustrations and colored plates, which attract such attention as to cause a demand for the new variety in every state and territory. If a valuable variety, it is worth millions of dollars to the country. Other things being equal, if it is perceptibly larger, or finer flavored, or more beautiful, or more hardy, or more vigorous, or more healthy—if in any respect it is superior, even in a trifling extent, it is worth much to the country. For instance a variety of red raspberry a trifle larger than any other variety can be picked more rapidly, sells for more money, and makes a large difference with the profits of every individual grower over the entire country. Counting the extra value to each grower, and footing up the sum of all we get an idea of the general benefit.

There are sharp-eyed men who find valuable new fruits that have previously been unobserved. They have the courage to introduce them. They do a good work and should have full credit. The more thorough and pushing the introducer the more good he does, for then the people hear at once of the improvement, while otherwise it might have been years before the news reached them. It is no small affair to make a new fruit known over the entire country in a year or two, yet many do this.

The Ganargua, New Rochelle and Shaffer raspberries are a peculiar type, appearing to be crosses between the red and the black raspberries, yet many doubt their being crosses. John J. Thomas says he sees no evidence of a cross. These varieties are propagated from the tips the same as black caps, while the fruit partakes largely of the character of the red, but are of a darker color. Shaffer is the largest and best of this class. It was introduced by the writer, originating with George Shaffer in Henrietta, N. Y., in 1880. Reliance, an improved seedling of the Philadelphia, is worthy of being mentioned in history, as are also Caroline, yellow; Brinckles' Orange, yellow, probably the best in quality of all. The more recent introductions, Marlboro, Hansel and Rancocas are valuable in many localities. In the extreme south but few varieties will endure the heat. The foliage withers, Cuthbert and Shaffer do the best in the south of the red varieties. There are many other varieties that have done well in certain localities. I cannot omit mentioning the Turner, which does well



CUTHBERT RASPBERRY.

everywhere, the hardiest of all, but it suckers so fearfully as to require constant cutting to keep it in check. It is sweet and soft, of good size when suckers are kept down, and enormously productive; nor the Herstine, a half hardy variety that attracted great attention when introduced, beautiful and of good quality.

Notes on Planting, Culture and Harvesting.

The red raspberry plant is sturdier and more mature than the black raspberry tip, but the germ that makes the new canes begins growth so early in the spring, and is so tender and easily broken, it is advisable to plant in the fall, or if not possible then, plant as early as may be done in the spring. Heaving by frost is prevented by banking with earth and covering each plant with strawe manure. I have planted green plants in May and June, suckers that had sprung up since winter, but it is difficult to make them live, and the beginner had better not waste time in that manner. Plant in rows four to five feet apart each way, and keep cultivated both ways continually. If left in continuous rows one way the plants get too thick and do not fruit as well. In the garden the spaces between plants in the row must be kept free with a hoe.

Remember that the canes of all raspberries dry up and die after bearing fruit, new canes appearing each season to take the place of the old canes, which should be removed as soon as the fruit is gathered.

There are so many methods of training the raspberry a man may indulge his fancy to any extent. If a wire is strung along the row directly over the plants the canes may be tied to it, spread out fan-shaped so as to cover the entire wire, or half the canes of one bush and half of the next may be drawn together and tied to one point on the wire, which permits the new canes bearing no fruit to grow by themselves between. The canes can be tied to a stake placed between the hills in the same manner. By these methods rows in the garden can be made very attractive, but in field culture no wires or stakes are used as a rule.

The canes are cut back in the early spring at least one-third, leaving them not over three feet high. This leaves them so stiff as to prevent their falling down when laden with fruit, but if there is still any danger the canes can be drawn together and tied with a string, or half the canes on one side can be tied to half of those on the next hill, and thus become self supporting. If for shipment the fruit should be gathered at least every other day, while for near by market or for home use the time may be lengthened. The quality is improved by permitting the fruit to get fully ripe, but it grows softer every hour left on the bushes. Red raspberries are usually sold in pint baskets, being too soft to carry in quarts. Strange as it may appear, a pint on the fancy stands will sell for almost as much as a quart. A quart of red raspberries without stems, solid meat, furnishes supper for quite a number of guests, while almost any person can eat a quart of strawberries, as the stems of strawberries occupy considerable space in the basket. When I began fruit growing I sold red raspberries in quart baskets, but when I saw the groceryman turn out the compressed fruit, making two quarts (not full to be sure) of each, I changed my tactics. I believe that every measure should be an honest one, but two full pints will not make a quart when it gets to the market, for the fruit settles and becomes one solid mass, liable to mould and decay rapidly, while in pints the fruit keeps better and looks more attractive.

It costs more to pick red raspberries than black, as the black grow more in clusters, and can be gathered more rapidly. Two cents is the usual price. Rich loamy soil suitable for corn is preferable to light sand. If reasonably fertile no manure will be necessary, yet the raspberry responds promptly to yard manure, which may be applied in fall over each hill, after cultivation has ceased.

If at all likely to winter kill, winter protection should be given. In any event the fruit is larger and more plentiful when the canes are protected, and the work can be done very rapidly. A man throws a shovelful of earth against the base of the plant, then a boy bends the canes over the mounds thus made, then

ground. Often in field culture they get no pruning except annual shortening of the sprigs before the foliage appears, the earlier the better, reducing the upright and side branches about one-third. Suckers must be kept hoed off before getting a start. Numerous suckers reduce the yield of fruit and prevent cultivation.

As I gave directions for propagating in my book "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit," price 25 cents, I need not say much on the subject here. The suckers properly dug make good plants for transferring. Pieces of roots 2 to 3 inches long, scattered in drills in early spring, covered two inches deep and kept well weeded, will make fine plants. I never give the blackberry any support, except the Wilson and others of the dewberry class, which require stakes or wires. For cutting out the old wood we use a sharp blade in the form of a hook, attached to a long handle, a slant pull on which brings out the cane. Remember that the cane that springs up this season bears fruit next season, and after bearing fruit it is no further account, and the sooner removed the better. The same is true of raspberries.

Raising the Blackberry from Seed.

Blackberry seeds, like peach seeds, should be frosted before sprouting, says Wm. Parry in Rural New Yorker. Many years ago, when first attempting their propagation, I just put the seed on the surface of the ground, placed a large, flat stone on them for protection until spring; then, on removing the stone covering, the seeds were nicely sprouted and could be scraped up and planted in a row wherever wanted to grow. More recently I have adopted a plan which I like better, viz: I select the berries, put them in a box or basket for a week or more until they are well ripened or partly rotted or dried up so that the seed can be easily separated from the pulp; then I sow the seeds in a small, shallow box of earth—say one or two feet square and about three inches deep—cover them shallow by putting a little more fine earth or sand over them; then set the box where it will be out of the way, in a shady place, generally in some corner of the greenhouse, give one good watering, which will last a long time—perhaps the whole season. When cold weather arrives carry the box of seed outside and let it freeze solid for a week or more, then bring it inside to thaw and the seeds will soon come up thickly and may soon be potted off and should be ready to transplant in June. WILLIAM PARRY.

Parry, N. J.

The Hardiness of Blackberries.

While Snyder, Taylor, Stone's Hardy and Wachusett Thornless are perfectly hardy in Western New York and in the eastern states generally, it must be understood that they will require protection in the north-west, where the thermometer cannot be made long enough to record the coldest snaps. But even there they grow fine crops, by giving needed protection, which is done at slight cost. And with protection they succeed with tender varieties, yet I do not advise the planting of such.

The Fruit Grower's Journal speaks as follows on this subject:

"We learn from replies given to the Minne-

sota Farmer by fruit growers in Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin, that none of the blackberries known to cultivators are hardy in that region; that unless they are protected in winter they are never profitable, not even those esteemed the most hardy with us, such as Snyder, Taylor or Stone's Hardy can be relied upon without protection. One gentleman who had tried to grow blackberries without protection says that he raised two crops of Kittatiny in ten years, and one of Snyder in three years. Most of those who had succeeded in raising crops of fruit recommended removing the earth from one side of the stalks, bending them over and covering with earth sufficient to hold the stalks in place, and doing this late in the season, so as not to injure the buds by too much moisture before the ground freezes. They also advise mulching the surface with manure. When protected in this way the Wilson and Lawton yield large crops, and thus become profitable to the cultivator."

Blackberries in the Past.

It dates back to the introduction of the Dorchester in 1842, by Josiah Lovett, of Beverly, Mass., but its culture as a market fruit and a market crop properly began with the advent of the Lawton. As with the Wilson strawberry, however, it remained for a blackberry bearing the same name to make the cultivation of the fruit universal and extended, and to this do the laurels belong. Just here I will digress to refer to a few facts connected with the Wilson strawberry and Wilson blackberry. 1. More solid cash has been realized from the culture of these two varieties of small fruits than from any other varieties of their respective classes. I question if more has not been realized from them than from all others combined. 2. Both are acid and of poor quality, but handsome, large, productive and firm, proving conclusively that firmness, size and beauty are properties of greater importance in a fruit for market than quality. When first offered in market the fruit of the Wilson blackberry sold at a dollar a quart wholesale. This very naturally created excitement among fruit growers. Planters sold their horses, mortgaged their lands, in fact, any and everything, to buy plants at a hundred dollars per hundred, and the strangest part of all to record is that all who bought at these extravagant prices made money by so doing. Right in the midst of this furor came the introduction of the Kittatiny, adding fuel to the flame, and blackberry culture received what in our day would be characterized as a "boom." The climax in the culture of this fruit along the Atlantic coast was reached in Burlington and Camden counties of this State about the year 1868, one grower having at that time as much as one hundred acres of the Wilson alone in bearing, from which it is said he realized a net profit of one hundred thousand dollars. Latterly, from double blossoming of the Wilson and other defects, and the fungus or "rust" upon the Kittatiny, the culture of the blackberry has subsided in a measure, and market growing in the section covered by the title of this paper is confined chiefly to the Wilson in favored locations throughout Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. The dawn of a new era of successful culture of this profitable and health giving fruit is now to be seen in the horizon, produced by the new and improved hardy varieties—*Credit Lost*.



Varieties of Blackberries.

As I write this for the benefit of planters I shall mention only those varieties of special value, omitting many, a description of which might mislead the reader if he should be induced to plant them:

TAYLOR. (Taylor's Prolific.) I consider this one of the more valuable, hardy and productive varieties, and the largest of those that prove hardy in Western New York. It is a sweet berry and of good quality. Rows of the Taylor were left occasionally by me in a plantation reserved for propagation. No cultivation could be given, as the cultivators would have destroyed the thousands of young plants springing up everywhere, occupying every inch of space in the rows and between them. I did

not expect any fruit worth mentioning but to my surprise the canes were bent over to the earth with a mass of berries. We sent in boys who gathered many bushels of saleable fruit. After the third picking I photographed bearing canes literally black with berries. It is one of the strongest growers on our place and has never winter killed to the slightest extent. This variety has not received the attention that it deserves. It is a peculiar variety. The color of canes is a yellowish green, more tapering than Snyder, hence more curved and branching near the tips. I was induced to plant it by recommendation from Charles Downing when I visited him a few months before his death. He considered it one of the very best in quality. At our New York horticultural meetings I have spoken of its quality,



MINNEWASKI BLACKBERRY,

The Blackberry.

This is a neglected fruit, yet none is more delicious when properly ripened, mixed with cream and sugar, in jams, pies or canned. The cause of neglect is not lack of appreciation, for almost everybody has eaten the wild varieties, of which those in cultivation are simply an improvement, or a selection of the best, but rather a lack of information regarding varieties and culture, and fear that the plants may take entire possession of the place. Nothing is more absurd, for it will not grow where the plow and cultivator have full sweep. I can reap acres of them in an abandoned plantation with a grain reaping machine, plow the soil at once, and never be troubled in the least, yet if planted along garden fences the roots will run where the plow cannot reach them and become obtrusive. But even here frequent mowing will keep them in check.

Many were discouraged in blackberry culture by experience with the Kittatinny and Lawton varieties, which are subject to winter killing, thus are not fruitful. They do not know that within the past few years we have discovered numerous hardy varieties that yield crops as regularly as corn or potatoes.

There are no small fruits that sell at such high prices in most markets as blackberries.

The demand is usually but partly supplied. As I have intimated before blackberry growing is not the ruling craze. It is not now talked up or "boomed" as they call it out west. Perhaps by and by everybody will have his blackberry patch, but I do not hope for such a reformation very soon. People are enthusiastic over the strawberry; their ebullition extends to the next in order of ripening, the raspberry, and there dies out. There is no supply of ardor left for the blackberry and hence its neglect. Not that everybody neglects the blackberry. Oh no. There are those who give it front rank in the garden or field, plant it with care, keep every weed down, view with pride the ambitious canes as they rise skyward, and the clusters of white blossoms piled up like snow banks. When the black beauties nearly an inch long, appear here and there among the mass of immature red ones, they call together their friends and point to the sprays of fruit bending low with their burden, and inquire: "Have we ever seen anything like that?" Who can come suddenly upon a wild blackberry bush laden with ripe specimens without a burst of enthusiasm? How well I remember those I gathered among the logs and underbrush 30 years ago. But the wild blackberries do not bear fruit of late years. I see plenty of bushes but no fruit. Probably the conditions

are not favorable. It was among rotten logs and piles of rubbish and half decayed leaves that we used to find them, and such places are rare now.

The Lawton was the first improved blackberry that I heard of, originating at New Rochelle, N. Y. It is thus spoken of by Donald G. Mitchell: "The New Rochelle or Lawton blackberry has been despitely spoken of by many; first, because the market fruit is generally bad, being plucked before it is fully ripened; and next, because, in rich, clayey grounds, the briars, unless severely cut back, grow into a tangled unapproachable forest, with all the juices exhausted in wood. But upon soil moderately rich, a little gravelly and warm, protected from winds, served with occasional top dressings and good hoeings, the Lawton bears magnificent burdens. Even then, if you wish to enjoy the richness of the fruit, you must not be too hasty to pluck it. When the children say, with a shout, 'The blackberries are ripe,' I know they are black only and I can wait. When the children report 'the birds are eating the berries,' I know I can wait. But when they say, 'The bees are on the berries,' I know they are at their ripest. Then, with baskets we sally out, I taking the middle rank and the children the outer sprays of boughs. Even now we gather those only which drop at the touch; these, in a brimming saucer, with golden Alderney cream and a *soupeon* of powdered sugar, are Olympian nectar; they melt before the tongue can measure their full roundness, and seem to be mere bloated bubbles of forest honey."

As the Lawton did not prove hardy the Kittinginny came forward, but was subject to rust and winter killing. Wilson's Early has the same defect. Then came Snyder and the long list of hardy varieties that have made it easy for everybody to have plenty of blackberries if they will only plant and care for them.

Where to Plant the Blackberry.

The blackberry abhors wet soil. How often I mention the distaste of plants to such land. The reader must conclude that no fruits do well with stagnant water about their roots, and this is true, excepting perhaps the cranberry. If there is any suspicion of a lack of drainage in a field do not plant fruit there. When a beginner I planted a large piece of ground to the Snyder. The plants were splendid, the soil was in fine condition. I had a large force of men and we planted well and in good season. The plants all lived. I looked with pride upon them, and gave good culture expecting to reap a rich harvest, and I would have done so, for blackberries ruled high in market thereafter, but alas there was a fatal mistake; the land was low and wet and it had not been drained. Wheat sown there would often heave out in the winter, yet I had seen good wheat when sown early, so that it would shade the soil. Water stood on the surface in early spring and about the roots later, keeping the soil cold and sour. The plantation was plowed under without giving one profitable crop, whereas if it had been located on an elevation, or where natural drainage was good, or where the land was ditched, I would have reaped a liberal reward. Let this be a warning to you reader. It may thus save you more money than would purchase a wagon load of this pamphlet. Remember this point not only

with the blackberry but with other fruits. Never plant on low ground, but especially not if inclined to be wet.

While I do not think any one need fear getting the soil too rich it may be well to note that the blackberry does not demand as rich a soil as the strawberry or grape, as it is a strong grower, and can be more easily kept within bounds, and is hardier on soil of moderate fertility. Its roots often run 12 to 20 feet after food and moisture, which enables it to take care of itself pretty well if the grass and weeds are kept down by frequent cultivation.

Planting and Culture.

Give plenty of room between rows. Make a special note of this, or you will regret it, for in order to secure good fruit you must give frequent cultivation, which is impossible if planted closely, unless yourself and horse are protected with leather clothing. A man dancing behind a cultivator while the horse is pricked on by the sharp spurs, will, with bushes close together, tear a suit of clothes to pieces in half a day, but this may be prevented, and the work made pleasant by planting in the field at least 8 feet apart. This will give room for driving two horses and a gang plow (a wonderful tool for the fruit grower), or the two horse cultivator if the canes are kept trimmed with a pair of hedge shears as should be done.

I once planted a field of Taylor blackberry 7 feet apart between rows, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the rows. When full grown it was hard work to get through with one horse unless the bushes were pruned. I then dug out every other row, leaving the rows 14 feet apart. Now I had an opportunity to fit the soil beautifully with two horses, but as this left vacant space unoccupied it could have been planted to potatoes, or beans, etc. The rows however looked so well, grew so well, promised such an abundant harvest, and it was so nice to be able to drive or walk among them without getting entangled, I left the ground between rows unoccupied. If you are planting a field with small fruit, a good plan is to plant an occasional row of blackberries, say 2 or more rods apart, and fill in between with strawberries, currants, gooseberries, red raspberries, etc.

A frequent cause of failure is of planting late in the spring, as the tender germ gets broken, and then there is no cool, moist weather to start growth. By all means plant in the fall, any time after October first, throwing a small forkfull of straw manure over each plant. As it is difficult to get plants shipped from the nurseries early enough, I advise fall planting, but if not possible plant early in the spring.

Plant a little deeper than the plants stood originally, and pack the earth firmly about the roots. This packing the soil is important in all planting, and cannot be carried too far, even should you force it down as though setting a fence post, providing the soil is dry enough to plant, and the soil should never be wet and soggy when planting anything. Frequent cultivation both ways, and hoeing is all that is required the first year. After that the bushes should be kept in shape by pinching and clipping with hedge shears. The form may be according to your fancy. If left untrimmed the fruitfulness will not be impaired, but you cannot so easily approach to pick the fruit or cultivate, they will cover too much



the whole plant is covered slightly. If the mound were not placed near the plant the bending of the canes would be so abrupt as to break many. With protection, such rare varieties as Brinkle's Orange can be grown in severe cold climates. The covering must be removed early in the spring, by lifting the canes with a spading fork. If a forkful of earth is removed from the base of a plant, the canes may be bent over equally well, and by this method the canes rest closer to the earth and require less covering.

Varieties.

Nothing is more confusing to a planter than a long list describing varieties, one receiving about as much praise as another, leaving the impression that from ten to twenty kinds should be planted. I therefore deem it best to describe only those varieties that possess the greatest merit, over a large section of the country, omitting many that are desirable were there none better.

The question of varieties is of the greatest importance, as in this the planters success depends more largely than on any other consideration. If he plants a tender variety, or one too soft, too small, not productive, or not the right color, he cannot meet with the best success. I advise you who are about to plant to be exceedingly careful what varieties you select, and remember that a man one hundred or one thousand miles distant cannot advise you as well as one with experience nearer you, but be sure that he is honest in his advice, that he is not advising you to plant some worthless kind, simply to induce you to buy his plants. I would rather burn my plants than sell to some one who will fail with them.

If you are in the Northwest or in cold sections look first to hardiness, unless you propose to cover, which will probably pay well. If located South, select those that will endure the hot sun. If in New York state, the plant should be hardy and able to withstand the sun also.

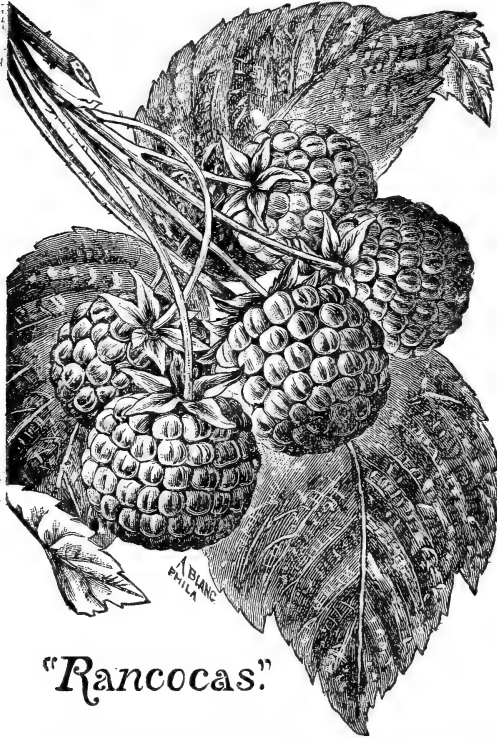
CUTHBERT—See illustration on page 12. I

mention this first for it has succeeded over a wider extent of country than any other. Mr. Berckmans reported at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Pomological Society that the Cuthbert had created a revolution in raspberry growing at the South. It is hardy at Rochester, N. Y. In the Northwest it must have winter protection. It is a vigorous grower; suckers not troublesome. Fruit large, conical, bright red; good quality; exceedingly productive. I trust the Cuthbert will not go out of fashion. I have grounds for my fears, for valuable fruits do go out of fashion, and new kinds of less value occupy their places. Origin, New York. Season medium.

MARLBORO—See illustration on 10th page. With us this is a formidable rival to the Cuthbert. Larger berry, stouter cane, brighter red in color, a little firmer, perhaps, and equally hardy. In some localities it does not succeed as well as Cuthbert. We were among the original purchasers, paying \$100 cash for a pocket full of plants. Marlboro has many friends over the country, and the man who originated it may well be proud of it. Fruit very large, roundish conical; bright crimson when first ripe; firm, quality good, grading about with Cuthbert. Canes stout and erect. Suckers freely. Productive. Season very early extending to medium. Origin, New York.

