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GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

ROCHESTER N.Y.



Red Cross
 Currant.

BEST IN QUALITY, LARGEST IN SIZE, MOST VIGOROUS IN GROWTH,
 MOST PRODUCTIVE OF ALL CURRANTS.



HARDY PERSIMMONS (Or . . . Date Plum.)

(*Diospyrus Virginiana, L.*)

Something Novel at 15 Cents Each.

I am greatly interested in the Persimmon. I have made this fruit a study for several years, and have tasted hundreds of varieties from every part of this continent. It is a delicious fruit, equal to the fig for eating out of hand and similar to it, a cross between the fig and date so far as tasting goes. The Purdue University of Indiana has published a 54 page bulletin (No. 60) devoted entirely to this valuable native fruit which is just becoming appreciated. I have had bushels of this fruit in my cellar where it would keep perfectly for a month, or more, ripening gradually about as fast as a family would consume them. Before ripening they are hard and can be shipped in baskets or barrels by freight any distance, but they will ripen perfectly at the end of the journey, and later becoming very soft and delicious. *Garden and Forest*, the authority, says: "Persimmons are a great acquisition for our northern tables, first rate table fruit." I urge more general planting of the tree in northern States.

I never tire of eating persimmons and have found them of medicinal value. I have never felt better than when eating an abundance of this delightful fruit. It is also of value for cooking and for various domestic uses. In many States it grows profusely and bears so abundantly the inhabitants are not able to consume all the fruit, hence the hogs and other stock fatten upon it and its seeds. When its value becomes known it will be in active demand upon the fruit stands of every city.

The plant is valuable as an ornamental, its leaves being large, flat and as glossy as the Oleander, which it resembles, except that it is twenty times as large. The best time to plant persimmons is when the trees are small, since then there are hundreds of fibrous roots, and the trees may be sent by mail or express thousands of miles and planted with assurance of success.

In order to introduce the persimmon into as many homes as possible we have marked the price for trees from hardy seed lower than ever before in history. We trust that every patron will plant at least a dozen persimmon trees. Prices for small trees this fall, only, by mail, or by express with other stock, 15c. each; 60c. for six; \$1.00 per twelve; \$6.50 per 100. Remember we deliver at any post office in the United States for the above price.

C. A. GREEN.



We Offer

Ten

Pear Trees

Free



with each \$5.00 worth of stock ordered on or before October 15th at prices in this catalogue. See page 36.

What Others Say of the Red Cross Currant.

The Red Cross Currant.—The Green Nursery Company of Rochester, N. Y., send us a box of their new currant, the Red Cross, which enables us to withdraw the criticism made last year. The sample then was from bushes injured by late spring frosts. The present specimens are large both in bunch and berry, the clusters being about four inches long with 20 fruits to the cluster—decidedly the largest and handsomest currant we have seen, and of excellent quality. The Red Cross is another of the valuable productions of that veteran pomologist and hybridizer, Jacob Moore of Attica, N. Y., and is a cross of the Cherry fertilized by the White Grape.—*Country Gentleman*.

This new currant, finest of all in quality, has astonished us this season at our Rochester place by the extraordinary size of the berries and remarkable length of the clusters of fruit, as well as its remarkable productiveness. We find many clusters of this currant five inches long, some six inches long, and well filled out from end to end with large currants. The vigor of the plant is something wonderful to behold. The size of the berry is equal to the largest known varieties. Taking it altogether we consider this one of the most valuable varieties of currants ever introduced.

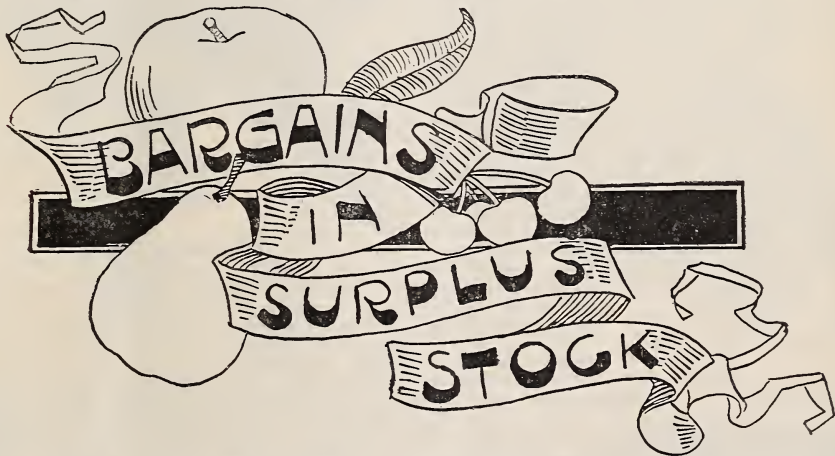
Mr. Jacob Moore, of Wyoming County, N. Y., has in recent years devoted himself particularly to the improvement of the currant, of which, by judicious crossing, he has produced several excellent varieties, the best of which he considers the Red Cross, which is now being introduced by the Green's Nursery Co. The clusters are long and well-necked and the berries very large.—*American Agriculturist*.

The Geneva Experiment Station.—Fruit of Red Cross large size, stem long between cane and bunch, fruit a shade darker than Fay, very mild, sub-acid for a red currant, clusters longer than cherry; pulp very mild, sub-acid, being less sprightly than Fay or Cherry; I consider it a valuable fruit.—S. S. VAN SLYKE, Acting Director.

Ellwanger & Barry, of New York, say: We examined Jacob Moore's new seedling currants with much interest, and compared them with our best varieties. As far as we can judge No. 23 (Red Cross) is the sweetest and best of the lot, and as you say, it is of vigorous growth and very productive. It is well worthy of introduction.

When on a visit to Mr. Moore's place, I found some twenty or more seedling currants in full bearing, produced by scientific crossing with selected varieties. All were productive, but some were larger, of better quality than others—longer clusters, longer fruit stems, brighter color, etc. One variety was larger than the others and of superior quality, exceedingly vigorous in growth and productive, with long fruit stem. This variety struck me as just the variety for the patrons of Green's Nursery Co., and after further inquiry concerning it, and reading many favorable reports of it, from leading authorities, bought the whole stock of it, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the currant for home or market.—C. A. GREEN.

THE PRICE of Red Cross this Fall will be 2 year old, No. 1, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12; one year old, No. 1, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12.



If you are thinking of planting 50, 100, or more trees, please send for our list of surplus stock, in which we offer special bargains in various kinds of fruit trees. Every year it happens that some varieties are grown by us in excess of the demand. On such varieties we are willing to accept unusually low prices where parties buy in any considerable amount. We also have each year a quantity of smallish size trees, which must be dug to clear the ground. These trees have superior roots, straight bodies, and are well branched, but are not quite large enough to be entered in our general catalogue.

These trees make good orchards, and come into bearing as early as larger trees. They are especially desirable for shipping long distances. If you are in need of such trees, please send for our surplus list and let us know by mail what we can do for you.

Please notice that we also have large size trees in surplus of certain varieties, which may be just those you are wanting.

We do not recommend planting large orchards of peach trees in the fall, except in Southerly localities, since in cold climates peach trees sometimes winter-kill, not being as hardy as other trees.

Notice the certificate of Prof. V. H. Lowe, of the New York Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., certifying that he has examined our nurseries and finds no San José scale, peach yellows, rosette, or other injurious insects or fungus diseases. A copy of this certificate is attached to every box or bale of trees shipped from our nurseries.

Currant Culture.



A FIELD OF VICTORIA AND NORTH STAR CURRANTS.

The demand for currants is increasing more rapidly than the supply. Currants ever have been, and always will be, a favorite with the housewife. It is not only one of the most beautiful fruits which could be grown as an ornament in the garden, whether useful in the kitchen or not, but at the same time one of the most healthful and desirable of all garden fruits. There is no fruit which is more attractive and easily grown than the

currant. It will succeed comparatively with neglect, but responds generously to high culture, giving double the size of fruit under good treatment. The currant worm is destroyed very easily with slight application of powdered hellebore when the leaves are damp with dew. The trouble with most planters is, that they plant the bushes too close together. We would prefer rows 6 feet apart, and the bushes at least 3 feet apart, if grown in rows. If in blocks, at least 4 feet apart each way. Planted thus, and the ground made rich, the profit in currants is large.



BEFORE PRUNING.



AFTER PRUNING.

Growers should also see that the bushes are pruned annually; to secure a good crop of first quality fruit. Surplus weak branches should be cut away entirely, and the new growth shorter. This will allow a free circulation of air, and the currant worm will be seen as soon as it commences its ravages, whereas, were the bushes thick, they might pursue their depredations until most of the foliage would be consumed before noticed.



Cut showing 18 to 24 inches new growth July 15th, on Red Cross Currant plant set out last fall. If set this spring not half this growth would have been made.

Currant Cuttings.

Tied neatly in bunches, length of cutting 8 inches. Packed and put on cars at prices below or mailed postpaid at dozen rates, or by the 100 if 25c. additional be added to 100 prices.

	Doz.	100	500	1000
Cherry (Red)	.15	\$.40	\$1.25	\$2.50
Champion (Black)	.20	.50	1.50	3.00
Fay's Prolific (Red)	.20	.75	3.00	5.00
Lee's (Black)	.15	.40	1.25	2.50
North Star (New Red)	.20	.50	1.50	3.00
Prince Albert	.15	.50	2.00	4.00
Red Dutch	.15	.30	1.00	1.50
Victoria	.15	.30	1.05	2.00
Versailles	.15	.40	1.25	2.50
White Grape	.15	.40	1.25	2.50
Red Cross	.15	.50		

For Currant Bushes, see following pages.

Prices on Currants Reduced.



VICTORIA.

Cherry and Versailles resemble each other, yet are distinct varieties. These are popular market kinds and among the largest red currants, equally valuable for the garden. Versailles has longer clusters; Cherry has slightly larger berries. Both valuable. The Geneva Experiment Station says of Cherry; "Bush vigorous, stocky and compact in nursery. The young plants are upright but with age they tend to become more spreading. It has a tendency to grow a single stalk and does not sucker as freely as do most other kinds. There is also a noticeable tendency to imperfect buds at or near the end of shoots, especially on bearing plants. Sometimes two or three joints near the end of the shoot have no buds. This is one feature that distinguishes the Cherry from the Versailles. It bears its fruit quite close to the wood on short stemmed clusters. The clusters are rather short, about two inches long. The fruit frequently varies, but averages large. It is not so uniform in size as Fay. The color is a fine, bright red, much like that of Red Dutch. Berry thin-skinned, juicy and fine flavored. On account of its attractive color and large size it sells well for dessert use and it is also liked at canneries. It is generally conceded to be one of the most productive of the large currants. Season early."

PRICES, 2-year bushes, large, doz., 50c.; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000. Medium size, doz., 35c.; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.

Victoria.—The latest red variety. Very productive; bunches long; of excellent quality. The Geneva Station says of Victoria: This is one of the most valuable of medium sized currants. The bush is one of the strongest growers we have, upright and very productive. The buds have a peculiar bluish gray color, quite characteristic of this variety, as is also the cluster of well formed buds at the end of the shoot. Foliage rather pale green. The fruit has a bright red color, and is medium or above in size. Clusters good medium length; pulp rather mild acid. The fruit is late in coloring and will keep on the bushes in good condition later than either Cherry or Red Dutch. Those who desire to engage more or less largely in the cultivation of fruits usually and very properly, begin with the small fruits; among these I have always, in Northern Vermont, found currants by far the most satisfactory and profitable. If there be any limit to the demand for them, I have not yet found it; and I keep on enlarging my area of these fruits from year to year.

PRICE OF VICTORIA, 2 year, doz., 35c.; \$2.25 per 100; \$21.50 per 1000. Medium size, doz., 25c.; \$1.85 per 100; \$17.50 per 1000.

The North Star Currant.—We have grown and fruited the North Star Currants for several years. It is certainly the most prolific variety in growth we have ever seen. For this reason it is adapted to localities where currants have not, so far, seemed to do well. The introducers make great claims for it, and write as follows: "The North Star Currant is the hardiest, the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the sweetest and best currant grown. The fruit does not drop off like the other sorts when they commence to color, but the berries adhere to the branch long after they are dead ripe. One grower in Ohio raised an average of six quarts to a bush, or 320 bushels per acre, and sold them at \$2.50 per bushel." The North Star, as grown on our grounds, is of marvelously prolific growth. We have grown it three years. Whilst Cherry and Victoria only averaged nine inches in growth, the past season from cuttings, the North Star all made extra tall, heavy plants, principally too large for distant express orders. We are delighted with it. It seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soils. The fruit is not as large as the Fay's Prolific, but it is larger than the old Dutch type.

PRICE OF NORTH STAR, 2 year bushes, large, 40c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100. Medium size, 20c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100.

White Grape.—The largest and best white variety. Garden not complete without it. Bush moderately vigorous, rather slender branches, somewhat spreading, productive. Bunches three to four inches long. Berries quite uniformly large, but vary from medium to very large. Translucent, whitish, attractive in color, mild flavored, good quality. It has larger and better colored fruit than White Dutch.

PRICES, 2 year, doz., 50c.; \$3.50 per 100. Medium size, doz., 40c.; \$2.50 per 100.

☛ **Currants, not the largest, but good one year bushes, will be mailed postpaid at prices each as given, but if ordered at dozen rates add 10c. to the price given per 12.**

DON'T OVERLOOK our low prices on strictly first class Victoria, North Star and other currants, 2 year bushes. Will bear fruit next season.

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



If desired by mail add 10 cts. per doz. to doz. prices, and 15 cts. if large size is desired.

Fay's Prolific.

This variety is said to be a seedling of Cherry or Victoria, that originated in 1868, with Lincoln Fay, Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. It was introduced about twelve years ago, and is now quite generally known. Its clusters are long and attractive, filled with large fruit, making it desirable for market where there is a demand for currants for dessert use. It is liked at canning factories for making jelly, or jam, on account of its large size, thin skin, and rich juicy pulp, but it is more profitable to grow other more prolific sorts, such as Prince Albert, for this purpose.

Bush vigorous, but not quite as strong a grower as Cherry. Its canes are somewhat spreading and not always strong enough to remain upright when weighted with fruit. The clusters vary from two and a half to four inches long. The cluster stems are long, leaving enough room between the wood and the fruit to make it easy to gather. The berries vary from medium to very large, averaging large. They are quite uniform in size, of a good color, darker than Red Dutch. Pulp less acid than that of Cherry. It has not been so productive at this station as have Cherry, Victoria, London Red or Prince Albert. Its average yield for the last three seasons has been four and seven-tenths pounds per bush.—*Geneva, N. Y., Experimental Sta., Report.*

PRICE OF FAY'S PROLIFIC, 2 year bushes, large, 60c. per 12; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000. Medium size, 50c. per 12; \$3.50 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

Prince Albert Currant.—Bush Vigorous, even more upright than Red Dutch. Of all the varieties that are in full bearing here this has given the largest average yield per bush during the last three years, though one year it took second rank, being exceeded in yield by London Red. Prince Albert has long been valued as a late variety. It is well liked at canneries because of its good size, thin skin and large percentage of highly flavored juice. Bunches short to medium in length. Fruit medium to large, rather pale red, making it less attractive in color than Fay. The young plants make a rather slow, short growth, but with age the bush becomes strong and upright. On account of the slow growth of the young plants some prefer to propagate them by mound layering. Plants not so large as other kinds.

PRICES, 2 year old, 50c. per 12; \$3.50 per 100. Medium size, 40c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100.

Lee's Prolific and Champion.—The best black currants for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found them as sweet as a huckleberry, and much like it.

PRICES, 2 year, doz., 50c. Medium size, doz., 40c.

These Currant Bushes are large size, fruiting bushes and should produce some fruit next summer.

Plant Loudon for Profit.



Report of Loudon for 1897.

I have just returned, this 21st day of July, from a visit to a two acre plantation of Loudon raspberries, growing in the suburbs of Rochester, N. Y. I found there thirty or forty pickers in charge of one man gathering the fruit for market.

Notwithstanding the dry weather and unfavorable season, and the fact that this plantation has not been touched with hoe or cultivator for six weeks, and that the object of the plantation is to secure an abundance of young plants rather than fruit, this plantation is heavily loaded with the largest and finest crop of red raspberries I have ever seen. The ground between the rows of plants is filled with young plants, which will be dug in the Fall. Under such circumstances no one could expect such a crop of fruit as appears on these bushes. When the Cuthbert and other varieties are grown under such neglect the crop of fruit is not worth gathering, but fully 700 quarts are picked from this plantation to-day, and it is only one day since the plantation was picked before. The fruit is held well up from the ground, is firm, bright, large, handsome and delicious in quality. Loudon will weigh more to the pound than any other red raspberry. Mr. Hale, the peach king, has noticed that the flesh is thicker, and the peduncle which holds the berry to the stem is much smaller than ordinary, hence flesh is more firm and substantial. This is the fifth year that the Loudon has borne at our Rochester place. It is no longer an experiment. It is the greatest red raspberry of the day. It outrivals every competitor.

Yesterday I received a visit from Prof. Maynard, of Amherst, Mass. He tells me that the Loudon in his State has proved to be the most valuable red raspberry, being perfectly hardy and outyielding every variety, whether new or old. In a few years other varieties will be discarded, and the Loudon planted almost exclusively. The Loudon succeeds on both clay and loam.

R. Morrill, Pres. of Michigan State Horticultural Society, wrote: "I expect to plant 20 acres of Loudon raspberry, believing it to be ahead of all others for market." He saw it at Wisconsin and is growing it heavily for fruit now.

PRICE OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PLANTS, first-class plants, 10c. each; 60c. per 12; \$3.50 per 100. Correspond with us for 1000 prices, if 500 or more are needed.



HOW A FIELD OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRIES LOOKS.

The Loudon is not only the *most productive* and the *largest berried* variety now grown but it is the strongest grower of any on our grounds. It grows luxuriantly in poor soil where other varieties (otherwise worthy varieties) grow spindling and very unsatisfactory. And on rich, deep soil the Loudon is a *marvel in all points interesting to the fruit grower*. It is the King of all red raspberries.

Speaking of the *productiveness of the Loudon*, F. W. Card, Esq., of Cornell University Experiment Station, in his bulletin on Raspberries says: An average yield of red raspberries is about 70 bushels per acre.