RANCOCAS—As a very early berry the Rancocas occupies a high position. It ripens its fruit in a brief space of time, a desirable feature in an early berry, as early fruit often brings double price, and the more of it at once the better. Fruit rather large, roundish, bright crimson, juicy, good quality. Canes moderately vigorous, productive, hardy at Rochester, N. Y. Season very early. Origin, New Jersey. See illustration on page 14.

HANSELL—This is another early variety, a rival of Rancocas. I first saw it fruiting in New Jersey. It was a grand success on the sandy soil there. On clayey soil it does not succeed so well. Fruit medium size, bright red, roundish, juicy, pleasant quality, rather



"Rancocas."

soft. Canes only of moderate vigor, not quite so hardy as Cuthbert. Season very early. Origin, New Jersey.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A yellow variety of recent introduction, apparently a seedling of Cuthbert, as it resembles Cuthbert in all but color. It is doubtless the best of its class that is hardy, resembling Brinkle's Orange in size and appearance. Fruit large, conical, yellowish white, rather soft, good quality, canes yellowish, vigorous, suckers not numerous, hardy at Rochester, N. Y. Season medium. Origin, New Jersey. See illustration on 1st page.

TURNER—This is the hardiest of the red varieties. Fruit bright red, soft, sweet, large if suckers are kept down, otherwise small. Canes reddish, thornless, vigorous, hardy; suckers so freely as to be a serious objection to the variety. Succeeds nearly everywhere. Season early. Origin, Illinois.

The following varieties are of value for the amateur, or for market in special localities: Caroline, golden yellow; Reliance, dark red; Mont Clair, dark red; Highland Hardy, early, light red; Brandywine, light red; Herstine, large, bright red, superior quality, half hardy; Clark, Franconia, Brinkle's Orange, Fastolf, Kirtland.

Marshall P. Wilder's last report on raspberries was as follows: "Of raspberries, the Sou-chetti, imported thirty years ago, took the first prize last year, and it is perhaps the most valuable kind for family use. The Marlboro is a most remarkable grower; he had exhibited here a cane nine feet in length. It is not of the highest quality, but is very productive and seems perfectly hardy. It produces a host

of suckers—sometimes fifty to a stool—which must be kept down or the crop will fail. The Caroline, which is a true hybrid between the Brinkle's Orange and a Blackcap, is hardy and valuable.

[The Caroline did not prove hardy at our place, and the foliage dried up in the hottest weather, so we reluctantly plowed it under, though it has many redeeming qualifications. —C. A. G.]

Charles Downing on the Marlboro.

Having examined the Marlboro raspberry carefully, I doubt if it has very much, if any, Idæus or foreign blood in it (except in its mature leaves); but I believe it to be an improved seedling of the American Red (*Rubus strigosus*), or it may be the result of a succession of improvements or crosses, etc. The growth, and habit of throwing up numerous sprouts or suckers; the strong, vigorous, upright canes, branching a little toward the top, nearly smooth, with a few short, scattering spines; the peculiar reddish color of the young leaves at the ends of the new shoots; the color and flavor of the fruit, all strongly indicate its native origin.

The bright scarlet color of the fruit (which adds greatly to its market value), its good size, quite firm flesh, which retains its form and color well, and keeps well, are all qualities which make the Marlboro promising as a market berry. This is what I now believe, but my practical experience with the fruit has not been sufficient to warrant my giving a more decided opinion. —Charles Downing.

The statement that the Marlboro raspberry is taking the lead among Hudson River growers corresponds to our experience in this very different region. Cuthbert was a great advance in the main points of raspberry merit—hardiness, size, beauty and quality; but we find Marlboro decidedly preferable. It is a full week earlier and only a scant week later than the earliest caps. Its canes are clean; carry themselves stiff and erect; just of convenient full height for convenient picking, and ripen to the ends. Cuthbert canes are weak, over-tall, top-heavy, and by their hanging about smotheringly and provoking untimely pruning they often fail to ripen sufficiently. The Marlboro fruit is as large and bright as the finest Antwerps, which ripen with it, and our customers all think them quite equal in flavor and fragrance. Some, who use the fruit for dessert, prefer them. We consider it, after three years' trial, a distinctly superior and very valuable fruit—one of the first for those to plant who wish to get quick and sure returns from a new garden. A good wide mulch with any rubbish, and suppression of what suckers appear, is the whole of the care and culture they demand. As with all raspberries the old canes should be cut out as soon as done bearing. [W., Tyrone, Pa.]

I write to say a word about *Fruit Grower*. People here are coming to me to ask about it of themselves; something that is not done of any other journal except *Farm Journal*, Philadelphia. I would not be without it if I had to pay \$2 a year for it.

Yours truly,
WM. MILLER.
Perryville, Madison Co., N. Y.



STONE'S HARDY BLACKBERRY.

but other members did not think it was so good, and some reported it sour. I am of the opinion that they do not have it correct. Indeed I know that many plants are sent out for Taylor that have dark canes more like Snyder. A grower in the west sent us plants years ago for Taylor that were not true. It was a valuable kind however, the name of which we cannot discover, very late and very productive. Taylor is also a late variety, and those desiring a hardy, sweet berry cannot do better. Origin Indiana, I think.

STONE'S HARDY:—A marvelously productive and hardy variety, medium size, good quality, season early. All who plant Stone's Hardy will get plenty of sweet fruit. I have grown it for several years, and have often pointed with pride to the canes bending low with ripe berries in the greatest profusion. Origin, Wisconsin.

SNYDER:—This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. While the berries are only of medium size, with extra culture they are large enough to gratify any but the most exacting. Like old dog Tray, it is ever faithful. The severest frost does not bite it. It will keep the wolf from the door. I have always been an admirer of this staunch old variety. I never saw a rusty cane among it. Season early, oblong oval in form, quality good.

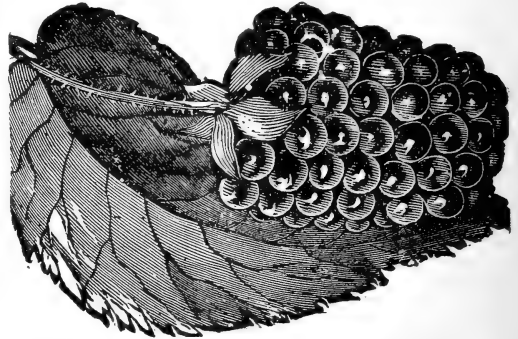
AGAWAM:—Size medium, roundish, flavor good, strong grower, hardy. Matthew Crawford of Ohio thinks it is the best of all. I have seen it fruiting nobly. I do not consider it quite as hardy as Stone's Hardy, or Snyder. Origin, Massachusetts. Season medium.

ANCIENT BRITON:—Size medium, oblong,

fine flavor, strong grower, hardy and productive. This has become exceedingly popular in Wisconsin of late years, but they protect it there by covering. Here it requires no protection. Season late.

KITTATINNY:—Large, sometimes an inch and one-half long, oblong ovate, glossy black; flesh moderately firm, nearly sweet, rich, excellent. Canes very vigorous, quite hardy, very productive, ripening in the north early in August. The best family blackberry. The berries become duller in color after picking, and less showy in market.—Thomas.

NEW ROCHELLE:—(Lawton.) Large, oblong, black, soft and sweet when fully ripe. Middle of August. Canes tender in severe climates. New Rochelle, N. Y.—Thomas.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This is perhaps the best of all the dewberries, but I cannot think



ERIE BLACKBERRY.

that its present popularity will be enduring. It must have support or its canes and fruit will sprawl upon the ground. The quality is poor—very sour. Berry large, handsome and productive. It propagates from the tips the same as a raspberry. Origin, Virginia.

Early Harvest is tender and valuable only south of New York. Early King comes from Missouri and has not yet been tested. Bonanza is from Ohio, claimed to be very hardy and productive. Tecumseh comes from Michigan, is very hardy and productive, but acid. Nevada, from the Sierra Nevada mountains, has done fairly well here. Early Cluster has not proved hardy with us. Dorchester is an old variety once very popular but now generally discarded. Crystal White is tender and of no account except as curiosity. Evergreen blackberry retains its leaves all winter when protected, and the leaf is beautifully cut but the fruit is scattering, small and very sour. Of value simply as an ornament. It is of the dewberry order.

Eric Blackberry.

“What I have been looking for these many years, and what I have at last found is a blackberry with an iron-clad cane and producing large fruit. The Eric seems to fill the bill entirely. The canes are the strongest growing of any blackberry I know, and absolutely iron-clad. The past winter it was the only blackberry that came through with me entirely unharmed, except Taylor's and Snyder. In size the berries equal Lawton or Kittatiny. The fruit, in addition to being of large size, is of excellent quality and jet black, is ripened early—between Early Harvest and Wilson Junior. The canes thus far have been entirely

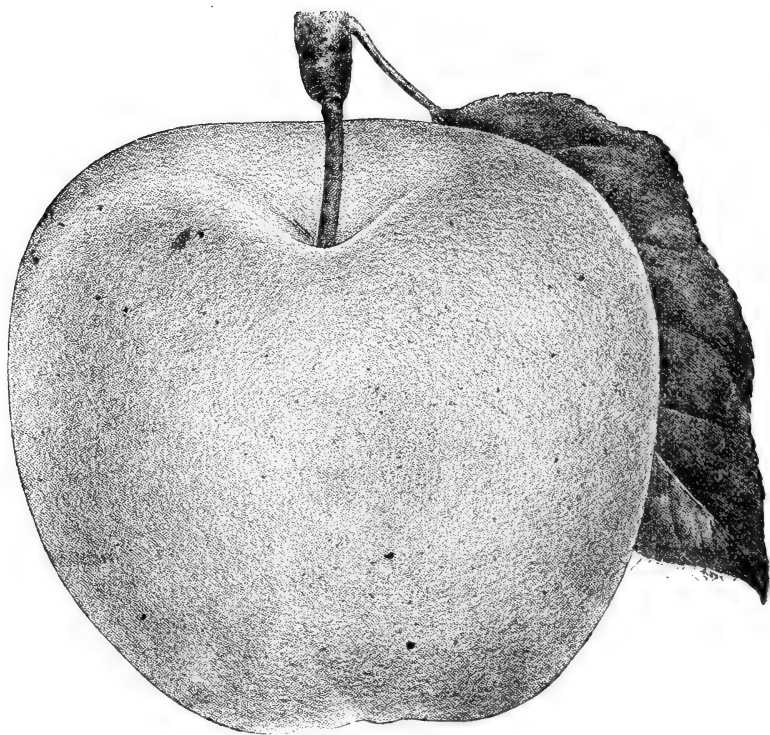
free from any disease or fungus.” This is the description of one who has fruited it. Those who have seen it were so far pleased as to invest \$500 each in plants, which is a good showing. The point we desire information on is hardiness. We have not fully tested this, and cannot give our readers any personal assurance on that point. It may be hardy in New Jersey and not here or elsewhere. Origin Ohio.



WACHUSETT THORNLESS. This is a hardy variety, medium size, oval, sweet, good quality, season medium. While it is not entirely free from thorns it is nearly so, a point that will attract many friends. It is productive and desirable especially for planting in the garden. Origin Massachusetts. Not of so rampant growth as some. Requires good cultivation.

WILSON JUNIOR. This, like the old Wilson blackberry, is of the largest size, productive and desirable for New Jersey and southwards, but not hardy enough north. It is an improved Wilson in all respects. Thomas describes Wilson as follows: Wilson's Early: Very large, oblong oval, black; quality moderate. Canes tender at the north, hardy as far south as Philadelphia, where it is very productive, and the most showy and profitable of all blackberries. Early, New Jersey.

Minniwaski:—I visited the originator of this blackberry to see it in bearing. I was so favorably impressed that I secured the refusal of



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

JESSIE AND RURAL NEW YORKER.

Mr. Carman has offered the Jessie Strawberry among his list of valuable premiums. This is a direct compliment to the Jessie as Mr. Carman offers only the most promising. He adds: "Our readers may be assured that they will get good plants for they will be packed by Charles A. Green, of Rochester, N. Y." See price list on last pages.

CHERRY, PLUM, APPLE and PEAR,

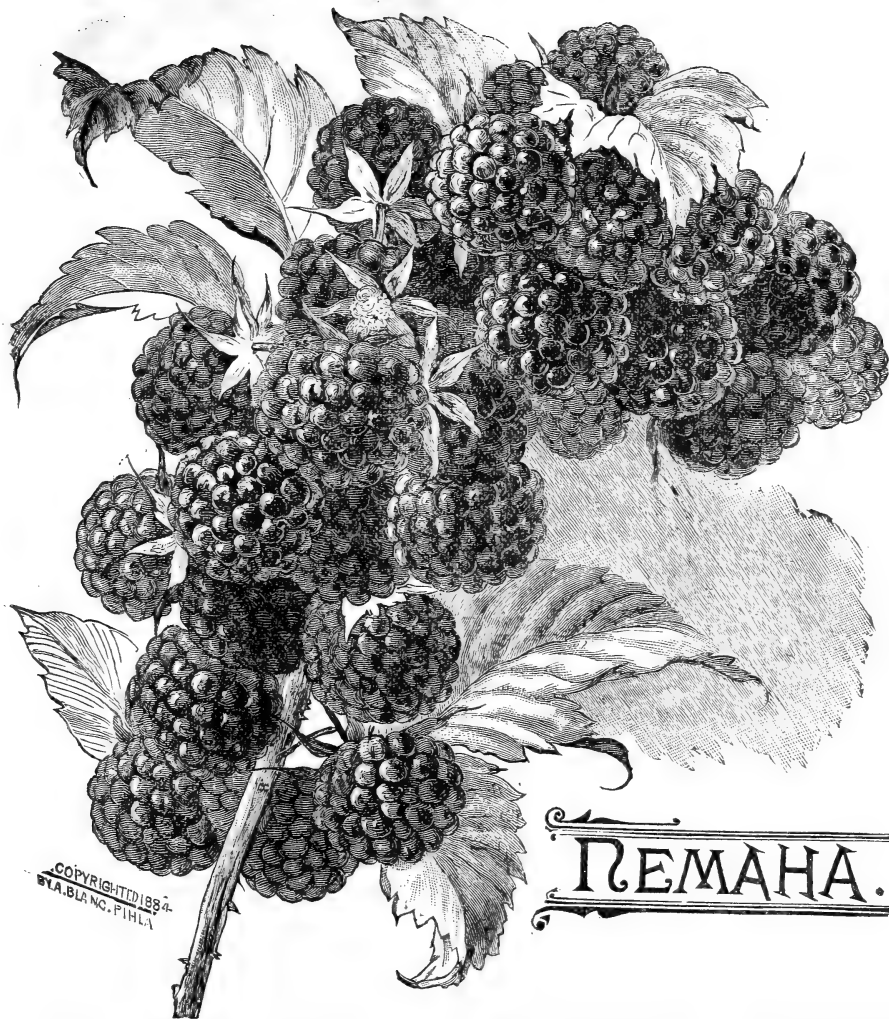
Nice thrifty trees, well branched, 3 to 4 ft. high, just the kind to send long distances for planting in orchards. These trees have superior roots and will make as handsome and productive orchards as larger trees that cost much more, and are much more bulky in shipment.

Send us a full list of your wants to price, and if you desire these smaller trees we will give you a great bargain. Specify plainly what sized trees are wanted.

Our Four Pamphlets.—Many who write to us for advice about fruit growing could be more fully answered by reading Charles A. Green's three pamphlets: Grape Culture, Strawberry Culture, and General Fruit Culture, embracing 170 pages of practical information. In order to save time, and aid you, we will offer these four pamphlets by mail post paid for 35 cents, which is less than half the price. Add the Apple and Pear book, and the Plum and Cherry, all for 50c.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester; N. Y.





NEMAHA.

NOTICE.—Those who are interested in Raspberries should send for our special pamphlet on the Raspberry and Blackberry, which will be sent free to all who apply for it and who expect to buy plants. Green's Plum and Cherry Culture, Green's Raspberry and Blackberry Culture, Green's Apple and Pear Culture, Green's Guide to Grape Culture, Green's Guide to Strawberry Culture, mailed for 10 cents each.

NEMAHA BLACK RASPBERRY—We have had the Nemaha growing near the Gregg and other leading varieties, and it has proved much harder than Gregg, and we thought a little harder than Souhegan and Tyler, bearing a full crop of fruit where the Gregg was almost a total failure. We have claimed for Nemaha that it was harder than Gregg, and three years' trial proves our claim to be well founded. While the Gregg has therefore been our largest and most profitable black cap, it has failed, in hardiness, and we have seen for a long time that any variety that would equal it in size and productiveness, and prove harder, would be a great boon. The Nemaha fills the bill exactly, and goes farther, for it is of better quality.

Visitors who have seen the Nemaha on our grounds have said that it was the largest of all. Indeed, I have picked larger specimens from it than from any other. Price, 50c per 12; \$2 per 100.

MOORE'S ARCTIC PLUM—A new hardy plum which originated on the highlands of Aroostook Co., Me., about forty miles north of Bangor, on the grounds of A. T. Moore, Ashland, Me., where, unprotected and exposed to Arctic colds, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardest plum known, and so far free from black knots; tree healthy,

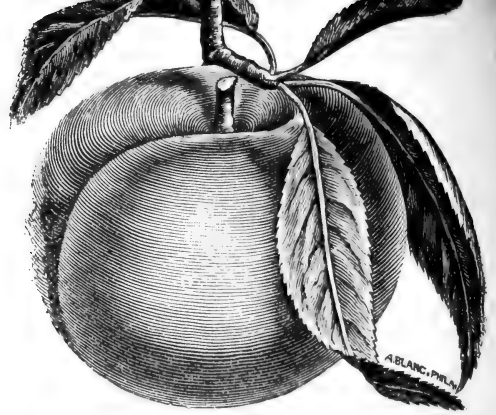
vigorous, an early and abundant bearer; branches smooth, olive brown, grayish. Fruit medium, roundish, inclining to oval; suture nearly obscure, apex a dot; skin purplish black, thin blue bloom; stalk medium, rather slender; cavity small; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, pleasant flavor, but not rich. Season first half of September. Price of large trees, 50c.

GUIL PLUM—This Plum originated with Mr. Hagan, Lansingburg, N. J. It was cultivated largely by John Goeuy (Guil), and was generally called by this name, but was not much disseminated until quite recently; it is now quite extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose; tree hardy, a very strong, vigorous upright grower; spreading with age and bearing; branches smooth, light brown, grayish. Fruit large, roundish oval, narrowing a little at the apex, which is a dot or small point; suture slight, often without any; skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; stalk long, slender, cavity large, deep; flesh pale yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly subacid; not a rich table fruit, but valuable for culinary purposes and market; free stone; season last of August and first September. Price, large trees, 50c.

PRUNUS SIMONI.

Professor Budd, the authority on hardy fruits, bestows great praise upon the merits of the *Prunus Simoni*, which he considers a happy cross between the Peach and Plum. He mentions it as being one of the most valuable fruits of recent introduction. It is certainly a great novelty in the fruit line, and is said to be hardy, to fruit early, and to be exceedingly productive.

Prof. Budd is the best informed person regarding *Prunus Simoni* and his positive claim for its superior beauty and excellence gives it value in our estimation. Price, for small trees, 35 cents; large, 50 cents each.



Prunus Simoni.



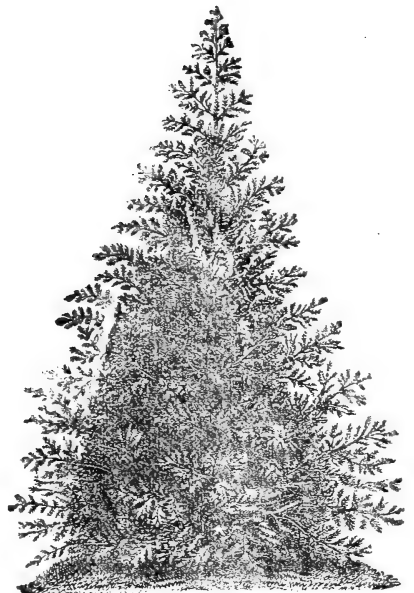
CLETHERA ALNIFOLIA.

Mr. Parsons, of Flushing, thus calls attention to the *Clethera*; "I never knew it to fail to bloom. Cold never harms it. The honey made from it is almost white, thick, and of fine flavor. Its leaves are light green; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long. A group of *Clethera* will perfume the air for a long distance; a handful will fill a room with delightful fra-

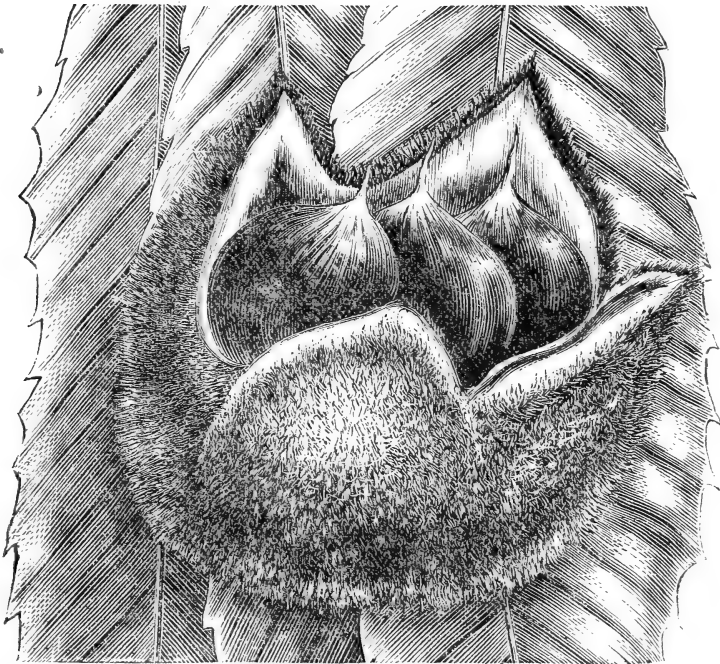
grance. It blooms from July 1st to September; its cultivation is simple, thriving where the lilac will succeed. It never fails to bloom after a hard winter. Its effect is impressive in large masses. It is a neat, upright growing shrub. Its fragrance in a bouquet is as strong and enduring as the Tuberose." Price, for strong plants, 50 cents each. Small plants 25c.



BARR'S NEW ASPARAGUS.
\$2 per 100 roots.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.
Price 25c. For Hedges at 10. each.



SWEET CHESTNUT.
Small trees, by mail, 15 cents ; larger trees, 35 cents.

Pear Experience.

The Summer Doyenne ripened July 20th. On a branch 15 inches long I have counted 42 pears, and other branches were equally productive. The fruit is uniform in size, small, roundish; quality acceptable at that early date, but not equal to many others later. While many varieties are not annual bearers, this and the Tyson never fail to give a good crop. Last season the Tyson hung upon the dwarf trees in clusters as thickly as cherries. The quality of the Tyson, ripening in August, is superior to that of the Summer Doyenne, and almost equals the Seckel. The Summer Doyenne originated with Van Mons in 1823. The Tyson originated with Jonathan Tyson, near Philadelphia. While neither of these varieties may be desirable for market on account of small size, no home garden should be considered complete without them.

Few pears bear so early after planting, and so regularly every season, as the Bartlett, which is the most popular pear for market or home use the country over.

Angouleme has been a popular pear in this section, yet it is the most fickle bearer of all, often producing no fruit after blossoming freely. Its quality with us is good, but in some localities is poor.

Louise Bonne de Jersey is a regular bearer, but I never fancied its astringent tendency. In other respects the quality is good.

Souvenir du Congres is very large, firm and productive; a good keeper for a summer pear; quality not so good as Bartlett, which it resembles.

Anjou bears annually and is entirely satisfactory. We pack the fruit in oats and keep it until January and February.

Josephine of Malines, though a poor grower, requiring rich soil and good culture, is a good-keeping winter pear, and has no superior in quality in its season, if at any season.

Dana's Hovey was Charles Downing's favorite. It is small, yellowish-russet, of superior quality.

Winter Nelis may be called a weeping pear, so straggling and grape-vine-like is its growth. We top-bud or graft it on strong-growing varieties. It is of superior quality, hardy and productive, but not attractive in appearance.

In order to secure good specimens the fruit of all pear trees should be thinned so that no two pears will touch one another. Pears should be picked before maturity or their best flavor is lost. The beauty and quality of pears, more than other fruits, is affected by the manner of ripening. If placed in close dark drawers, with a thick, woolen cloth above and beneath, a bright golden hue will be secured in most cases. The warmer the room the more rapidly will they ripen. So to keep them, keep them cold.—C. A. Green in *Am. Garden*.

Lawrence Pears in April.

We find no difficulty in keeping winter fruits much longer than their reputed period, by observing two conditions. The fruit room, which is part of the basement of the dwelling, is separated from the rest of the basement by an eight-inch brick wall: the sides and bottom are cemented with water lime, and the ceiling is lined with building paper. The swinging windows admit any degree of ventilation, and with the aid of thermometers the temperature is

kept near the freezing point. This low temperature is one of the two conditions. The other is the selection of long-keeping specimens. Some will ripen much sooner than others, and by placing them in single layers in drawers or in shallow boxes, the ripe ones are taken out for use, and the hard, long-keepers left. In this way we have kept pears the past winter one or two months longer than the ordinary time, and had good specimens of the Lawrence in April. They had lost some of their flavor, but were still quite good. The Winter Nelis did not hold its flavor nearly so well. There is a difference in seasons, some bringing the fruit to maturity sooner than others. Baldwin apples are usually kept in the same way till June; but after the weather becomes warm it is more difficult to keep the fruit room cool, and they soon begin to lose their flavor.

Pears and Orchards.

The *Franklin Review and Journal*, of Tenn., says: "W. L. Wilkes has sold his crop of Bartlett pears from fifteen acres, for \$3,000 to Mr. Noble, of Cincinnati. This is the second \$3,000 crop which Mr. Wilkes has sold from the orchard within the last four or five years, besides other smaller crops aggregating something near \$8,000 in that time, or an average of near \$2,000 a year from fifteen acres of land while the expenses of keeping it up had been a mere trifle." We are continually citing instances of this kind, and we hope some wise men are taking advantage of the suggestion. Some, indeed many persons, would gladly do these things if they could only think of it. There comes the rub. It is the duty as well as the interest of the farmer to think for himself, and if he would, his success could be pointed out as an example, and he would thus be a leader instead of a follower of men.

There are thousands of acres of land well adapted to the growth of fruit, and such land set out in good trees would earn a living for its owner with but little labor, and yet it is surprising how few homesteads are without orchards. Why, a man should plant an orchard, if he never sold a bushel of fruit, for the use of his family. Fruit is indispensable to health in the heat of summer, and children deprived of fruit lose half their enjoyment as well as health. Some men think an orchard is so much waste ground because they sell nothing off the orchard. It rests entirely with themselves whether or not they sell. They have a market of some kind, however remote from towns or cities. If he prefers the city he can haul or ship on railroad, or he can get an "evaporator" and dry it. In either way there is no piece of ground more profitable than the orchard. But in setting out an orchard be certain to select marketable fruit, as inferior apples or peaches are worth simply nothing except for hogs. It is just as easy to get good as bad, therefore get none but first-class, and if you distrust your own judgment, get the advice of some one who knows.

"How do your New York trees do?"

"I have no better trees on my farm. I believe they are preferable to trees grown in Maine. I have two orchards, set nine years since. One of Kennebec trees, and one of New Yorkers. Both were grafted alike, and the New York trees are ahead to-day in size, general appearance and in production of fruit."

BOSC PEAR—Tree vigorous. Shoots long, brownish olive. Fruit large, pyriform, a little uneven, often tapering long and gradually into the stalk. Skin pretty smooth, dark yellow, a good deal covered with streaks and dots of cinnamon russett, and slightly touched with red on one side. Stalk one to two inches long, rather slender, curved. Calyx short, set in a very shallow basin. Flesh white, melting, very buttery, with a rich, delicious, and slightly perfumed flavor. Quality, best. Ripens gradually from the last of September to the last of October. Price, large trees, 50c.

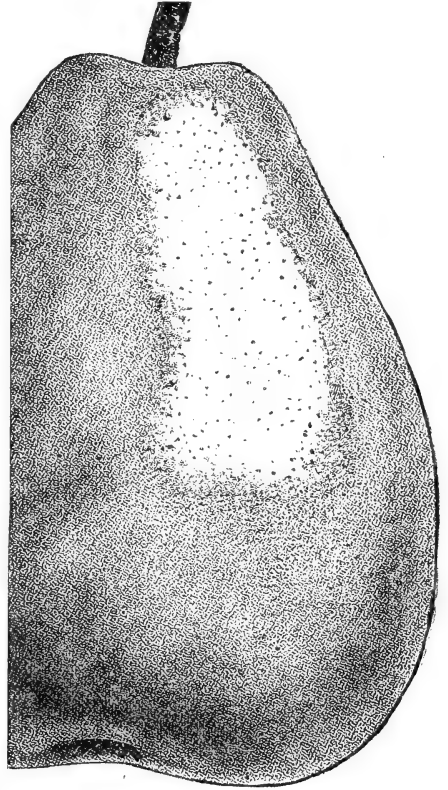


MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

"The trees of this variety often make a growth of over 5 feet the first year. In 1881, a three-year-old tree grew seven feet and seven inches; and in 1883, bore over half a bushel of quinces, as handsome as the finest oranges, besides making a growth of about six feet. Trees of this variety are remarkable for productiveness. It is preeminently prolific. The trees often blossom the next year afterward with such abundance as to need a vigorous thinning to prevent injury from overbearing. The fruit of Meech's Prolific quince is superior in every excellence of beauty, size, fragrance and flavor. Its prevailing shape is much like a handsome pear. It is very large as well as handsome and attractive. Eighty quinces of the largest size that grow by good culture make a bushel, weighing from twelve to fifteen ounces each. In 1883 a specimen grew to eighteen ounces on a full bearing tree. But

large as it grows with fair cultivation, its size is not its chief merit. Its delightful fragrance and its delicious flavor are among its most excellent qualities. A basket of this fruit will perfume a large room with its aroma."

The above is the originator's description. Price, one year, strong, \$1.50 each; or in dormant bud for 50 cents e. ch.

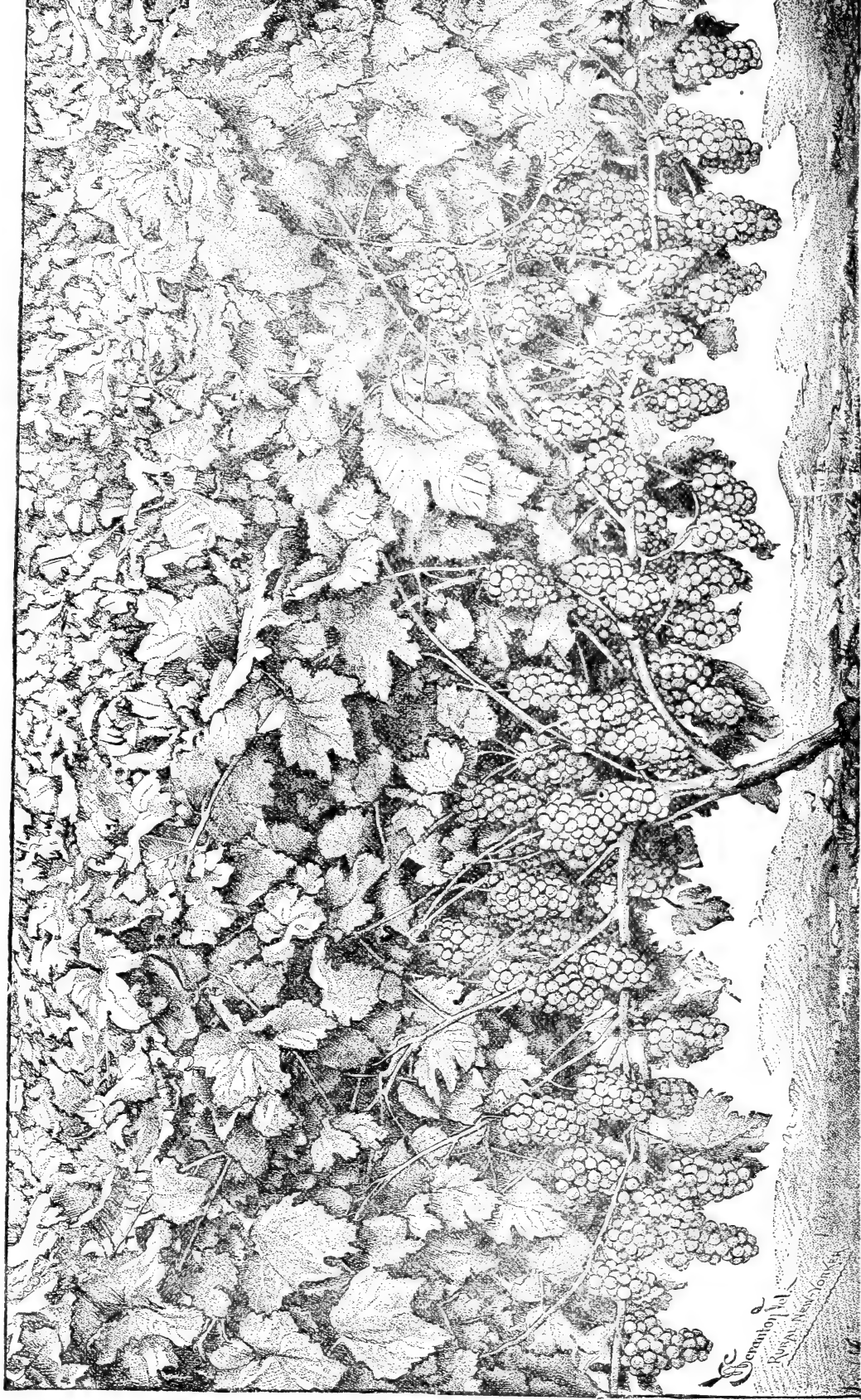


LAWSON OR COMET.

"This remarkable Summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance, but also the largest early pear yet produced. The fruit is so beautiful that it sold in the markets of New York the past season, and for many years, as high as \$4.00 per half bushel crate; and as the tree is a heavy annual yielder, the profits to be derived from it are apparent. As it is a good shipper there is nothing, perhaps, that can be planted by the fruit grower (particularly at the South) that will yield such lucrative returns.

The original tree, now supposed to be over one hundred years old, sprouted in the cleft of a rock on a farm formerly belonging to John Lawson, in Ulster County, N. Y., where it still stands; and during its long life has never been affected with blight or other disease, nor injured by insects; maintaining perfect health and vigor. The fruit may be described as exceedingly large for an early pear, and cannot be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. "It seems to absorb and reflect the first rays of the morning sun, and becomes more brilliant in clear, dry weather." The flesh is crisp, juicy, and pleasant, but not of high quality. Ripens in Central New York from middle of July to first of August (and of course correspondingly earlier in locations further South), and possesses superior keeping and shipping qualities. The tree is a good grower, a prolific annual cropper and begins bearing young."

In dormant bud, 50c.; one year old, \$1; 5 to 6 for \$2.



Niagara White Grape. 1 year, 30c.; 2 years, 60c.

Wm. H. Burpee & Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

A LETTER OF ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS CAREFULLY.

We get so many letters asking questions, it occurs to us that we may answer them more satisfactorily in this manner. There are points brought out here that all should be benefited by noting. **Especial attention** is called to the items marked with a cross.

Our desire is to please our patrons and to give them entire satisfaction. We have great solicitude regarding the treatment our patrons receive, and gladly rectify any mistakes that may occur. We desire however, to guard against imposition, therefore make all **claims without a moment's delay**, and make all clear and reasonable. If anything appears to be amiss do not suspect trickery and write in anger, but explain fully and expect all to be corrected.

What will express or freight charges amount to? You can learn this more easily than we can, by inquiring at your local offices. Remember that on heavy packages much can be saved by sending by freight, but late in the season, or in hot weather strawberry and black raspberry plants cannot go safely by freight. Everything goes safer in cool weather than in warm weather, hence the importance of sending orders early.

The weight of trees and plants varies with sizes and varieties, but on an average their weight per 100 when packed will be as follows: Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach Trees, 100 lbs.; Peach 3 to 4 feet, Quinces, etc., 50 lbs.; Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, two years, 30 lbs.; Ditto, one year, 20 lbs.; Blackberries and Red Raspberries, 10 lbs.; Black Raspberries, 5 lbs.; Strawberries, in light crates designed for the purpose, 25 lbs. per 1,000.

Can the stock be sent safely by mail? Strawberry, raspberry, grapes and most small fruits can go safely by mail thousands of miles. As it costs no more to send by mail 2,000 miles than one mile, the mail should be used mainly for distant orders. Apple, quince and peach trees of the smallest size can go by mail. Plum, pear, cherry, etc., are usually too large for mailing but can be sent in dormant bud, which means rooted stocks in which a bud has been inserted the past season, the bud intended to grow and form the tree of the desired variety, the trees to be cut off a few inches above the bud after planting, and all shoots but the one rubbed off. The buyer always pays the postage, which should be added as follows:

	Doz.	Per 50.	Per 100
Strawberries, - - -	gratis	\$.25	\$.50
Raspberries, - - -	\$.15	.40	.75
Blackberries, - - -	.20	.50	.90
Currants and Gooseberries, .20	.60	1.20	
Grapes, one year old, - .20	.50	1.00	
Grapes, two years old, .30	.75	1.50	

All premium plants or books must be claimed with the original order. It will be useless to request us to send items as premiums that you failed to claim when ordering, as we cannot go back and trace such small matters where they are so numerous.

We do not make changes in premiums. If one premium does not suit you choose another, but do not make up premiums to suit yourself, not offered by us, expecting that we will send them.

Long letters. Do not write them. State your business in a few words as possible and write plainly.

State full particulars in each letter. Do not refer to other letters expecting that we will remember what you wrote a week ago.

Subscribers for other journals received through us should complain direct to the publishers if their publications do not come regularly, and not to us.

Look carefully in the packing materials for small items. Patrons often complain of not finding a new strawberry or currant and afterwards write that they had overlooked it in the moss and litter.

What varieties of fruit shall I plant? This question is often asked, but in most cases you could learn best of fruit growers in your own vicinity. While we are posted on varieties suited to many localities we cannot hope to decide so accurately as an experienced person who lives near you. If you cannot get the needed advice at home leave the selection in ordering entirely to our Charles A. Green.

Order on separate sheet from your letter, and make all plain, attaching the prices, naming Post Office, express or freight office, and state by which we shall send. Do not say send \$2 worth of this or that but state the number of plants and price.

Substitution of varieties. There are thousands of varieties of apples, pears and peaches, etc., and you must not expect that any nurseryman has every variety of fruit that may be called for. If a nurseryman replies that he cannot supply some varieties, or if he at times substitutes good varieties for those called for that he has not, and cannot get, you should accept this as evidence that what he does send is true to name (correctly labeled). Beware of him who always has everything that you call for—he is apt to be a fraud. Thousands of rascally agents defraud the people annually by trees not correctly labeled. Where, in a long list, we cannot supply one or two of the items, we will substitute others as near like those called for as possible, and always varieties of great value, often more valuable than those called for. If you do not want us to do this simply state **no substitution** then we will simply omit what we cannot supply and return you the money paid.

Why do not plants and papers come? Do not expect to receive plants or papers immediately on ordering. Remember that many are ordering of us at the same

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	English Russet —Fruit medium size, very regular; slightly conical; pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor.	Jan. to May.
Vig.	Ewalt (Butock's Pippin)—A fine, showy apple; very large, roundish, slightly conical, bright yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid.	Nov. to Mar.
Vig.	Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive, and very hardy.	Nov. to Feb.
Vig.	Fallowater (Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large, dull red apple, of good quality; productive.	Nov. to Feb.
Free.	Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size; yellow, productive; grown in Southern Ohio.	Jan'y to April.
Mod.	Green Sweet —Medium size; skin green, somewhat dotted; juicy and very sweet; one of the best Winter sweet apples.	Dec. to April.
Vig.	Hubbardston Nonsuch —Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong, good bearer.	Nov. to May.
Mod.	Jonathan —Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored.	Nov. to April.
Vig.	Kentish Fill Basket —An English apple of great size and beauty; color greenish yellow, with brown red blush in the sun; flesh tender; juicy, with sub-acid, sprightly flavor.	Oct. to Jan'y
Free.	Krauser —A fine, medium size, yellow apple; originated in Berks County, Pa.; popular in its native locality on account of its handsome appearance and good keeping qualities.	Dec. to April.
Vig.	King (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. One of the best.	Nov. to May.
Mod.	Lady Apple —A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant.	Nov. to May.
Mod.	Ladies' Sweet —A large, handsome, red apple; juicy, sweet and good.	Dec. to May.
Free.	Nonpareil —An old English variety; free, upright grower, and productive; fruit medium, roundish, conical, yellowish green, with patches of dull russet and red in the sun; flesh crisp, juicy, vinous, aromatic; mild acid.	Dec. to March
Vig.	Monmouth Pippin (Red Cheek Pippin)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good; productive.	Mar. to April.
Mod.	Newtown Pippin —One of the very best apples as to quality. Very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; requires manure for the best fruit; fine keeper.	Dec. to May.
Vig.	Northern Spy —Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.	Jan'y to June.
Vig.	Nickajack —A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality; very hardy and productive; popular in the South.	Dec. to April.
Mod.	Peck's Pleasant —Large, pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown Pippin flavor. Fine bearer.	Nov. to Mar.
Vig.	Pewaukee —A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, waved; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best.	Jan'y to June.
Mod.	Pomme Grise —A rather small and beautiful gray russet apple, with a slight blush next the sun; flesh tender and high flavored.	Dec. to April.
Mod.	Rawle's Janet (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and South-west.	Feb. to April.
Mod.	Rome Beauty —Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid.	Nov. to Feb.
Vig.	Ribston Pippin —Fruit medium to large, splashed and mixed dull red on yellow, with slight russet; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, with acid, aromatic flavor; adapted to Northern localities.	Oct. to Jan.

PRICES—WINTER: Golden Russett, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Clermont, Fameuse, Grimes Golden, Hubbardston, Jonathan, King, N. Spy, Pewaukee, Pomme Grise, R. I. Greening, Rox Russet, Seek no-Further, Smokehouse, Swaar, Talman Sweeting, Wagener, Bellflower, 6 feet 18c., others 25c., **IRON-CLADS**: Alexander, Mann, Stark, Walbridge, Wealthy, 6 feet 18c., others 25c., except Salome which is 60c. each. Smaller sizes 12c.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Mod.	Red Canada (Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter —Medium, oblate, red; tender, crisp; rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; productive.	Jan'y to May.
Vig.	Rhode Island Greening —Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; an abundant bearer.	Dec. to April.
Vig.	Russet, Roxbury or Boston —Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping.	Jan'y to June.
Free.	Salome —Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind-storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into Summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July and has been kept in excellent condition until October.	
Mod.	Seek-No-Further (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes, tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good bearer.	Nov. to Feb.
Mod.	Smith's Cider —A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant sub-acid flavor.	Dec. to Mar.
Mod.	Smokehouse —Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine flavored.	Oct. to Nov.
Mod.	Spitzenburg, Esopus —Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored. Bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil.	Nov. to April.
Free.	Sutton Beauty —Fruit medium or above; roundish oblate conic; waxen yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy; sprightly sub-acid.	Nov. to Feb.
Mod.	Swaar —Large, pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; tender, with a mild, rich, agreeable flavor; one of the best.	Nov. to May.
Free.	Tallman Sweeting —Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; productive.	Nov. to April.
Vig.	Tewkesbury Winter Blush —Small; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and fine flavored; keeps until late in Spring.	Jan. to July.
Free.	Vandevere —Medium; yellow ground; flesh light yellow, rich, sub-acid flavor; early bearer.	Dec. to Feb.
Vig.	Wagner —Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent, very productive; bears very young.	Dec. to May.
Vig.	Western Beauty —Fruit roundish oblate, conical; greenish yellow, nearly covered with pale dull red; striped with darker shade; flesh greenish white, not firm, tender, mild, sub-acid, good.	Nov. to Feb.
Mod.	Willow Twig —Large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm; rather tough, early bearer, and considered valuable in the South and West where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper.	April to May.
Mod.	Winesap —Medium, dark red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West.	Dec. to May.
Free.	Yellow Bellflower —Large yellow, with red blush; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; in use all Winter.	Nov. to April.
Vig.	York Imperial —Medium, oblate: white, shaded with crimson. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid. A good bearer and keeper; one of the best Winter apples.	Dec. to Feb.
LIST OF IRON CLAD OR NEVER-FAIL APPLES.		
Mod.	Alexander (Emperor Russian)—Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy.	Oct.
Free.	Aucubafolia —A new Apple of the Russian class. Tree very hardy; an early and abundant bearer, with distinctly variegated leaves, very ornamental. Fruit good size, roundish; slightly conical; striped, with the side nearly covered with red; flesh fine, brisk, sub-acid.	Nov. & Dec.
Free.	Bethel —Origin, Bethel, Vermont. Esteemed for the hardness of the tree, and good quality of the fruit; fruit good size, roundish, oblong; yellow, ground striped with beautiful red, and dotted with fine red and white spots; very best quality, and valuable for the North. New.	Dec. to Feb.
Vig.	Bottle Greening —Resembling Rhode Island Greening , but tree a better grower and much harder. A native of Vermont.	Dec. to March.