From one and one-half acres at Rochester, N. Y., last season we sold up to date of July 20, \$357.00 worth Loudon red raspberries, and there were fully \$50.00 worth left on the bushes when the note was taken. The total sold was 4,721 quarts (over 147 bushels) without counting those used for home use or the 600 to 1,000 quarts (at least) which were picked later. The price for the fruit opened at 15c, and sold down to 8c. per quart, since Rochester is the poorest market in the country, owing to the great competition from so many fruit growers. Mr. Loudon seldom sells for less than 15c. This crop of fruit was secured on plants grown for propagation purposes and not for fruit, and on poor soil. The young suckers are all allowed to grow, and the soil was cultivated only one way. They were not hoed at all.

With good soil and such high culture, in hills, as is usual, Loudon would have given a much larger yield. At our Clifton farm the Loudon has done even better than here. One of the most progressive fruit growers of Ohio says Loudon is a good shipper and will yield 200 bushels per acre. This is the experience also of its originator, Mr. Loudon, of Wisconsin. It bears best on strong, clayey loam, but succeeds well on sand. At our farm the size and yield was immense.

A. J. Phillips, Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, says: "In productiveness it excelled any I have seen. One girl picked 112 quarts in 8 hours." Loudon yielded more fruit at Geneva Experiment Station than at our Rochester place—better culture there.

JULY 9.—The Loudon red raspberry is again in full bearing, the berries being somewhat larger than they were last year. "As judged at the Rural Grounds it is the best red raspberry in existence." It is hardy. We had 1½ acres in an exposed position last winter, not protected. Every bush came out alive to the tip.—*Rural New Yorker*.

THE PRICE OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PLANTS.—First-class plants, 10c. each; 60c. per 12; \$3.50 per 100.

Correspond with us for 1000 prices if 500 or more are needed. We mail Loudon at single and dozen prices postpaid.

New Red Raspberry—Loudon.

This the most valuable new fruit of recent years. It has been tested over a wide range of country and has proved to possess the most valuable characteristics, which are hardness of plant, firmness of berry, large size, bright color, vigor of plants and great productiveness. It is the product of a lifetime of labor and experiments on the part of F. W. Loudon, the aged hybridist, and is a cross between the hardy Turner red raspberry and the Cuthbert. The Loudon is so bright in color as to make the Cuthbert look dim and dirty by its side.

The last valuable report which comes to us of the Loudon, after a careful test, is from the Hatch Experiment Station, of Massachusetts, which says that Loudon has proved harder than any of the other varieties, and far more productive. Cuthbert, previously the best red raspberry, is entirely eclipsed in productiveness and hardness by the Loudon according to this report. Other new varieties are also eclipsed by the Loudon.

The Loudon is now no experiment. It has been tested in so many localities, and by so many experiment stations, has been planted in fields of twenty acres, or more, by leading fruit growers of various States, which has become a pronounced favorite for market purposes or home use.

The Loudon was introduced by Green's Nursery Company at great expense. It was at first received by the public somewhat coolly on account of so many disappointments in new fruits, but gradually it has gained the confidence of the public, and last year the demand for plants was so great as to exhaust the supply long before the season for planting had closed. We received numerous orders from various parts of the country which we could not supply last spring owing to the fact that plants had all been sold before the orders came.

If you desire plants for setting, fall is by far the best time to plant red raspberries. Order early and be sure of your supply of plants from the originators, where we are sure you will get the genuine.

One plant seller in Western New York has advertised the Loudon when we were the only source of supply, and yet he purchased no plants of us. This indicates what is often done by irresponsible plant sellers who advertise new varieties and fill their orders with inferior plants of well known kinds, or anything but the genuine varieties.

Raspberry Culture.

Raspberries may be planted four or five feet apart each way, cultivated both ways, but we prefer to plant all raspberries in rows 7 feet apart, plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and either plant potatoes or like crop the first year in rows between, or in hills. If planted in hills the plot can be cultivated both ways. Raspberries succeed on all good soils, yet they should have one which is well drained, but moist and easily worked. A sandy or clay loam is excellent. The one thing which they will not abide is a wet, heavy soil, or standing water about the roots. When planting the black raspberry plant, the top of root where new shoots start should be the part most observed. Let the germ be covered two inches with light, moist soil, and the soil about the roots trod firmly. Raspberries, both red and black are among the most easily grown of any of the small fruits. The black raspberry requires more room between the rows than the red, owing to its spreading character, and yet, if properly pruned, it may be kept low growing and within limited space. The red raspberry sells for higher prices ordinarily than the black, but the black raspberry usually yields more bushels per acre than the red. Black raspberries should be planted three feet apart in the row and seven feet apart between the rows, for field culture. For garden culture both red and black raspberries can be grown in rows closer together with much pleasure and profit. A fruit grower living near Rochester, fruited three-quarters of an acre of red raspberries and cleared above all expenses of picking and marketing \$145.00. A few acres of raspberries, both black and red may be profitably marketed in any rural community, and will be found exceedingly profitable. It does not require any special knowledge of fruit growing to succeed with the raspberry.



The Miller Red Raspberry.

A new early variety coming to the front ranks of good raspberries. The introducers say: "The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crop of fruit with which it loads itself. The time of ripening is with the very earliest."

PRICE, 40c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Cuthbert.

Cuthbert is to raspberries what the Bartlett is to pears—a thoroughly good variety. Until the Loudon was introduced there was probably no variety that compared with it as a home and market red raspberry. At the present day it is grown for market more extensively than any other red variety; canes strong, rampant in growth, with large, healthy foliage. Berries large, dark crimson, firm and of good flavor. An extensive grower in Wisconsin says: "My Cuthberts have been a sure crop of extra large fruit."

PRICE, 35c. per 12; \$1.25 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

	Each.	Doz.
LOGAN, - - - -	10c.	\$1.00
JAPAN WINEBERRY,	5c.	50c.

The Royal Church Red Raspberry.

A splendid berry for the home garden; not firm enough for marketing, but yields fruit of good size, good color and good flavor."

PRICE OF PLANTS, 50c. per 12.

Shaffer's Colossal.—A cross between the red and black raspberry. This is the most popular of all well known kinds. Immensely productive and vigorous. Berries largest of all. Shaffer was introduced first by our Chas. A. Green.



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. - (FULL SIZE.)

Of late years the Shaffer raspberry has come in for an unusual amount of praise. The Geneva N. Y., Experiment Station states in a recent bulletin that it is more extensively grown through the regions of canning establishments than any other variety, growers being able to sell far below the price of the red varieties and reap a handsome profit. "One grower," the bulletin states, "near Geneva picked this season from 2,550 bushes, set 3 by 8 feet (less than an acre and a half) 6,839 quarts, selling at 5 cents per quart." It would not be difficult to fill a dozen pages with testimonials and good words for the Shaffer. Hardy and a strong grower. Fruit desirable for canning and planted by the tens of acres our way and where plants could be propagated. It is a difficult variety to propagate, hence, owing to this and the great demand, prices must be kept up.

PRICE, 35c. per 12; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Columbian Raspberry.

A new variety much resembling Shaffer in growth of bush and fruit. It is a strong grower and productive. It winter-kills in severe winters.

PRICE, 75c. per 12; \$5.00 per 100.

	Doz.	100.
GOLDEN QUEEN, - - - -	50c.	\$1.50
MARLBORO, - - - -	50c.	1.50
STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY, 15c.		
each, \$1.50 per doz.		

Black Raspberries.

Rules for the culture are about the same as for the red raspberry. The plants are very susceptible to cold, wet lying land, and such locations should be avoided. Select good average soil, tile or naturally drained, setting in fall or spring. If set in fall, plants must be well covered with manure during the first winter. Great care is necessary in planting tips. When the new growth

attains the height of two feet the tips should be pinched off, and laterals will at once push out and a strong bushy cane stand where otherwise a straggling one would naturally. Black raspberries thus attended to in season will present a much better appearance, need less pruning in the spring and produce much heavier crops of fruit of a better sample.



The Conrath, the New Early Black-Cap.

Conrath.—In this we have united *earliness*, vigor, hardness, large size, and productiveness; qualities that will give it a foremost rank. It resembles Gregg in many ways, being probably a seedling of that variety, and the fruit retains its large size to the last picking. The canes are of ironclad hardness, very prolific and make a good healthy growth. It is one of the best of the very early black-cap sorts, equaling Souhegan in all points, with the Gregg type of berry, being large and firm, sweet and good; free from the woolly appearance of that berry. The fruit always leaves the stem easily and may be gathered without crushing or breaking. Wherever it has been grown it has given great satisfaction, and we can recommend it as exceedingly valuable. Our attention has been repeatedly called to this new black raspberry. During the past season we have sent out inquiries to various parts of the country to learn how it has succeeded, and the reports without exception, have been unanimously favorable. The peculiarities of this variety are, 1st, its earliness of ripening. 2nd, remarkable hardness, enduring the severest winters, 3d, firmness. 4th, superior quality. 5th, remarkable vigor and productiveness. Mr. Morrill, president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, has planted the Conrath largely for market purposes.

PRICE—50c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.



NEMAHA.

The Nemaha Black Raspberry has *excelled all* other late varieties. We are pleased that it is being planted largely now; formerly we were unable to supply the demand for plants, but have planted larger fields and can fill all orders. The quality is far better than the Gregg. It is hardier than Gregg. One remarkable feature and well worth mentioning is that for the past four or five seasons, while all other varieties were more or less injured by the dread disease Anthracnose, the Nemaha was not affected and bore full crops. The fruit is large and showy and finds purchasers in the market where other varieties are passed by. When it was first introduced plants were sent out mixed with spurious ones. This was owing to the oversight of the originator. We have taken great pains to have our plants pure. We fear that some unscrupulous men have sold Gregg for Nemaha. We are the introducers, buy of us and get the genuine.

PRICE OF NEMAHA, doz., 40c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

Additional Varieties.

	Doz.	100.
GREGG, - - - -	35c.	\$1.25
PALMER, - - - -	35c.	1.25
OHIO, - - - -	35c.	1.25
KANSAS, - - - -	35c.	1.25

Why So Many Varieties.

An inexperienced fruit grower, having no definite knowledge of the value of the varieties of fruits, orders almost every variety. No greater mistake could be made than this. It is therefore the aim of this catalogue to give our patrons the "cream" of all varieties.

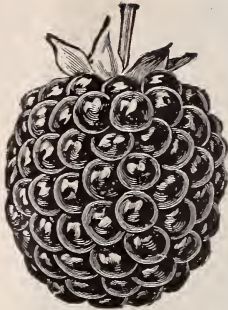
For instance in cherries we have found that the Early Richmond, Montmorency and English

Morello are the most valuable of the red varieties, therefore we catalogue and offer for sale no others. We have also found by long experience that the Napoleon Bigarreau, and Centennial are the most valuable of the white-fleshed cherries, therefore we catalogue no other. We have found also that Black Tartarian and Windsor are the most valuable of the black cherries, therefore we catalogue no other. We deem we are doing our patrons valuable service in describing only the more valuable varieties, whereas we might encumber our catalogue with hundreds of varieties which would simply distract our patrons, and induce them to plant that which would be of little service to them.

When ordering raspberries by mail add 10c. to doz. and 40c. to 100 prices.

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

Blackberry Culture.



MINNEWASKA.

remembered that Snyder, Taylor and Stone's Hardy, of the older well-known varieties, are extremely hardy. Further, that Minnewaska and Erie, of the newer varieties, are very hardy, too.

"How long do you advise keeping a blackberry patch?"

This question was asked Mr. Thayer, a well-known extensive fruit grower of the West.

Mr. Thayer—Well, I think twenty or thirty years would be sufficiently long. In regard to the time a blackberry plantation will last—when I was down visiting my friend, Mr. Hamilton, two years ago, he took me down to a certain plantation and said: "This is the twentieth crop that has grown on that patch of blackberries."

And when asked: Is the Snyder productive on sandy, light soil?

Minnewaska.—This wonderful, hardy, productive, good blackberry has not been forgotten by us, or our old patrons, although not offered last fall. Its principal points are hardiness, excellent quality, earliness, and continual bearing and productiveness. The originator told our Chas. A. Green that on his three-quarter-acre patch he picked forty bushels every other day for eight weeks. We went several hundred miles to see it, and found the bearing bushes tall and bushy, and the rows wide, and loaded with fruit in such a manner that even our imagination could not have done justice. Some of our friends were surprised when we published the report before—such an immense yield. We wrote the originator again concerning it. He says: "The secret of its great productiveness is that it is an enormous grower, and consequently a strong feeder, and that it is not content, as other blackberries, to bear on the tops of the bushes, but loads from the ground to the top, and we have our tops five to six feet high. We have picked an average of 700 quarts from 1,300 hills, since July 10th, and will continue until the middle of September. 1,100 hills, one year planted, have picked 250 quarts every other day for the same time."

W. V. L., of West Webster, N. Y., reports having picked Minnewaska blackberries for five weeks, and still more to follow; nothing equal to them; don't winter-kill with him; bush healthy, stands up high; his plants grown on sandy loam moist; has 1½ acres in fruiting and will plant two acres more this coming spring; this, the third year from setting out, he will get 5,000 quarts to the acre.

From Michigan Horticultural Report we quote: "Minnewaska is very vigorous and hardy in the Lake Shore region, and the fruit of fine size."

PRICE, 60c. per 12, \$4 per 100.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST is a universal rule and applicable to farmers as well as to people in other lines of business. The farmer who continues to produce grain, &c., which is a drug in the market, when he might produce fruits and make more than double the money, cannot consider himself the fittest to survive.

Blackberries are not so frequently grown for market as other kinds of small fruit. They are, however, for this reason very profitable, as they are generally in great demand, and the supply is limited. The blackberry should be planted in rows far apart for field culture, as they have a sprawling habit, occupying much land. Eight feet apart between the rows may not be too much. The first year or two, strawberries may be grown between the blackberries. The blackberry plantation, once established, will bear fruit for many years. This is a delicious fruit, and makes the finest pies and jams of any fruit on earth. I have known six hundred dollars to be received from blackberries on one acre. It can be planted in the spring or in the fall for good results.

Winter Protection.—In cold States the bushes can be protected during the winter by digging on one side of the row, and loosening the soil and bending the canes to the ground, covering lightly with earth, and holding there with stones or rails. Be careful that no roots are left exposed. In the early spring straighten them up, and commence cultivation as soon as soil is fit to work. It should be

Mr. Thayer—Well, with good culture, it produces with me from one to one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre.

125 bushels, if sold at \$3.00 per bushel (which is a low price), \$375.00. Can you make this sum, or half of it, on any acre planted to farm crops?

On our fruit farm we have never made a specialty of growing blackberries for fruit, but have always had more or less acreage, which yielded large crops, which sold at big paying prices.

Taylor's Prolific.—Still a great favorite with us. As each fruiting season comes around, we regret that we failed to plant more largely of it. The past season its bushes were bent to the earth with the mass of fruit. Mr. H. B. Colby, of Merrimac, N. H., reports: "Taylor's Prolific Blackberry has been in my fruit garden for six years. It is perfectly hardy. We have cold waves in winter, and 20 degrees below zero is the lowest point at my hillside home, yet rarely is a cane injured. It is a strong grower. The berry is large, very sweet, with a rich, delicious flavor. It is an abundant bearer in supplying all the fruit wished for during three weeks. It has been all we desire in the blackberry. Its easy culture and abundant returns and sure cropping makes it all the farmer needs."



TAYLOR.

PRICE, doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$13.50.

Additional Varieties.

	DOZ.	100
Kittatinny.....	\$.50	\$1.50
Erie.....	.50	2.00
Lucretia Dewberry.....	.50	1.50

Mr. Hale was asked what he thought of the Bismarck strawberry, which was showing very fine fruit in his trial plot. Says he: "If I were going to grow the Bubach I would grow Bismarck instead of Bubach, as it is quite as large, better form and firmer."

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

Snyder Blackberry.



This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where other varieties have entirely failed it proves itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardness is not the prime and first consideration because of its productiveness and general adaptability to all locations. It is the blackberry for every fruit grower desiring to make a start in blackberries, but has not the means to buy the higher priced varieties. Keep the soil rich with barnyard

manure and wood ashes and no one will complain of the size of the Snyder. We have grown it for 20 years and shall continue to plant it, as it usually gives a good picking where many other varieties have failed. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture they are large enough to gratify all. 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. There are some varieties that produce larger fruit but of the old standard varieties none that will insure better returns for a small outlay.

PRICES, doz., 40c.; 100, \$1.35; 1000, \$12.00.

Agawam Blackberry.



Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. As an eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardness, fruitfulness and sweetness." No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety.

PRICES, 50 cents per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

Rural American says: "We have 2500 hills of raspberries. From these we averaged three good quarts to the hill, and the season was not very favorable. Other years we have averaged four quarts to the hill. At ten cents a quart (and many times we received twelve and fourteen), the berries from that land of less than an acre in extent brought in \$750. The cost of picking, manuring and cultivating is no greater than for strawberries, leaving the margin of profit largely on the side of the raspberries."

Bulletin 57 of Cornell University Experiment Station furnishes some interesting figures concerning the yield of raspberries, as follows: "Computing the average from 58 replies, as accurately as possible, we have for the answer 2493 quarts or nearly 78 bushels per acre. The lowest estimate given as an average yield was 576 quarts, the highest 6600 quarts per acre, as showing what can be done with the best culture, for it comes from a very intelligent fruit grower, mainly interested in other lines, and who evidently bases these figures on the yield in his home garden, as his reply is given in the form of '60 quarts to the square rod."

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



The Eldorado.

A New Variety of Great Promise.—The Eldorado has been cultivated 12 years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries are very large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. This is among blackberries what the Loudon is among red raspberries.

C. A. GREEN.

We have fruited this variety the past season and being pleased with it we set a large patch last fall.

C. A. GREEN.

From the Ohio Experiment Station.—Eldorado is the most promising blackberry. It appears to be as hardy as Snyder, is larger and of better quality. Snyder, Ancient Briton and Eldorado are the only perfectly hardy sorts in Central Ohio.