DWARF APPLES.

The planting of Dwarf Apples has been attended with gratifying success. Almost all sorts succeed equally well when worked upon Paradise or Doucin stock; the former producing a very small tree or shrub; the latter a tree of considerable size, reaching sometimes to 10 or 12 feet in height. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and productive are a great ornament and satisfaction. They should be planted from six to eight feet apart, and will produce fruit without the delay attending standard. Being trained low, they are valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted to village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any which can be bought in market.

RUSSIAN AND OTHER HARDY APPLES.

Great interest is now manifested in what are known as Russian and "Iron Clad Apples"—varieties sufficiently hardy to stand the extreme climate of the North and North-west and yet possessing the merits in quality and size of the standard sorts of a more temperate region. So great has been the development in this direction, and so numerous and valuable have the kinds become that the complaint is no longer valid that good fruit cannot be produced in the far North or North-west. We mention as among the best and most prominent sorts, Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofsky, Haas, Pewaukee, Wealthy, Walbridge, Alexander, Mann, McIntosh, Red, Rubicon, Red Beitigheimer, New Brunswick and Yellow Transparent.

SUMMER.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Mod.	American Summer Pearmain —Medium, oblong; striped and dotted with red; tender, juicy and rich; good bearer.	Sept.
Free.	Astrachan Red —Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful; a good bearer.	Aug.
Free.	Benoni —Medium size, nearly round; deep red, with rich flavor.	Aug.
Mod.	Carolina Red June (<i>Red June</i>)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer.	June.
Mod.	Early Harvest —Medium size, round, straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive.	Aug.
Mod.	Early Strawberry —Medium; roundish; handsomely striped with red; excellent; productive.	Aug.
Free.	Early Ripe —A large yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest; a popular market fruit.	July.
Free.	Golden Sweet —Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer.	Aug.
Free.	Jefferis —Rather large, roundish; yellow skin striped with red; very rich, tender and juicy. This very beautiful variety is unsurpassed for the dessert.	Aug. & Sept.
Free.	Keswick Codlin —Large, tender, juicy; excellent for cooking; productive, and early in bearing.	July to Oct.
Mod.	Primate —Above medium, straw color, tinged with blush; tender, juicy and sub-acid; abundant bearer.	Aug. & Sept.
Mod.	Sweet Bough —Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer.	Aug.
Mod.	Summer Queen —Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor.	July & Aug.
Free.	Sops of Wine —Medium size, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive.	Aug. & Sept.
Mod.	Tetofsky —A Russian apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a Crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic.	July & Aug.
Mod.	Williams' Favorite —Above medium size; deep red; mild and agreeable; good bearer.	July & Aug.

AUTUMN.

Free.	Autumn Strawberry —Medium streaked; tender, juicy, fine; productive and very desirable.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Colvert —A large, roundish striped apple; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; valuable for market.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Chenango Strawberry (<i>Sherwood's Favorite</i>)—Color whitish, shaded, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson; flesh white, tender and juicy.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Duchess of Oldenburg —Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive.	Sept.

PRICES—DWARF APPLES are of varieties as follows only; Wealthy, Wagner, Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Haas, Twenty Ounce, Fameuse, Grimes Golden, Mann, Alexander, Baldwin, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburgh, King, Tetofsky, Walbridge, R. I. Greening, Maidens Blush; 20c. each.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Fall Pippin —Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Fall Jennetting —Large, greenish yellow, with a faint blush; flesh yellow, juicy and crisp, sub-acid.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Fall Orange —Large size, nearly round; yellow, sometimes a little dull red; rather acid; excellent for cooking; a very early and abundant bearer.	Nov.
Free.	Gravenstein —Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; productive.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Haas (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen) —Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	Jersey Sweet —Medium, striped red and green; very rich, sweet and pleasant; good bearer.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Lady Henniker —Fruit very large; roundish, with blunt angles on the sides; skin yellow on the shady side, with faint blush of red on the side next the sun; flesh tender, well flavored, and with a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking, also as a dessert apple. Tree a <i>free</i> grower, very healthy, and a great bearer.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	Lord Suffield —An English variety; very large, conical; skin nearly white. A valuable kitchen apple and a most prolific variety. A moderate grower.	Nov.
Free.	Lowell or Orange —Large, roundish, slightly conical, green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily, flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent; good bearer.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Maiden's Blush —Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Munson Sweet —Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good; fine bearer.	Oct. to Jan.
Free.	Pumpkin Sweet (Lyman's) —Very large, roundish; skin smooth, pale green, becoming yellow next to the sun; flesh white, sweet, rich and tender; valuable for baking.	Sept. to Dec.
Slow.	Porter —Rather large, regular, oblong, tapering to the eye; skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid; flavor fine; fair and productive.	Nov.
Vig.	Rambo —Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, good and productive.	Oct. to Dec.
Free.	St. Lawrence —Large, yellowish, streaked and splashed with carmine; flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous; tree hardy and productive.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak) —Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; good bearer; popular as a market variety.	Nov. & Dec.
WINTER.		
Vig.	American Golden Russet (Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose) —Medium or small, roundish ovate; clear golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; more resembles in texture a buttery pear than an apple; good bearer.	Nov. to Jan.
Slow.	Bailey's Sweet —Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor.	Oct.
Vig.	Baldwin —Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular Winter apples.	Jan. to April.
Vig.	Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.) —Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality; productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.	Dec. to March
Vig.	Canada Reinette —Extra large size; color light greenish yellow, with frequently a faint blush on the side exposed to the sun; many small, dark specks suffused with light green beneath the skin; flesh white, juicy, crisp, sharp, sub-acid.	Dec. to May.
Vig.	Cranberry Pippin —A strikingly beautiful apple, and excellent for cooking; smooth, light yellow, with a bright scarlet cheek; juicy, sub-acid.	Nov. to Feb.
Free.	Cooper's Market —Medium size; conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow; flesh white and tender, with a brisk, sub-acid flavor; hardy and productive.	Dec. to May.
Free.	Clermont —New, and said to resemble in appearance the Yellow Newtown Pippin; fruit medium to large, somewhat irregular; skin smooth, except where russet prevails; rich orange yellow when ripe; flesh firm till fully ripe; rich yellow, fine grained, mild, sub-acid, rich and very good.	Feb. & March

PRICES—SUMMER: Standard, Astrachan, E. Harvest, E. Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Sweet Bough, Sops Wine, Tetofsky, six feet, price 18 cents, others 25 cents. AUTUMN: Autumn Strawberry, Chenango Strawberry, Duchess, Fall Pippin, Haas, Lady Henneker, Maiden's Blush, Munson Sweet, Pumpkin Sweet, St. Lawrence, Twenty Ounce, price 18c. each; medium size 15c., other kinds 25c.

moment, and that we must have a little time to reach all. We design that each order shall take its turn. We do not forget you in any case, yet always write us promptly if your order is delayed. If you desire plants sent early or late say so, but it is difficult for us to deliver on any certain day. A certain class of persons will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees, and then on comes their order, *fill at once*, as my ground is ready—forgetting that nurserymen may have orders on hand, received previously to theirs. As we have been put to much trouble and expense by persons ordering goods to be reserved for them, and failing to remit, thus throwing the stock upon our hands at the close of the season a total loss, in the future it will be an invariable rule to accept no order from those unknown to me, unless at least ten per cent. of the amount accompanies the same.

No name or state given. This is one reason why plants and papers are delayed. People often forget to sign their names to letters or to name what State they live in, then we must hunt the country over to find them.

Only four copies come of GREEN'S FRUIT CROWER. Our reply to this complaint is that our paper at present is issued quarterly, four times a year, and not monthly, yet by condensing and careful editing we keep our readers well posted on fruit culture, single copies often being worth \$50 to the reader, as our friends write.

Our three pamphlets. Many who write to us for advice about fruit growing could be more fully answered by reading Charles A. Green's three pamphlets: Grape Culture, Strawberry Culture and General Fruit Culture, embracing 170 pages of practical information. In order to save time, and aid you, we will offer these three pamphlets by mail postpaid for 35 cents, which is less than half the price. After October, 1887, we will issue a pamphlet on the Apple and Pear, and one on the Raspberry and Blackberry and for the above purpose only we will furnish the five books for 50 cents.

Shipping season. The regular shipping season in Autumn usually begins early in October. During mild winters, such as the present one promises to be, we can ship in intervals between periods of cold weather throughout the winter. There is no better season for having Nursery Stock shipped—especially to points south and southwest, as planting in those localities needs to be done early. In the manner we pack no fears should be entertained of the plants being injured *en route* by freezing, particularly if forwarded by express or mail. Spring packing begins April 1st, or before.

Wholesale orders. It is a good plan, when in need of a large number of one or more varieties, to write for an estimate, being careful to name the varieties, number of each and grade (if two or more sizes are offered), and lowest figures will be given.

Correspondence. Although many write and ask questions that have no bearing upon the business, yet we are always perfectly willing to reply, and feel glad if able to give the desired information whether the reply be of any benefit to us or not. But we must ask a little consideration at the hands of our interrogators. We are always busy, and the desire for information usually takes the form of inquiry at or near the planting season, when we are under high pressure. Therefore, during October and November, March, April and May, we are in honor bound to give our exclu-

sive attention to the execution of orders entrusted to us; hence, in those months, can devote no time to giving advice on varieties of fruits or methods of culture.

New varieties for testing. If you or any of your neighbors have anything promising in the way of new varieties, we shall be pleased to have a few plants for testing.

Large versus small trees. The great mistake with most people in setting out fruit trees is to get the largest size trees, supposing that thereby they will get fruit sooner. In taking up large trees, the roots must be cut off more or less, and the very part that is thus cut off is the end of the roots where all the fine fibres are found. While small trees have finer and more fibrous roots, and these all growing in a bunch, are all taken up with the tree, and when transplanted the small trees grow right ahead—not being worked back and forth by hard winds, while the large trees are swayed to and fro by the winds; and, too, 100 small trees can be packed in a close bunch, with moss all among the roots, and the cost of express or freight light, while large trees cannot be packed so well protected from air, and the freight or express charges are very much more. A five to six foot tree is as large size as we would advise shipping, while we would order for a long distance, smaller trees.

Express orders and gift plants. We prefer that you order stock by express as it gives us a chance to furnish larger plants than we could afford to by mail. We also give free plants with orders by express, often giving enough free to fully make up for express charges. These two items furnish strong inducements for purchasers not too far distant to have their orders forwarded by express.

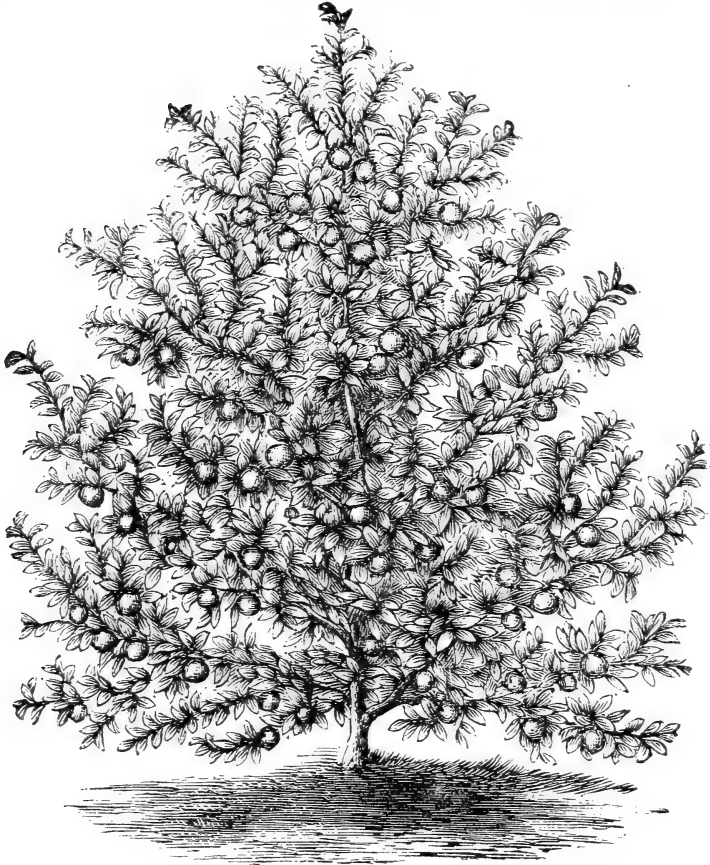
Canada orders. The International Postal Law is such that no plants can be imported by post except such as weigh eight ounces or less. This makes it imperative that Dominion customers order their plants forwarded by express or freight. We understand that the Dominion government imposes a twenty per cent. duty on plants, which the purchaser pays at the express or freight office when the plants are received.

Out-door planting. Always choose the most favorable time for planting in your section, and order accordingly. We can send most plants safely whenever desired, (but fruit and ornamental trees only from October to May, when in dormant condition). As our extended country compasses so many degrees of latitude and such variations of temperature from various causes, it is impossible for us to dictate as to the best time to plant out of doors, our customers must judge for themselves.

Number of trees or plants on an acre. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre. 30 feet apart each way gives 50 trees, 25 feet apart each way gives 70 trees, 20 feet apart each way gives 110 trees, 18 feet apart each way gives 135 trees, 15 feet apart each way gives 205 trees, 12 feet apart each way gives 300 trees, 10 feet apart each way gives 435 plants or vines, 8 feet apart each way gives 680 plants or vines, 6 feet apart each way gives 1,210 plants or vines, 5 feet apart each way gives 1,745 plants or vines, 4 feet apart each way gives 2,725 plants or vines, 3 feet apart each way gives 4,840 plants or vines.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.



APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn, and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense in a great measure lost. In reply to this we would quote the remarks made by O. C. Chapman, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. Thomas. He said he considered the yearly growth of each apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, to be worth fully one dollar before they commenced bearing. He has had experience of nearly half a century, and he says that he considers this a low estimate. At fifty trees per acre, this would make a yearly increase of value of fifty dollars per acre, which, no doubt, is quite within the mark.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the new process of "Evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards—all "wind-falls" and defective specimens can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Clark's Orange —New Iron Clad. Originated in Pewaukee, Wis., where for five successive years it received the first premiums at the State Fair, and was declared entitled to the highest award of the Society, on seedlings. Fruit medium to large, nearly round like an orange; skin yellow, covered partially with vermilion and carmine striped; very smooth and beautiful; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid. Good for dessert or cooking.	Nov. to Jan.
Free.	Fourth of July —A very hardy apple; bears early; medium size; yellow with a white bloom, striped and splashed with red.	Aug. & Sept.
Vig.	Hastings —Very hardy; good bearer; fruit above medium; skin yellow, nearly covered with deep rich crimson. Excellent quality, very desirable.	Nov. to Feb.
Vig.	Hurlbut —Fruit medium size, oblate, angular; skin yellow with red stripes, and splashed with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good. A great bearer.	Oct. to Dec.
Free.	Humphrey —New. A seedling of the Northern Spy, which it strongly resembles in quality and appearance, but is a much longer keeper. It originated in Northern New York; and is very hardy. A most excellent and desirable sort.	Jan to June.
Vig.	Magog Red Streak —Origin, Vermont. Bears annually large crops; valuable for its extreme hardiness, vigor, productiveness and long keeping; fruit medium or nearly so; roundish, inclining to oblong; skin light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish; a little coarse, moderately juicy; mild, sub-acid.	Dec. to March.
Vig.	Mann —New. An upright grower, forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good. Will keep as long as Roxbury Russet.	May to June.
Free.	McIntosh Red —Originated in Ontario some twenty years since, but not widely known. Tree very hardy, long lived; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality, for home or market use. Fruit above medium, roundish, oblate; skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very promising.	Nov. to Feb.
Vig.	New Brunswick —New. Fruit above medium; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark rich crimson; flesh very firm; an excellent culinary and market fruit. Originated in New Brunswick.	Oct. to Nov.
Free.	Nodhead (Jewett's Fine Red) —A native of New Hampshire. Tree very hardy and much prized in Northern New England. Fruit medium, greenish white, striped crimson. Flesh tender, juicy, very pleasant; almost white.	Nov. to Feb.
Mod.	Peach (Irish Peach) —Medium size, round or little flattened; yellowish green; streaked with brownish red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree very hardy; highly prized in extreme North.	Sept.
Vig.	Plumb's Cider —An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium, roundish, slightly conical; skin greenish yellow, shaded and rather obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid.	Sept. to Jan.
Vig.	Red Bietigheimer —A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity, calyx closed in a large, deep basin; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation.	Sept.
Free.	Roife —New. Originated in Maine about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. One of the very best.	Nov. to Jan.
Free.	Rubicon —A new apple said to be very hardy and valuable for the North. Fruit roundish, above medium in size; yellow, mostly covered with bright rich red; flesh yellowish and firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid; very good.	Feb. & March.
Free.	Stark —Grown in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper and profitable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid.	Jan. to May.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Utter's Large Red —Large and handsome, very uniform in size; a profuse bearer, 'quality good. One of the most hardy sorts.	Dec. & Jan.
Vig.	Walbridge —A new early variety, very desirable for extreme cold sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but most hardy varieties have failed. Fruit medium size, handsome, striped with red; quality good. Productive.	Mch. to June.
Vig.	Wealthy —A new variety from Minnesota; healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; very good.	Dec. to Feb.
Free.	Yellow Transparent (Russian Transparent) —A very early Russian apple, of good quality and decided merits; size medium; color when ripe pale yellow; sprightly sub-acid; great bearer.	July.

CRAB APPLES.

Are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early—frequently in two years from bud-bearing every year, and the fruit meeting with ready sale. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use on account of their beautiful appearance, their delicate texture, and their delicious flavor.

There are several points to which we wish to call attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits:

- 1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.
- 2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.
- 3d. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.
- 4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.
- 5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.
- 6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.
- 7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on saving a great amount of trouble.
- 8th. The size of the fruit varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

The following are the most valuable varieties.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Gen'l Grant —Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced.	Oct.
Vig.	Hesper Rose —A good bearer; fruit a little smaller than General Grant; equally good.	Nov. to Jan.
Mod.	Hewes Virginia Crab —Rather small, round; dull red and dotted with white; acid somewhat astringent; esteemed for cider.	Oct.
Vig.	Hyslop —Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness.	Oct. to Jan.
Vig.	Large Red Siberian Crab —About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly.	Sept. to Oct.
Free.	Lady Elgin —A new and promising little apple; fruit small, fair and handsome; a very tender, delightful fruit to eat out of hand.	Oct.
Vig.	Marengo —Fruit large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh white and juicy when ripe; mild sub-acid.	Jan. to May.
Vig.	Montreal Beauty —Fruit large; bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid; very good.	Oct. to Nov.
Free.	Orion —A new and very desirable Crab. Bright red; one of the best.	Oct.
Mod.	Orange —An annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Quaker Beauty —A hardy sort; bears large crops of fine fruit.	Dec. to May.

PRICES—CRAB APPLES: Hyslop, Siberian, Transcendent, Whitney, 6 feet 18c., others 25c. In all cases where the price is 25c. for apple trees, the varieties are new or rare.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Coolidge's Favorite	Large White, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Productive.	Middle to end of August.
Crawford's Early.	This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy.	Last of August.
Crawford's Late.	Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts.	Last of Sept.
Downing.	A seedling produced by H. M. Engle, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from an attempt to hybridize Hale's Early Peach with an Apricot. Fruit medium; greenish white, nearly covered and mottled with red; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet.	Middle to end of July.
Early Beatrice.	A new variety, of fair size, handsome appearance, and very good quality. Color white, beautifully marbled with bright red; has ripened fully two weeks before the Hale's Early, and is remarkably free from rot. Many hundred bushels of this variety have been sold at very high prices in New York and Philadelphia markets, fully establishing its character as a most valuable market fruit.	Beginning of August.
Early Canada.	This wonderful early Peach is a native of Jordan, Province of Ontario, Canada, a chance seedling brought out by the late A. H. High. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a Peach.	Middle to end of July.
Early Louise.	Larger than Early Beatrice; a few days later, but of higher quality; good medium size; flesh melting, juicy and excellent; but little if any less valuable than the former.	Middle of Aug.
Early Rivers.	Another new variety; large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Ripens close after the Louise, and one or two weeks earlier than Hale's.	End of August.
Early York.	Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.	Middle of Aug.
Early Silver.	Large, melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent. One of the best.	Early in Sept.
Foster.	Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome.	Last of August.
Garfield, or Brigdon	A new Peach originated in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange red, becoming dark red on the exposed side; very attractive; foliage large, green, glossy and peculiar.	Middle of Sept.
George IV.	Large white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious. Moderate bearer.	Last of August.
Honest John.	Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive.	First of Sept.
Hale's Early.	Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy, and high flavored.	Last of July.
Hill's Chili.	Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan.	Last of Sept.
Jacques' Rare ripe.	Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation.	Last of August.
Large Early York.	Large, white, with a red cheek fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best.	Last of August.
Lord Palmeston.	Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich.	Middle to end of September.
Morris White.	Medium, straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive.	Middle of Sept.

PLUMS.

The Plum tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar, by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb, sawed from the tree for the purpose: the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Basset's American —New. Is a regular bearer; tree very healthy and hardy; fruit small, deep crimson, with a heavy white bloom; sweet, rich and refreshing; skin thick, which protects it from the attacks of the curculio.	Sept.
Vig.	Beauty of Naples —A new variety of the highest promise; size large; color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific.	Middle of Sept.
Mod.	Bleeker's Gage —Above medium, yellow; juicy and rich; productive.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Bradshaw —Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive.	Middle of Aug.
Mod.	Coe's Golden Drop —Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best late plums.	Last of Sept.
Free.	Columbia —Very large; nearly round; flesh rich and fine flavored.	Sept.
Mod.	Damson —Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone.	Last of Sept.
Vig.	De Caradec —Medium, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh melting, sweet and vinous; prolific. Thought to be a hybrid between the Chickasaw and a European variety. Represented to be one of the best.	July.
Free.	Denniston's Superb —Medium size, round, dotted with purple; handsome, quality good; good bearer.	Last of Aug.
Free.	Duane's Purple —Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome; bears well.	Beg. of Sept.
Free.	Fellenberg —(Italian Prune)—A fine late plum; oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive.	Sept.
Vig.	Glass' Seedling —Raised in Guelph, Ont. Tree hardy, very productive; fruit very showy, valuable for market and culinary purposes; large, dark, purple, almost black, with a thin, blue bloom. Flesh a little coarse, moderately sweet and juicy.	Sept.
Slow.	Green Gage —Small; considered the standard of excellence for quality.	Middle of Aug.
Vig.	General Hand —Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good.	First of Sept.
Vig.	Geuii —Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson river.	First to Middle of Sept.
Vig.	German Prune —A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor	Sept.
Free.	Huling's Superb —Very large and handsome; yellowish green; juicy, rich and good.	Middle of Aug.
Free	Hudson Gage —Medium size; yellow, with streaks of green; very juicy, melting, rich and fine; productive	First of Aug.
Vig.	Imperial Gage (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.	Middle of Aug.
Free.	Imperial Ottoman —Medium size, dull yellow; early; juicy, sweet and excellent; great bearer	First of Aug.
Mod.	Jefferson —Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. One of the best.	Last of Aug.

PRICES—PLUMS: Bradshaw, Coe's Golden, Damson, German Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard, McLanghlin, Pond's, Purple Egg, Quackenboss, Reine Claude, Smith's Orleans, Weaver, Washington, Yellow Egg; 6 feet 35c. Medium sized trees of above 20c., other kinds 50c. each.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Beurre Hardy —A pear of good size; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. Tree a good bearer. One of the finest pears. D. and S.	Oct.
Mod.	Beurre Bosc —A large, fine pear, russetty yellow, slight brownish red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed; productive. S.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Beurre Diel —Large, dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. D. and S.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Beurre d'Anjou —Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. D. and S.	Oct. to Jan.
Free.	Beurre Superfin —Medium, pale green; melting, juicy and good; very productive. D. and S.	Oct.
Free.	Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Automne) —A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russetted; melting and delicious; productive. One of the best Autumn pears.	Sept. & Oct.
Mod.	Belle de Beaufort —Large, of symmetrical form; beautiful color and fine quality. Tree a good bearer.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Duchess d'Angouleme —Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; the large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Doyenne Boussock —Large, lemon yellow, a little russetted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor. S.	Oct.
Vig.	Doyenne White (Virgalieu) —Medium, pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Mod.	Doyenne du Comice —Large, yellow, with crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious; productive.	Oct. & Nov.
Mod.	Dr. Reeder —Fruit medium, skin yellow, covered with russet; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, with musky perfume; tree hardy and very productive; very good. S.	Nov.
Free.	Edmunds —Large, bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun: melting, sweet perfumed; good bearer. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Flemish Beauty —Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Frederick Clapp —Above medium, lemon yellow, sprightly, acidulous, rich, superior to Beurre Superfin; best.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	Goodale —This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large, flesh white, juicy, melting, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition.	Oct.
Vig.	Howell —Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Kieffer's Hybrid —This new and unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and valuable for the table and market. It never rots at the core and is as nearly blight-proof as is possible for any pear to be. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Louise Bonne de Jersey —Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Onondaga (Swan's Orange) —A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; productive. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	President —Raised by Dr. Shurtliff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obvate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good.	Nov.
Mod.	Rutter —Fruit medium to large, and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous; good bearer. Very good.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Sheldon —Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. S.	Oct.
Vig.	Seckel —Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known.	Sept. & Oct.
Mod.	Urbaniste —Large; pale yellow, finely russetted, melting and delicious. Best on pear.	Oct. & Nov.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
WINTER.		
Mod.	Beurre Easter —Large; yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best Winter pears. Best on quince. D.	Dec. to Feb.
Mod.	Dana's Hovey —Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor, too small for a market variety, but as an amateur sort, most desirable. S.	Nov. & Dec.
Free.	Duchess de Bordeaux —Large size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. S.	Dec. to March.
Free.	Glout Morceau —Large, sweet, melting, juicy and buttery; one of the best early Winter pears; productive. D.	Dec.
Free.	Josephine de Malines —Medium, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive. D.	Dec. to March.
Free.	Lawrence —Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early Winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. S.	Nov. & Dec.
Free.	Mt. Vernon —Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A very good late pear. D. and S.	Dec.
Free.	President Drouard —A very good looking and large Winter pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. D. and S.	Mar. to May.
Vig.	Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure) —Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. D. and S.	Nov. to Jan.
Mod.	Winter Nelis —Medium size; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best Winter pears; very productive. S.	Dec.

PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, so as to preserve a round vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The following have been selected after an examination of more than one hundred different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Alexander Early.	From Illinois, from ten days to two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor; free-stone.	Middle to end of July.
Amsden.	Very early; three weeks before the Hale's Early, and ten days before the Early Beatrice. The fruit has remarkably keeping and carrying qualities. Fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened, with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, with a delicious flavor.	Middle to end of July.
Barnard's Early.	Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches.	First to middle of September.
Clarissa.	New, very large, yellow flesh, fine flavor and appearance	First October.
Conkling.	New, beautiful golden yellow, marked with crimson; very handsome, flesh pale yellow; very juicy, sweet, vinous and very good. Equal to any yellow flesh peach.	First September.

PRICES—PEACHES: Alexander, Amsden, Conkling, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early Rivers, Early York, Foster, George 4th., Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Salway, Stump, Wager, Wheatland; largest size 15c., smaller size 10c., other varieties 25c.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Martha Crab —Gideon's new seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota. Immensely vigorous, hardy, productive every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition.	Oct.
Vig.	Montreal Beauty —Fruit large; bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid; very good.	Oct. to Nov.
Free.	Orion —A new and very desirable Crab. Bright red; one of the best.	Oct.
Mod.	Orange —An annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendant. Flesh firm crisp, juicy and delicious.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Quaker Beauty —A hardy sort; bears large crops of fine fruit.	Dec. to May.
Free.	Queen's Choice —Fruit as large as Transcendant, but a little more elongated; bright yellow with a beautiful blush cheek; grows in large clusters; flesh fine grained, juicy and good. An early and abundant bearer.	Oct.
Free.	Soulard —The largest of this class of apples; very valuable as a cooking apple; sour and astringent as an eating apple, but has, when cooked, a fine quince-like flavor; color green, becoming yellow in the spring; keeps well until July; very productive.	Jan. to June.
Vig.	Transcendant —All things considered, this is, perhaps, the most valuable of Crab Apples grown. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Van Wyck Sweet —An exceedingly valuable variety. Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white; very sweet and tender; small core.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Whitney's Seedlings Siberian —Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripens latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green, glossy foliage.	Aug.
Free.	Yellow Siberian Crab —Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golded yellow color.	Sept. & Oct.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the Apple and Pear being about as one of ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit—inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, there will also come a satisfactory profit.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards, the latter (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens.

Dwarfs MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous Summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment, Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standard" or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON
SUMMER.		
Vig.	Bartlett —Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S.	Aug. & Sept.
Free.	Bloodgood —Medium; yellow, touched with russet; rich and delicious; first quality. D. and S.	Aug.
Free.	Beurre Assomption —This is an early French variety; fruit large and tree productive. D. and S.	July & Aug.
Mod.	Beurre Giffard —An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early; very productive. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Brandywine —Above medium, yellowish green; melting, sweet; productive. D. and S.	Aug.
Free.	Brockworth Park, or Bonny d'Ezee —A new, large and beautiful pear; juicy, melting and excellent. D. and S.	Sept.
Mod.	Chambers' (Early Harvest or Kentucky) —Originated in Maryland and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the best and most profitable market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large; rich, golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Clapp's Favorite —Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. D. and S.	Aug.
Free.	Dearborn's Seedling —Nearly medium size; light yellow, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting and fine; an abundant bearer. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Doyenne d'Ete —Scarcely medium size; yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich; very early; fine on quince. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Kingsessing —Large, greenish yellow; flesh juicy, buttery, with a rich perfumed flavor. D. and S.	Sept.
Vig.	Le Conte —A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped; of a rich creamy yellow when ripe; very smooth and fine looking and ships well. Greatly esteemed in some parts of the South.	Aug.
Vig.	Madeleine —Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Manning's Elizabeth —Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent; very productive. One of the best early pears.	Aug.
Free.	Osband's Summer —Medium, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Petite Marguerite —Medium size, skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality. Tree upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. One of the finest of the newer pears, and worthy of special attention.	Aug. & Sept.
Vig.	Rostiezer —Medium, yellowish green, with a brown cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and excellent. D. and S.	Sept.
Mod.	Souvenir du Congress —Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor, though in a less degree. D. and S.	Sept.
Vig.	Tyson —Medium size, bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. D. and S.	Sept.
AUTUMN.		
Vig.	Buffum —Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Mod.	Beurre Claireau —Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, renders this a valuable sort. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Beurre Hardy —A pear of good size; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. Tree a good bearer. One of the finest pears. D. and S.	Oct.

PRICES—SUMMER STANDARD: Bartlett, Brandywine, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne d'Ete, Madeleine, Manning's Elizabeth, Tyson, 6 feet 35c. each, others 50c. AUTUMN: Buffum, Claireau, Anjou, Lucrative, Dr. Reeder, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Keiffer, L. Bonne, Onondaga, Sheldon, Seckel, 6 feet 35c., others 50c. WINTER: Dana's Hovey, Lawrence, Mt. Vernon, Vicar, Josephine, 6 feet 35c. Medium sized pear trees, 25c. each. DWARF PEARS: large 25c., medium 18c., one year 15c.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Kington —A fine, handsome plum, originated in Rochester, N. Y. Fruit very large and showy, usually borne in clusters; of good quality, firm flesh and rich flavor. Very fine for preserving.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Lumbard (Bleeker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.	Last of Aug.
Mod.	Lawrence's Favorite —Large, yellowish green, remarkably juicy and melting. One of the best; productive.	Middle of Aug.
Vig.	McLaughlin —Large, yellow, firm, juicy, luscious; productive. Nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Mariana —An accidental seedling originating in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower. Fruit larger than the Wild Goose. Round, and of a peculiar light red color. Its productiveness is marvellous, and it ranks among the best, if not the best of the Chickasaw varieties.	Aug.
Vig.	Monroe —Medium, excellent; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.	Sept.
Vig.	Moer's Arctic —New; originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkably hardiness, freedom from curculio and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flavor very fine both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper.	Last of Aug. to Dec.
Vig.	Niagara —New. Origin uncertain; very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Resembles Bradshaw, although a stronger grower, more hardy and far better bearer.	Middle of Aug.
Free	Peach —Very large and handsome, dull red; good, very productive.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Pond Seedling —A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation	Sept.
Vig.	Purple Egg (Hudson River Purple Egg)—Highly esteemed by growers along the Hudson River; described as one of the richest and finest flavored plums we have; stone free; good size, resembles the German Prune—a little larger, with a nice bloom; good bearer and brings good price in market; tree bears young.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Prince's Yellow Gage —Above medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive	Aug.
Vig.	Quackenboss —Large, oblong, oval deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent. Adheres slightly to the stone; productive. Valuable for market.	Oct.
Vig.	Red Egg (Red Magnum Bonum)—Large red; firm flesh; sub-acid	First of Sept.
Free	Reine Claude de Bavay —Large, nearly round; pale yellow; marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent; good bearer.	Last of Sept.
Vig.	Schuyler Gage —Medium size; yellow, dotted and marked with red in the sun; juicy rich and sweet; productive.	Last of Sept.
Free	Smith's Orleans —Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; productive.	Sept.
Vig.	Shipper's Pride —A large blue plum; very hardy and productive and possessing remarkable qualities for market. The flavor is fine, and altogether it is one of the greatest acquisitions to the list of plums we have had in many years.	Sept.
Free	Shropshire Damson —A Plum of fine quality, as free from the attack of the curculio as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive.	Last of Sept.
Free.	Victoria (Sharp's Emperor)—One of the most magnificent Plums in cultivation; of the largest size, fair quality; purplish red color; most abundant bearer.	Sept.
Vig.	Weaver —Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States.	Aug.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Washington—Very large; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very popular; productive.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Wild Goose—Fruit medium, purple with a blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet.	July.
Vig.	Yellow Egg, or Yellow Magnum Bonum—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Yosemite—New. Highly recommended; said to yield a crop annually.	Sept.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. Many varieties of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees.

By a proper selection of varieties, they may be profitably grown for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.		
Free.	Black Eagle—Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive.	First to middle of July.
Vig.	Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive.	Last of June.
Vig.	Coe's Transparent—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; productive.	Last of June.
Vig.	Cleveland (Dr. Kirtland)—Large size, yellowish, covered with bright red; quality excellent; productive.	Last of June.
Vig.	Downer's Late Red—Large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; productive.	Middle of June.
Free.	Early Purple Guigne (Early Purple)—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive.	First to middle of June.
Vig.	Elton—Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun.	Last of June.
Vig.	Elkhorn (Tradescant's Black Heart)—A fine, large, black cherry, of good quality; productive.	Middle of July.
Vig.	Gov. Wood—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer.	Last of June.
Free.	Great Bigarreau—Large size, very dark red, half tender, sweet and excellent; very productive.	First of July.
Free.	Knight's Early Black—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; productive.	Middle to last of June.
Free.	Luelling—A variety from Portland, Oregon; of very dark color and finest quality; flesh solid and firm, and adapted to long transportation.	Last of June.
Vig.	Mammoth (Dr. Kirtland)—Very large, clear yellow, with some red in the sun; sweet and delicious.	Last of June.
Free.	Manning's Mottled—Medium, pale amber, very beautifully mottled; tender and juicy; an estimable variety, producing abundant crops.	End of June.
Vig.	Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best.	First of July.
Vig.	Rockport Bigarreau—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer.	Last of June.
Vig.	Sparhawk's Honey—Medium, red; a very sweet and melting variety; ripens late and will hang for some time on the tree; productive.	Last of June.
Free.	Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive.	Last of June.

PRICES—CHERRIES: Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Rockport, Yellow Spanish, Empress, English Morrello, Early Richmond, Late Duke, Montmorency, Louis Phillippe, May Duke, Olivet; 35¢. Medium sized trees 20¢ each. For general price list see page 32. Other kinds of Cherry trees 50¢.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are for the most part, round shaped ; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habits than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreaus, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown with advantage.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Belle de Choisy —Medium, amber, mottled with red ; tender, juicy, sweet and rich.	Last of June.
Free.	Belle Magnifique —Fruit large, roundish ; skin bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid ; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy and very productive.	Last of July.
Mod.	Empress Eugenie —Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety.	First of July.
Mod.	English Morello —Medium to large ; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good ; very productive.	August
Free.	Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size, dark red ; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive.	June.
Mod.	Late Duke —Large, light red ; late and fine.	Last of July.
Free.	Large Montmorency —A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.	End of June.
Free.	Louis Philippe —Very productive ; fruit large, roundish, regular ; color rich dark, almost purplish black red ; flesh red, tender, sprightly ; mild acid ; good to best.	Middle of July.
Free.	Leib —A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior.	End of June.
Free.	May Duke —Large, dark red, juicy and rich ; an old excellent variety ; productive.	Middle of June.
Free.	Olivet —A new variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort ; flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous ; very sweet, sub-acid flavor.	Middle to last of June.
Vig.	Ostheim —A hardy cherry, imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regel, of St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and has been found perfectly hardy. Charles Downing thus describes it: "Fruit large, roundish, ovate ; skin red, dark at maturity ; stalk long ; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid ; very good.	Middle July.
Vig.	Reine Hortense —Very fine ; large, bright red ; juicy and delicious, and productive.	Middle of July.

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NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Ripens in August.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Boston —Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red ; sweet and a peculiar, pleasant flavor ; freestone ; the largest and most beautiful variety known ; hardy and productive.	Sept'r.
Free.	Early Violet —Medium sized, yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red ; juicy, rich and high flavored.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Early Newington —Large, pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red ; juicy, rich and sweet ; probably the best clingstone Nectarine.	First of Sept.
Free.	Elruge —Medium size, pale green, with a dark red cheek ; flesh pale green, very juicy and rich.	First of Sept.
Vig.	Hunt's Tawney —Medium ; pale orange ; juicy, rich and excellent ; very early and productive ; the best of its season, and worthy of general cultivation on account of its hardness ; freestone.	First to middle of Aug.
Vig.	Red Roman —Large size, greenish yellow, with a dark, dull red cheek ; flesh yellowish, fine and rich ; productive.	First of Sept.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops; ripens in July and August.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Breda —Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy.	First of Aug.
Vig.	Early Golden (Dubois)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive.	First of July.
Vig.	Hemskirke —Large; bright orange, with a red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious; large and remarkably handsome English variety, and one of the very best.	End of July.
Free.	Large Early —Medium; orange, with a red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; one of the best early sorts.	Middle of July.
Vig.	Moorpark —One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.	August.
Vig.	Peach —Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored; similar to Moorpark.	August
Vig.	Roman —A remarkably hardy and prolific apricot, producing good crops where none others succeed; flesh rather dry.	End of July.
Vig.	Royal —Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections.	End of July.
Vig.	Russian Apricot (<i>Prunus Siberica</i>)—Described as the hardiest of all the apricots, having stood 30° below zero without injury, while the Moorpark and Breda were frozen to the ground. Remarkably free from diseases, worms and insects. In Kansas and Nebraska, where they have been planted quite largely by the Menonites, it is said not an unhealthy tree can be found. Fruit medium size and of the best quality.	
Free.	St. Ambrosia —A new variety; large, oblong; very sugary and rich; a vigorous grower and very productive.	Middle of Aug.

QUINCES.

The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Apple or Orange —Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety.	Oct.
Vig.	Angers —Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well; an abundant bearer.	Oct.
Vig.	Champion —A new variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	Rea's Mammoth —A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and productive.	Oct.

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists, that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this excellent fruit for at least six months in the year.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

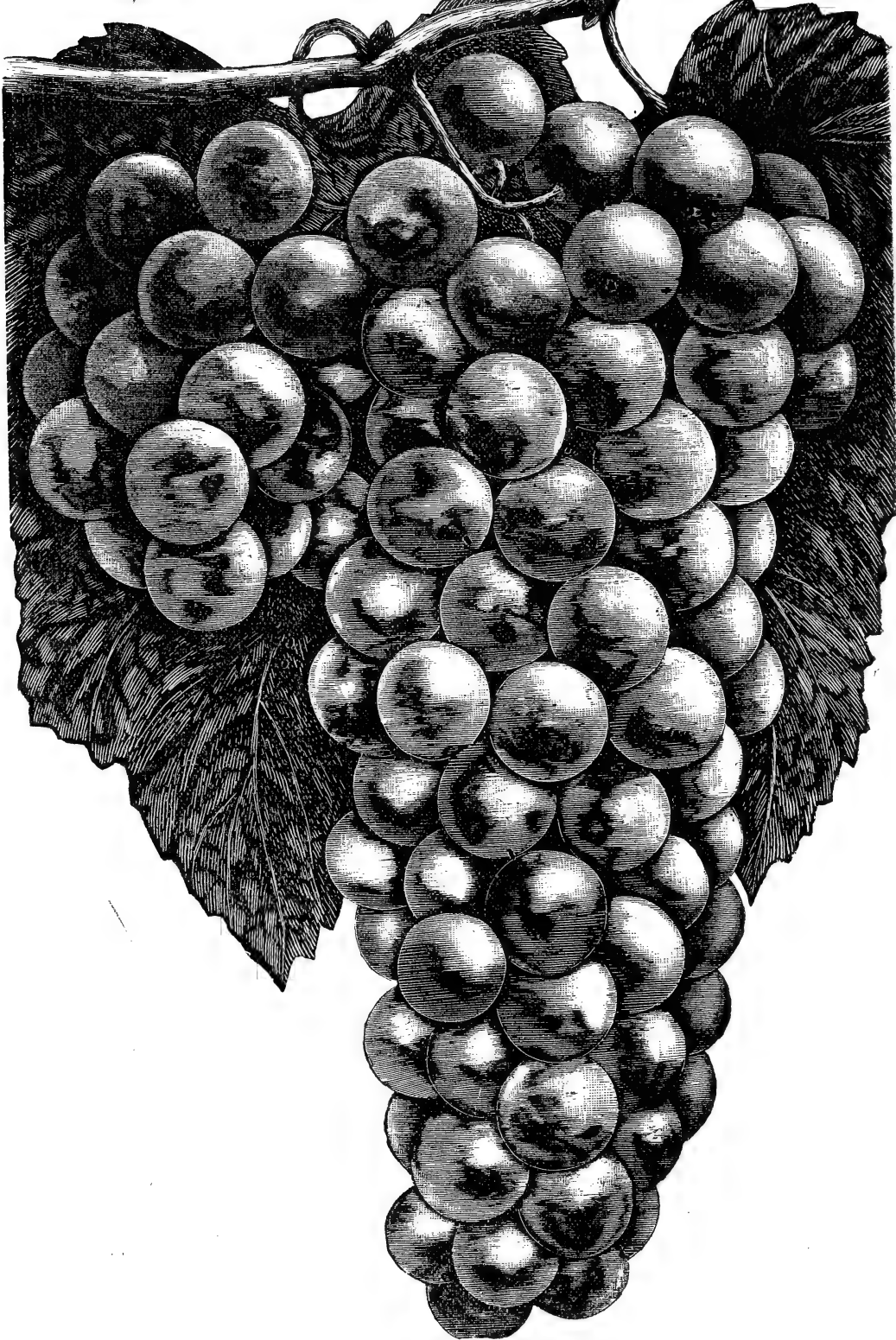
When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted six feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a grape vine on its sunny side, and making use of the rock as a trellis.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: commencing with a good strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following Spring, allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the Fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next Spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following Spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the Fall pruning it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the Winter. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the Spring.