W. J. GREEN, Horticulturist.

From the Michigan Experiment Station.—Eldorado will bear a small amount of fruit this year, which is just ripening. Fruit large and plants healthy. They came through the winter in good shape.

SAM'L B. GREEN.

From the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.—Eldorado is an immense producer. The berries ripen evenly, are very sweet and of good size; the yield was greater than of any others on our grounds.

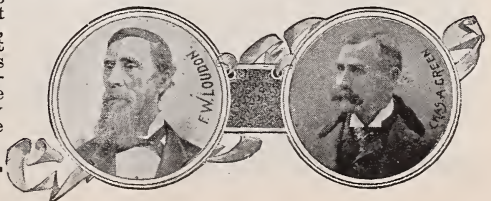
GEO. C. BUTZ.

PRICE, 65c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

Of Interest to Small Fruit Growers.

Fruit is the best medicine that we know anything about. Money invested in apples and strawberries is much better invested than it is in "sulphur and molasses," to say nothing about the expensive spring "nostrums."—*Western Rural*.

The farmer can raise his own fruit cheaper than he can buy it, says one. No he can't; that is, some farmers can't, for a pound of dried peaches and a quarter's worth of prunes will last the entire season. The live farmer who wants to enjoy life as he is going along can raise fruit cheaper than he can buy it, for he will want the fruit in its season from the earliest strawberry to the last of the winter apples until the strawberries come again. Fruit used in that way helps a man to enjoy life.—*Colorado Farmer*.





Downing Gooseberry.—The largest and best of all native American varieties; see illustration above. This valuable variety originated with Charles Downing, greatest of all pomologists. The value of Downing lies in its large size, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew. This is the only large variety recommended as proof against mildew. Downing is free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Downing is enormously productive. Nothing in the way of fruit can be produced in greater abundance for family use or market. I have grown the Downing for years; have never known it to fail to produce a large crop, or to mildew; have found the fruit in great demand in market, but the market is poorly supplied with this variety. Surely planters of gooseberries have overlooked the great value of the Downing. Since plants of Downing can be produced in America, and plants of foreign varieties cannot, Downing plants can be sold at a lower price, which is another inducement for planting. In order to make the Downing gooseberry known to our patrons we mark herein perhaps the lowest price ever made for such strong, vigorous plants. An acre of Downing can be made to yield \$500. It is unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The winnowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles. Fall is the best time to plant gooseberries.—C. A. GREEN.

PRICE for 2-year-old bushes, first-class, this fall only 50c. for 12; \$3.50 per 100; \$26.00 per 1000.



Houghton Gooseberry.—Marvelous productiveness. The Houghton is planted extensively for canning. It is enormously productive. In bush it is prolific in growth and never mildews. If Houghton bushes are set too near together in the row, or the bushes allowed to grow very thick, they will still continue to be loaded annually with fruit, *but the fruit will be smaller than it should be.* To raise fruit of good size and quality, see that bushes do not touch each other, and that the cultivator is run freely among them. The quality is fine. The soils best suited to successful gooseberry growing, says Mr. B. Gott, have been found to be clay loam, with a moderate amount of protection from dryness and heat. The young plants at two years old will be fine, strong and well rooted, whose after growth will be rapid; carefully planted in ground, previously prepared and marked off four feet apart each way. This planting gives 2,725 plants to the acre, and gives satisfaction to the workers and pickers, and if every plant grows it will make a fine plantation after the first year's growth.

PRICES OF HOUGHTON, 2 yr. bushes, 40c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Smith's Improved.—This variety has many friends on account of its excellent flavor and productiveness. Of good size and of a greenish yellow color.

PRICE, 40c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

Keepsake.—Fruit very large, green, inclined to straw color, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. We have fruited this variety several seasons, and on account of its large size and productiveness, believe that every one of our patrons should have one or more bushes. It comes to us from England, has been planted in many parts of this county, and will become a general favorite. "I have watched it several seasons, but was so favorably impressed with it last season on one of my visits to our fruit farm, that I gave a large order to an English firm immediately upon my return home." C. A. GREEN.

Keepsake gooseberry bears the largest fruit of any variety at the Rural Grounds. Though of European parentage, it is, thus far, free of mildew both as to berry and leaves, says *Rural New Yorker*.

PRICE, First-class, 2 year bushes, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

Industry Gooseberry.

An English variety which is being largely planted in this country. The **Industry** is marvelously productive, and bears second if not the first year planted. It is very popular in England. One grower there picked 6,300 pounds of this variety from half an acre, realizing \$187.50. Had this crop been offered on the market in this country the amount realized would have been double. The fruit is of large size; color, dark red. When making out your order for gooseberries, do not overlook the fact that the **Industry** is a variety of

large size, also that there is no risk to run in planting it, as it has been thoroughly tested in nearly every State in the country and is much liked everywhere. It is delicious for dessert, some prefer the **Industry** to Apricots or Peaches.

PRICE, 2 yr. strong bushes, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

Chautauqua Gooseberry.

We cannot say enough for this valuable American variety. It is without doubt the best variety of Gooseberry ever originated in this country. The bush is a vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green, its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1½ inches long. It is rather thick-skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Our Chas. A. Green saw fruit of this variety first at the World's Fair. It made a wonderful show, surpassing all others. Since then we have seen it two seasons at the New York Experimental stations. The bushes were a marvel of productiveness and all the fruit large and a beautiful yellow color. It has also fruited on our own grounds at Clifton, N. Y., several years, producing an extra heavy yield the past season; surprising everyone there, for after being used to the other American varieties.

PRICE of strong 2 year bushes, 50c. each; \$5.00 per 12.

Strawberry Culture.

There are several methods practiced in planting. We advise for field culture to plant in rows 3½ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart (about 8000 plants to the acre). For garden culture, rows may be 3 feet apart, or along the border of the paths, if room to cultivate or hoe. Some prefer the hill system, but generally the rows found most profitable are the rows where the young plants are allowed to form a thick row known as the matted system. The soil should be made rich. Strawberries planted in the fall should be kept hoed or cultivated until winter sets in. At the approach of winter each plant should be covered with a light covering of straw manure free from weed seed, and a light furrow or shovel plow mark made between the rows to draw off surplus water, which is very injurious to strawberries during the winter or early spring. While we do not recommend planting heavily in the fall, we do recommend "a start." You have time now and may not in the spring. If you have no time, make time. It is my favorite of all fruits. It is the marvel of the world. There is no class of fruit which is so generous and appreciative of work done upon it as is the strawberry. It will repay the planter for almost any amount of intelligent attention. Thus the strawberry may yield 50 bushels of strawberries per acre, or it may yield 500 bushels; there is scarcely any limit to the amount of fruit which an acre of strawberries will produce, if the expenditure of time and attention is given it. The strawberry is the poor man's berry because it bears at once after planting. No fruit on earth is so tempting as freshly picked strawberries.

Brandywine.

A new strawberry being largely planted and much liked. In plant it is a luxuriant grower, healthy and hardy and very productive; blossom perfect; fruit large, of good form, bright red all over and good quality. Season medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil. The Delaware State Experiment Station reports Brandywine to be the best among those tested. We are planting more of this variety as we have no doubt but that it will fill a "long felt want" in the list of strawberries. Its lateness, color and other qualities will insure its being a favorite.

PRICE, doz., 25c.; 100 for 75c.; \$5.00 per 1000.

Marshall.—This is the largest strawberry we know of, both in plant and fruit. Those who take pleasure in testing new varieties will want this variety. M. Crawford secured first prize at a horticultural show with the berry; nineteen filled a quart. In plant it is the largest we ever saw. Fruited this season on our grounds, yielding a large crop of extra large berries. A splendid berry for the home.

PRICES, doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; \$5.00 per 1000.

Princess P.—This is one of our best varieties, remarkable for its healthy growth of heavy foliage and production of large berries, which are excellent for home use and firm enough for market. Gives excellent results when planted with Jessie. It would be our choice of any of the pistillate varieties for general planting.

PRICES, doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; \$5.00 per 1000.

Jessie.—This is the best strawberry for our grounds. It grows better than any other, produces more fruit and sells better. Our soil is medium heavy. We have also planted it on light black muck soil, where it gave excellent results. We would rather have 50 Jessie plants for our own setting than 75 of any other of the general varieties. This variety is named by nearly all strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. Its season is early to medium. Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot. It is a perfect flowering variety. On rich, loamy soil it is very productive, and the fruit is very large. 51½ pounds of fruit were grown from twelve plants of Jessie, thus yielding at the rate of 1,184 bushels per acre.

PRICES, doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; \$5.00 per 1000.

Bismarck.

This is a self-fertilizing strawberry, possessing all the desirable peculiarities of Bubach No. 5. To those familiar with the Bubach nothing further need be said, since Bubach has been a favorite berry, and more plants have been planted than of any other. Bubach has two defects which Bismarck corrects. Bubach is a pistillate, requiring other varieties to be planted near it, while Bis-



marck is self-fertilizing. Bubach, while of good quality, is not of the highest character. Bismarck is of better quality. We have in Bismarck an extraordinary large berry, glossy, fine color, good shape and good quality, with vigorous plants full of vitality.

PRICE, 50c. per 12: \$1.00 per 100.

Additional Varieties.

	doz.	100	1000
Bubach, P., medium to late	\$.25	\$.75	\$5.00
Greenville, P., early to medium ..	.25	.75	5.00
Glen Mary .....	.50		
Sharpless, medium .....	.25	.75	5.00
Van Deman, early .....	.25	.75	5.00
Warfield, P., early .....	.25	.75	5.00
Wm. Belt .....	.50		
Parker Earle .....	.30	1.00	

Varieties with the letter P. attached are not perfect flowering varieties and should be planted near other varieties not having the P. attached for best results.

NOTE.—Do not order strawberry plants sent by freight. Often our friends order from 50 to 500 trees and 500 or more strawberry plants by freight. Now the trees should go by freight and the strawberries by express, or small lots by mail. In all cases when desired by mail add postage at rate of 20c. per 100. Do not write mail orders on same sheet as freight or express orders. Always state plainly that the strawberry plants are to be sent by express or mail.

Strawberry plants mailed postpaid at dozen prices, but if 100 lots are desired by mail add 20c. to 100 prices.



Grape Culture.

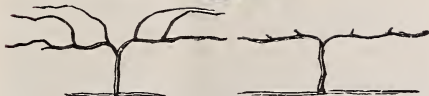
Plant a grape vine near the house. Make a trellis for it; it will afford a pleasant shade and produce an abundance of delicious fruit. Those in good health enjoy it and should eat a few clusters every day if possible. The sick crave for the fruit of the grape vine, and it is prescribed for them when other fruits must not be thought of. On more than one occasion persons have come a long distance to our nurseries to purchase grapes for the sick relative or friend. No home is complete without one or more grape vines. How well I remember the ancient vines that twined their tendrils about the home of my childhood. No ornamental vine is more attractive. It is worth its cost for ornament alone. Grape vines will bear fruit the third year from planting, and will continue to bear for a hundred or more years; hence a grape vine which may cost fifteen or twenty-five cents must be a good investment, planted where it can run over the piazza, over the side of the barn or shed, over the garden fence, or may be to cover some objectionable object, such as a stump or pile of stones. When established it will succeed without any cultivation, in good soil, but should be pruned annually. No home is complete without a dozen or more grape vines. How pleasant to clip off a cluster of fresh, bloom dusted grapes as you walk out in the morning or the evening hour. Grapes are now grown by the hundred acres in many parts of this country. Where large vineyardists sell their crops at moderate prices, the fruit grower who has an acre or less may sell them to his regular patrons at prices very much higher than those secured by owners of large vineyards. This is the case at our Clifton, New York, fruit farm. Such as we have bring more than double the price secured by large growers. With us they are a very profitable crop. Amongst the varieties most largely grown and generally in favor are the Concord, Diamond, Delaware, Niagara, Worden, and Brighton.

We do not offer a long list of varieties of grapes. There are other good ones besides those we offer but we know these we offer to be excellent varieties—these embrace all colors and a long season of ripening. These do well in nearly every grape growing region, and will do well in your garden or vineyard.

We fruit every season thirty or forty varieties and find this list suits us. It is our choice for home or market.



Worden.



TRAINED GRAPE VINE BEFORE PRUNING AND AFTER.

The Worden Grape.

An excellent black grape, both for home use and market. Everyone plants it. It is our main market grape. It is an enormous cropper, and its vines are vigorous enough to ripen such crops, but the more fruit a vine carries the later will it ripen its fruit. Worden is ripe and gone before Concord comes in. It is an early black grape, very large in cluster and berry, of good quality, selling well everywhere. In brief, Worden is an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. If only one grape vine can be planted, plant the Worden.

PRICES, 2 years, 10 cents each, 75 cents per 12, \$5 per 100.

EATON. Very large, black, good, 12c. each.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—I think I know a good thing when I see it and must say for extra nice stock, superior packing, labeling, &c., and close attention to purchasers' request—I mark you up head.

Truly yours,
A. W. K.
Indiana.



A WELL TRAINED EATON GRAPE IN FRUITING.



The Diamond White Grape.

It is an excellent variety for those having only a small garden, or those desiring to plant for market. In growth of vine it is marvelous and seems adapted to all localities where grapes are grown. It is a diamond among grapes. Extremely hardy; vine a vigorous grower; foliage large and healthy. Very prolific in bearing; clusters large and handsome; often shouldered. Color greenish white, turning to an attractive golden tinge at maturity. Berries large, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well to the peduncle even when very ripe; flesh melting and very juicy, sweet to the center, and the foxiness peculiar to all our native varieties is in the Diamond almost entirely eliminated. Persons of delicate taste that will not eat such as Niagara, enjoy the Diamond. It keeps well. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted.

Rural New Yorker says: "Mr. F. C. Kevitt, of Athenia, New Jersey, kindly sends us a photograph of a Diamond grape vine four years old, and bearing forty perfect bunches. He says that the Diamond is the best flavored and most productive of 50 varieties growing in my vineyard, realizing me 10 cents per pound. I shall harvest this season over 10 tons of Diamond Grapes."



PRICES, 2 years, 15c. each
\$1.50 per 12: \$10.00 per 100.

Concord Grapes.



So popular and well known as to need no description. The early, black, healthy, hardy grape for the million, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly, fruit of good quality. It has few superiors, all things considered, and should be included in all collections.

PRICES, 2 years, 6c. each: 60c. per 12: \$4.00 per 100.

CAN YOU sell vigorous, shapely, well-formed and well-rooted trees, true to name, at the low prices offered in your catalogue? we are sometimes asked.

WE CAN. We claim to sell the best grade of trees, and those with which the greatest pains has been taken to have them true to name, ever sold in this country. People who buy our trees are astonished at the size, grading and general appearance, being more than satisfied. We have hundreds of such letters as this from our patrons, some of which we publish in this catalogue.

In addition to our general size of trees we offer a cheaper grade of stock. See later pages. Those who desire a lot of trees for a little money should buy them. Note the conditions when ordering.

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

Niagara.



Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with Concord.

PRICE, 2 years, 8c. each: 75c. per 12: \$5.00 per 100.

Additional Varieties.

PRICE, 12c. each: \$1.25 per 12.

BRIGHTON.—Red, medium, good.

DELAWARE.—Red, early, delicious.

Moore's Early.—Black, early, good.

Green Mountain.—(Winchell or Clough).—A very early white grape, of great promise. I saw it first at the Boston meeting of the Boston Pomological Society and was attracted by its beauty and fine quality. At the World's Fair there was a surprising display of this grape which attracted every grape lover.



PRICE of strong vines by mail or otherwise, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12.

Grape Vines mailed postpaid at the price each as given here, or if 12 or more are needed, if 10 cents is added to the price per 12.

We shall feel much obliged if you will kindly recommend our Firm to the notice of any of your friends who are likely to require Trees or Plants, and shall, when requested, have great pleasure in sending catalogues, free of charge, to their addresses.

28 CAR LOADS of California cherries, pears, plums, etc., were sold recently in New York city in two hours. This is not an unusual occurrence now, but a few years ago 2 or 3 car loads per day were thought a big thing. Why should we not supply all the needs of our eastern cities and pocket the profits?

Garden Roots.



CONOVER'S ASPARAGUS GROWING—2ND YEAR AFTER BEING PLANTED.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus.—There is probably no vegetable that is so absolutely superb to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of this early asparagus, and no vegetable more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits and it is difficult to account for its cultivation being so much neglected by the community at large. In country gardens it is more rarely to be found than any other vegetable, although so healthful and nutritious; yet every one who knows anything about gardening, having a plot of ground, should have an asparagus bed. This good old variety, well-known everywhere; it is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality. Grown on black muck land on our grounds at Clifton it is mammoth in size and continues to give good cuttings for a long season. You will get more satisfaction out of a bed of this delicious esculent than any other vegetable. Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. Coming as it does so early in the season, it is especially valuable for home use and for market. The grass scarcely begins to grow in the spring when the asparagus is ready for our tables. It is not only appetizing and delicious to taste, but it is exceedingly healthful. After a dearth of such fresh garden attractions in the winter, how attractive is the fragrant asparagus upon our tables; yet how rarely is it planted in our gardens.

PRICE, large 2 year plants, 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

How to Manage Asparagus.

If you want nice white stalks, American Gardening gives this advice: "Have the ground over the crowns of the plants as loose and mellow as possible and the plants hilled up. In cutting the stalks care must be exercised to avoid cutting the smaller shoots and buds. If the soil is as loose and mellow as it should be, the stalks may be gathered by running the finger down into the soil by the side of the stalk and breaking it off near the root crown. One of the best mixtures to cover over the plants consists of a compost of muck and clear horse droppings, or perhaps rotted sawdust in place of the muck, or both."

Palmetto Asparagus.

This variety is considered by some to be the best. For this reason it is being largely planted now, both for home and market. It is a mammoth variety, of recent introduction, noted for its earliness, large size and productiveness. Mr. T. T. Lyon, of the South Haven Sub-station of the Michigan Agricultural College, finds that the variety of asparagus known as the Palmetto, steadily maintains its superior size and productiveness. It seems to have acquired a fixity of character

through a process of selection. Prof. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says: "Palmetto is an excellent variety, delicious and of superior size."

PRICE, strong 2 year plants, 30c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Horse Radish.