Grapes may be kept through the Winter, and even all the year, in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature; or they may be spread out to dry for two days and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

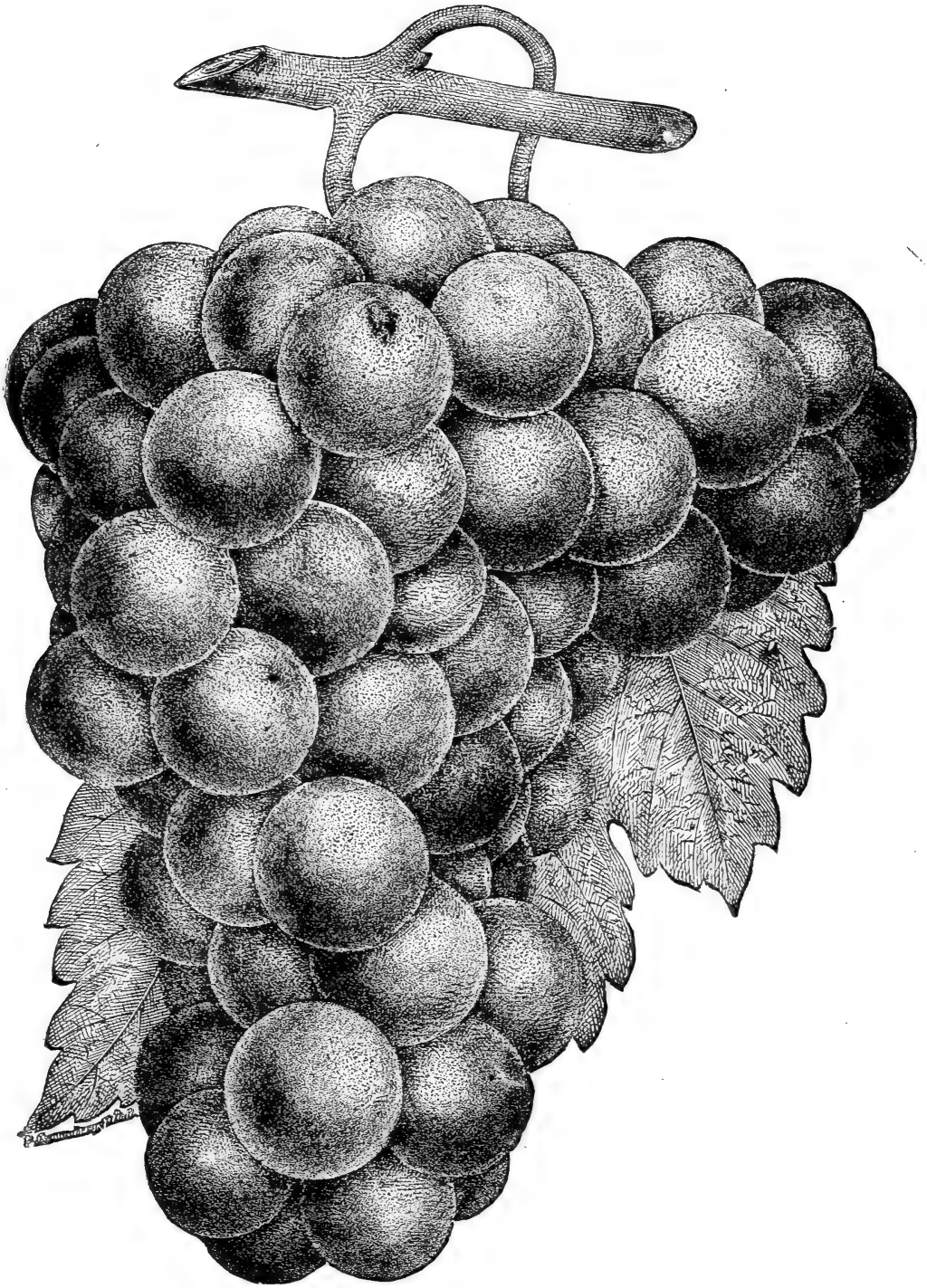
COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Amber.	Amber Queen —Is very early, hardy, and a strong grower; leaf strong and thick, somewhat downy on underside; fruit always eatable in August; amber color, but growing darker and richer to the fifteenth of September, when, by its heavy bloom, it becomes a purple grape. Tender to the center and small seeds. Bunch large and shouldered like the Hamburg; berry large, frequently oblong, holds persistently to the bunch, and cannot be pulled off without breaking the skin, and with proper care will keep all Winter. It is a scientific hybrid, between the Marion, a wild frost grape, and the Black Hamburg.	Aug. & Sept.
Black.	August Giant —A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion, a native frost grape. Bunches very large, with rather long and very strong stem; when shouldered, the shoulders are always short and very double; berries very large, somewhat oblong, often measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Placed in a basket beside Black Hamburg, the August Giant can hardly be distinguished from it. Fruit, when well grown, has a decided Hamburg flavor; quite tender to the center; very rich and fine. Leaf strong and thick, and vine an enormous grower.	Aug.



Empire State.

COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Black.	Bacchus —New. Another of Rickett's Grapes, who describes it as both a table and wine grape; very hardy in wood, leaf and fruit, and pronounced by all committees and amateurs who have tested it as having all the peculiar qualities necessary in a perfect wine grape; very productive, bunch compact, about six inches long; berry medium in size; pulp half tender, juicy and sprightly. In 1880 the parent vine bore 1,500 bunches successfully. The must, by Ochel's scale, has registered 95 to 110 for a number of years. The must in 1881, which was not a good year, in two vineyards, 107, 108 respectively.	Sept.
Purple.	Brighton —A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware.	First of Sept.
Black.	Burnet —This is a new and very promising Grape, sent out by the Ontario (Canada) Fruit Growers' Association, ripening and having equally as good productive qualities as the Concord, but in flavor, far superior; vine very vigorous and hardy.	First to middle of Sept.
Purple.	Catawba —Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; ripens with Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature perfectly in Western New York.	Last of Sept.
Black.	Champion (Talman)—This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor.	August
Black.	Concord —A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom; early.	Sept.
Red.	Delaware —Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.	Sept.
Red	Diana —Bunches a little above medium size, compact; berries large, light red, very juicy and sweet, with distinct, spicy, refreshing flavor; vine a vigorous grower, and bears well; ripens a little before the Isabella.	Last of Sept.
White.	Duchess —The Duchess originated with A. J. Caywood, in Ulster county, N. Y. Bunch medium to large, often eight inches long, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, rich and delicious. Ripens with the Delaware.	Sept.
White.	Empire State —The Empire State is a seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton; fruited the first time in 1879, and its first crop was thirty-eight bunches, which it carried through in fine order. Its crop in 1880 was forty-eight bunches, of most magnificent fruit. Grafts inserted in two-year-old Clinton and Champion vines in 1880, produced in 1881, from twenty to thirty bunches per vine, ripening with Hartford Prolific and Moore's Early. Nearly all of the bunches shouldered, and the finest shade of white ever seen in fruit. A good grower and fruiter in every respect. Bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval; color white with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick, white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma, continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy. Its great productiveness, beautiful color, fine quality, extreme hardiness and vigor and healthfulness of vine and foliage, size and compactness of cluster and good shipping qualities make it the best Grape, all things considered, yet produced. (See cut).	Early in Sept.
Black.	Early Victor —This new extra early grape of Kansas origin, is gaining a fine reputation throughout the entire country. In bunch and berry it is rather below the average, but ripens very early, and what is of special importance it is very pure in flavor with very little pulp and without a trace of foxiness, or other unpleasant taste; while it is exceptionally sweet, sprightly and vinous, never cracks and adheres firmly to the bunch. Further, the vine is hardier even than Concord and one of the few that resist mildew perfectly. Color black with a fine bloom.	Last of Aug.
Black.	Eumelan —A native black grape. Bunches above medium, very handsome double shouldered and moderately compact; berries round or slightly oval; in size medium; in color black. Its flesh is tender to the very center; its flavor rich, vinous and sprightly.	Sept.
White.	Francis B. Hayes —A new white grape, of medium sized bunch and berry; of first rate quality and very early; foliage healthy; vine vigorous and very hardy.	Sept.
Black.	Hartford Prolific —Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens four or five days before Concord; valuable for its hardiness, abundant bearing and early maturity.	August.

COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Red.	Iona (Dr. Grant)—Bunches large, long, somewhat shouldered and loose; berries medium, of a fine, clear wine color; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, with a brisk, sweet vinous flavor. Ripens about a week after the Delaware.	Sept.
Black.	Ives —Probably a seedling of the Isabella; hardy and productive, but with a tough, acid center.	Sept.
Red.	Jefferson —Vine very vigorous, very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom, flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market.	Sept.
White.	Lady —A seedling of the Concord, introduced by G. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio. Of medium size, white and very good flavor; very early.	First of Sept.
White.	Lady Washington (Ricketts)—A new grape, a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound. Vine strong, very hardy, and has so far resisted the attacks of insect enemies without harm. Very highly commended by leading pomologists.	Sept.
White.	Martha —A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardness. Bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with the Concord	Sept.
Black.	Monroe —Bunch medium to large, shouldered; something like Concord. Berries large, round; skin rather thick, black, covered with a thick coating of white bloom, very handsome. Flesh juicy, sweet, vinous and sprightly; a pleasant, refreshing table grape, and it is believed will make good wine. The vine is vigorous, with firm, short-jointed, hardy wood, which always ripens well; fine, healthy foliage, which has never shown a trace of mildew. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.	Last of Aug.
White.	Moore's Diamond —Originated by Jacob Moore, the producer of the Brighton, is thus described: "Vine a vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. It is a pure native, being a cross between Concord and Iona. Has fruited for ten years, near Rochester, N. Y., and endured the winter uninjured, and without the least protection. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy, and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord. Quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord."	Sept.
Black.	Moore's Early —A new hardy grape, a seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier than Hartford. In quality, hardly to be distinguished from Concord. This grape has taken the first prize at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society since 1872, when first exhibited, and the \$60 prize of the same society each year for the best new seedling. Promises to be a valuable acquisition. Bunch large, berries very large, black.	Aug.
Purple.	Naomi —New. One of the J. H. Rickett's seedlings and described by him as one of the very best table grapes in his collection. Vine very vigorous and productive; flesh tender, juicy, melting, rather crisp, sweet and sprightly, with a trace of Muscat flavor. Ripens with the Concord.	Sept.
White.	Niagara —The originators say: "This new white grape originated in Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy, first fruiting in 1872. It has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries as large or larger than Concord and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens with the Concord,	Sept.
Purple.	Norfolk —New, and owned exclusively by us. A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion. A strong grower, with thick leathery foliage. An abundant bearer of remarkably showy fruit, heavily covered with lilac bloom. Color same as Catawba, with bunch somewhat larger, usually double shouldered. Ripens two weeks before Concord. The fruit is of a decided Muscat flavor, very sweet and rich; holds well to the bunch, but is not as long keeper as Amber Queen, but for home use will be sure of a place in every garden when known. The vines have stood 18 degrees below zero without protection and without injury.	Last of Sept.
Golden.	Pocklington —Is a seedling of the Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage. Strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; quality when fully ripe, much superior to Concord. It will prove the white grape for the million, both for market and for home use; ripens with the Concord. (See cut.)	First of Sept.



The "Goldeu Pocklington."

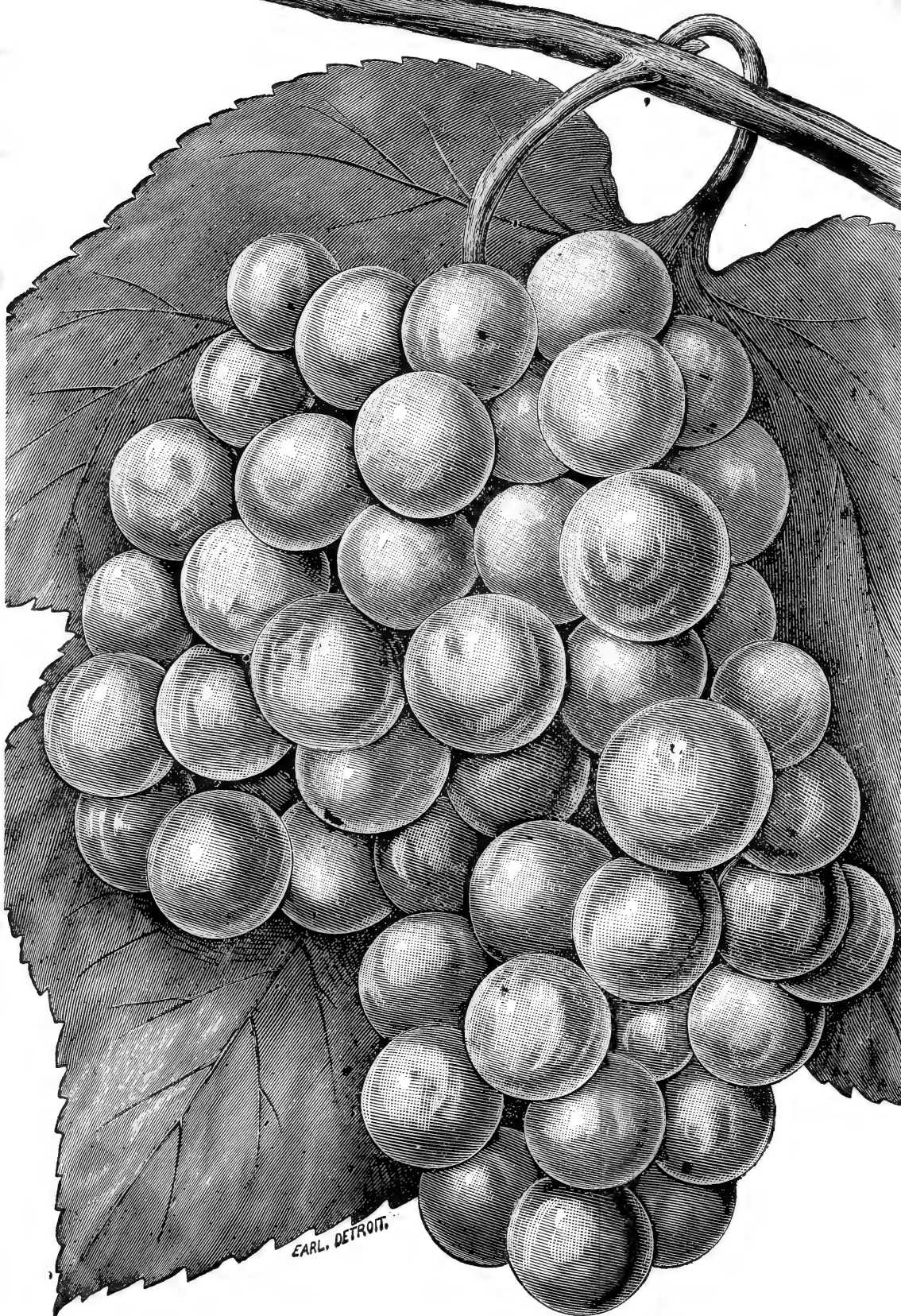
COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON
Red.	Poughkeepsie Red —A seedling grape, raised by A. J. Caywood; claimed to be a cross of Iona with Delaware and Walter; somewhat larger than Delaware, but resembling it in general appearance. It is fully equal to the Delaware in quality, ripens early, and keeps well. So far as tested, much like the Delaware vine in habit of growth.	Sept.
White.	Prentiss —A seedling of the Isabella; bunch large, not often shouldered; compact; berry medium to large, yellowish to green, sometimes with rosy tint on side next the sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant musky aroma; vine a vigorous grower, with thick, heavy foliage, and very productive. Quality the very best, resembling Rebecca. An excellent keeper. Ripens with Concord; One of the most promising new sorts.	Sept.
White.	Rebecca —A fine and delicious white grape, berry and bunch medium size; vine a slow, slender grower and abundant bearer; not quite hardy. Ripens almost as soon as the Delaware.	Sept.
Red.	Ulster Prolific —A native seedling, grown by A. J. Caywood. A red grape of good quality, healthy growth and great productiveness. Will probably be found valuable for general use as it seems to have all the characteristics of our hardy and healthy native varieties.	Sept.
Red.	Vergennes —This is a chance seedling found in the garden of Mr. William E. Green, Vergennes, Vt. Downy and free from mildew; very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber, flavor rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper.	Aug.
Black.	Worden —This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored, and to ripen several days earlier.	Sept.

ROGERS' HYBRIDS.

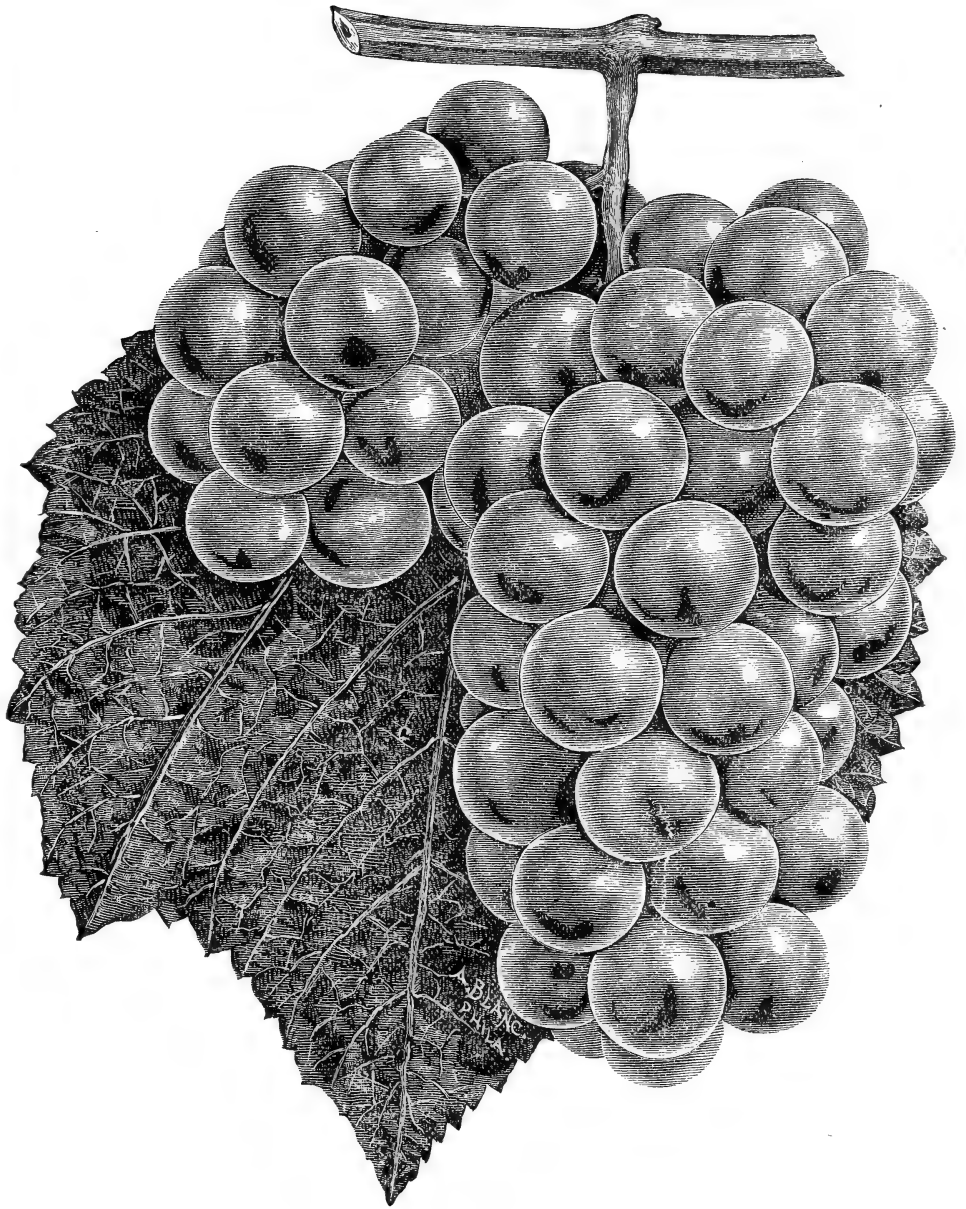
Red.	Agawam (No. 15) —Large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth. Rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his strictly Red Hybrids.	Sept.
Red.	Gœthe (No. 1) —A fine light colored variety, tinged and nearly covered with red when fully ripe. It has more the flavor of its foreign parent than any of the others, being tender to the center. Bunch and berry large. Ripens with Catawba.	Last of Sept.
Red.	Lindley (No. 9) —Resembles No. 3 in appearance, but distinct in flavor.	First of Sept.
Red.	Massasoit (No. 3) —Large; resembles Diana in quality; a little native flavor; tender, sweet and good. Said to be the earliest of these Hybrids, and by some highly esteemed.	Last of Aug. to First of Sept.
Black.	Merrimack (No. 19) —Very large and earlier than the Diana; very strongly resembles No. 4. Berries and bunches large, compact; a very strong grower.	Sept.
Red.	Salem (No. 22) —Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.	First of Sept.
Black.	Wilder (No. 4) —Large, bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large, flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center, sweet, rather sprightly.	Middle of Sept.

SELECT FOREIGN VARIETIES.

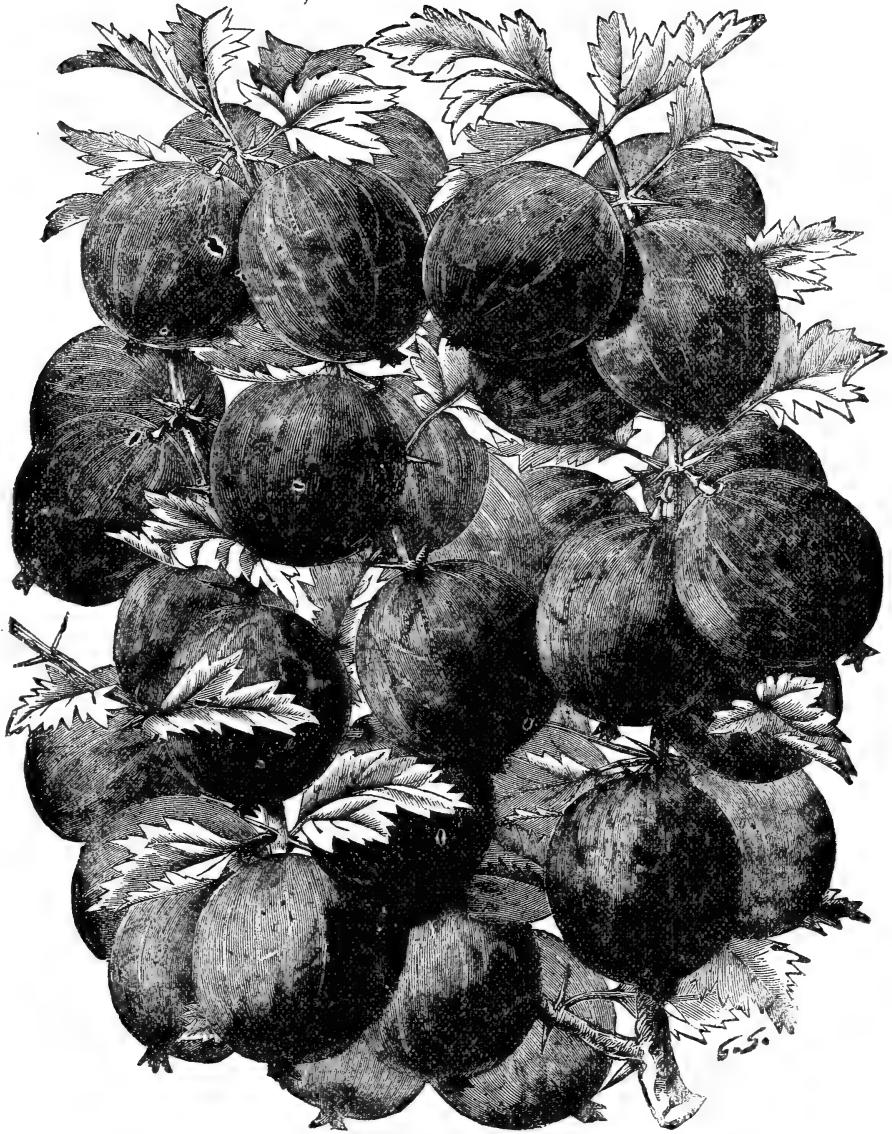
COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.
Black.	Black Barbarossa —A very profitable variety for market purposes. Bunch large; berries large, oval, black; juicy, sweet and very agreeable.
Black.	Black Frontignan —Bunch rather large; berry medium, round, quite black; skin thin with a rich musky flavor.
Black.	Black Hamburg —The most popular of all foreign grapes. Bunch large, shouldered; berries very large, oval; purplish black; juicy, sugary and rich.
Black.	Black Prince —Bunch long, somewhat open; berries large; black, covered with a blue bloom; tender, juicy, rich and sprightly.
White.	Bowood Muscat —Bunch large and shouldered; berries large, oval sweet and rich, with a strong Muscat flavor. Popular.
White.	Buckland's Sweetwater —A beautiful variety for the cold house. Bunch very showy large and shouldered. Berries medium; amber, juicy, melting and delicious.
White.	Canon Hall Muscat —An English seedling from the Muscat of Alexandria; sets its fruit a little better than the old sort; fine.



Woodruff Red Grape—See page 17. .Price, with Green's Fruit Grower 1 year, 50c.



ULSTER PROLIFIC.—"The Ulster" is here as hardy as any wild variety, ripens 1st to middle of September. A better grape than the Delaware, and as an iron-clad, we are confident will surpass the Concord as the grape for the million. The joints are about two inches in length, and consequently puts on such unparalleled loads of fruit, that it must be pruned short and afterwards thinned. As a vineyard grape for market purposes, the experienced growers in our own vicinity, who have known it from its first fruiting, 15 years ago, stand ready to take vineyards at the first opportunity." From the same source as the Poughkeepsie. A strong, vigorous grower; with good foliage and exceedingly productive; berries medium to large, a dull copper color, borne in compact small clusters, skin tough, a good keeper; quality rich, excellent. Season early. 1 year, each 50c.; dozen, \$4.00; 2 years, each, 75c.; dozen, \$5.00.



The Industry Gooseberry.

Large and Superior Variety recently introduced from
England. The best authorities say it may
revolutionize Gooseberry Culture.

—PRICE OF PLANTS—

Twenty-five cents Each, \$2.50 per Twelve. ❏

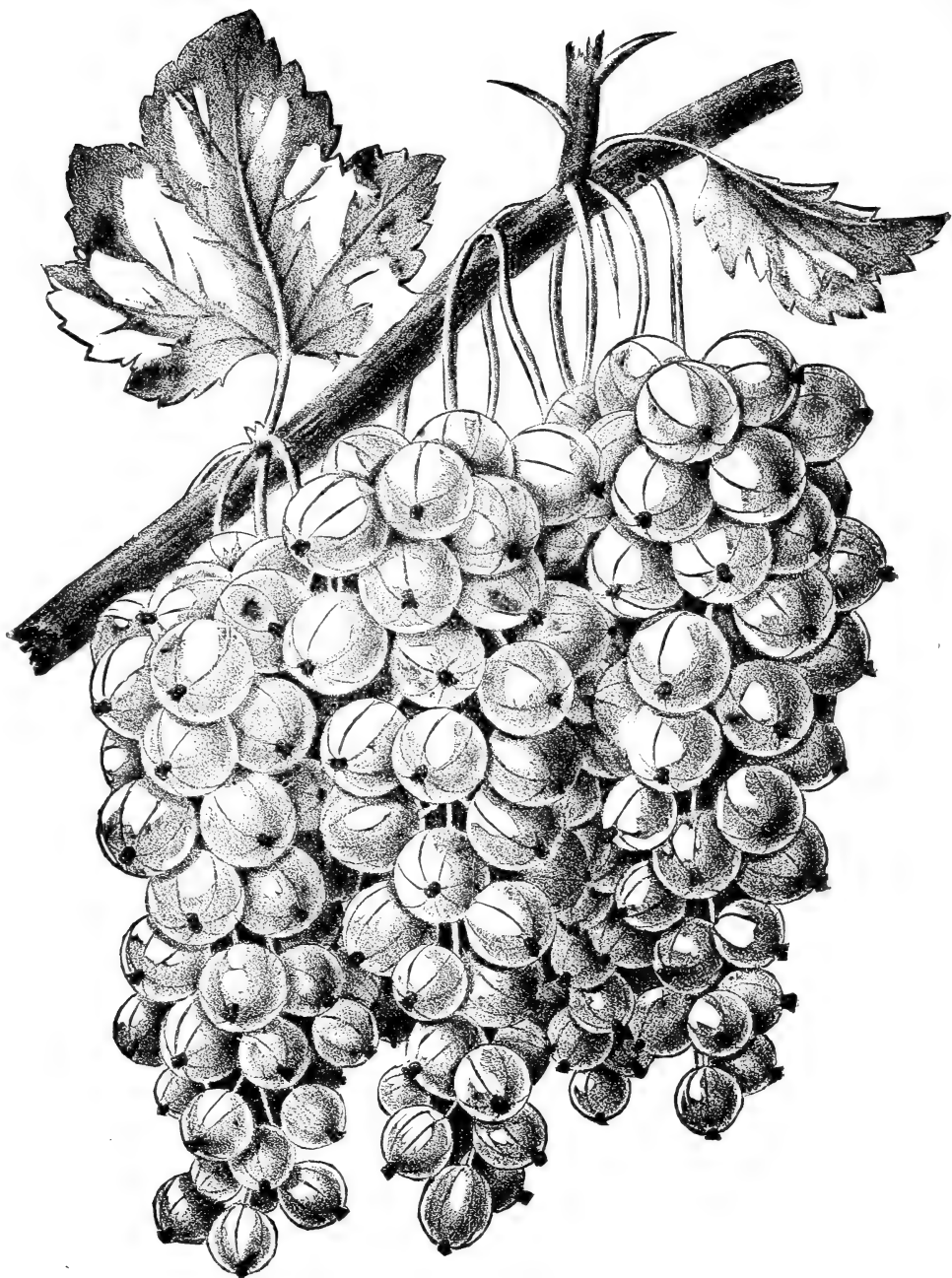
NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Souhegan.	New. A variety of the most positive value, of excellent quality, about as large as the Gregg, and astonishingly prolific, exceeding in this respect any Raspberry known. A perfect iron clad in hardiness and extremely early, at least two weeks earlier than the Doolittle. It has every indication of being the most desirable Black Raspberry yet produced.
Tyler.	A new variety of undoubted merit said to be as early as Souhegan and better grower. Fruit of best quality and a very prolific bearer.

CURRANTS.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant. An easy method of destroying the currant worm is by the use of powdered white hellebore (*Veratrum Album*).

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears dust with hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Black Naples.	Much larger than the Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.
Black Champion.	This new variety comes from England, and has been pronounced by a committee of the Royal Horticultural Society as the finest Black Currant ever exhibited. The bunches are very large, and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bushes, and unlike the other varieties it will bear the severest pruning without detriment.
Cherry.	The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.
Fay's Prolific.	Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first class; not quite so acid as Cherry the best of all the red currants.
La Versaillaise.	Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.
Lee's Prolific.	A new English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.
Prince Albert.	Large, bright red resembling the Victoria; valuable for its lateness; vigorous and productive.
Red Dutch.	An old variety, excellent and well known.
Victoria.	Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.
White Dutch.	An excellent and well known sort.
White Grape.	Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.
White Gondoin.	A large, light-colored sort, sweet, vigorous and productive.



Fay's Prolific Currant.

Green's Plum and Cherry Culture, Green's Raspberry and Blackberry Culture, Green's Apple and Pear Culture, Green's Guide to Grape Culture, Green's Guide to Strawberry Culture, Green's "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit," sent by mail for 10c. each. See specimen pages of Raspberry and Blackberry on pages 20 to 33. See price list on last pages.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the dryest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching, be sure the ground is UNDER-DRAINED, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than HALF mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are **INDUSTRY**, **CROWN BOB** (red), and **WHITE SMITH** (greenish white), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Crown Bob. Industry.	Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first class. It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other known variety; and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with a pleasant, rich flavor.
White Smith.	Fruit large, roundish oblong; flavor first rate.
AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES.	
Downing.	Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.
Houghton's Seedling,	A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable. This fine new seedling is a decided acquisition to the small list of hardy, mildew-proof American Gooseberries. The variety is a remarkably strong, vigorous, upright grower, with dark green glaucous foliage, which resists mildew perfectly, and persistently hangs on until the end of the season. The fruit is of the largest size, oblong—good samples measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. Color golden yellow, flavor decidedly good; very productive.
Large Golden Prolific.	
Mountain Seedling.	A strong grower and heavy bearer, berries very large, dark red, smooth; a profitable variety.
Smith's Improved.	From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant on good land, MODERATELY manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in the rows for field; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate SHALLOW.

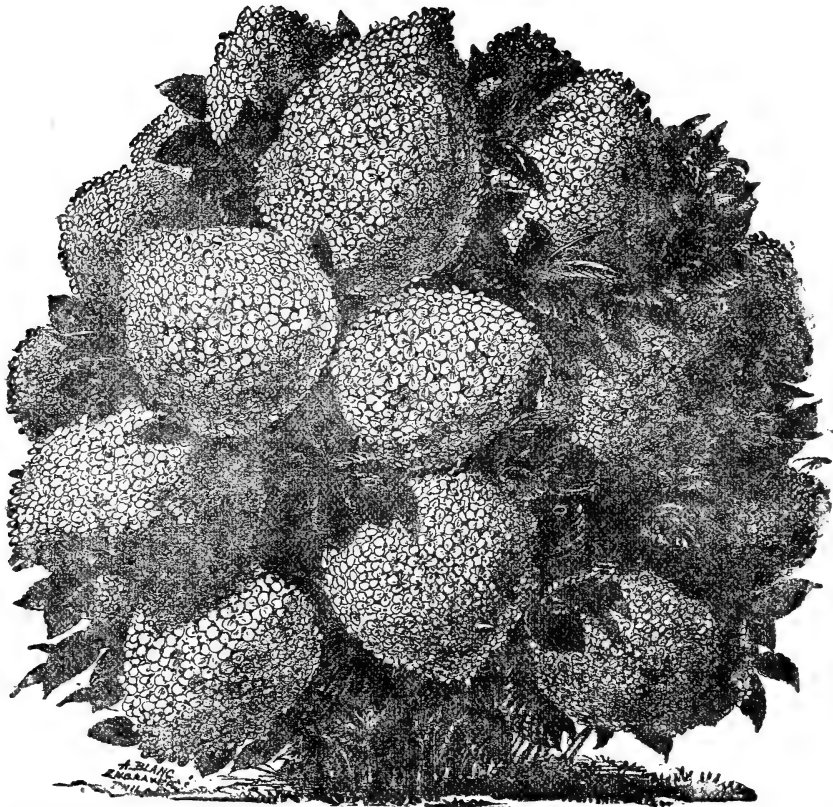
NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Agawam.	Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar to and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.
Early Harvest.	A new variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.
Erie.	New. Very large and very early. Without doubt the finest Blackberry yet produced; being perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing a larger, sweeter berry, earlier in ripening than any other sort. Every-body should have this variety.



Downing Gooseberry.

Downing Gooseberry—This Gooseberry has no superior for general culture of those well tested. It succeeds everywhere and is worthy of the name it bears. What ever you plant, plant some of the Downing. Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific. One year, 75c. per 12; \$6 per 100. Two years, \$1 per 12; \$7 per 100.

If, in this pamphlet you fail to find what is suited to your purpose please write, saying exactly what is wanted, and the information desired will be promptly forwarded. See page 9.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

This is the finest hardy shrub in cultivation, and endures the heat and cold of our climate extremely well. The flowers, which are borne in dense pyramidal panicles in the greatest profusion, are white when they first open, but gradually change to rose color, and remain in good condition for weeks. 25c. to \$1 each, according to size. GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

DON'T FAIL to submit a list of your Wants and get our Prices before placing your order for any kind or grade of Nursery Stock. Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Quince, Grape, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Apple Seedlings, and a General Line of Nursery Stock of the very best quality, in surplus, on which surprisingly low prices will be given upon application. Your correspondence is solicited.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Our Four Pamphlets.— Many who write to us for advice about fruit growing could be more fully answered by reading Charles A. Green's three pamphlets: Grape Culture, Strawberry Culture, and General Fruit Culture, embracing 170 pages of practical information. In order to save time, and aid you, we will offer these four pamphlets by mail postpaid for 35 cents, which is less than half the price. Add the Apple and Pear book, and the Plum and Cherry all for 50c.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.



HARDY CATALPA SHADE TREES.

We shall plant of this beautiful tree, a row a mile long by the roadside this spring. I have seen the Catalpa growing in the finest grounds at Washington and elsewhere. It can be made to branch very low if desired, and is beautiful in foliage and flower. In order to encourage its planting we offer large transplanted trees of Catalpa at 15c. each, when ten or more are ordered.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

LETTERS FROM OUR PATRONS.

It does the nurseryman's heart good to get letters like the following from those he has served. Please notice that it is our custom to put in some free plants with orders sent by express:

GALESBURG, Ill.
DEAR SIR,—The plants have come in good shape, and the finest plants I ever saw, and I thank you so very much for your liberal count.

N. O. STRUMBERG.

VICTORY MILLS, N. Y.
SIR.—The order, No. 1,768, arrived in due time and in good condition. Accept thanks for extras.

JOHN SAMPLE.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.
SIR.—I am the guilty one. I overlooked the blackberry in the moss. They are all right, and full count.

CHARLES E. MURST.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis.
DEAR SIR.—The trees and plants have arrived in good condition. Thanks for the present of Nemaha; also for the Woodruff grape.

GEO. A. BREED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.
DEAR SIR.—Plants were received in good order, and they were very good. I only expected 300, and I got 600. Why should I not be well satisfied?

THEODORE WILSON.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.
DEAR SIR.—Plants received in good condition, and we are glad to say they are entirely satisfactory, both as to quality and number. Much obliged for the extras you sent.

JENNINGS & WATERBURY.

ESSEXVILLE, Ore.
DEAR SIR.—Trees came to hand all right. I never saw finer trees in my life. Great difference between some I got elsewhere. When I want more shall order of you.

J. H. SHARPE.

ALLEN P. O., Md.
SIR.—I received my plants on the 24th instant in good order; thanks for extra count. Whenever I want anything in your line in the future it is a settled question I will get it of Chas. A. Green.

WM. F. ALLEN, JR.

FALL RIVER, Mass.
DEAR SIR.—Have received my stock this day in splendid condition. Everything is far superior to what I expected; well rooted and very stocky, and I thank you very much for overcount.

JAMES ASHTON.

BRISTOL, N. Y.
I received the plants you sent. They were fine. I was glad to know that you could send out good stock, as that is the kind I like to buy. With many thanks for your prompt and generous attention to my complaint, I am,

WM. S. GOODING.

We have such an acquaintance with *Green's Fruit Grower*, edited by Charles A. Green, a practical pomologist, as justifies a commendatory endorsement of his paper. His editorials are instructive, his style entertaining, and calculated to inspire confidence in him as a man. The *Fruit Grower* is published at Rochester, N. Y.—*Grange Visitor*.

HILLSDALE, Mich.

GENTLEMEN.—I wrote you a letter Saturday about my plants, and two or three hours after sending the letter I received the plants. They are all right. Thanks for the extras. Your plants were put up in good order, and came through nicely, and I will recommend others to your company.

WELLINGTON HUGHES.

ASHLAND, O.
GENTLEMEN.—I received to-day the Vick strawberry plant ordered by my wife some time ago, in apparently good condition, and the order was promptly attended to, and everything satisfactory. I will mention that I subscribe for your "How to Propagate Fruit" and the New York *Tribune*, all of which are regularly received.

L. N. RICH.

BOONEVILLE.
Plants received in good order, just in time, and most all grown finely. Didn't lose a dozen.

PETER BRIGGS.

GENTLEMEN.—My stock received, and proves satisfactory. Thanks for the gift.

D. G. BLUE.

SHERMAN, Pa.
GENTLEMEN.—I received the plants in good time and shape. Accept my thanks for the gift of strawberry plants.

JOHN E. RAYMOND.

DEAR SIR.—Plants came in due time in good order, and was well pleased with them. Please send me your catalogue.

R. GILMORE.

HASTINGS, Mich.
DEAR SIR.—I received the plants in good order, and am well satisfied with them. I am only sorry that I was not able to send for a larger amount.

MR. J. H. SUTTON.

OAK HILL.
Plants received all right, and looking fine. Let one of my neighbors have one of the packages. Have heard that he had one plant, labeled Parry, in his parcel, for which receive thanks.

C. H. NEWMAN.

WALDO, Wis.
DEAR SIR.—I received the plants last Saturday. They came by freight instead of by express, but they were in good shape. They are the finest plants I ever saw. Thanks for the extra plants received, and promptness.

E. PETERMAN.

DE TURKSVILLE, Pa.
DEAR SIR.—Our stock was received in good order, and well pleased with it. It lay over at the depot one day on account of the card, which did not reach us in time, but nevertheless the stock is in good condition, the weather being cool.

BENJ. HUMMEL.

MEXICO, Dak.
SIR.—Plants came to hand to-day in the best of condition. Many thanks for the extras. I did not expect so many, and such nice ones, too. I have made a success of flowers and vegetables, and think I can with fruit, if my health will permit. Next time I want some more grapes and pears. The only reason I can see why so many people order through agents is as Barnum says, that people like to be humbugged, and agents like to do it.

MRS. CHAS. I. GILLETTE.

PRINCETON, Ill.
The plants you shipped on the 5d I received, and on account of the heavy rain we had we had yesterday could not set them, but took them out of the boxes and set them in the ground, and I hope on Monday I'll be able to plant them. I found them in fine order, and am very much obliged to you. Please accept thanks for the ornamentals. I am more than pleased with the selection.

MRS. JOHN F. CROUNSE.

LONG LAKE, Minn.
DEAR FRIEND GREEN.—Your very valuable book, "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit," was received in due season, also the paper, and last your catalogue. I consider them the finest, the most instructive works having a bearing in relation to fruit growing there is published. The subjects are presented in so simple and comprehensive manner that the veriest clodhopper might grow fruit and profit by it. You are truly a public benefactor, shedding light and encouragement into dark places, and rendering that which has, to the masses, always been shrouded in mystery, clear as the noonday sun. Long may you live.