PRICE, strong sets, 20c. per 12; 60c. per 100. By mail, postpaid, at doz. rates.

Rhubarb.—(Pie Plant.)

PRICE, extra strong roots, 8c. each, postpaid; 65c. per 12; \$4 per 100, by express or freight.

Sage.—(Holt's Mammoth.)

PRICE, large bushy plants, that have been grown in the nursery row, each, 5c. 50c. per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

☛ If Asparagus is desired by mail, add 20c. per 100 to prices given.

Pear Culture.

The pear, like most other 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 to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection. 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.



Standard Pear trees planted 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarf 10 to 12 feet apart each way, is considered a good distance for planting; but where land is scarce, trees can be set thicker in the row and trees cut out when grown so that roots or branches interfere. The

Standard Pear trees planted 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarf 10 to 12 feet apart each way, is considered a good distance for planting; but where land is scarce, trees can be set thicker in the row and trees cut out when grown so that roots or branches interfere. The

soil for a pear orchard should be somewhat clayey, and yet a rich, sandy soil will produce fine pears. The land should be kept cultivated, turning the soil early in the season, continuing the cultivation up to August. Deep cultivation should be avoided. Nothing but the gang plow and cultivator should be used in the pear, apple or plum orchard. Anything which disturbs the roots of the trees is injurious. It is not uncommon for the pear orchard of fifteen acres to yield from three to five thousand dollars. I have in mind an orchard of this size which has aggregated eight thousand dollars for five years, an average of two thousand dollars a year, and smaller orchards would yield large profits per acre. I have in mind a pear orchard of two thousand trees, the first crop of which sold for four thousand dollars, and the next for thirteen thousand six hundred eighty-four dollars. Do not plant pear orchards expecting enormous profits, but plant them expecting that the pear trees will yield at least double the clear net profit of any ordinary farm crop. They will give much larger yield. The value of a dozen or more pear trees about the home garden or in the fence corners of the field, is ten-fold greater than that of any commercial orchard, for they make home attractive and furnish a daily supply for the family which would not otherwise be secured.

No San José Scale Certificate.

This is to certify that I have this sixth day of February, 1897, examined the nursery stock of Green's Nursery Co., grown in their nurseries at Rochester, N. Y., also stock held by them in their cellars, and find no indications of the presence of the San José scale, peach yellows, rosette, or other injurious insect or fungus diseases that might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard. V. H. LOWE, Deputy Inspector. Copy of certificate from the Entomologist of the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.



Cut showing 18 to 24 inches new growth July 15th, on Dwarf Pear tree planted last fall. If planted this spring not half the growth would have been made.

Prices of Pear Trees.

STANDARD.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 20c. each; \$1.80 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 foot trees, 25c. each; \$2.25 per 12; \$13.50 per 100.
DWARFS.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Extra size, 18c. each; \$1.80 per 12; \$12.00 per 100 (except otherwise priced.)

The Varieties offered at above prices are as follows:

Bartlett, DUCHESS, Sheldon, ANJOU, B. DE, Kieffer,
 Vermont Beauty, CLAPP'S FAVORITE, Lawrence, Flemish Beauty, Seckel.

For Prices of Wilder Early, and other pears offered, see prices after the descriptions.

NOTE that we offer many varieties in addition to above, but these are the leaders for home and market.



TAKEN FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

This is a good, early pear, which you should not overlook.

Why You Should Plant Dwarf Pear Trees.

Because they are cheaper than Standards because they occupy less space, because they come into bearing sooner, because you can harvest the fruit at less cost. These are some of the reasons, and of course this refers to such varieties only as are known to do well as dwarfs, such as we offer on the following page. Some varieties cannot be grown as Dwarfs, Anjou, Bartlett, Duchess, Clapp's Favorite, Louise Bonne, and Wilder Early are the leaders.

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



Wilder Early Pears.

FROM PHOTOGRAPH. GREATLY REDUCED IN SIZE.

The Wilder Early Pear.—And who has not heard or read of this comparatively new pear. The Wilder Early Pear pleases all because: First, the tree looks well; it is a good grower. Second, it produces a crop early; two year grafts at the nursery and trees four years old produce a lot of fruit. Third, the quality of the fruit is the best. Fourth, one does not have to wait until frost to get it; it ripens August 1st or before, in warmer localities than ours. Fifth, it is so productive—we remember one branch bearing 27 perfect specimens. Sixth, it is handsome in appearance. And lastly, we will mention (although we have not named by far all its good qualities) it is hardy. A patron in Vermont, where the mercury goes far below zero, writes as follow: "I had Wilder Early Pear standing in the open field with other varieties all supposed to be hardy, and whereas the latter were badly injured by the severe winter, *Wilder Early* came through *alive and bright to the tip.*" As for its size, we have never claimed size as one of its qualifications. Its early ripening, its productiveness, high quality, vigorous and healthy growth are the principal claims we have claimed for it, in addition to its long keeping qualifications, but the last two seasons we are agreeably surprised at its size. In 1894 we sent specimens to a leading nursery firm in Ohio, who sent us word that they were "surprised to see the specimens of Wilder Early so large, as they had supposed that it was a small pear." Again, in the same year, a patron who procured a tree when it was first introduced, sent us by mail two or three fine specimens, calling our attention that they were grown on trees procured of us and that the tree bore much larger fruit than he expected. The size of the pears sent us was about the same as any average Bartlett.

Wilder as Standards or Dwarfs.—Another good point in the Wilder Early Pear is that it succeeds well both as a standard and a dwarf. This is a pleasing peculiarity, different from many of our best pears, and will be hailed with joy by many whose garden space is limited. The Wilder Dwarf Pear can be planted in any dooryard or small garden and will give returns soon.

What Horticultural authorities say of Wilder Early:

From a letter received from the President of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, writing of the Wilder Early, date August 5, 1889, we quote as follows:

"I regard it as one of the best if not the best of the season, as far as quality is concerned; while its fine size (larger than any of its season) must no doubt render it at least fully the equal of any other early variety. If sufficiently productive, it ought even to lead the market in its season."

"President Wilder can have no legacy to leave better than this pear."—ELI MINCH, Editor.

In connection with this we will say there is not a variety of pear growing on our grounds (except perhaps Clapp's Favorite) that excels the Wilder Early in productiveness.

Dear Sir: Specimen of Wilder Pear has been received, which I have just eaten and think highly of it. The quality is fine. I would like to know more about it. Very truly, T. B. JENKINS,

Editor Horticultural Art Journal.

"Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good."—ELLWANGER & BARRY.

"It has come to stay."—HON. H. E. VANDEMAN.

"Good, handsome, pleasant."—JOHN J. THOMAS.

"Larger and juicier than any of the earlier pears growing here."—THOMAS MEEHAN.

PRICES OF WILDER EARLY PEAR TREES, STANDARD AND DWARF.—First-class trees of either Std. or Dwarf, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12; \$15 per 100; extra large, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100.

Autumn Varieties of Pears.

Flemish Beauty.

A large, beautiful, melting sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Season September and October. Needs an open sunny location on



Bartlett Pear.

STANDARD AND DWARF.

The Bartlett is a king pear. What the Concord is among grapes, the Baldwin among apples, the Crawford among peaches, is the Bartlett among pears. The demand upon nurseries for Bartlett trees exceed those of all other varieties, thus nurserymen in budding 100,000 pear trees bud 50,000 Bartletts, knowing that the demand will be in this proportion. No fruit has ever attained the popularity of the Bartlett without good reason. The trees of both standard and dwarf bear very soon after planting. They also bear abundantly and the fruit is attractive to the eye as well as to the taste. It is the **most popular pear**, both for home use and the market, that the world has ever known. It is a foreign variety, having been grown many years in Europe before its introduction in this country, known there as the Williams. It is buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is vigorous and rapid in growth. Its season is September. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size and it will ripen and color beautifully and be of very good quality. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains upon the tree. As the Bartlett is liable to overbear, nearly half of the fruit should be removed early in the season when about the size of a hickory nut. If this is done and the trees are kept in cultivated soil and well fertilized, they will bear profitable crops of the finest specimens imaginable. All pears should always be picked before they are fully ripe in order to secure the best quality.

Clapp's Favorite Pear.



STANDARD AND DWARF. — This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Every tree on our grounds, whether in the fence corner or in the cultivated orchard bears profusely every year. The past season the limbs had to be propped up. Every limb was a veritable rope of pears. A splendid pear resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous, either as standard or dwarf. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it ripens upon the tree. This is a newish pear, very large, remarkably beautiful and a prolific bearer. No collection is complete without it. Larger than Bartlett and has a handsome, red side.



well drained soil for best results. In reply to an enquiry from McDonough Co., Ill., the secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society writes: "If I could plant but one pear in your section it would be Flemish Beauty, as it will produce more bushels than any other kind. Kieffer is comparatively free from blight and promises well, but I have not seen enough of it to recommend it very positively. The Illinois State Horticultural Society recommends the following list: Tyson, Seckel, Kieffer, Flemish Beauty and Howell.

Seckel Pear.

STANDARD AND DWARF.

The standard of excellence in the pear, small but of the highest flavor and production. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Season September and October. Gives **Excellent Results**, both as standard and dwarf, succeeds well throughout the Northern, Middle and Western States.



SECKEL.

Vermont Beauty.

STANDARD AND DWARF. — It is called the "Peerless" and described as follows: *Hardy in Vermont and Canada; quality the best, good shipper.* This pear is undoubtedly one of the few which will soon be known throughout the whole country, by the demand for its choice and beautiful fruit, for the table and other purposes. It is a seedling found on Grand Island, Lake Champlain. This proves its hardiness. It is a free grower, an abundant and annual bearer. The fruit ripens a little later than the Seckel, much excels that variety in size and beauty. In form the fruit is of full medium size, obovate, yellow, and covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red, making it indeed a beauty. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, best. It will stand at the head of fall pears. It is highly recommended by unimpeachable authorities. It does well as standard and dwarf.

Dwarf Pears should be planted so that the point where the bud is on the quince root be two or three inches below the surface of ground. Our specialties in **Dwarf Pears** are Duchesse, Wilder Early, Idaho, Vermont Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou and Louise Bonne, all excellent varieties.

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

Winter Varieties of Pears.



Anjou (Beurre d' Anjou).—Standard and Dwarf.

A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Note what one writer in *Popular Gardening* says: "Anjou—the noblest Roman of them all. *This tree is perfect in form and grows with great rapidity. The quality of the fruit is simply superb.* The pear is smooth, large, light green, ripening to a lemon yellow, melting, juicy and refreshing. It should be picked in October and will keep until Christmas. It is the pear for profit." See prices of Anjou, page 19.

Duchesse Pear.

DUCHESSÉ D' ANGOULEME.

Standard and Dwarf. What the Bartlett pear is as a standard, the Duchesse pear is as a Dwarf. That is to say, that the Dwarf Duchesse pear is planted more largely than all other dwarf pears put together. This is owing to the fact that the Duchesse tree has a vigorous and healthy growth, is not liable to be affected by blight, and bears uniformly heavy crops of exceedingly large and attractive fruit. There is no pear in existence which out-yields the Duchesse. The fruit is prized as a dessert fruit, or for cooking. The Duchesse, like all dwarf pears, should have the branches of the last season's growth cut back at least one-half every fall or in the spring before growth begins. This is necessary to prevent the trees getting too tall and top-heavy. This cutting back also induces formation of fruit-buds, and promotes early and abundant fruiting. While we recommend the Duchesse for general planting, we recommend at least a few of other varieties in the same orchard. While the Duchesse blossoms produce fruit unaided by other varieties, it is suspected that all pears do better when different varieties are grown in the same orchard. An excellent commercial variety. It does well as a standard but attains perfection as a dwarf. We have made more money from our dwarf Duchesse than from any other variety. The fruit is large, greenish yellow, often russet; flesh yellow, with white, melting, buttery and juicy. Ripens mid-autumn and later. It is a variety that finds a ready sale in market. We recommend it highly, especially as a dwarf. We have known 65 specimens to fill a bushel, and 175 to fill a good sized barrel.

We urge our patrons to plant at least a few dwarf trees, because they will get quick returns. Every one wishes to see the fruit of this noble pear. As a dwarf it makes a perfect tree, suitable for orchard or garden planting.



A
Well Loaded
Duchesse
Dwarf Pear
Tree.

See prices of Duchesse, page 19.

Surplus Standard Pear Trees.

We have a block of pear trees, which must be dug to clear the ground. Among these are 9000 trees a trifle lighter in grade than those priced above in this catalogue, which we will sell in lots of not less than 50 at a greatly reduced price. These are young, bright, thrifty, well branched, straight-bodied, well-rooted trees; all carefully selected of the following varieties: Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer, Wilder Early, Seckel and Bartlett.

PRICES this Fall only \$5.00 per 50, \$8.75 per 100, \$75.00 per 1000.

Send for **SURPLUS LIST** Cherries, Dwarf Pears, etc., if you think of planting largely.



A PROFITABLE ORCHARD OF KIEFFER PEARS.

Kieffer Pears.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its splendid growth of tree, productiveness, and selling well in market. For the home garden this variety will not be a favorite with all, although some like the fruit, and everybody admires the tree, which is as good an ornamental tree as ever graced a lawn or door yard. One fruit grower said: "Owing to the question of quality he thought it would not sell, but the past season buyers ran after him and sought the Kieffer." Its looks sell it. He has 1,600 trees. Those ten years from the bud were as large as Bartlett's 25 years old. The fruit hangs on well and is not liable to be blown off and is good to handle because it is hard when fit to pick. Nine hundred and forty trees, eight and nine years old, produced last year 791 barrels, which sold for \$1,038.30, averaging \$1.30 per barrel, clear of all expenses. 100 trees produced 191 barrels which sold for \$248.30.

The Kieffer succeeds best as a standard.

We give below a list of varieties which are not planted in large quantities, which therefore we do not grow in large amounts as we do our leading specialties. We cannot therefore make as low prices on these additional varieties as on varieties more generally planted. Should you desire to plant one hundred or more of these additional varieties you should write us as early as possible in the season so as to enable us to secure a larger supply of additional varieties for you in case we should be sold out when your order is reached.

Price of Additional Pear Trees.

STANDARD.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

Bartlett Seckel,	Beurre Bosc,	Buffum,	Duchess,
Idaho,	Lincoln Coreless,	Louise Bonne,	Lucy Duke,
Tyson,	Winter Nellis,	Josephine,	Bessemianka.

Prices of Pear Trees.

STANDARD.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 20c. each; \$1.80 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 foot trees, 25c. each; \$2.25 per 12; \$13.50 per 100.

DWARF.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$5.00 per 100. Extra size, 18c. each; \$1.80 per 12; \$12.00 per 100 (except otherwise priced.)

The Varieties offered at above prices are as follows:

Bartlett,	DUCHESS,	Sheldon,	ANJOU, B. DE,	Kieffer,
Vermont Beauty,	CLAPP'S FAVORITE,	Lawrence,	Flemish Beauty,	Seckel.

Sheldon Pear.

A pear of the very **First Quality**; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season October and November. It is impossible to do justice to this noble variety, either in description or illustration. One pear grower says: "It is the finest table pear in the world, and good for canning also, but not as good as Flemish Beauty, Bartlett and Louise. Picked early in September and stored in a cold cellar, it will be in good order for two months. It is large and handsome, and the tree is very productive. Even the smallest pears on the tree are always delicious; so there is no waste fruit."



SHELDON.

Lawrence.—Late Winter Pear.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the best winter pears and one that should be in every collection, whether for home use or market. It succeeds well either on the pear or the quince. Though not over large and showy, its excellent quality and productiveness places it high in the estimation of all our pear growers. In ten or a dozen lists recommended by horticultural societies and leading horticulturists in different States, Lawrence is named as one of the best varieties. Season, December.

Clairgeau Pear.

STANDARD ONLY.—Very large, pyriform shape; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and **early abundant bearer**; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. Its points worthy of note are beauty, large size, keeping and shipping qualities. Season, pick early in October and store until last of November.

PRICE OF TREES, 3c. per tree higher than Bartlett pear trees.

The Loudon red raspberry is one of the very best of its season. It has been hardy here so far and very productive. At the present time I am unable to say how it will compare in production with other varieties this season, but I know that it will stand well.—W. PADDOCK, Assistant Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.



PICKING AND PACKING THE WINDSOR, KING OF BLACK CHERRIES, SHOWING BEST PACKAGE FOR MARKET.

Cherries for Garden and Market.

There are few trees more attractive than the Cherry on account of its beautiful foliage, its attractive blossoms, and showy fruit. It is more often planted upon the lawn of the village and city, as well as the farm lawn, than other fruit trees. It furnishes a delightful shade and is a clean tree. The cherry tree does better without cultivation than almost any other fruit tree, but if possible the first few years it should be cultivated or mulched on the surface of the soil with manure. I have heard of a cherry tree that was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, with a spread of branches measuring 90 feet. Since it bore its first crop it has borne without one omission, 600 to 1,000 pounds of superior cherries, selling for 7 cents per pound. We seldom hear of a cherry orchard. This may be a good reason why it is profitable to plant cherries. Surely it requires more labor to pick cherries than apples, but the profit is comparatively large. It is usual for people to avoid crops which require much labor, whereas those are the very crops wherein usually the most money can be made. Complaint is often made of birds feeding upon the cherries, but surely they are so productive a few would not be missed; and where the orchard is large the birds make but little impression upon the enormous yield, picking out mainly wormy specimens. The cherry tree bears almost every year and is an early fruiter.

EARLY RICHMOND and others of the sour or Morello class of cherries, can be set in the fall advantageously as they are extremely hardy. No matter how cold the weather, the trees would not be injured if well planted; but would get an earlier start in growth the following spring and thus be in better condition to go through the summer months.



A Cherry Orchard.

Plant a cherry orchard, a great curiosity in Eastern States, and a very profitable investment. In California, fruit growers plant ten to one hundred acres in one cherry orchard. They sell the fruit in your village, and in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, right under your nose.

This seems strange, you in the Middle and Eastern States having fertile soil, adapted to cherry culture, yet your people eat cherries that come from California, and pay fancy prices.