S. R. SPATES.

Address—GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

PRICE LIST OF TREES, PLANTS, ETC.,

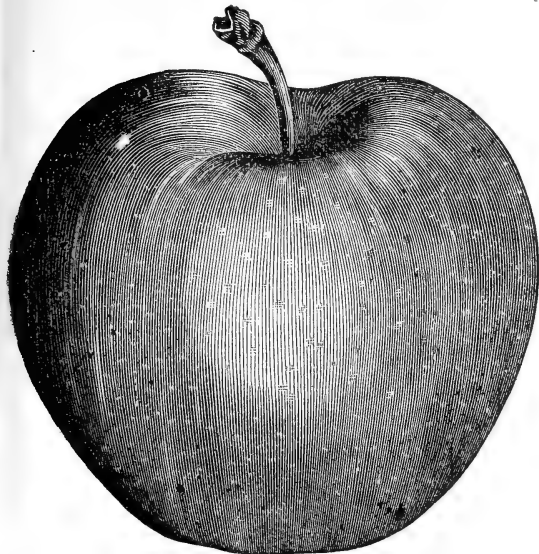
OFFERED BY

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

REFERENCE:

Flour City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

For 100 and 1,000 rate please write for special prices submitting a list of varieties wanted.

**SALOME APPLE.**

APPLES.—Well known varieties, first-class, 6 to 7 feet, 18 cents each. Medium size, 4 to 5 feet, 12 cents each. **ONE YEAR OLD APPLE TREES**, 60c. for 12, by mail, post-paid, \$3 per 100 by express.

DELAWARE RED WINTER, first-class, \$1 each, in bud 25c., by mail 40c.

SALOME, YELLOW TRANSPARENT, first-class, 25c.; 1 year, 12 cents. **Red Beitigheimer**, **Blenheim Pippin** (Lord Nelson), **Kirkland**, **Cogswell**, **Sutton Beauty**, **Red Canada**, **Stump**, **Mellon**, **Mother**, **Fanny**, **Pomme Grise**, **Shannon**, **Schiawasse Beauty**, **Kentish Fillbasket**, **Lady Henniker**, **Clermont**, first-class, 20 cents each; one year old trees, 10 cents each. **Wolf River**, **Orange Winter**, **Boskoop**, **Sweet Pear**, **Bosdorf**, **McMahon White**, **Enormous**, 1 year, 3 feet, 10c. each.

CRAB APPLES—**HUDSON RIVER**, new, large, handsome, good quality, productive, hardy, yellow skin, striped with light red, 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c. each; in bud, 25c. **Hyslop**, **Transcendent**, **Whitney** 20, etc., 18c. each, 4 to 5 feet, 12c. **DWARF APPLES**, 25c. each.

PEARS.—Well known varieties, including **Keiffer**, 6 to 7 feet, standard, 30c.; 4 to 5 feet, 20 cts. **BOSC**, **CLAIRGEAU**, **SOUVINER**, **FRED'K CLAPP**, **WINTER NELLIS**, 50c. **COMET** (or **Lawson**), 6 feet, 75c. each; 1 year, 40c. **LECONTE**, 40c.; 1 year, 30c.

DWARF PEARS.—Leading varieties, largest size, 25c. each; medium size, 18c.; one year, 10c. each. **Comet**, **Winter Nellis**, **Fred'k Clapp**, **Souvenir**, double worked, 50 cents each.



PLUMS.—Leading varieties, 5 to 7 feet, 30c. each; medium size, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each. **Botan**, **Ogden**, **Kelsey's Japan** (not hardy), 50c. each. **Prunus Simoni**, 35 cents. **Shipper's Pride**, 75c. **Moore's Arctic**, **Guil**, **Beauty of Naples**, **Victoria**, **Mariana**, **Prunus Pissardi**, 50 cents each.

CHERRIES.—Leading varieties, sweet, first-class, 35c.; medium size, 25c. Leading kinds, sour (hardy and most valuable), first-class, 25c.; medium size, 18c.; 3 feet trees, 12c. each.

Windsor Cherry.—New, nearly black, large, productive, and of superior flavor, first class trees, 50c.; one year, 25 cents. **Dyehouse** and **Wragg**, 40c. each.

PEACHES.—Leading varieties, 15c. each, for largest size; medium size, 10 cents.

Globe Peach.—New, largest and best, 25c. each. Send for free colored plate of **Globe Peach**.

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.—Leading varieties, 25 cents each.

RUSSIAN APRICOT.—Hardy and productive, as introduced by the **Menonites**, 25 cents each. **ALEXANDER** and **J. L. BUDD**, improved varieties of **Russian Apricots**, largest size, superior flavor, large trees, \$1; small trees, 40c.; by mail 50c. each.

QUINCES.—**MEECHES PROLIFIC**, 2 to 3 ft. for 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents. **APPLE** or **ORANGE Quince**, first class, 25c.; medium size, 18c. each. **CHAMPION**, first-class, 35c.; medium, 25c. **ANGERS**, very late, 10 to 15 cents. **Rea's Mammoth**, not hardy, 60 cents each.

MULBERRIES.—**Downing**, 50 cts. each. **Russian Mulberry**, 3 feet, 15c. each; 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents.

STRAWBERRIES.—**Bidwell**, **Captain Jack**, **Windsor**, **Crescent**, **Cumberland**, **Downing**, **James Vick**, **Manchester**, **Sharpless**, **Mt. Vernon**, **Wilson** (all propagated from a plant that produced superior fruit), **Cornelia**, **Jersey Queen**, **Jumbo**, **Kentucky**, **Lacon**, **May King**, **Old Iron Clad**, **Parry**, **Prince of Berries**, **Pipers Seedling**, **Primo**, **Woodruff** and others, 25c. per dozen; 75c. per 100. For 1,000 rates for **Strawberries** or other stock send for special prices after October 1st.



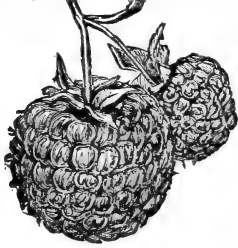
JESSIE STRAWBERRY.—New, introduced by us, large size, early, finest flavor, beautiful, vigorous grower, and healthy foliage, \$1 per 12; \$4 per 100. Special price per 1,000 to the trade. Send for free colored plate. For 10c. we will send a book on **Strawberry culture**.

BUBACH, next to **Jessie** in value, late, large, productive, vigorous. **BELMONT**, great Boston variety, **ONTARIO**, largest size, 35c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100. **Jewell**, Surprise, **Lida**, **Covel's** Early, **New White Strawberry**, 35c. per 12; \$3 per 100. **Haverland**, new, from Ohio, very promising, \$1.00 per 12; \$5.00 per 100. **Mammoth**, new, \$1 per 12; \$6 per 100.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.—**Doolittle**, **Gregg**, **Souhegan**, **Ohio**, **Tyler**, 35c. per 12; 60c. per 50; \$1 per 100.

NEMAHA, new, largest, later $\frac{1}{2}$, and hardiest; Hilborn, largest early, new, 50c. per 12; \$2 per 100. Mammoth Cluster, 50c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

GOLDEN RASPBERRIES.—Golden Queen, new, valuable, \$1 per 12; \$2.50 per 50; \$5 per 100. Caroline, Brinckles' Orange, Beebe's Golden, 60c. per 12; \$4 per 100. Send 2c. for Colored Plate of Golden Queen.



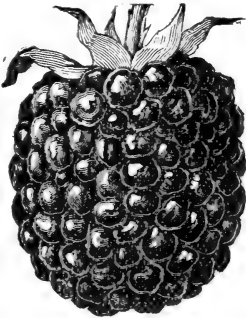
Red Raspberries

Crimson Beauty, Cuthbert, Hansell, Marlboro, Herstine, Turner (So. Thornless), Shaffer's Colossal, Philadelphia, Rancocas, 35c. per 12; 75c. per 50; \$1 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

— Snyder, Kittatinny, 35 cts. per 12; \$1 per 100. TAYLOR, STONE'S HARDY, Early Harvest, Wachusset Thornless, Wilson (Wilson and Early Harvest not hardy), Lawton, 50c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100. Ancient Britton, Agawam, Wilson Junior, 50 cts. per 12; \$2.50 per 100. **ERIE**, \$1.50 per 12; \$7.50 per 100. MINNE-

ERIE BLACK



WASKI, 50c. each; \$4 per 12. Lucretia Dewberry, 75c. per 12; \$4 per 100.

JUNEBERRY.—Improved dwarf, 10 cts. each; \$1 per 12.



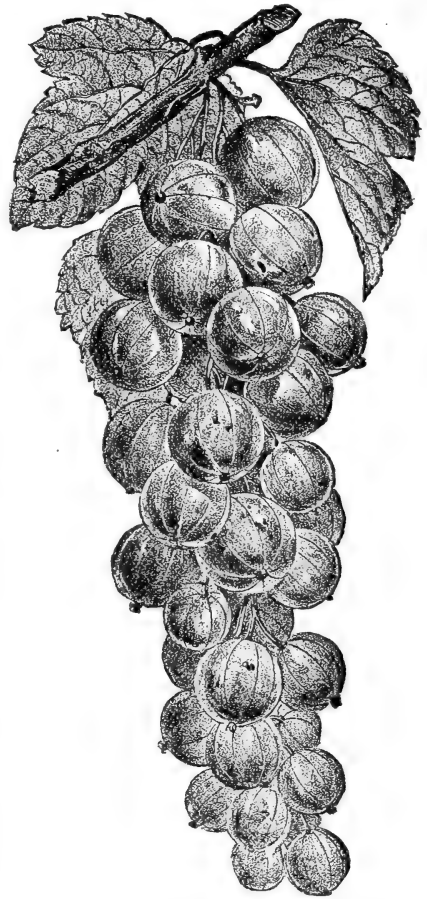
GRAPES.—Agawam, Brighton, Catawba, Champion, Clinton, Concord, Cottage, Diana, Hartford, Ives, Iona, Lindley, Martha, Perkins, Salem, Telegraph, Wilder, Worden and others, one year old, 10 cts. each; \$1 per 12. Two years old, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

Wyoming Red.—A valuable early red grape for market, one year, 35c. each; \$3.50 per 12. Two years, 50c. each; \$5 per 12.

Delaware, Dutchess, Jefferson, Lady, Lady Washington, Moore's Early, Pocklington, Prentiss, Vergennes and others, one year old, 20c. each; \$2 per 12. Two years old, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per 12.

Newer Grapes.—Empire State, Poughkeepsie Red, Ulster Prolific, Mary, Norfolk, one year, 50c.; two years, 75c. each. F. B. Hayes, Jessica, August Giant, Amber Queen, one year, 40c.; two years, 65c. Niagara, 1 yr. 30c.; 2 yr. 50c. Moore's Diamond, new, \$2 each. Concord, 2 years old, \$2.50 per 100, if called for soon. Foreign Grapes, for greenhouses, \$1 each; \$10 per 12. Woodruff Red, 35c. and 75c.

CURRENTS.—VICTORIA, latest, most vigorous and productive. CHERRY, Lee's Prolific, 40c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100, for 1 year; 50c.



VICTORIA.

per 12; \$3 per 100 for 2 year plants. VERSAILLES, White Grape, 60c. per 12; \$3.50 for one year; 75c. per 12; \$4 per 100, for 2 year. FAY'S PROLIFIC, 1 year, 20c. each; \$2 per 12; 2 years 30c. each; \$3 per 12. Write for prices per 1,000 for all kinds of trees and plants.

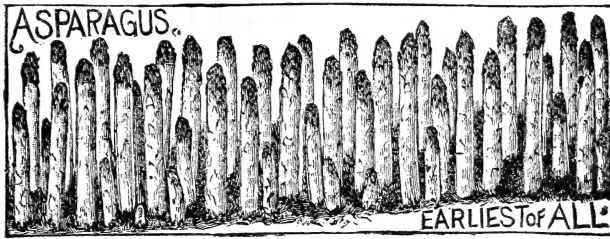
CURRENT CUTTINGS.—Well rooted, with new white fibrous roots, sure to grow if well planted and prevented from heaving. Fay's Prolific, 75c. per 12; \$5 per 100. Cherry, 25c. per 12; \$1 per 100. Victoria, best of all, 15c. per 12; 50c. per 100. Lower rates per 1,000 on application. Must be ordered now. None next Spring.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Garden, Downing, Houghton, Smith's, one year, 75c. per 12; \$5 per 100. Two years, \$1 per 12; \$7 per 100.

Industry Gooseberry, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

NUTS AND SUNDRIES.—American Sweet Chestnut, large trees, 25c.; small trees, 10c. Spanish Chestnut, 75c. Almonds, 50c. English Walnuts, 50c. each. Butternuts, 25c. Black Walnuts, 20c. ea. Filberts, 50c. each.

GOLDEN CLUSTER HOP ROOTS. The best kind extant, suitable for an ornament to the lawn or garden, or for domestic use, 15c. each; \$1 for 12.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Conover's Colossal, 1 year, 75c. per 100; two yrs., \$1 per 100. Barr's new Asparagus, largest of all, earliest, and fine quality, \$2 per 100. See above cut.

RHUBARB.—Myatt's Linnæus, 10c. each; \$1 per 12.

Leading Ornamentals.



ROSES.—Well known kinds, 25c.; new varieties, 50c. each.

AILANTUS (Tree of Heaven)—A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage; exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful for producing tropical effects. Large trees, 25c. each; small trees, 15c.

CATALPA (Speciosa)—A hardy variety originating at the west; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common Catalpa (*Syringifolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence, posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree. Blossoms large and showy. Large trees 25c; small trees 15c.

ELM (Ulmus), American White—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees; 25c.

HONEY LOCUST—A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge. Beautiful large blossoms. Large trees 20c.; small 10c.

HORSE CHESTNUT (White Flowering)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. Price, large trees 50c.

MAGNOLIA—Price \$1 each.

NORWAY MAPLE—Price, 50c.

WHITE OAK—Price, 50c.

BIRCH (Cut-Leaved Weeping)—An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches, and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy a place on every lawn. Price, 75c. each.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Weeping)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors. Price, 75c.

PRUNUS PISSARDI—A red leaved plum of rare beauty. One of the finest colored leaved lawn trees. Price, 50c. each.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING (Caprea Pendula)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy; 75c.

ARBOR VITÆ (American)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted few or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose. It also makes a handsome tree for the lawn, and can be pruned to any shape or space desired. Large trees 25c. Eighteen inches to two feet for hedges \$8 per 100.

SPRUCE (Norway)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best Evergreens for hedges. Large 25c. each. Small for hedges, \$8 per 100.

SPRUCE (Hemlock or Weeping)—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge; 25c. each.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA—Our specialty. A constant bloomer; the most delightful fragrance of all. Large plants 50c.; small by mail 50c.

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon—Common, 35c., variegated leaved; very attractive, 50c.

BERBERRY (Red Fruited)—A beautiful shrub, holding its berries well into winter. Fruit valuable, also for preserves or pies; 75c. each.

Deutzia, Forsythia, Lilac, Japan Quince, Spirea, Syringa, Wigelia, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Honey-suckle, Virginia Creeper, Wistaria, 25c. each.

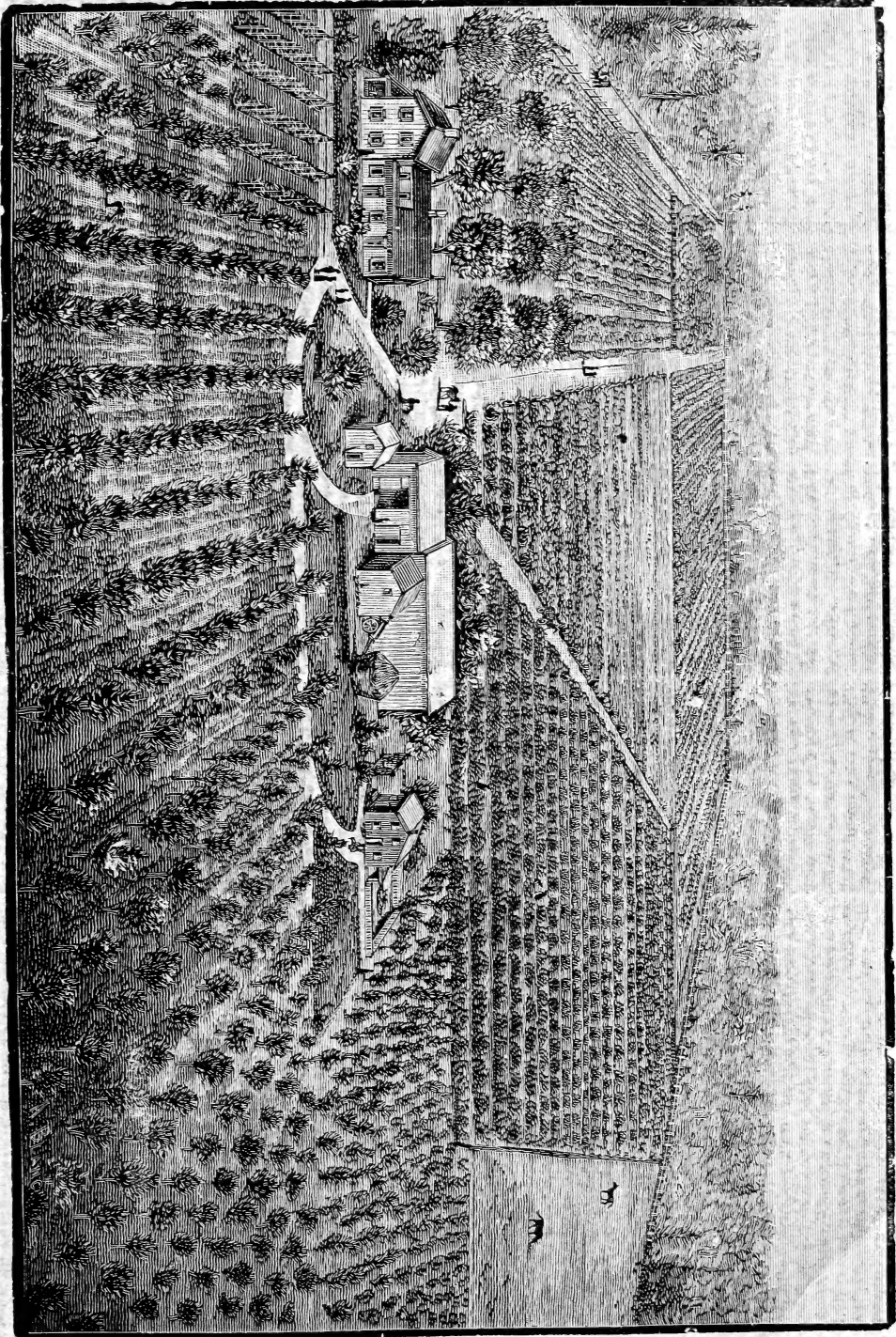
CLEMATIS, Hydrangea, 50c. each; Rhododrons, \$1; Azalias, 50c. to \$1 each. Hardy Roses 25c. each. Our selection of varieties of Roses at these low prices, all choice kinds.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—This is the finest hardy shrub in cultivation, and endures the heat and cold of our climate extremely well. The flowers, which are borne in dense pyramidal panicles in the greatest profusion, are white when they first open, but gradually change to rose color, and remain in good condition for weeks. 25c. to 50c. each, according to size.

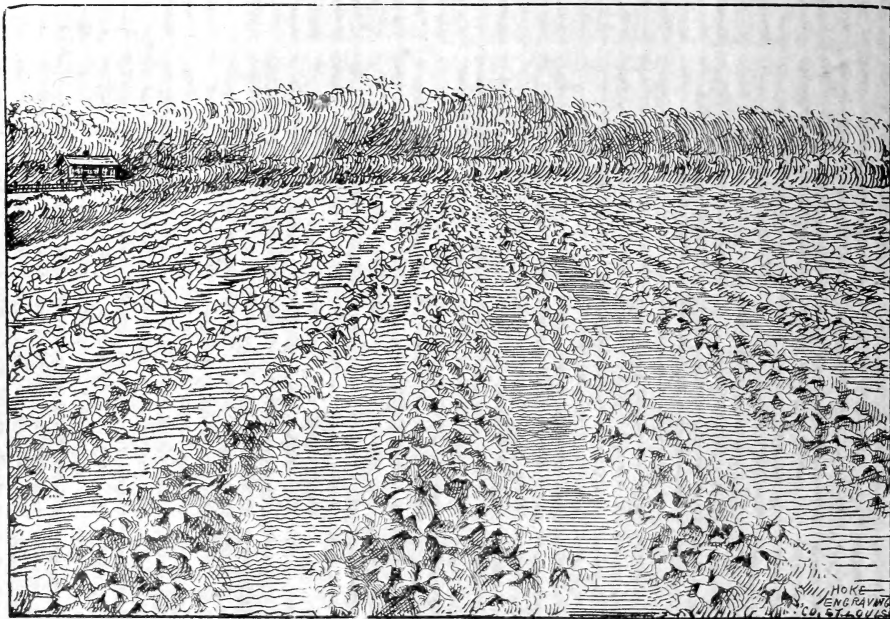
Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Green's Fruit Farm and Nursery, near Rochester, N. Y.



The Jessie Strawberry as grown on our Rochester Fruit Farm.



We offer Farm and Home, (twice a month), and Green's Fruit Grower, one year, with Green's five books on Fruit Culture under one cover, all for 60 cents.



No, sir. No tree agent can sell me trees and vines at high prices so long as I can buy direct of Green's Nurseries, who grow them. They sell good stock, and true to name, and you know it. I have bought trees of Green for years and years, and they are the best I ever saw. Good roots, good tops, good everywhere. My neighbors have bought of Green, and they are always pleased. That bearing orchard came from Green's Nursery. Every tree is just what it was labeled, and just what I ordered. I am done with high priced agents and don't you forget it!

We offer Popular Gardening, or American Garden, Green's Fruit Grower, one year, and Green's five books, all for \$1. We club Green's Fruit Grower with any publication you desire, at low prices. Write for estimate.