Cherries are the easiest fruit grown. Trees are sold at the nurseries at low prices, and they succeed on a great variety of soils and localities. They come early into bearing, and there are many favorable features in regard to them, among which is the fact that the fruit can be gathered not necessarily the day it colors or ripens, but after a period of a week, or two, or more.

The Black Tartarian cherry growing in my door-yard remains upon the tree in a remarkable condition for at least a month. The Early Richmond is similar in this respect, and many others of that class.

Fruit growers have erroneous ideas of the perishable nature of cherries, owing to their experience with white cherries, which sometimes decay rapidly after prolonged showers in hot weather. We do not recommend these for extensive market culture owing to this peculiarity, but if the seasons are not showery at the time of ripening the white cherries will hang on the trees almost as long as any. The safest cherries to plant for market are the black, or the red, commonly called sour or Morello cherries. Under this last head are such varieties as Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello, etc.

If you have no use for this catalogue, kindly hand it to some neighboring fruit grower, and oblige Chas. A. Green.

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

Morello or Hardy Cherries.

PRICES FOR CHERRY TREES.—Hardy Varieties.—Eng. Morello, Early Richmond, Montmorency, etc., large size, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12.00 per 100. Medium size, 12c. each; \$1.35 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.

Sweet Varieties.—Windsor, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, large size, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12.00 per 100. Medium size, 12c. each; \$1.35 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Centennial, 50c. each.



EARLY RICHMOND.

Early Richmond Cherry.—An early, red, magnificent cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best. "If I could plant but one cherry, it would be Early Richmond," says *American Agriculturist*. "For Illinois, I know of no cherry but Early Richmond that can be relied upon for market. For home use the Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.

I have at our fruit farm two rows and a half of Early Richmond cherry trees, each row containing about forty trees. These trees are not large, having been planted but about ten years. We find them the most profitable tree upon our place, the yield often being from two dollars and a half to four dollars per tree, or \$500 to \$800 per acre. At our Rochester place we have four cherry trees which bring us in every year from twenty to forty dollars. We are told by the former owner that he sold the fruit one season for sixty dollars from these four trees.

Prof. L. H. Bailey says that the cherry is a neglected fruit in Western New York, there being no orchards, though the demand is good in open market and in canneries. Surely nothing will pay better than a cherry orchard and there is no safer variety to plant than the Early Richmond, which bears at a very early age. We often see it bearing in the nursery rows on two-year-old trees. On a recent visit to our fruit farm I saw a tree of not four feet high, which had a quantity of handsome red cherries upon its branches. Supposing cherry trees are planted fifteen feet apart, each way, there would be 205 trees per acre, which, taken at the lowest yield for young trees, two dollars and a half per tree, would yield \$512 per acre.

Cherries, unlike strawberries and many other fruits, may be gathered at the convenience of the owner. The Early Richmond Cherry is not destroyed by rains, as are some varieties, never rotting upon the tree. This variety is also very hardy and can be safely transplanted in the fall in almost any part of this country. This year it sold at the same price as Black Tartarian, Napoleon and other sweet cherries. The *American Agriculturist* says: "If I were to plant but one cherry tree it should be an Early Richmond." It is among cherries what the Bartlett is among pears, or the Baldwin among apples, a favorite cherry.

C. A. GREEN.

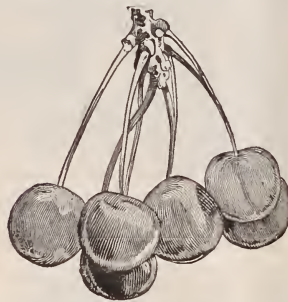
"For Illinois, I know of no cherry but Early Richmond that can be relied upon for market," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

The Early Richmond is an early, red, magnificent cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season; Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive.



REDUCED SIZE.

Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.



Montmorency.—Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive. This variety seems to be almost as popular as the Early Richmond. We seldom have trees enough to supply the demand. Canning houses like this variety. You cannot make a mistake in planting it. "For home use the

English Morello.—Without doubt one of the most valuable of this class. Easily grown, generally producing a heavy crop. Fruit dark red, quality good, with a rich, acid flavor; late. Tree very hardy, and recommended for extremely cold latitudes.

Professor Budd of the Iowa Experimental Station, says that a

cherry orchard does best when planted thickly in rows running north and south, and giving a wider space between the rows to admit the sun and allow free circulation of air. Orchards where the rows were twenty-four feet apart, and the trees ten feet apart in the rows, have done better than those planted in the usual way.

Cherry growing is one of the neglected industries of Western New York. There are practically no bearing orchards of sweet cherries, and very few of sour cherries. The product is sold both in the open market and to canneries. In general, the factories afford the better market, although well grown and nicely packed fruits, particularly of the sweet kinds, find a ready sale in the general market.

Cherry Trees Along the Roadside.—Trees in fence corners and along the road sides are profitable. Our farms are all planted that way, and the trees now produces fruit that costs nothing. Thousands of trees can be thus planted on every farm. We bought 10 acres at Rochester and planted 350 trees around the fence borders. Standard pears, apples and cherries do well in such places. *I know of cherry trees by the roadside of a farm that yield from \$100 to \$200 worth of cherries per year, besides greatly beautifying the place. Think of such trees in blossom or in fruit—what is more beautiful.*

Fall Planting of Orchards.—My opinion is that fall planting is generally preferable to spring planting upon thoroughly drained soils, particularly for the hardy tree fruits like apples, pears and plums; and if the ground is in good condition and the stock well matured, peaches can be sometimes set in October with success. The advantages of fall planting are several. The trees become established during the open weather of the fall, and they usually make a start in the spring before the ground is hard enough to allow of spring planting. This early start not only means a better growth the first season, but, what is more important, trees which get a very early hold upon the soil endure the drouths of mid-summer much better than trees planted in the spring.

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

Bigarreau or Sweet Cherries.



Black Tartarian.—Tree vigorous and rapid grower, erect when young, becoming spreading when older, the large limbs losing side branches giving the lower interior a bare appearance. Fruit attached by three, short-cordate, not

pointed. Flesh dark purple, soft, but firmish; deep, dark red or black. Juice very sweet and abundant. Stone small. Regular and heavy bearer, quality excellent. Ripe in the middle of June. The Tartarian is the best black heart for market and family purposes. It does not rot as badly as the light hearts, and though not as firm as desirable, its high quality, regularity in bearing, and dark color recommend it strongly.

Windsor.—Tree upright, vigorous and rapid grower, leaves large. Fruit large, roundish oblong, very firm, juicy, mottled red; flesh pinkish, sometimes streaked. Quality good, heavy bearer. The most desirable late cherry either in the firm or tender-fleshed varieties. It hangs a long time and does not rot badly. No new cherry of recent years has attracted so much attention, owing to its large size, beautiful dark color, almost black; its firmness, its qualifications as a shipper, and its excellent eating qualities. The variety has been recommended by John J. Thomas, Patrick Barry, S. D. Willard, and others of the most prominent fruit growers of this country who have given it a thorough trial, and have found it unexcelled by any variety for home use and for market. It originated in the cold, severe climate of Canada. While we cannot recommend it as being hardy enough for the northwest, where nothing but the Early Richmond type succeeds, it is a great success in Western New York and throughout the middle States. The tree combines attractiveness as a lawn tree, with beautiful shade, and is exceedingly beautiful when in blossom, or laden with its delicious crop of fruit. It should be planted by all who have a garden, a door-yard, a lawn or an orchard.

Mezel, Monstreuse de Mezel (Great Bigarreau.)—This surpasses any cherry we know for beauty, size and flavor combined. It very much resembles the Tartarian in appearance, but is larger, later and firmer in flesh, while the tree is a more vigorous grower, according to our experience at Maplehurst. It is fully mature the first week in July."
—L. Wolverton.

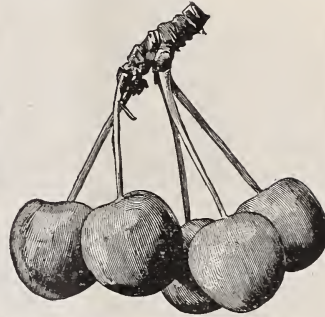
PRICE, 1 year trees, 50c. each:

If You Desire Several Hundred

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, or several thousand small fruit plants, or a large order combining trees and plants, we would be pleased to attach special prices. *Don't send small orders for pen prices, but see prices in catalogue.*

How to Plant in Fall.

The one danger of fall planting is heaving by frost. This can easily be prevented by placing a small forkful of straw manure, or other litter, directly over each plant, or around each tree, before winter sets in. Do not neglect this, and do not cover too early in the case of Strawberries. Trees planted in fall should be hilled up about the trunk same as you would hill up corn. A handful or two of straw litter placed over each Raspberry plant or Grape vine will accomplish wonders, but more will do no injury. It keeps plant from heaving, enriches soil, and keeps soil moist.



Napoleon.—Tree medium size, erect with roundish head. Fruit borne generally in twos; very large, oblong cordate; light lemon yellow with red cheek in the sun. Flesh very hard, brittle, colorless, reddish at stone. Stem medium length,

stout, in a moderately deep, even cavity. Good. Excellent bearer. Ripe about June 20th. The Napoleon Bigarreau is probably the most desirable light colored cherry for market purposes. Its hard flesh and large size make it a good shipper and an attractive fruit when placed in small packages. Although it rots badly, if picked as soon as well colored and before ripe this difficulty will be largely obviated. It must be watched closely in humid weather and when the first signs of rotting appear, the crop must be picked or it will be lost.



Centennial Cherry.—A large, light colored sweet cherry; flesh very firm, thus making it the most valuable of the sweet varieties for shipping. Resembles Napoleon in appearance, of which it is a seedling, but is larger and more oblate in form. Tree a handsome grower. Its sweetness is very pronounced, being exceedingly sugary. Its briskness and honeyed sweetness make it a desirable table fruit, but its great value is in its firmness, which makes it probably the best shipping cherry yet introduced. Ripens in midseason. Professor H. E. Van Deman says of the Centennial as follows: "Fruit very firm and of good flavor. This seems to be an improvement on Napoleon Bigarreau."

PRICE, 1 year trees, 50c. each.

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



AMERICAN BLUSH—THE BEST WINTER APPLE. (See description below.)

How to Grow Apples.

The beautiful red apple, the sprightly yellow apple, the cunningly striped apple, the delicious tart apple, and the rich sweet apple—all give you life and health. He who would make his farm attractive to family or home, be it in the city or country, must surround it with different kinds of fruits. Among these the apple is king. No fruit can be put to so many uses as the apple; it is in season almost the year 'round; the earliest coming at harvest, the latest keeping until harvest time. No fruit is more wholesome, no tree is more beautiful in blossom. My experience teaches me that hilly or rocky fields may often be profitably occupied by apple orchards, if the soil is fertile. Even if the soil cannot be plowed, a profitable apple orchard may be established by mulching the soil about each tree or stirring it with a spade or pick until the trees become firmly established. Apple trees require fertile soil such as is demanded for corn or wheat. Select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frosts. In planting an apple or other orchard, the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker the same as for planting corn, then locate the trees in every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any trouble in sighting or sticking stakes. Potatoes or small fruits can be profitably grown the first few years in the young orchard, care being taken not to crowd the trees.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

First-class trees, 2 to 3 years, 5 to 6 feet, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.
Extra size, 6 to 7 feet, 18 cents each; \$1.80 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.

The varieties offered at above prices are:

BALDWIN,
BEN DAVIS,
DUCHESS OF O.,

GREENING, R. I.
KING,
NORTHERN SPY,

WEALTHY,
YEL. TRANSPARENT.

For Prices of American Blush see prices after the description.

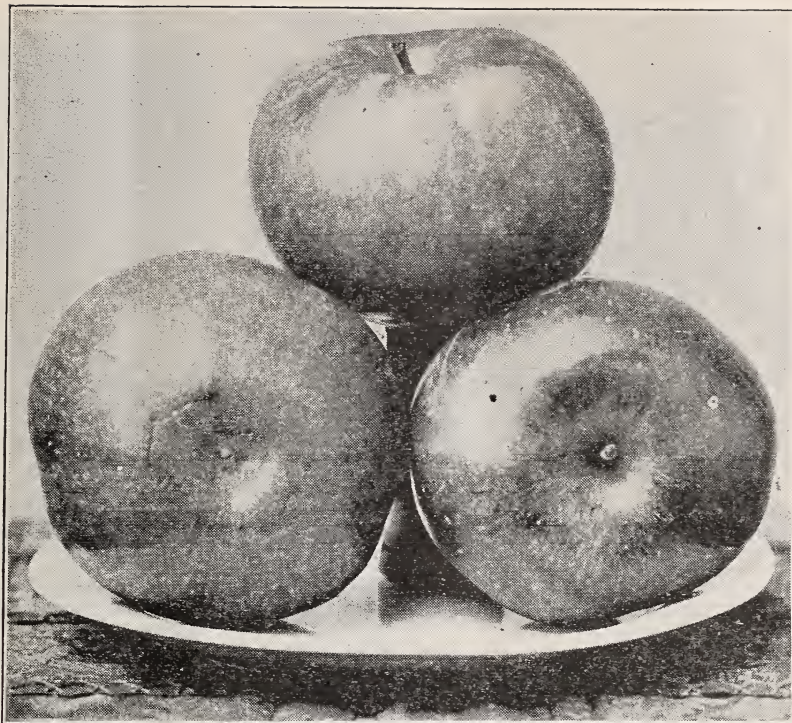
American Blush Apple.

There is no winter apple superior as a market or a dessert fruit, to the American Blush. It stands at the head, absolutely, of all winter apples. It is of medium to large size, oblate, beautiful crimson on yellow skin, superlative quality, hardy and productive. The flesh of the American Blush is of a crisp and tender character, juicy, aromatic and the most tempting of all apples. Once eaten one cannot forget the peculiar delicacy and attractiveness of this highly flavored variety. Not only is it attractive in appearance and flavor, but it is remarkably reliable in bearing—every year in many localities. Where other varieties have failed year after year, American Blush has yielded large

crops of marketable fruit. Season, November to January. We make a specialty of this splendid apple because we realize its value to our patrons. There are other good varieties that could be propagated more easily, that would perhaps make a larger tree in a given time, but *none that will give our friends better returns* for a winter fruit. As a dessert fruit, cooking fruit, for a shipment to nearby markets, or for exportation to England it will be found an *excellent variety*.

PRICES, large 2-year old trees, 6 ft., 25 cents each; \$2.50 per 12.

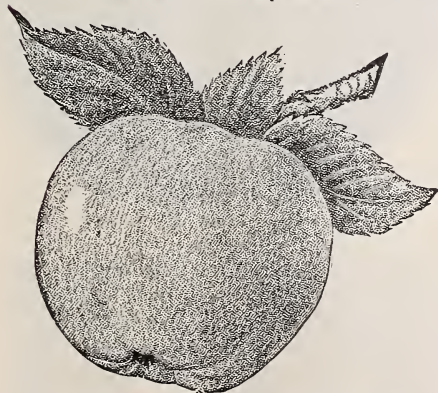
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



The Fanny Apple—The handsomest of all late summer or early fall apples and the finest in quality. Also beautiful in form and of good size. The Fanny was recommended to me by the lamented Charles Downing, who sent me specimens which delighted me beyond expression. He pronounced it the queen of apples. It is of a dark, rich crimson color; firm, juicy, agreeable sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive; originated in Pennsylvania. Trees on our grounds have fruited several seasons. Very desirable as a dessert fruit. We predict for it a great future. J. S. Gaylord, Kan., writes: "My Fanny trees are healthy, thrifty, grow well in orchard, produce good crops of fine apples. Bore in '01, when we had no other good apples."

PRICE, Nice 2 year trees, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; extra large trees, 5c. each per tree additional.

Yellow Transparent.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT (REDUCED SIZE.)

This is a splendid apple, coming from Russia. Unlike most of the Russian apples, it is of superior quality. It is remarkably early, of large size and very beautiful. But the one feature that makes it particularly desirable is that it is excessively hardy and can be safely planted in the most severe climates. It is also excessively productive and

bears at an early age. Taken all in all, it is one of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. It gains steadily in favor year by year. Two year trees bore in the nursery rows on our grounds, and orchard trees bear abundantly every season.

The Value of an Apple Tree.

A writer in *New York Tribune* says: "I pass a door yard almost daily, of less than an acre, which contains about a dozen apple trees and fifteen or twenty cherry trees. The yield of apples last year, in a poor season, was ten barrels of good winter apples and three barrels of cider, the total value being about \$45. This summer the cherry trees bore heavily, and I should judge the returns may have been about \$50 or \$60."

Duchess of Oldenburg.

A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy, pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and an early and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. **The hardiest valuable fall apple.** In Minnesota and Wisconsin horticultural reports recently published we find Duchess the most valuable commercial variety, free from blight, a sure cropper, hardy as oak, having survived in some instances when all others died (except Wealthy), and all in all a wonderful variety for those States. It is termed a summer variety in some parts. It keeps long and is both a summer and fall variety.

WINTER APPLES.

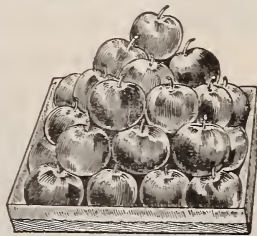


The Baldwin.—What the Bartlett pear is to pears, the Baldwin is to apples for the Eastern and Middle states. While sufficiently hardy for these sections, it will not endure the severe climate of the northwest. In Western New York the advice used to be, in planting a thousand trees plant nine hundred and ninety-nine Baldwins and plant the other tree a Baldwin also. While this may have been too large a planting of one variety, it shows the high esteem in which this apple is held as a market fruit; no variety yields larger crops or bears shipment better or is more attractive in color and size and shape than the Baldwin. While not of the highest quality, it is esteemed as an eating apple and for cooking. Thousands of barrels of this fruit are exported to England annually. For a commercial orchard it can always be relied upon. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; tree vigorous, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan this is one of the *most popular and profitable sorts* for table or market. Season, December to March.

Ben Davis.

Large, handsome, striped with bright red. Season, January to May. In Kansas, Missouri and neighboring States this apple has been planted by the thousand and many orchardists have made a fortune out of this variety alone.

No apple has increased in popularity during the last ten years as has the Ben Davis. It used to be confined to the Western States, but recently it has been largely planted in the Middle and Eastern States with great success.



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

Northern Spy.—This is a popular apple in Western New York and in many other parts of the country. It is a rapid, upright grower, coming into bearing later than the Baldwin and other slow growers. The branches are willowy, yielding to the wind, therefore the fruit is not easily blown off. It is an abundant bearer of large and beautiful specimens, when not attacked by the apple scab. Before the days of spraying for the scab, we would get one year the largest specimens imaginable and the most beautiful, and next year through the presence of the scab, the apples might not grow larger than a walnut. The flesh is juicy, rich and enticing and it is a long keeper; season from January to July; the skin is striped and covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, delicately coated with bloom. It will not endure shipment or harsh treatment as will the Baldwin or Ben Davis. Its blossoms and leaves expand a week later than other varieties.

This is one of those varieties that with a little care will pay the orchardist double what it would if neglected. Trees should not be crowded, as they need sun and air to perfect the fruit. An occasional thinning of the branches will also be beneficial.

PRICE, Medium, 12 cents; large, 15 cents.

King. (King of Tompkins Co.)—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; hardy. This variety succeeds well in Western New York, and on account of its color and firmness is one of the most desirable for distant shipping. In nearly every orchard will be found the good old King, much prized by the owners.



WEALTHY—REDUCED SIZED.

Wealthy.

This is a beautiful hardy apple, originating in Minnesota. It is gaining popularity each year on account of its *beauty and quality*, as well as its *hardiness*. It is productive and an acquisition almost everywhere. Fruit leaning to *large*, roundish; skin smooth, oily, covered with a dark red. Flesh white, tender, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; quality very good. This is one of the few most desirable varieties for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, etc. In season it differs somewhat according to locality; in New York and neighboring States its season is December to February, and earlier in others.



Rhode Island Greening—

While red apples are usually sought after in the markets more generally than those of any other color, the Greening holds its own on account of its

well known qualifications as a cooking apple. It has no superior in this regard. It is an enormous bearer and bears more regularly every year than many other varieties. It succeeds on almost all soils and situations. Those who buy trees of the Greenings must not expect straight trees, for they will not grow straight with the best treatment that the nurseryman can give. Here is a question that tree planters should understand. All varieties do not grow equally straight. While the Spy, Wealthy, Baldwin and Ben Davis may be as straight as the ramrod of a gun, the Greening, Fameuse and many other varieties are naturally crooked in growth. However, crooked trees tend to become straighter with age, therefore while there may be quite a bend in the Greening tree when planted, after ten years it might not be perceptible.

Additional List of Varieties of Apples.

We give below a list of varieties which are not planted by orchardists in large quantities, which therefore we do not grow in large amounts as we do our leading varieties. We cannot therefore make as low prices on these additional varieties as on varieties more generally planted. Should you desire to plant one hundred or more of these additional varieties you should write us as early as possible in the season so as to enable us to secure a larger supply of these additional varieties for you in case we should be sold out when your order is reached.

The following list embrace many varieties of apples of great value in certain localities. These rare apples are usually sold out at 50 cents or more each.

Our price for first-class trees is 18c. each, except where other prices are given.

Walter Pease, a high class fall apple, says New York Tribune.

Excelsior Crab,	Hyslop Crab,
General Grant,	Wolfe River,
Pewaukee,	Tallman Sweet,
Longfield,	Early Harvest,
Wagener,	Red Astrachan,
Fameuse,	Walbridge,
Golden Russet,	Scott's Winter,
Sutton Beauty,	Maiden's Blush,
Stark,	Golden sweet,
Rambo,	Twenty Ounce,
Sweet Bough,	Spitzenberg,
Fallwater,	Newton Wonder,
Early Strawberry,	North Star,
Beauty of Bath,	McIntosh,
Congress,	Wine Sap,
Walker's Beauty,	

Bismarck, tops cut back, 50c. each.

Banana, 50c. each, Lord Nelson, 25c. each.

If you have no use for this catalogue, kindly hand it to some neighboring fruit grower, and oblige C. A. Green.

Valuable Crab Apples.

These are very desirable for jellies and other culinary purposes. The trees are hardiest of all hardy fruits, and in addition to their value for fruit are very desirable as an ornament for a door yard or lawn. The glossy foliage and beautiful blossoms, followed by the most attractive fruit imaginable, is the delight of a home.

Transcendent—The old favorite, well known in every state and territory where trees grow. *Immensely productive, bright red, one of the most popular.* September and October. Beautiful fruit, and no ground is complete without one. Trees rather irregular in growth.

A farmer in Hebron, Me., who has 2,500 apple trees set, and 2,500 in bearing, says he sprayed his trees at a cost of two cents each last spring, and has scarcely a second quality apple in his orchard, although 40 trees of Russets bear so heavy a crop that the limbs had to be propped up, beside Northern Spies and others that yield nearly as well. Another farmer near him had equally good results from spraying.

One apple orchard in Kansas of 1,200 acres containing 140,000 trees has proven a financial success. Ben Davis is the most profitable variety grown in this immense orchard.

Six Reasons Why Trees Should be Planted in the Fall.

First. If plants and vines are planted in the fall, nearly one year's growth is secured in excess of that which would result were the planting deferred until the following spring.

Second. You can buy trees cheaper in the fall than in the spring.

Third. You can secure a better assortment of varieties and can get a better grade of trees in the fall than in the spring, since in the fall large nursery blocks are unbroken.

Fourth. Nurserymen have more time to wait upon you in the fall and can give you better and more prompt attention.

Fifth. You have more time to plant in the fall than in the spring and the soil is usually in better condition for planting in the fall.

Sixth. If you plant in the fall the work is done; but if you postpone until spring other work may prevent and it may be years before the planting is accomplished.

Thirst for Alaska Gold.

Many thousand strong men will in the next few months risk their lives in the newly discovered gold fields of Alaska. The temperature there in the summer is 100 above and in winter 80 below zero. Provisions there are worth one dollar per pound. The dangers met with in the journey are numerous, but the chances of surviving after arrival are still greater. Ninety-nine out of one hundred will lose the money they invest in this journey, and many will lose their lives. If these misguided men would settle down to fruit growing they would make far more money on the average than chasing phantom gold in the frozen north. Will you, kind reader, take my advice, and instead of risking your life and fortune in Alaska, plant on fertile lands Red Cross currant and Loudon red raspberry. Take our word for it, you will be better off for so doing. There are gold mines in your own gardens and fields.

Plum Culture.



THE YORK STATE PRUNE.

and methods of tillage there is no inconvenience in working the land if tops are started as low as this. Plums can be grown profitably in the hennery; hens destroy the curculio which hide under the trees. In large orchards the curculio has often proved a benefactor instead of an enemy, simply thinning out the superfluous fruit. A fruit grower living near our Nursery at Clifton has an orchard of plums, largely Bradshaw, Lombard and Prunes, located on the east side of a hill, and sheltered on the west by a piece of woods. It is surprising what crops this orchard produces.

The plum of late years is attracting more attention than ever before. I noticed recently, a large plum orchard, owned by a successful plum grower, that he did not pretend to plow the ground close to the trees but allowed a strip along the rows to be covered with grass, although the space between the rows was thoroughly cultivated; his dwarf pears were grown in the same manner. The first three or four years, however, it was easy to cultivate close to the rows with horse cultivator and no grass was allowed to accumulate there; these trees were thrifty and healthy and have been yielding heavy crops for several years.—C. A. GREEN.

Prices of Plum Trees.

(ALL ON PLUM ROOTS.)

FIRST CLASS, 2 years old, 5 to 6 ft., 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12: \$15.00 per 100.
EXTRA SIZE, 6 to 7 ft., 25c. each: \$2.25 per 12: \$18.00 per 100.

THE VARIETIES OFFERED AT ABOVE PRICES ARE :

BRADSHAW, LOMBARD AND NIAGARA.

PRICES OF ADDITIONAL VARIETIES:

We give below a list of varieties which are not planted in large quantities, which therefore we do not grow in large amounts as we do our leading specialties. We cannot therefore make as low prices on these additional varieties as on varieties more generally planted. Should you desire to plant one hundred or more of these additional varieties you should write us as early as possible in the season so as to enable us to secure a larger supply of additional varieties for you in case we should be sold out when your order is reached.

1st class, 5 to 6 ft. size, 25c. each: \$2.50 per 12.

EXTRA SIZE, 6 to 7 ft., 30c. each: \$3.00 per 12.

VARIETIES AS FOLLOWS :

Coe's Golden Drop, Geuii, Shropshire Damson, Fellemburg, Moore's Arctic, Spaulding, Willard, Satsuma, Monarch, Yellow Japan, Washington, Shippers' Pride, German Prune, Pond's Seedling, Imperial Gage, Prunus Simoni, Reine Claude, Yellow Egg.

FOR PRICE OF JAPAN PLUMS, Abundance, Burbank, also York State Prune, see prices with descriptions on following pages.

The Japanese Varieties

are important because they add variety to the list, and especially because they are rich in very early kinds and the fruit is so firm that it carries well; aside from this, the trees are vigorous and very productive, and they are less liable to the attacks of the black-knot than the domestics are. So far as known, the Japan plums are self-fertile, but it is always the safest course to plant varieties in alternate rows.

Plum Trees on Plum Roots.

Please don't forget that our plum trees are on plum roots, which are far ahead of peach roots, will last as long again; that our large size trees are extra large and fine, that our general size plum trees are as good as can be bought, and that Abundance, Burbank, Lombard, Bradshaw and York State are excellent varieties.

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

Notes on Plums from Leading Authorities.

If any one has had doubts as to the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of the Japan Plums, the season of 1896, has settled these! Here in Connecticut, where the peach crop was practically a total failure, the Japan Plums gave partial crops on many trees, while others were full to bending with luscious fruit.

There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century. Trees of tremendous vigor; come into bearing two and three years after planting, and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of nearly three months with a daily supply of most luscious plums.—J. H. HALE.

From Indiana equally favorable reports are sent out, and from cold Iowa, where only very hardy fruits can be depended on, comes word of superb crops of Burbank's Japan Plums.

A number of our customers have Japan Plum trees, which, the second year from planting, produced fruit which sold for more than enough to pay the entire cost of.

Other Varieties—Always Good.

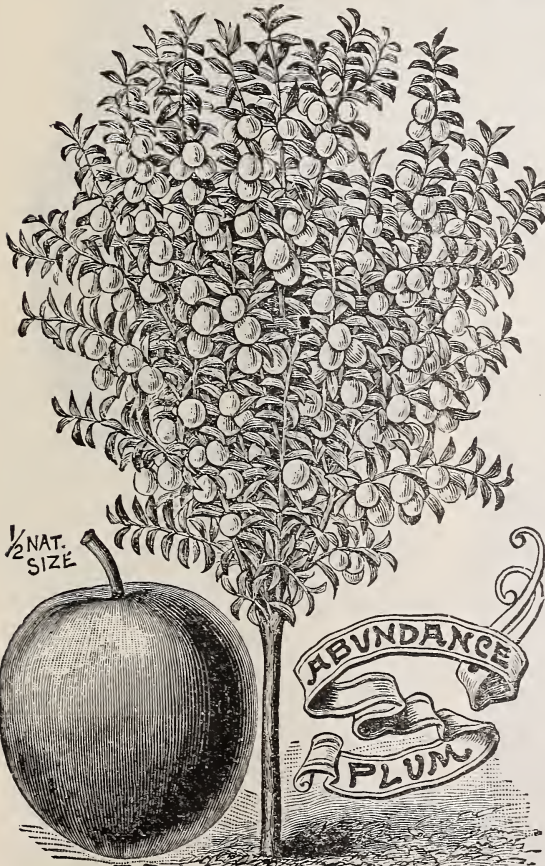
The Japan Varieties of plums are claiming the attention of every fruit grower, but *planters should not forget that the good old varieties are just as good as they ever were.* Any good points about a recently introduced variety does not detract from the old variety. Lombard, Bradshaw and other grand old varieties will be planted by the hundred and by the thousand as long as plums are known. Not forgetting the prunes which are a very valuable species to plant.

Whoever plants Japan plum trees generally has fair crops for several years after the trees commence bearing. If anyone has time to give a little attention to plum trees, by shaking off the plum weevil before it has deposited its eggs, or perhaps by spraying the trees with the various solutions recommended, it is very easy to get a crop of plums; but labor of this kind is usually not convenient, except where there are large orchards and one person can be employed regularly and continuously to do the work. It is by regular attention of this kind that the plum growers of New York State have made the culture of that fruit so profitable.—*Mechan's Monthly.*

Abundance.

Fruit large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright, cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. *For canning it is also excellent.* Its season is early in August in this State, adding to its special value. The editor of *The Rural New Yorker* writes: "From one little Abundance tree we picked 10 pecks of fruit. The quality is excellent. When fully ripe they are full of juice. The flesh is tender and there is mingled with the plum a peach flavor that is refreshing and agreeable." That the Abundance proves to be about all that is claimed for it, seems now a settled fact. It is to us a blessing and a revelation—a blessing that we may enjoy plums of our own raising, and a revelation in that we have never before been able to raise plums because of the curculio. August 4th, '95, the *Rural New Yorker* says: "The Abundance Japan Plum tree on our grounds is a sight to behold. The branches are wreaths of fruit, and they as well as the tree itself, are held up by props and ropes. For twenty years on and off, the R. N. Y. has tried so-called curculio-proof plums. We have never used insecticides or jarred the trees to destroy them, and we have never before had a crop of plums. Plums are not raised in the vicinity simply because the people are not willing to put themselves to the trouble of jarring the trees, and they know from experience that they cannot raise plums without doing so. Now here we have the Abundance loaded down with beautiful fruit, while not a precaution has been taken to destroy the curculio. *Blessed be the Abundance! It is well named.*"

"Upon my grounds is an Abundance plum. It has been heavily loaded with fruit, while others of European plums have been almost complete failures so far as fruit is concerned. Why the Japan plum should succeed when the others failed, may not be satisfactorily explained; but with me it has been a more sure and constant bearer, and the fruit has been less troubled by the curculio and by the plum rot, than the varieties of the domestic plum.—C. H. P., in *Country Gentleman.*"



PRICE OF ABUNDANCE PLUM TREES, 4 to 5 ft., well branched, each 15c.; \$1.50 per 12; \$10 per 100. 5 to 6 feet trees, 20c. each; \$2 per 12; \$15 per 100. Extra large trees, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100.

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



Burbank Japan Plum.

A variety now well known in all the plum regions of the United States. Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with a foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin, reddish purple; flesh, yellow, rather coarse but juicy and good. Its beauty as a market variety is unsurpassed.

The fruit is of medium size, rarely more than 1½ inches in diameter. In form roundish conical, tapering to a blunt point opposite the stem; stem stout, one-half inch long; suture almost wanting; surface smooth, with but little bloom; scattering dots and streaks of russet sometimes apparent; dots numerous, brown and very small; color reddish purple, over rich yellow, which often shows through in patches; skin of medium thickness, tender and peels from the flesh when fully ripe; flesh amber yellow, tender, juicy; flavor rich, sweet, aromatic; quality best; stone small, plump, adhering to flesh.—H. E. VAN DEMAN.

This ripens later than the Early Abundance. There are few or none of the Japanese plums so far generally tested, that have proven of so much worth as the Burbank. It is an abundant bearer, and several years' trial has proven it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. Certainly it will endure the winters as far north as the central parts of New York and Iowa.

PRICES, first-class trees, 20c. each; \$2 per 12; \$15 per 100; extra large at 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100. 4 ft. trees, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10 per 100.

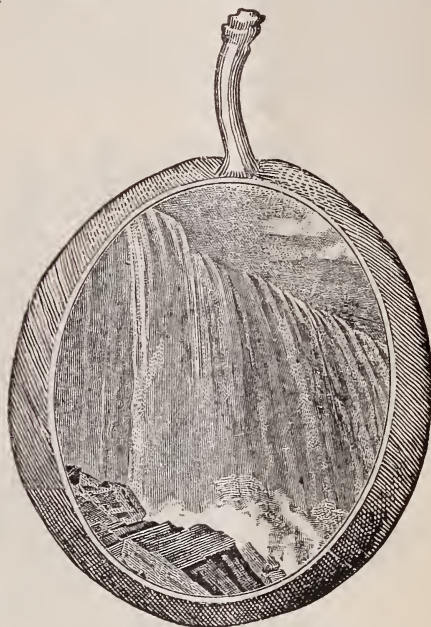


PHOTOGRAPH OF A BLOCK OF JAPAN PLUM IN THE NURSERY.

Bradshaw Plum.

A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; *very productive*, valuable for market. The tree is very hardy and vigorous. As regards productiveness it is unequaled by any plum we have ever fruited. To produce the finest fruit heavy thinning should be practiced. The quality is excellent and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It ripens ten days to two weeks later than Abundance.

This plum resembles Niagara in size, color and general good qualities. It is a grand variety, and no collection is complete without it. It is becoming better known each year and is a great favorite for home use on account of its fine quality, and for market for the reason that it is possessed of *great beauty and large size*, and is enormously productive.



Niagara Plum.

This plum, comparatively new, has become exceedingly popular through Western New York, where it originated. It is a very early plum and particularly valuable for this reason. It is a red plum, *large size*, making an attractive appearance in market, and possesses good shipping qualifications. It bears *enormous crops* of fruit with great regularity. No one will be disappointed in planting the Niagara plum, either for home use or for market. The tree is an upright grower, vigorous and healthy. I recently visited a plum grower in Niagara county, who was shipping one thousand baskets, daily, of the Niagara plum. He informed me that it was bringing the highest price in the market and was a veritable gold mine to him.

The Willard Japan Plum.

This is a very valuable addition to our list of plums.

PRICE, first-class trees, 20c. each; \$2 per 12; \$15 per 100. Extra large, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$20 per 100.



York State Prune.

AS GROWN IN LARGE ORCHARDS NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

York State Prune.

In one sense this is a new prune and in another it is not. It has been largely grown in New York State, where large orchards may be seen at the present day in fruiting, but I am not aware of any orchards in existence outside of this State; it is a chance seedling, evidently a cross between the German Prune and the Fellenberg (Italian Prune). It combines the good qualities of both of above varieties; it is shaped like a prune, much larger than German Prune, skin dark blue, covered with bloom, long stalk, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet and of superior qualities, separates freely from the stone and ripens about the first of October; the tree is a vigorous upright grower and bears heavily at an early age. This excellent variety of plum is no experiment, since it has been so extensively grown and its good qualities tested.

It originated as follows: In a settlement largely of German people, the German prune was extensively grown, propagated from seed. These good people assumed that the seed would produce German Prunes without variation. This is one of the seedlings which varied from its parent material, more closely resembling the Fellenberg than the German Prune. The fact that it was grown in an orchard on the supposition that it was a German Prune is the reason for its having been somewhat disseminated under that name. But the German Prune is a slow and struggling grower in the nursery, while the York State Prune is vigorous and upright, which was the first indication that the planter perceived that it was a different variety.

2,000,000 pounds of Fellenberg Plums (Italian Prunes) were grown last year in Washington State, showing the popularity of the prune.

A prominent New York State fruit grower writes as follows: "I have a large orchard in full bearing of York State Prunes, and in the same orchard 20 Fellenberg (Italian Prunes). The Italian Prunes in shape and color are the same as York

State, but are much smaller than the York State. I am not sure that the Fellenberg has the shipping and keeping qualities of the York State. I much prefer the York State to the Fellenberg for market purposes. York State will average a third larger than German Prune. Fruit of York State is large, dark blue, covered with delicate bloom, very attractive in appearance, rich and juicy in quality, free stone. I have 185 trees in full bearing.

A former president of the American Association of Nurserymen writes: "The York State Prune is unquestionably a seedling of German Prune. It is larger than German Prune, resembling in size more nearly the Fellenberg. It is prune shaped, good size and a splendid seller. I never saw a handsomer sight than an orchard of York State Prunes in full bearing at South Byron, N. Y. German Prune is a poor grower in the Nursery, while York State is a strong growing variety."

PRICES, for large trees of York State Prunes, 35c. each; 2 year, medium size, 25c. and 2 year 4 ft. trees, 18c. each.

Profit in Growing Prunes.—There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German Prune. They were introduced in this country by Germans many years ago, and for a time these furnished the only market for them. But the prune as a fruit for drying has entirely surpassed the plum, and though it is always dried whole, the seed is not troublesome to the eater. The Pacific Coast States have furnished most of the prunes for commerce. But it is a fruit that succeeds equally well in the East, with the advantage that if more grown near our large cities, there will be considerable demand for the fruit for eating when ripened, but not dried.—*Am. Cultivator.*

Many Plums.—A leading plum grower of Geneva, N. Y., picked and marketed last season 40,000 eight pound baskets of plums, says *The Rural New Yorker*.



LOMBARD PLUM.—NOTICE SPRAY OF LOMBARD IN BOY'S HAND.
IT IS A SAMPLE BRANCH.

The above photograph was taken by Joseph A. Hagan, of Indiana. It represents an orchard of Lombard, Abundance, Niagara, Saratoga and German Prune bought of Green's Nursery Company the spring of 1891. He says all the trees bore this year. He has been an annual purchaser of us ever since, and has just sent in an order for 125 more plum trees.

Dried Up Trees.—It sometimes happens that a portion of the trees in bale or box may appear dried. In this case bury the trees, root and branch in moist soil, and in two or three days (in nearly every instance) the whole lot will be found bright and fresh, and in proper condition for setting.

Advantages of Fall Planting.

The successful transplanting of a tree depends largely on three conditions, aside from the simple mechanical operation of planting, viz.: the condition of the tree, the farm work and the soil. I believe these requisite conditions meet and are more favorable in the fall than in the spring.

Last fall I received from the nurseries 400 trees, for which I prepared the soil carefully. I plowed deep, thoroughly pulverized the soil, making holes full size to admit the roots, cutting back all bruised or broken portions, but not cutting back the tops until the following spring. The soil was packed firmly and raised in a slight mound about the tree, then a slight mulch added for protection, after which the fall rains moistened, and frosts further pulverized the soil. Although some of these trees froze back during the winter, I only lost four, and they have made a fine growth, being far in advance of the spring-planted trees at the present writing.—A. J. MILLIKEN, Erie Co., Pa.

Currant Bushes.

Fall is the best time to plant Currants and Gooseberries. Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., are headquarters for plants, having the largest stock in the United States. Get our reduced prices before buying.

Varieties—North Star, Cherry, Victoria, Versailles, Red Dutch, Prince Albert, White Grape. Blacks: Lee's Prolific and Champion.

Headquarters also for Loudon new Red Raspberry and Red Cross Currant.

Lombard Plum.

The Lombard is a great favorite for the following reasons: The tree seems to adapt itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many varieties will not even grow; it is a strong growing tree—trees on our grounds five years of age being as large again as some other varieties planted the same year; it is exceedingly productive. My experience has been that it outyields most other varieties, and yet all varieties of plums are remarkably productive. It is not equal to some varieties in quality, and yet it is enjoyable eaten out of hand and desirable for canning and other domestic purposes. Those who are not familiar with the superior varieties would consider this delicious. The fruit usually hangs so thick on the limbs that we are compelled to thin out one half. The more you thin it, the larger, brighter and better the remaining fruit will be. It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season—August. More than one of the leading fruit-growers have planted the Lombard tree especially for a stock for top budding and grafting slow growing varieties, as it is one of the most vigorous growers, and gives great satisfaction for this purpose. It is an excellent variety anyway, and should be planted more or less in all gardens and orchards. It can be relied upon for a crop every time there are plums, and often when some other varieties fail.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says:

The experience of recent years has caused me to change my opinions to some extent on this question. When I see the vast amount of work for the fruit grower, crowded into our late springs, I have come to the conclusion that it is advisable for him to do all of that work, that is practicable, in the autumn. In visiting fruit growers I find that many others are coming to the same conclusion.

Trees, plants and vines properly planted in autumn survive our winters and are in better condition to make an early start in spring than those planted in the spring, after waiting for the ground to become in suitable condition for working, then preparing it and planting. The fall-planted will be in much better condition to withstand the almost certain drouths of summer than the spring-planted. A light mulch of well rotted manure spread over the roots will help in resisting the effects of excessive cold and do good to the plants.

If you have no use for this catalogue, kindly hand it to some neighboring fruit grower, and oblige Chas. A. Green.

The Loudon red raspberry is one of the very best of its season. It has been hardy here so far, and very productive. At the present time I am unable to say how it will compare in production with other varieties this season, but I know that it will stand well.—W. PADDOCK, Assistant Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station

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



The Capital Peach.

The Most Marvelous Peach in Size and Flavor Ever Grown.

This is the name of a new and valuable variety of peach grown by Mr. K. A. Orvis, of Ohio. The tree is of spontaneous growth, a seedling, now about ten years old, and has borne for years, the quantity and size of fruit increasing each year. The tree is large and of vigorous growth, capable of sustaining a heavy crop.

The fruit from this tree is most remarkable in size and quality, each peach averaging from ten to eleven inches in circumference, and weighing from nine to ten ounces. It is a freestone of most delicious flavor, being rich and juicy. In color it is a rich orange yellow with a fine blush on one side. Samples have been submitted to the most experienced growers and authorities on peach culture, and without exception have been pronounced the finest and most remarkable peach they ever saw.

I have examined the Capital peach which originated on the grounds of Mr. K. A. Orvis, and am much pleased with it.

It is an unusually large, late, yellow-fleshed freestone peach of excellent quality, and can scarcely fail to prove a valuable acquisition, since varieties of this class are limited. I have seen the tree and it appears to be of a hardy, thrifty and vigorous habit of growth.

I deem the peach one well worthy of a trial by the public.
WILLIAM R. LAZENBY,
Professor of Horticulture, Ohio State University.

This is the largest peach, and the best in quality and beauty that I have seen of its season.—C. A. GREEN.

Prices of this new peach, Capital, first class, 4 feet, 50 cents each; 2 to 4 feet, 35 cents each.

We consider the Red Cross Currant a fine variety, with fine bright color and very mild in flavor.—W. H. JORDAN, Director New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., July, 1897.

Fall is the best time to plant Currants and Gooseberries. Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., are headquarters for plants, having the largest stock in the United States. Get our reduced prices before buying.

"He who sells the best of its kind finds his most profitable advertisement in what he sells." This is the motto of Green's Nursery Company.

Triumph Peach.

This is claimed to be the earliest peach in the world, and, most remarkable of all, a freestone variety. Up to this time all early peaches have been cling-stones, and the hope of fruit growers has been that a new variety must be discovered which was early and parted freely from the pit. This seems to have been secured in the Triumph. Mr. P. J. Berckmans, Pres. American Pomological Society, seems to have great confidence in this peach and has ordered several thousand trees.

Price of Triumph, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

Elberta Peach.

Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. Season medium early, following quick upon early Crawford.

This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Fruit of Elberta was quoted from one-third to one-half higher than any other variety of its season in New York and other leading markets the past season. J. H. Hale, the Peach King, knew what he was about when he planted 60,000 trees in an orchard of 100,000 five or six years ago. This tree is an excellent grower, strong and healthy, and very productive. Our Chas. A. Green has seen it in the North and in the South and is convinced that this variety is an excellent one in every way.

Prices of Elberta. Strong trees, 4 to 5 feet, 18c. each; \$1.75 per 12.

More Good Peaches.

Price well branched tree, 4 to 5 feet, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

Crawford's Early.—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Crawford's Late.—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Last of September.

Foster.—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor. Resembles Crawford's Early, but is a few days earlier; freestone.

Crosby.—A hardy variety, but unless thinned fruit does not reach large size.

Prices for peach trees, of all the kinds named above, 15c. each, for selected trees 4 to 5 feet and up, except when otherwise priced. No June budded peach trees for sale in the fall.

Gifts of Trees for Early Orders.

Those who order stock from this catalogue at prices printed therein, by or before Oct. 15th, will be given the following trees free. If your order amounts to \$5.00 you will get 10 Standard Pear trees free.

If your order amounts to \$10.00 you will get 20 trees, if order amounts to \$15.00 you will get 30 trees. If your order amounts to \$20.00 you will get 40 trees.

All gift trees will be Standard Pears 5 to 6 feet high, and of some of the following varieties: Anjou, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty and Seckel.

You will not get these gift trees unless you claim them when ordering.

One pear tree over a hundred years old, at Mt. Pleasant, Md., bore fifty bushels of pears this year, and has never missed bearing. The tree measures eleven feet eight inches around the body.

Quinces.

The Alaska Quince.



The more we see of this quince the more we value it. It is a comparatively new quince introduced by us some years ago. Our special claims for this valuable new variety are its *early bearing, productiveness, earliness and hardiness*. It is a beautiful quince in shape and color, and of a large size. Its equal has never been seen for early bearing. We have frequently noticed trees from one-year buds last season that were borne to the ground with one or more perfect specimens, while three-year trees were loaded. We marketed fruit picked from three-year-old trees in the nursery row. We offer this variety with confidence. Give good culture on rich soil and it will delight you.

PRICE OF ALASKA QUINCE, strong branched trees, 50c. each.

The Orange Quince.

The reliable old favorite.—

Every one is well acquainted with the Orange Quince some know it as the Apple Quince. It is a good old variety, never disappoints the planter—good for home use and for market, and more largely planted than any other variety yet introduced. Its large, golden yellow fruit of fine quality is to be seen in more or less quantities in nearly every garden or orchard every season, as it rarely fails to produce a crop.



ORANGE QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.

PRICES OF ORANGE QUINCE TREES, Nice stocky trees, 3 to 4 ft., 20 cents each: **\$2.00 per 12, \$13.50 per 100.** Larger trees, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cents each: **\$2.50 per 12; \$18.00 per 100.**

Meech's Prolific Quince.

This variety is holding its good name and pleasing all who are fruiting it. It is rightly named Prolific, being prolific in growth, prolific in yield, and prolific in all good fruit points that go to make up a good fruit.

PRICES OF MEECH'S QUINCE 3 to 4 ft. well branched, 25c. each, **\$2.50 per 12.** Extra large trees 30c. each.

Apricots.

Improved Russian Varieties.

These are extremely hardy and especially desirable for localities where the old standard kinds have failed to give satisfaction.

Alexander, Alexis, Catharine, J. L. Budd, Nicholas.—As these improved Russian varieties are very similar we will reserve the right to make our selection, at the time of filling your order, if you order the varieties we are out of. See prices above.

PRICE OF APRICOTS, medium, each, 20c.; doz., \$2.00; large, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.50.

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

Nuts.

The American Sweet Chestnut and Other Nuts.

The American Sweet Chestnut is adapted to a great portion of this country. It is valuable as a nut producing tree, timber and ornamental purposes. To quote from *Garden and Forest*: "The American Sweet Chestnut is one of the few which take rank with the White Oak in majesty and dignity of expression. It grows rapidly and wears a noble expression long before it reaches age. Its top is usually round and dome-like. Its foliage breaks in heavy masses with peculiarly deep and dark shadows. The foliage is glossy and attacked by but few insects. In late summer the light green clusters of burrs contrast in a pleasant way with the darker color of the leaves, while in July, while tasselled over with clusters of cream-colored flowers, it is one of the most beautiful of trees. Besides its beauty and its delightful nuts, the chestnut is one of our most valuable timber trees." The nut, although not as large as foreign varieties is much more toothsome and the trees bear when young. It is not unusual to find fruit in the nursery on trees 5 to 7 years old. The trees will do well on ridges where it would be impracticable to plant other fruit trees that need cultivation. The fruit of the chestnut is so great a favorite that immense prices are paid for it in the market. We quote from a New York writer of last October: "Chestnuts may seem trifling things to some of my readers, but when they bring \$14 per bushel they certainly become of consequence."

PRICE OF AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT TREES, 3 to 4 ft., 20c. each: \$2.00 per 12.

Japan Walnut.—(Seibold's.)

This variety is coming much into favor on account of hardiness and productiveness. The meat is sweet, of the best quality; flavor like a butternut, but less oily and superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a handsome form and need no pruning; mature early; bear young and are more regular and productive than the English Walnut; having an abundance of fibrous roots, it transplants safely.

PRICE OF JAPAN WALNUT TREES, 3 to 4 ft. 25c. each.

Butternut.

Well-known and a favorite nut, the kernels are sweet and of delicate flavor. The wood is also very valuable, and the tree of lofty, spreading growth.

PRICE OF BUTTERNUT TREES, 4 ft. up, 25c. each.

Hazelnut.

This is one of the easiest cultured and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, abundant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere. This is the sort usually sold in the fruit stores. Bushes on our grounds produced fruit this season.



HAZELNUT.

PRICE OF HAZELNUT STRONG BUSHES, 15c. each.

Black Walnut.

The common, well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is most beautiful and valuable. It is very productive in nuts, which are much liked by many.

PRICE OF BLACK WALNUT TREES, 4 to 5 ft. up 20c. ea.; mail sizes, 10c. ea.



The Tree Cranberry.

We make a specialty of this valuable fruit-producing ornamental shrub. It is planted for its blossoms, for its foliage and for its fruit. It will grow anywhere where planted. We would like to see this valuable fruit-producing and truly ornamental tree or shrub introduced into every garden. For this reason we have lowered the price. It is very productive of fruit, which is used for sauce, jellies, etc. We have seen children roaming the swamps over searching for this fruit of the Cranberry for home use. In bush it is very hardy and gives best results on rich black woodland. Its native element is low muck land, but it does well, it adapts itself to any fair location. We like it as ornamental, too. "Its beautiful red fruit clings to the branches in winter. When viewed against a background of dark evergreens the effect is most pleasing. They usually grow in clumps, like the lilac, but can be trained into snug little trees, with well balanced tops. Nothing is more showy than the high bush Cranberry, as its brilliant scarlet fruit lights up its heavy foliage. Beautiful during spring and summer in flower, foliage and habit, and doubly useful for the new charm they develop, as their fruit ripens in autumn."—*Garden and Forest.*

PRICES, Tree Cranberry, Fine, strong, well grown, 2 ft. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per 12. Extra large fruiting bushes, 20 cts. each; \$2 per 12.

Green's Fruit Grower.

Every person who grows fruit of any kind or in any quantity should be a reader of the Fruit Grower. Yes, and every person who does not grow fruit should read it and he soon would get in the notion of raising at least enough for family use. The Fruit Grower is published once a month, is a ten page (large, seven column pages) paper and is carefully and ably edited. It covers the entire field of horticulture, and has articles from the best and most practical fruit growers in the land. No person could help becoming interested in horticultural objects after reading the Fruit Grower. It is published by Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. Fifty cents will secure it for a whole year, together with a choice fruit tree, plant or vine premium.

"I cannot spare the ground for an orchard," said a grain farmer, whose land was well adapted to fruit culture. Some large farmers cannot spare ground for a kitchen vegetable garden. It is a wonder that they can spare the land for their houses to stand on.

Mulberries.

Mulberry trees are recognized as the most ornamental trees for lawn or street.

It is surprising that this noble tree is not more generally planted when we consider its value as a shade tree and the abundance of its sweet, berry-like fruit. Prof. L. H. Bailey says: "The mulberry is grown for fruit, ornament, hedges and small timber, as well as for silk. It merits more general attention, especially as a fruit-bearing tree. The fruit is excellent for dessert, and it may be used for making jellies and preserves. It is also good food for poultry and for swine."

Russian Mulberry.—Hardy, rapid growing timber tree of value; useful in silk culture. Fruit small and sweet.

PRICE, 5 to 6 feet, each 25 cents.

New American Mulberry.—A splendid variety.

PRICE, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each.

HICKS' MULBERRY, large fruit, hardy, 4 to 5 ft., 25c. each.



Downing's Mulberry.—It is surprising that this noble tree is not more generally planted than it is, when we consider its value as a shade tree for the lawn or around the house, and the abundance of its sweet berry-like fruit. This is the finest variety of mulberry yet introduced, and its rapid growth, profusion of foliage of such deep verdure and dense shade should give it popularity. It is a charming tree, with a shapely and compact habit and form; long lived, and its wood is very durable. The fruit is very abundant, of the shape shown in the illustration, and almost as large as blackberries. It is sweet, delicious and refreshing, and is borne from July until late in autumn. It is free from the cloying sweetness of other mulberries and is really very good. Poultry are particularly fond of it and eat it greedily. We regard it as especially desirable for planting in grounds of only limited extent, such as the village dooryard, where but one or two shade trees are grown. For this purpose it is not excelled by any other tree and no one will regret planting it.

PRICE, large, 4 to 5 feet, each 25c.

Cut Price for Weeping Birch, 35 Cts.



BIRCH, The Cut-Leaved Weeping.—

This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees but it is decidedly the best. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It thrives in any soil, and is very hardy, needing no protection. As single specimens on the lawn or employed as avenue trees, they are very imposing and handsome. If one ornamental tree only, plant the Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

Special cut Price for 6 to 8 feet trees, 35 cents each. Agents sell for \$1.50 each.



Hyacinths.—All colors, double and single. Possibly this is the most popular bulb of any grown for outdoor flowering. They are easy of culture, hardy and delightful in every way.

Prices for mixed colors (single or double as you prefer):

PRICE, 3 for 20 cts.; 6 for 25 cts.; 12 for 50 cts.; postpaid, 100 by express for \$3.75.

50 Bulbs for Your Garden.—12 Hyacinths, 12 Tulips, 16 Crocus, 10 Narcissus, all postpaid for \$1.20.

Tulips.—This favorite flower is well known and should have a place in every garden, no matter how small or how large. Our collection consists of the finest colors, single and double. Price, single or double as you please.

PRICE, postpaid, 3 for 10 cts., 6 for 18 cts., 12 for 30 cts., 100 or more by express at \$1.00 per 100.

The Prunus Pissardi.

(RED OR PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM).

Those who have the purple-leaved plum, *Prunus Pissardi*, know what a good thing this is for color. It is famed for its lasting qualities. Other purple-leaved trees and shrubs are purple only in the spring. Not so this. It is as dark in late fall as it is in early summer. There is nothing equals it. In many private grounds about Philadelphia beds are made of it, and there is a constant glow of color to it all through the season. It is aided, too, in the same way that the maple is, viz., by keeping the plants clipped occasionally. The new shoots which succeed the pruning are always the brightest colored.

The R. N. Y. says; "We were, we believe, among the very first to plant Pissardi's plum, and to be able to say from experience that it retains its purple color during the entire summer better than any other purple-foliated tree. The fruit is good enough for preserves."

PRICES, large trees, 35c.; medium size, 20c.

The Carolina Poplar.

"The poplar is a beautiful tree; beautiful foliage, unmolested by any insects or disease, and should be planted in every collection. I do not refer to the tall, unshapely tree seen about the country, but to the poplar cut back annually and encouraged to branch low; the poplar thus trimmed is not surpassed in beauty by any tree; by thus trimming back you can keep a poplar, or any tree, reduced to any height or shape you desire. The poplar naturally runs high, and I do not admire these church-steeple specimens so often seen. Where a screen is desired to cover an objectionable view, or building, nothing is better than a row of poplars, planted 4 to 6 feet apart; these also should be cut back every year. You could make a hedge of poplars by trimming them close every year. Don't fail to plant a few poplars on your place. I have just planted a lot to cut off the view on one side of my Rochester place."—C. A. GREEN.

Special Prices on Carolina Poplar 4 1-2 to 6 ft. trees, well branched, 25c. each. Extra large, 35c. each.

The Norway Maple.

This is a noble variety both in growth and form. It is very popular for shade and ornament; leaves large, deep green, and glossy. It is general for nurserymen to offer large size trees 10 to 12 feet or more; this we have come to the conclusion is a mistake. The inexperienced planter invariably fails in making a tree of this size live. Even if it does not die right out, it never grows luxuriantly and is a sorry sight. Again, the railroad charges are necessarily much heavier on such trees. Now we offer this season a splendid lot of trees well grown and 4 1-2 to 6 feet at a price that has never been equaled in the retail trade, viz.:

25 cents each, \$3.00 per 12.

We offer also to those who need the large size, first-class trees, 8 to 10 feet, at 60 cents each.

Additional Desirable Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Hardy Catalpa, 4 to 5 feet. 35c. each. Tulip trees, 5 feet, 50c. River's Purple Beach, 2 to 3 feet, 50c. Maples, Sugar and Silver, 6 to 8 feet, 50c. Horse Chestnut, 6 to 7 feet, 50c. each; 4 to 5 feet, 25c. Kilmarnock Willows, 50c. each. Double Flowering Thorns, White and Red, 50c. each. Ash (Mountain) 50c. Oak-Leaved Ash, 40c. Linden (Basswood) 6 to 8 feet, 50c. American Elm, 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

Full-planted raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries if protected with a mulch, make an earlier and more vigorous growth, gaining four weeks over spring-set plants. Don't plant in the spring because your father did, but give fall planting a trial.

Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

The Hardy Hydrangea.

The Hydrangea, P. G. The best flowering shrub without exception.—Blossoms the first year planted, no matter how small the plant may be. Blossoms very large, often 8 to 10 inches in length and from 6 to 12 in circumference. White, turning to a pink as the season advances. Extremely hardy; needs no covering in the coldest weather. Much used in cemeteries, and for this purpose it is a beautiful and effective plant. Its flowers in combination with the evergreens generally seen in cemeteries are most desirable. It remains in blossom the longest of any flower; a single blossom remaining in beauty for nearly a month. We have plantations of these flowers that delight the beholder for a month at a time. When the specimens first open they are greenish white, later they change to a pure white, and still later to a delicate pink hue. The Hydrangea should be cut back at least one-half of each season's growth in order to get the largest specimens. If the branches of the bush are cut down nearly to the ground it will not injure it and the most beautiful specimens will be produced the same season. It can be grown in a tree form to a single branch. Hardy. Plant in fall.

Price of strong flowering bushes, 20c. each.

The New Lilac, Madame Lemoine.—(Double White)—This fine new double-flowering variety is of a pure snow-white color. Its flowers, which are composed of a number of corollas, are borne in enormous panicles, larger than other varieties. 50c.

Flowering Shrubs, Etc.:

Weigeilas, Rosea and White, 15c. Spireas—Van Houttei, Billardi, Collosa Rosea, etc., 15c. each. Snowball, 25c. Mock Orange, 15c. Purple Fringe, 20c. Showball (Guelder Rose) 15c. each. Lantana Snowball, 15c. Deutzia, Gracilis and Crenata, 15c. each. Golden Bell, 20c. Lilac, Purple, 10c. Japan Quince, 20c. Yucca, 25c. each. Althea, double flowering, 2 to 3 feet, 20c. Russian Olive (silver leaf) 15c. each. Golden-Leaved Elder, 25c. Cut-Leaved Sumach, 30c. each. Purple-Leaved Berberry, 10c. each.

BULBS.—Paeonies, 15c. each. See Tulips, Hyacinths, etc., page 37. See spring catalogue for full list of summer flowering bulbs.

VINES.—Clematis Purple, Jackmanni, each, 40c. Coccinea Red, 35c. each. Ampelopsis, (Boston Ivy), 25c. each. Hall's Honey-suckles, price 25c. each. Trumpet Flower, 15c. each.

Notice.—We will not sell less than 4 trees of a kind at dozen prices, and no less than 10 of a kind at 50 or 100 prices. Most people order too many varieties for their own good. Learn which kinds do best in your locality and order mostly of those.

Every person who receives this catalogue will receive also in January or February next, our 80-page descriptive spring catalogue without their writing us to send it.

NOTICE.—Our Loudon red raspberry plants are grown at Rochester, and we can supply you with fresh dug and superior plants. You will regret it if you do not plant the Loudon now, since fall is the best time, saving nearly a year's time.

C. A. GREEN.

Ostrich Plume, the new Ornamental Grass (Eulalia) (Gracillima Unvittata)—There is nothing in all nature more graceful than the stalks of this beautiful ornament. C. A. Green introduces this with fine effect in various places on his Rochester place. A single plant in a flower bed, or on a lawn, is an object which will attract attention by all who



admire the beautiful. It may also be used as an outside border for flower beds. It is most attractive of all planted in a row bordering the drive, or to separate one part of the yard from another, or among flowers and shrubs, in which location it forms the prettiest hedge imaginable, as seen in cut attached. This Eulalia is easily transplanted, and grows rapidly. One plant at the end of the year's growth may be divided to make twelve or more strong plants.

Price of Ostrich Plume, Eulalia, strong plants, 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz. It can be sent safely by mail at this price.



Roses.—Our bushes are strong, two years old. We advise that if planted in the fall they be well covered with manure, earth or evergreens.

General Jacqueminot.—Deep Crimson, **Coquette des Alps,** White, **Paul Neyron,** Bright Rose Color, Bal-

timore Belle (climber) Pale Blush, Prairie Queen (climber) are the best for general planting.

Price 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12. Our choice of varieties, price \$1.50 per 12.

Norway Spruce,

The Leading, the Best Evergreen.

Norway Spruce.—This is the most desirable evergreen for all purposes, and it is the most popular. It is extremely hardy. It is desirable for specimens on the lawn, in the front yard, the back yard or anywhere where an evergreen is desired. It is of rapid growth and pyramidal form. When the tree reaches a height of 15 or 20 feet the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, which is particularly pleasing. This splendid evergreen is not injured by heavy falls of snow, as the branches bend with the weight and present a beautiful sight. It is also the best evergreen for hedging, more satisfactory in every way than any other hedge plant. An orchard or fruit garden enclosed with an evergreen hedge made of Norway Spruce will in cold States yield double the crop of sound fruit than if left to the bleak and cutting blasts of winter. Norway Spruce can be allowed to grow to any desired height, or can be kept trimmed down low. There are evidently many who do not realize the value of this grand evergreen for ornamental and practical purposes.

Price, large size, 20c. each; \$2.20 per 12.

Arbor Vita.—An old favorite, too well known to need description. Suitable for single bushes or for hedging.

Price, 2 feet, 25 cents each.

Plants by Mail, Postpaid.

Between twenty to twenty-five thousand persons avail themselves of our mailing list annually, and get well served, as our hundreds of unsolicited letters prove. If you live a long distance from our nursery do not forget that we can serve you just as well as if you lived near by. It is not a question whether we can serve you well by mail or not. The plants are packed by experienced workmen. It is no little matter to get plants ready for the post-office, with the assurance that they are put up safely. Inexperienced hands cannot do it. After the plants are gotten together, the roots must be moistened and covered with damp moss, then rolled up in specially prepared oiled paper to retain the moisture, then again rolled in stiff wrapping paper, and securely tied with stout string. After this the tag (properly addressed) is attached—stamped and forwarded to the post-office at once. Friends in nearby States, perhaps 500 miles distant, sometimes write us inquiring whether plants would reach them safely by mail, and also by the same mail comes letters from Idaho, California and Washington, 3,500 miles distant, saying: "Plants received in excellent condition, as fresh as if just taken from the nursery."



per 12; \$1.50 per 100. Add 10c. to doz. and 50c. to 100 prices to pay postage on varieties not named here. See pages 8, 9 and 10.

BLACKBERRIES.—*Eldorado*, (new) doz., \$1.50; *Minnewaska*, price, doz., 60c.; *Agawam*, price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.50; *Snyder*, price, doz., 40c.; 100, \$1.65. Other varieties as per catalogue. See pages 11 and 12.



STANDARD PEARS.—*Wilder Early* and *Bartlett*, 25c. each.

DWARF PEARS.—*Duchesse* and *Wilder Early*, 25c. each.

PLUMS.—*Lombard*, 20c. each; *York State*, 25c. each.

PERSIMMON.—Hardy, nice young trees, 15c. each; 60c. for 6; \$1.00 for 12.

CURRENTS.—*Red Cross*. For particulars about this new Currant see front and back page of cover; price, 2-year-old No. 1, 20c. each; 1-year-old, 15c. each. *Fay's Prolific*, well-rooted plants, price, doz., 60c. *Cherry* (red), *Champion* (black), *Lee's* (black), *Victoria* (red) and *White Grape*, strong, well-rooted bushes, 6c. each; 30c. for 6; 50c. per 12.

Currant bushes are desirable for mailing and will stand exposure longer than any other plant.



STRAWBERRIES.—*Brandywine*, doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.00. *Jessie*, doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.00. *Marshall*, (new) doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.00; all postpaid. There are several more good varieties that can be sent by mail. See page 15. All the varieties offered not named

here will be sent by mail, postpaid, at dozen rates, or by the hundred, if 20c. is added to hundred prices.

ASPARAGUS.—*Palmetto*, 30c. per 12; \$1.25 per 100; *Conover's Colossal*, 25c. per 12; \$1.00 per 100.

HORSE RADISH, 20c. per 12.

RHUBARB.—(*Myatt's Linnæus*), 8c. each; 75c. per 12.

SAGE.—*Holt's Mammoth*, 5c. each; 55c. per 12.

GOOSEBERRIES.—*Downing*, price, each, 6c.; doz., 65c. *Houghton*, each, 6c.; doz., 50c. *Industry*, 2 year bushes, 19c. each.

GRAPES.—*Moore's Diamond*, price, 1 year, 12c.; doz., \$1.25. *Concord*, 1 year, each, 4c.; doz., 50c. *Worden*, each, 1 year, 5c.; doz., 60c.

These plants all postpaid at prices attached.

Currant Cuttings.

Now is the time to plant Currant Cuttings. See page 3 for full list of varieties, directions how to plant and prices per doz., 100 and 1,000. Remember that the cuttings will all grow if planted the right way. See page 3 for instructions.

If you desire only 6 of any variety offered the price is just half the price of one dozen. If you desire 50, the price is half the 100 price. **GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

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. . HOW TO ORDER . .

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO THOSE EXPECTING TO ORDER OF US.

Our Fall Shipping Season for general stock opens Oct. 1st, and continues until cold weather sets in, generally about Nov. 20th, but we ship Currant Cuttings, Strawberry plants, Evergreens (and other stock when specially desired) before that date.

How to send Money.—Send payment by Money Order on Rochester, N. Y., Registered Letter, Draft, or Express Money Order. Money can be sent by all express companies as follows: \$20 or less, 10 cents; \$20 to \$30, 12 cents; \$30 to \$40, 15 cents, etc. Specie or bills are carried at the same rate. Always inclose Money Order or other remittance in same letter with order. Never send your individual check. Stamps may be sent for orders of less than \$1.

Give Plain Shipping Directions.—State positively when ordering how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express, or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. Station and your post office too. If by Mail, your post office only. Do not forget postage. If you desire shipped by a special route, specify this also.

You Send Money With Order.—Payment should accompany the order; but if not with the order, payment must be sent in before shipment. This is the ordinary rule of nurserymen, and is a reasonable one. We have been 20 years building up our business, and are known to the public. We prefer taking a liberal course with low prices to doing a credit business, assured that it is the better for both parties. We have permission to refer you to Traders' National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., as to our business standing. Also to the books of Dun's Commercial Reports. We own 200 acre nursery farm and 15 acre Rochester place.

C. O. D. Shipments.—We will ship C. O. D. only when the amount of the order would more than cover the express charges, and when one quarter of the amount of the bill is sent us before shipment. C. O. D. shipments *must be made by express*. Oftentimes the stock would go safely by freight, therefore it is best to pay before shipment and thus save extra express charges. Don't send in an order without payment, part or whole, and without explanation.

Stock True to Name.—Everything is carefully and distinctly labeled. We would discharge a packer if he should mislabel a tree or vine. We feel that our reputation is at stake, and use the greatest care in properly labeling and recording. Orchards and vineyards all over the continent testify to our correctness in this regard. But if, in case of a mistake, which may possibly be made in a busy season, we guarantee with each order as follows: We sell our stock and warrant it true to name with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will refund the money paid for such, or replace the stock with others that are true, but are not liable for damages other than herein named.

If Anything is Wrong and you feel justified in complaining, complaint should be sent **AT ONCE** on receipt of stock. Complaints sent in two weeks or more after receipt of stock cannot have our consideration, for reasons that must be apparent. Complain at once or not at all.

About Railroad Charges.—In all cases the receiver pays the Express or Freight charge. Many write us asking what the amount of charge would be. We cannot tell. All we can say is that the charges on Nursery Stock is one-fifth less than on other merchandise and that whether it was paid at our end or the receiver's end the amount would be the same. Your Railroad agent could help you out in the question.

In Writing Us.—Always give name, post-office, County and State, with full particulars, and reference to previous correspondence, or orders, if any. *Scenes write us every season forgetting to do this.* Please don't forget this! Some forget to sign their names or give post office or State. Make all orders **plain**.

BOXING CHARGED ON TREES—Plants Packed Free.—On all small orders containing one or more trees add 25c. to amount of the order.

On an order of 50 to 75 trees add 1c. per tree; on 75 to 100 trees add 75c.; on 250 trees add \$2.00; on 500 trees add \$3.00, and on 1000 trees add \$6.00, and for less or greater number in proportion. No charge for packing plants or delivering any stock to the Railroad.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Rochester, N. Y.



Red Cross Currant—From Photograph.

AS SEEN AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., THIS SEASON, 1897.

The New Red Cross Currant, the life work of Jacob Moore, by scientific crossing, has fruited here for the first time this season. It has surprised us with its large size, productiveness, fine quality and vigor.

Prof. Maynard, of Amherst College, (Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.) says Red Cross Currant as seen at Rochester averages larger than Fay's Prolific, and is more vigorous. Jacob Moore, the originator, to whom we paid \$1250.00 saw it in fruit here, and says it is twice as large as Victoria, will yield twice as much as Cherry, and is of better quality than any of the older varieties.

P. C. Reynolds, the veteran horticulturist of Rochester, N. Y., says that the Red Cross currant averages larger than Fay's or Cherry, and is sweeter than most other varieties. He says that the clusters are longer, and that the size of the berries hold out larger to the end of cluster than Fay.

C. M. Hooker, the largest small fruit grower about Rochester, N. Y., says that Red Cross currant as seen at our Rochester place, is larger than Fay's, with longer fruit stems, and that the quality is better than Fay's. He says the growth is remarkably vigorous, and the plants healthy and free from fungus. Book my order for 100 plants.

John Charlton, the veteran Rochester Nurseryman, says Red Cross currant resembles Fay's in size and style of fruit, but holds out larger in size of berry to the end of the clusters.

The price is 2 year old, No. 1, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12; 1 year, No. 1, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12.